During the process of preparing a manuscript on the mammals of Tunisia, the need developed, repetitively, for information concerning the types and type localities of various rodent taxa named from Tunisia and adjacent countries. Three standard references are available to anyone interested in these mammals: (1) G.M. Allen’s “A checklist of African Mammals” published in 1939; (2) J. R. Ellerman’s two volumes, “The Families and Genera of living Rodents”, published in 1940 (volume 1) and 1941 (volume 2); and (3) Ellerman and Morrison-Scott’s “Checklist of Palaearctic and Indian Mammals, 1758 to 1946”, published in 1951. While these are invaluable, and served as the foundation for the present paper, they did not meet all of our needs for two reasons. First, several taxa have been named and described from the region since the latest of these was published. Second, none was designed to give either information concerning the type specimen and its present location nor a map showing the location of the type localities.

In the preparation of the following material, every original description was personally examined. The bibliographic citations were checked against those listed in the standard references. In a very few cases, the “standard references” were found to be in error in some minor way. Any additional information concerning type localities and type specimens has been recorded. In a few cases, especially crucial statements concerning type specimens or type localities made by some subsequent author were found and are indicated in the comments section.

For each of the entries, the following represents an idealized complete entry. Any portion missing from the actual entries indicates that the information was neither in the original description nor found through some other [indicated source]. A. Scientific name, author, publication, date of publication, type locality, type specimen: sex, age, nature of

type (e.g., skin and skull only, etc.), museum in which deposited and catalogue number, date of collection, collector and collector’s number.

B. References: includes only the name combinations used for this taxon that appear in the three standard references already indicated: Allen (1939), Ellerman (1940 and 1941), and Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951). C. Location. The reference is to the map (figure 1) in this publication. D. Comment. As already indicated, this section is devoted to crucial references concerning the type specimens and the type localities.

All entries are listed alphabetically according to the generic taxon in which each name was proposed.

Certain species are known to occur in the area for which no entries are made. There are ones in which the type localities are outside the geographic range of the area herein considered. Further, entries for extra geographic nominate subspecies of species known to occur in North Africa are not included.


   Location: Not plotted.

   Comment: Allen (1939: 441) indicated that in 1866, under *Odecteophalus cuvieri* the type locality was given as North Africa in Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1866, p. 308.


   References: *Acomys russatus aegyptiacus*, Allen, 1939: 366; Ellerman 1941: 272; *Acomys russatus*, Ellerman and Morrison-Scott, 1951: 616

   Location: Egypt 8.


   Location: Egypt 8.


Location: Algeria 21.

Comment: Spelling given as “In Ekker” on National Geographic map of northern Africa, Dec. 1954.


Location: Libya 8.


Location: Not plotted.

Comment: Allen (1939 : 422) stated that this (*Allactaga* [sic] *arundinis*) was “probably an error, for the genus is not known from Africa. Based on Shaw’s Voyage en Barbarie, French Transl., 1 : 321, in which there is an evident error in describing the hind toes as four long and two short”. Ellerman (1940 : 584) listed this as *Allactaga arundinis* and indicated incertae sedis, with the type locality as “Barbary (? error)”. Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951 : 533) listed as not identified.


Location: Morocco 8.

8. — *Apodemus sylvaticus rufescens* Saint Girons and Van Bree, Mammalia, 26 : 482, 1962. Type from region of Temmerkennit [Morocco]; adult male, skin and skull, Zoologische Institut de Sarrebruck number 1a, obtained 23 October 1953 by G. Niethammer.

Location: Not plotted, not found.


Location: Not plotted.

Comment: Rode (1945: 152) reported the holotype as a mounted specimen with skull lost, sex unknown, Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle de Paris, no. 350, obtained by M. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, original no. 1110.

10. — *Bifa lerotina* Lataste, Le Naturaliste, 7: 61, 15 Apr. 1885. Type from near Ghardaia, M’zab, Algeria; type not specified but two individuals, an adult female and its young, reported, collected by Lt. Massoutier.


Location: Algeria 17.

Comment: Lectotype, adult female, British Museum no. 19.7.7.2884 and its skull, no. 19.7.7.2883, see Thomas (1919: 351).


12. — *Ctenodactylus massonii* Gray, Spicilegi Zoologica, 1st part, p. 10 and plate 10, 1 July 1828. Type from Cape of Good Hope [but as indicated by many later authors, doubtless from North Africa; Thomas (Novit. Zool., 27: 506, 1920) fixed the type locality at Biskra, Algeria].


Location: Algeria 10.

