

brae; median premaxillary ridge; flattened forelimbs adapted for digging; nuchal scute usually as wide as long; hyoplastron usually longer than hypoplastron; fourth vertebral scute usually wider than long.

GEOLOGIC RANGE.—Oligocene to Recent.

GEOGRAPHIC RANGE.—As a fossil almost all of the Nearctic region south of Canada and south throughout northern Mexico to the State of Aguascalientes. Recent range much smaller.

REMARKS.—For best generic description see Williams (1950a). Recognition of this genus in the Tertiary of Asia by Williams (1952) was based on (1) a presumed close relationship between *turgida* and *kalganensis* (probably correct), and (2) reference of *turgida* to the genus *Gopherus* (certainly incorrect). For further discussion see Oelrich (1957) and Auffenberg (1962c). Four extant species are recognized: *G. agassizii*, *G. berlandieri*, *G. flavomarginatus*, and *G. polyphemus*.

REFERENCES.—Zoogeography. Blair 1958, Brattstrom 1961. Morphology. Skeleton: Williams 1950b, Auffenberg 1964b, 1966b, in press; Skull: Williams 1950a, Auffenberg in press.

#### *Gopherus agassizii* (Cooper)

*Xerobates agassizii* Cooper 1863, p. 120.

*Testudo agassizii* Boulenger 1889, p. 156.

*Gopherus agassizii* Stejneger 1893, p. 161.

*Gopherus polyphemus agassizii* Mertens and Wermuth 1955, p. 351.

TYPE.—California State Geological Survey; 3 young specimens.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Near Fort Mojave, California, U.S.A.

GEOLOGIC RANGE.—Known from the Pleistocene of California (Miller 1942, Brattstrom 1953, 1958), and the Post-Pleistocene of Nevada (Brattstrom 1954).

GEOGRAPHIC RANGE.—Southwestern United States (extreme southwestern Utah, southern Nevada, western Arizona, extreme northwestern Baja California, southeastern California), and all of Sonora, Mexico to extreme northern Sinaloa.

REMARKS.—Mertens (1956) records hybrids between this species and *G. berlandieri* in captivity. Most closely related to *G. berlandieri* (Auffenberg in press).

#### *Gopherus †atascosae* (Hay)

*Testudo atascosae* Hay 1902c, p. 383.

*Gopherus atascosae* Hay 1924, p. 247.

TYPE.—Academy of Natural Sciences (Philadelphia); parts of a plastron.