13. — *Ctenodactylus mzabi* Lataste, Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France, 6: 314, 22 Nov. 1881. Type from Gardaia, M’zab (Sahara) [= Ghardaia, Algeria]; type not indicated but stated that two live specimens (1 male, 1 female) taken by Lataste in May, 1880.


Location: Algeria 17.
Comment: Lectotype from Lataste collection, male, skeleton without skin, British Museum no. 19.7.7.1311, see Thomas (1919: 353). Thomas indicated that the female (= lectoparatype) had been "given to the Paris Museum" but Rode (1945) made no mention of it.


Location: Libya 7.


Location: Egypt 7.


Location: Morocco 11.


Location: Morocco 4.

and skull, British Museum no. 8.7.12.16, obtained 1 Apr. 1908 by J. Steinbock, original no. 35. In 1913 Thomas (Nov. Zool., 20: 589, 21 Oct.) corrected "a typographical error" and changed this name to Dipodillus campestris rozsikae.


Location: Algeria 10.


Location: Libya 14.


Location: Libya 23.

21. — Dipodillus henleyi de Winton, Novitates Zool., 10: 184, 25 Aug. 1903. Type from Zaghig [shown as Kasr, Saghig, below sea level on map published with article], Wadi Natroun, Egypt; male, skin and skull, British Museum no. 3.8.1.34, obtained 25 Feb. 1903 by F. R. Henley and N. C. Rothchild, original no. 28.


Location: Egypt 6.

22. — Dipodillus hilda Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 2: 62, July, 1918. Type from 70 miles (122 km) SW Tangiers, Morocco; old female, skin and skull, British Museum no. 86.9.10.1, obtained by Savile Reid.


Location: Morocco 3.

Comment: On the label of the type is the notation "on a sandy hillock about a mile from the coast". Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951:634)
indicated “not identified ... impossible to say whether this represents \textit{dasyurus} or \textit{nanus}”.


Location: Algeria 6.


Location: Morocco 5.


Location: Libya 18.

27. — \textit{Dipus aegyptius} Lichtenstein, Darstellung neuer oder wenig bekannten., plate 22 and text, 1827. Type from “high plateau of Libya to edge of valley of the Nile”.


Location: Not plotted.

Comment: This is a pre-Linnean name, perhaps dating back to \textit{Mus aegyptius} of Hasselquist, p. 17, in \textit{Act. Soc. Reg. Sc. Upsaliensis}. However, the usage by Lichtenstein appears to have been associated with the jerboa
having terminal spines on the baculum, a species currently known as *Jaculus orientalis* Erxleben, 1777.


Location: Not plotted.


Location: Libya 9.

Comment: According to Allen (1939: 424) based on the gerboa described by Bruce from Barce, Libya.


Location: Algeria 70.

Comment: Lectotype from Lataste collection, adult female skin, British Museum no. 19.7.7.2077 and its skull no. 19.7.7.2.78, see Thomas (1919: 353). Rode (1945: 145) reported a paratopotype as a mounted specimen with skull lost, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris, no. 325 from “Oued Metaleghmin au nord du Chott, Tunisie”, 1885-6 (1743). Note, however, that this specimen is not a topotype nor does it appear to be a paratype since it appears to have been collected two years after the original description was published.

31. — *Dipus deserti* Loche, Cat. Mamm. de l'Algérie, p. 21, 1858. Type from Ouargla, northern Algerian Sahara; taken during 1856-7.


Location: Algeria 18.

Comment: Loche (1858: 21) stated that this species, by smallness and its pale (faded ?) color, cannot be confused with *Dipus gerboa* Desmarest, 1820 or *Dipus mauritanicus* Lereb. and Duvernoy, 1842. A better description is given by Loche in Explor. Sci. de l'Algérie, Zool., Mamm., p. 100, 1867.

References: *Gerbillus gerbillus*, Allen, 1939 : 324; *Gerbillus gerbillus*, Ellerman, 1941 : 508; Ellerman and Morrison-Scott, 1951 : 634 [all list type locality as Giza Province, Egypt].

Location: Not plotted.

Comment: According to Lataste (1882 : 13), in "Voyage dans l'Empire Ottoman, l'Egypte et la Perse", Olivier indicated in the text (1804, volume 2, p. 42-4) that it came from the region of Alexandria, Egypt and provided a figure on plate 28 of the accompanying atlas. Lataste reports recovering Olivier's type, a skin and very incomplete skull, in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris. Later authors have given the type locality as Giza Province, Egypt. Rode (1945) did not list it as in the collection at Paris. Lichtenstein (1823 : 2) listed *Meriones gerbillus* as equal to *Dipus gerbillus* Olivier. He gave measurements of a specimen from the Libyan desert.


Location: Not plotted.


Location: Egypt 11.


Location: Not mapped.

Comment: This is a *nomen nudum* according to Allen (1939 : 425).


References: *Jaculus jaculus jaculus* Ellerman and Morrison-Scott, 1951 : 539.

Location: Not mapped.
Comment: Not listed by Allen (1939) nor Ellerman (1940). According to Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951: 539) this is a *nomen nudum* from Hemprich and Ehrenberg. It was based on *Dipus hirtipes* Lichtenstein, and was reported to have come from “upper reaches of the Nile, from Syene (= Aswan) to Dongola”.


Location: Algeria 2.


References: *Gerbillus pyramidum pyramidum*, Allen 1939: 326; Ellerman, 1941: 509; Ellerman and Morrison-Scott, 1951: 635.

Location: Egypt 7.

Comment: Rode (1945: 157) listed the holotype as a mounted specimen with skull lost, sex unknown, Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle de Paris, no. 368, original no. 835. Cockrum saw this specimen in 1975. Labels associated indicated that it had been taken in Egypt (perhaps Upper Egypt since the label gives “H. Egypte”) and had been collected by M. Geoffroy.


Location: Not plotted.


Location: Libya 12.

41. — *Eliomys lerotinus tunetae* Thomas, Ann. Mag. Hist., (7) 2: 495, May, 1903. Type from Karouana [= Kairouan], Tunisia; adult female,
British Museum no. 46.11.4.1, obtained by Louis Fraser, original no. 166.
Location: Tunisia 3.

Location: Libya 19.

Location: Egypt 1.

Location: Egypt 5.

Location: Libya 3.

46. — *Gerbillus campestris* Loche, Explor. Scien. de l'Algérie, Zool., Mamm., p. 106, 1867. Type not given but based on a plate prepared by Levaillant from a specimen obtained from Constantine Province, Algeria (see comment).
Location: Algeria 1.
Comment: This name has generally been attributed to Levaillant, Explor. Sci. de l'Algérie. Zool., Mamm., Atlas, plate 5, fig. 2 and 2a, at
dates ranging from 1850 to 1857. For example, Allen (1939 : 44), under *Crocidura russula agilis* (Levaillant) cited the date of publication as 1850 and under *Dipodillus campestris campestris* (Levaillant), as 1857 (op. cit. : 319). The date of publication of these plates has been the subject of some confusion. Allen (1939 : 44) reported “The Atlas of this work was published many years before the text according to Cabrera”. But gave no further reference to the source of Cabrera’s statement.

A series of volumes were published in Paris under the general title “Exploration Scientifique de l’Algérie pendant les Années 1840, 1841, 1842/Publiée par ordre du Gouvernement et avec le concours d’une Commission académique/Sciences Physiques/Zoologie”. A second title page, repeating the above information and adding the title of the specific volume was generally included. For example, the volume concerned with mammals has the additional entry : “Histoire Naturelle des mammifères/Par Le Commandant Loche”. The latter volume is dated 1867. Included at the end of this volume are colored plates prepared by Levaillant. These plates are not accompanied by text material nor any indication of the location from which the specimens being depicted were obtained.

These are the plates on which the names *Gerbillus campestris* and *Mus chamaeropsis* have been based. That these plates were prepared some time before 1867, there cannot be any doubt. Loche (Cat. Mamm. de l’Algérie, p. 22, 1858) lists the name “*Gerbillus campestris* Levaillant jun., Explor. Scient. de l’Algérie All., Mamm., pl. 5, fig. 2”, but gives no description of the specimen. In 1867 Loche (op. cit. : 106) again repeats this citation as well as citing his own 1858 use of the name. Further, in the latter publication he gives a description of the species and reported that “the Commandant Levaillant who has drawn its figure in the volume of the Commission on Scientific Exploration of Algeria, pl. 5, fig. 2, Atlas of Mammals, had found it in the province of Constantine, in a locality similar to that of our capture”.

However, it appears that although Levaillant’s plates were prepared and available to Loche as early as 1858, they were not published until 1867. Thus the use of the name *Gerbillus campestris* in Loche, 1858, was a nomen nudum and the first formal published description is that of Loche in 1867.

Rode (1945 : 159) reported as holotype a mounted skin with skull lost, Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle de Paris, no. 377; donated by M. J. J. Levaillant, 11 June 1851. Lataste (1881 : 498) stated that the type locality was Philippeville, Province of Constantine, Algeria.


Location : Libya 10.
48. — *Gerbillus campestris haymani* Setzer, Journ. Egypt. Publ. Health Assoc., 33 (6) : 208. Type from Siwa Oasis, Western Governorate, Egypt; adult male, skin and skull, Chicago Natural History Museum no. 7862, obtained 1 Apr. 1951 by Harry Hoogstraal, original no. 6742.
Location: Egypt 9.

Location: Egypt 3.


Location: Algeria 18.

Comment: Lataste (Actes Soc. Linn. de Bordeaux, 4 (7) : 20, 1883) thought that this was a *Mus musculus*. Thomas (1902 : 7) wrote “clearly not *Gerbillus campestris*, being far too short-tailed. It is perhaps a young *G. hirtipes* or *G. simoni*”. Not listed by Allen (1939). We herein list this as a *Mus musculus*.


Location: Libya 5.

Location: Libya 11.

Location: Libya 9.


Location: Algeria 19.

Comment: Cockrum saw, in 1975, at the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris, a flat skin and skull, labeled as type. It was numbered CG1958 268 and was from Beni Abbes, original no. 13.

55. — *Gerbillus garamantis* Lataste, Le Naturaliste, third year (whole no. 64) : 507, 15 Nov. 1881. Type from Sidi Roueld (Ouargla), Algeria; type not specified by number but original description indicates only that a "very adult" female was taken.


Location: Algeria 18.

Comment: Lectotype, old female, skin, British Museum no. 19.7.7.1596, and its skull, 19.7.7.1597, from Lataste Collection, see Thomas (1919 : 351). Skull not found in British Museum in 1975. Rode (1945 : 157) reported as a paratype, a male, mounted specimen with skull in skin, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris, no. 372, from Ouargla, Algeria, but commented that this was not the example described by Lataste but was the one collected in 1858 by Loch and identified by him as a *Gerbillus campestris*.


Location: Algeria 3.

Comment: Loche (Cat. Mamm. et Oiseaux observés en Algérie, p. 23, 1858) simply stated that the name was "in litteris" and that he named it in honor of M. Z. Gerbe. As such, the name is strictly a *nomen nudum*.


Location: Libya 23.

Location : Egypt 10.


Location : Libya 21.


Location : Libya 15.


Location : Libya 10.


Location : Algeria 15.

63. — *Gerbillus hirtipes* Lataste, Le Naturaliste, 3rd year (whole no. 64) : 506, 15 Nov. 1881; type locality not specified, and Le Naturaliste, 4th year (no. 3) : 21, 1 Feb. 1882. Type from Bamendile, Ouargla, Algeria; type not specified but indicated that he had 10 individuals and listed measurements for 8.

References : Gerbillus hirtipes hirtipes, Allen, 1939 : 324; Gerbillus pyramidum hirtipes, Ellerman, 1941 : 501; Ellerman and Morrison-Scott, 1951 : 635.
Location : Algeria 18.
Comment : Lectotype, adult female skin, British Museum no. 19.7.7.1594 and its skull, no. 19.7.7.1595, from Lataste Collection, see Thomas (1919 : 351). Thomas (1902 : 6) stated that "The Algerian representative of G. gerbillus is G. hirtipes. A specimen in his collection, no. 1595, one of the cotypes labeled by him, has the molars 1.4 mm. in breadth. Should he prove to have mixed up any other form among his rather diverse series, this skull, the length of which (28.5 mm.) was given in the original description, might be considered as the type". In 1975, Cockrum saw in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris, a female listed as type (no. 371), mounted, with skull removed (bullae broken), from Ouargla, Algeria, original nos. 839, 1349, and taken in 1881 by M. Lataste.


References : Gerbillus hirtipes hesperinus, Allen, 1939 : 324 ; Gerbillus pyramidum hesperinus, Ellerman, 1941 : 509 ; Ellerman and Morrison-Scott, 1951 : 635.
Location : Morocco 10.

Location : Morocco 12.

Location : Tunisia 2.

Location : Egypt 4.

References : Gerbillus latastei, Allen, 1939 : 324 ; Gerbillus gerbillus latastei, Ellerman, 1941 : 508 ; Ellerman and Morrison-Scott, 1951 : 634.
Location : Tunisia 5.
69. — *Gerbillus minutus* Loche, Cat. Mamm. et Oiseaux observés en Algérie, p. 23, 1858. Type from Douilba, Sahara [Algeria].


Location: Not plotted.

Comment: Loche (1858: 23) simply listed this species as "*Gerbillus minutus* de Blainville?". Since de Blainville's name (originally *Dipus minutus* 1817) is based on a jerboa from Asia, and since Loche gave no description, it appears that this should never have been considered as an original description, but a misidentification, and dropped from all later synonomies. Certainly other similar entries by Loche (e.g. *Gerbillus robustus*, on the same page) have been so treated. Thomas (1902: 8) thought the name might be applicable to *Gerbillus dodsoni* Thomas but indicated "The name is unavailable, being based on the totally different *Dipus minutus* Geoffr.". However, see later entry under *Psammomys minutus* Loche.


Location: Morocco 15.

71. — *Gerbillus perpallidus* Setzer, Journ. Egypt. Publ. Health Assoc., 33 (6): 221, 1958. Type from Bir Victoria, Western Desert Governorate, Egypt; adult female, skin and skull, Chicago Natural History Museum no. 79769, obtained 26 Sept. 1951 by Harry Hoogstraal, original no. 7141.

Location: Egypt 6.


Location: Not plotted.

Comment: Later authors have indicated references to plates and figures associated with this name. However, these do not appear in the copies of the journal that we have examined. Further, our examination of the "original description" reveals that the name is strictly a *nomen nudum*, even though Cuvier clearly indicates that his name is a synonym of "*Meriones gerbillus* Rupp.".


Location: Libya 1.
Location : Libya 5.

Location : Libya 6.

76. — *Gerbillus pyramidum tarabuli* Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1902, 2: 5, Oct. 1902. Type from Sebha, Tripoli [=Fezzan Province, Libya]; female, skin and skull, British Museum no. 2.11.4.18 obtained 5 June 1901 by Edward Dodson, original no. 76.
Location : Libya 18.

Location : Algeria 11.

Location : Algeria 4.

Location : Not plotted.

Location: Algeria 17.
Comment: Loche (Cat. Mamm. et Oiseaux d'Algérie, p. 23, 1858) gives the name as “in litteris” and it is therefore a nomen nudum.


Location: Algeria 2.


Location: Algeria 2.


83. — *Gerbillus simoni* Lataste, Le Naturaliste, 3rd year (whole no. 63): 497, 1 Nov. 1881. Type from Oued Magra, between M'sila and Barika, north of Chott du Hodna, High Plateau, Algeria; type not specified but measurements of 9 individuals given.


Location: Algeria 9.

Comment: Lectotype, from Lataste Collection, adult female, skin, British Museum no. 19.7.7.2347 and its skull no. 19.7.7.2426, see Thomas (1919: 351). Rode (1945: 159) listed as holotype, a mounted specimen with skull in skin, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris no. 376, from Oued Magra (between M'sila and Barika), north of Chott el Hodna, High Plateau of Algeria, original nos. 1881-3150 (837). In 1975, when Cockrum examined this specimen, the skull had been removed and its bullae were broken.


Location: Not plotted.

Comment: Not listed by Allen (1939).


Location: Morocco 10.


Location: Libya 4.


Location: Libya 24.


Location: Libya 22.


Location: Libya 17.


Location: Algeria 20.


Location: Libya 20.
Location: Libya 23.

Location: Egypt 3.

94. — *Jaculus jaculus sefrius* Thomas and Hinton, Novit. Zool., 28 : 10, 14 May 1921. Type from Ain Sefra, alt. 1100 m., Algeria; adult male, skin and skull, British Museum no. 13.8.6.80, obtained 10 May 1913 by A. Ruddle, original no. 100.
Location: Algeria 14.

Location: Libya 2.

Location: Libya 13.

97. — *Jaculus orientalis* Erxleben, Syst. Regni Animalis, p. 404, 1777. Type from Egypt ("the mountains separating Egypt from Arabia").
Location: Not plotted.

Location: Morocco 14.


Location : Algeria 19.

100. — Meriones albipes Lataste, Le Naturaliste, 4th Year (no. 13) : 101, 1 July 1882. Type from M'sila, High Plateau, Algeria; type not specified but Lataste obtained, in 1881, one female with six embryos in utero, and one skull only.


Location : Algeria 7.

Comment : Lectotype, from Lataste Collection, adult female skin British Museum no. 19.7.7.1570, and its skeleton, no.19.7.7.1571, from M'sila, Algeria. The skull only mentioned above is British Museum no. 82.7.29.10, see Thomas (1919 : 352).

101. — Meriones auziensis Lataste, Le Naturaliste, 4th Year (no. 10) : 77, 15 May 1882. Type from prairie and bank of Oued-Akarit, between Aumale and Oued Okris, Algeria; type not specified but 3 females and 2 males were obtained 2 May 1881.

References: Meriones libycus auziensis, Allen, 1939 : 328; Ellerman, 1941 : 553; Meriones shawi shawi, Ellerman and Morrison-Scott, 1951 : 643.

Location : Algeria 5.

Comment : Lectotype (for M. auziensis) from Lataste Collection, adult female, skin, British Museum no. 19.7.7.2903 and its skull, no. 19.7.7.1567, from Oued-Akarit, see Thomas (1919 : 352).


Location : Libya 19.


Location : Libya 16.

105. — *Meriones crassus perpallidus* Setzer, Jour. Egypt. Publ. Health Assoc., 36 (3) : 86, 1961. Type from Cairo-Alexandria road, 4 km from Cairo, Egypt; adult female, skin and skull, Chicago Natural History Museum no. 78618, obtained 10 Apr. 1951 by Harry Hoogstraal, original no. 6731.

Location : Egypt 8.

106. — *Meriones gaetulus* Latasste, Le Naturaliste, 4th year (no. 11) : 83, 1 June 1882. Type locality not specified but reported 1 gravid female obtained in 1880 at Tilremt, between Laghouat and Berrain, Sahara [Algeria]; a second gravid female obtained in 1881 at M'sila, High Plateau [Algeria] and 1 male and 2 females obtained on Roudaire's expedition to the Chotts [Tunisia] in 1876 by M. Jacquement.


Location : Algeria 13.

Comment : Lectotype from Latasste Collection, adult female skin, British Museum no. 19.7.7.1561 and its skull no. 19.7.7.1560, from Tilremt, near Laghouat, Algeria, see Thomas (1919 : 352). Cockrum saw, in 1975, at the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris, a skull only labeled as type, no. 1919, and associated with three different labels : (1) *Meriones gatulus* Latasste; (2) 1876-894 *Meriones gatulus* Latasste sp. du Sahara de Haut-Plateau, Algier; (3) Region du Chotts, M. le Dr. Jacquemet 1876-894. Obviously, all three labels do not belong with this single specimen.

107. — *Meriones grandis* Cabrera, Bol. de la Real Soc. Española de Historia Natural, Madrid, 7 : 175, Apr. 1907. Type from Marrakesh, Morocco; adult male, skin and skull, obtained 18 Feb. 1907 by Manuel de la Escalera, original no. 23.


Location : Morocco 9.


Location: Egypt 1.


Location: Egypt 1.


Location: Libya 12.


Location: Libya 14.

Comment: Type label gives the locality as "Fergian". Ranck (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 275: 176, 1968) stated = Bir Tamari, 10 km S Socna, Libya.


Location: Libya 13.

113. — *Meriones longicaudus* Wagner, Arch. Naturg. 8: 19, 1842. Type from Egypt.


Location: Not plotted.
Comment: Thomas (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) 2 : 147, 1918) stated “Wagner’s animal, which I have seen in Munich, was from Egypt, and was clearly referable to *G. gerbillus*, as has been shown by Anderson and de Winton”.

114. — *Meriones mariae* Cabrera, Bol. de la Real Soc. Espanola de Historia Natural, Madrid, 7 : 177, Apr. 1907. Type from Tarfaya, Cape Juby, Morocco; type adult male, in alcohol, skull removed, obtained 22 Nov. 1906, by Manuel M. de la Escalera.


Location: Morocco 16.

115. — *Meriones melanurus* Ruppell, Abhandl. Senckenburgianum Mus., 3 (2) : 95, 1842. Type from near Alexandria, Egypt.


Location: Egypt 1.


116. — *Meriones pallidus tripolius* Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 3 : 265, Mar. 1919. Type from Gebel Limhersuk [northwestern Libya]; adult male, skin and skull, British Museum no. 2.11.4.64, obtained 19 July 1901, E. Dodson (but type label shows G. Limherbrek), original no. 139.


Location: Libya 8.


Location: Libya 10.


Location: Algeria 8.
Comment: Lectotype, from Lataste Collection, adult female skin, British Museum no. 19.7.7.2982, and its skull, no. 19.7.7.2981, from Tebessa, Algeria, see Thomas (1919: 353).

Location: Algeria 1.
Comment: Type in Paris fide Thomas (1919: 353) but not listed by Rode (1945).

Location: Tunisia 1.
Comment: Lectotype, from Lataste Collection, old male, skull only, British Museum no. 19.7.7.1941. "The figured skull (1884, p. 94, fig. 2) is that of a specimen of mixed parentage [= born in captivity, of parents from two different localities], British Museum no. 19.7.7.2294", see Thomas (1919: 353).

121. — Meriones trouessarti Lataste, Le Naturaliste, 4th year (no. 9): 69, 1 May 1882. Type locality and type specimen not specified but publication indicated that 3 were taken in 1880 at Bou-Saada and one in 1881 at Oued-Magra near M'sila, Algeria.
Location: Algeria 7.
Comment: Lectotype, from Lataste Collection, adult male skin British Museum no. 19.7.7.2902 and its skull no. 19.7.7.1566, from Bou-Saada, Algeria, see Thomas (1919: 352).

Location: Libya 9.
Comment: Considered to be a subspecies of Microtus guentheri by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951: 696) but separate specific status was maintained by Ranck (1968: 69).


Location: Not plotted.

Comment: For history of specimen on which name was based, see Flower (Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1932, p. 412, 8 July, 1932). We agree with Allen (1939: 366) that this is a *nomen nudum*.


Location: Egypt 1.

Comment: Rode (1945: 148) reported the holotype as a mounted specimen with skull in the skin, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris, no. 337, from Egypt, obtained by E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, no. 1007.


Location: Algeria 2.


Location: Not plotted.


Location: Egypt 8.

Comment: Rode (1945: 153) reported the genotype and holotype as a mounted specimen with skull lost, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris, no. 354, obtained by M. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, no. 1224. Note the earlier date and publication than generally cited.

Location: Morocco 10.


Location: Morocco 1.

Comment: See comment under *Gerbillus campestris*. Not listed by Ellerman (1941). Loche (1858 : 25) listed this as being in Levaillant’s Atlas. Lataste (Actes Soc. Linn. de Bordeaux, 4 (7) : 14, 1883) pointed out the illustration was quite “artistic” and that it had the same form, tail, and coloration as the *Gerbillus campestris* shown on the same plate! Lataste (op. cit.) concluded that this was a *Mus musculus*.


Location: Not plotted.

Comment: Not listed by Allen (1939).

131. — *Mus gentilis* Brants, Het Geslacht der Muizen, p. 126, 1827. Type from “Egypt and Nubia” [S. Egypt, per Ellerman, 1941 : 246].

Location: Not plotted.


Location: Libya 2.

Location: Morocco 1.

Location: Egypt 7.

Location: Not plotted.
Comment: Not listed by Allen (1939).

Location: Morocco 7.
Comment: Not listed by Ellerman (1941).

137. — *Mus musculus far* Cabrera, Real Soc. Espanola de Hist. Natural, 50th anniv. volume: p. 46, 1921. Type from Mogador [= Essaouira], Morocco; adult male, skin and skull, Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales no. 11-XII-5-69, obtained 10 Aug. 1911 by Fernando M. de la Escalera.
Location: Morocco 10.

Location: Morocco 13.

Location: Algeria 11.
Comment: Not listed by Ellerman (1941).

Location: Morocco 2.

Location: Morocco 11.

Location: Morocco 6.

143. — *Mus spretus* Lataste, Actes Soc. Linn. de Bordeaux, 4 (7): 20, 27 Mar. 1883. Type Oued-Magra, between M’sila and Barika, N of Chott du Hodna, High Plateau, Algeria; type not indicated by number but a single pregnant female taken 1 June 1881 was mentioned.
Location: Algeria 9.
Comment: Lectotype, from Lataste Collection, adult female skin, British Museum no. 19.7.7.1861 and its skeleton no. 19.7.7.1862, see Thomas (1919: 353).

Location : Morocco 2.
Comment: Rode (1945 : 143) listed the holotype as mounted specimen with skull in skin, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris, no. 320, from Oran Province, Algeria, obtained by M. Loche in 1860, nos. 1860-686 (769). Note, however, the date of collection reported is 4 years after Pomel's original description! Ellerman, 1940-616, stated “Tunis” as type locality.

145. — *Pachyuromys duprasi* Lataste, Le Naturaliste, 2nd year (whole no. 40): 314, 15 Nov. 1880. Type from Algerian Sahara [= Laghrouat, Algeria]; adult male (6 months old, raised in captivity), number not specified, obtained as a young with its mother in May, by F. Lataste.

Location : Algeria 12.
Comment: Lectotype, from Lataste Collection, old female skin, British Museum no. 19.7.7.2348, and its skull “much deteriorated by captivity” no. 19.7.7.2426, see Thomas (1919 : 351). Obviously, this is not Lataste's type. Rode (1945 : 159) listed as holotype and genotype a female, mounted skin with skull removed and lost, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris no. 379, obtained in Algerian Sahara by M. Lataste, nos. 1883-563 (853). Again, this cannot be Lataste's type.

146. — *Pachyuromys duprasi faroulti* Thomas, Novit. Zool., 27 : 313, 1920. Type from Mecharia, 100 km NE Ain Sefra, Plateau, Algeria [type label gives Mecheria, Sud Oranais, W Algeria]; type British Museum no. 20.3.2.2, obtained summer, 1918 by Victor Faroult.

Location : Algeria 14.

147. — *Pachyuromys dupresi [sic] natronensis* de Winton, Novit. Zool. 10 : 285, 25 Aug. 1903. Type from Bir Victoria, on way to Wadi Natroun from Nile, Egypt; type not specified but 3 specimens mentioned, all in British Museum.

Location : Egypt 6.


Location : Algeria 10.
149. — *Psammomys minutus* Loche, Explor. Sci. de l’Algérie, Zool., Mamm., p. 109, 1867; type from Douilba, Algeria; type deposited in the “collections zoologiques de l’Exposition permanente d’Alger”.

Location: Not plotted.

Comment: Loche here formally described, as a new species, the form that he had “reported with doubt as *Dipus minutus* de Blainville” as indicated in the entry above under *Gerbillus minutus* Loche. The small size (head and body, 90 mm; tail, 110 mm), the long tail and the “very-developed” ears and other features mentioned in the description, make it evident that the animal described was not *Psammomys* but probably *Gerbillus campestris*.


Location: Egypt 1.


Location: Egypt 2.

152. — *Psammomys roudairei* Lataste, Le Naturaliste, 3rd year (whole no. 62): 492, 15 Oct. 1881. Type from the Chotts [= near Chott Djerid, Tunisia, not M’sila and l’Oued Magra, N of Chott du Hodna, Algeria, as indicated by recent authors]; type not indicated but three specimens, 1 male in alcohol and 2 female skeletons, taken during M. Roudaire’s expedition to the Chotts, reported.


Location: Tunisia 4.

Comment: Lectotype, from Lataste Collection, female skin and skull, British Museum no. 19.7.7.1572, “Chotts, Plateau of Tunisia”, see Thomas (1919: 352). Rode (1945: 159) listed as holotype a female, mounted specimen with skull lost, Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle de Paris no. 378, from Gafsa, obtained by Lataste, nos. 1885-13 (849). Note that this is not the type locality given by Lataste; further this specimen was apparently collected 4 years after the original description was published, thus it cannot even be a paratype.


Location: Libya 12.

154. — *Psammomys vexillaris* Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 16:198, July 1925. Type from Bondjem, Tripoli [type label gives Benjenips] [= Bu Ngem, Tripolitania Province, Libya]; adult female, skin and skull, British Museum no. 2.11.4.70, obtained 20 Apr. 1901 by E. Dodson, original no. 14.


Location: Libya 7.

155. — *Psammomys vexillaris edusa* Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 16:199, July 1925. Type from Mil Mahases, Chegga just S of Biskra [type label shows Mil Mahases (opposite Chegag), Cercle de Biskra], Algeria; young adult male, skin and skull, British Museum no. 97.6.9.10, obtained by A. E. Eaton, original no. 17.


Location: Algeria 10.


Location: Morocco 10.


Location: Morocco 6.


Location: Not plotted.


Location: Not plotted.


Location: Egypt 1.


Location: Not mapped.

Comment: This specimen is actually an *Atlantoxerus* as previous authors have indicated. The genus does not occur outside of northwest Africa.

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY**


LEGEND OF FIGURE 1

Map showing location of type localities of North African rodents. As indicated below, localities are numbered separately for each country. In those situations wherein dots on this small scale map would be almost coincident, one dot is shown and the various localities are given under the single number. Latitude and longitude have been determined for most localities. For Libyan localities we utilized Ranck’s (1968) data. For the other localities we utilized three sources: A. Map of Principales voies de communication de l’Afrique du Nord, issued by l’Institut Geographique National, of Paris, in 1955; B. The 1967 edition of the Times Atlas; and C. A National Geographic map of Northern Africa, issued in 1954. The letters A, B or C after the latitude and longitude given below indicate the source of our reference. A few localities, for various reasons, have not been plotted. These are indicated at the end of the list. The number(s) following the reference letter indicate the taxon named from the site as given in text.

Morocco.

ALGERIA


TUNISIA.


LIBYA.


EGYPT.


Not plotted.