PRIRODOSLOVNE RAZPRAVE 3 (16), p. 363—365
Ljubljana, 13. VII. 1939

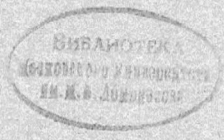
PRIRODOSLOVNE RAZPRAVE

KNJIGA 3

(16. ZV.), STR. 363—365

B. PETROV

NEW VOLE FROM SOUTH SERBIA



LJUBLJANA 1939

IZDAJA IN ZALAGA PRIRODOSLOVNO DRUŠTVO V LJUBLJANI
UREDIL: DR. PAVEL GROŠELJ

PRIRODOSLOVNE RAZPRAVE, 3 (16) 363—365.
Ljubljana, 13. VII. 1939.

New vole from South Serbia

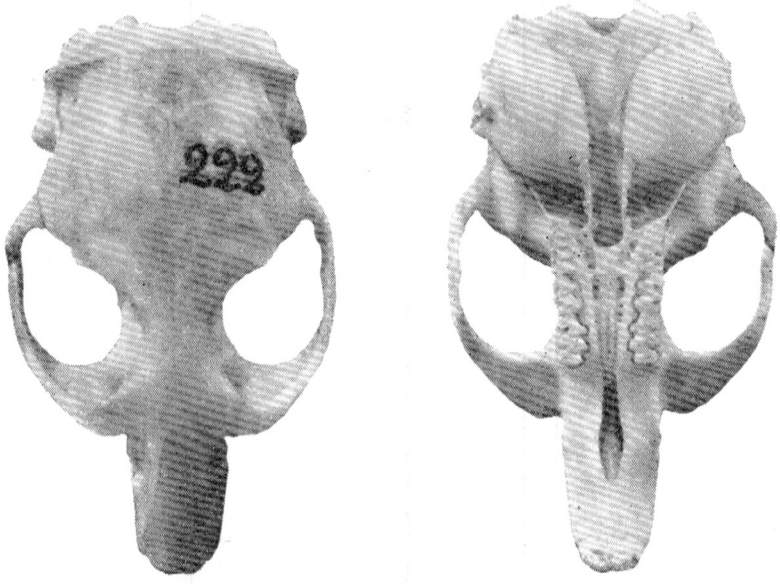
by B. Petrov.

In 1903 Barret-Hamilton described a new species of vole from Thessaly, *Microtus hartingi*, which G. Miller considers very similar to *Microtus guentheri* Danford and Alston from Asia Minor (4). In view of this resemblance Miss Neuhäuser defines the voles collected by Heinrich in Bulgaria as *Microtus guentheri hartingi* Bar.-Ham. (1). Argiropulo regards these voles as belonging to his new subgenus *Sumeriomys*.

This year I collected 14 specimens of *Sumeriomys guentheri* in South Serbia, near Pepelište. Judging by description, the voles collected are very similar to *Sumeriomys guentheri hartingi* Bar.-Ham., but differ from them in being larger and may therefore be described as a new subspecies:

SUMERIOMYS GUENTHERI MARTINOI subs. nov.*

Type. — Female. No. 222 in collection of B. Petrov, collected by author 9/IV. 39.



Skull of type *Sumeriomys guentheri martinoi* subsp. nov. 2½ ×.

* Named in honour of my teacher V. E. Martino.

Type locality. — Pepelište near Krivolak. 40 km S-E from Veles. Jugoslavia.

Range. — Known only from type locality.

Characters. — Corresponds closely to description of *Sumeriomys guentheri hartingi* Bar.-Ham. but larger. Hind foot in both young and adult specimes 19,5—20,5 mm. (instead of 18 mm.); condylobasal length in largest specimens attains 30,8 mm.

Measurements. — Type: Head and body 137,0; tail 30,0; hind foot 19,5; ear 12,0. — Average of seven adult paratypes: Head and body 125,5; tail 28,0; hind foot 20,3; ear 11,4. Average of hind foot of six subadult paratypes: 19,7 (19,5—20,0).

Cranial measurements of adult specimens:

Numbers	Sex	Condylobasal length	Zygomatic breadth	Interorbital constriction	Occipital breadth	Nasal	Diastema	Mandible	Maxillary tooth-row	Mandibular tooth-row	Ridges on interorbital region
type 222 paratypes	♀	30,8	18,3	3,6	14,3	9 0	9,5	19,8	7,8	8,0	United
223	♂	29,0	17,1	3,9	13,7	8,4	9,0	18,9	7,2	7,1	Not united
224	♀	29,2	17,4	3,7	13,5	8.4	9,0	18,8	7,3	7,2	„
36/39	♀	28,5	16,8	3,5	—	8,0	8,8	18,2	6,8	6,7	„
38/39	♂	29,4	17,2	3,6	—	8,7	9,0	18,3	7,0	6,9	„
46/39	♂	29,2	17,3	3,85	13,7	8,7	9,0	18,8	7,3	7,0	„
47/39	♂	—	17,3	4,0	—	8,6	9,1	18,6	7,2	7,0	„
50/39	♂	—	—	3,8	—	8,7	9,1	18,8	7,2	7,1	„

Pelage. — The fur differs from the fur of true Microtus in being much s o f t e r and f i n e r. Its colour seems very similar to that of *Microtus (Sumeriomys) hartingi* B a r. - H a m. (I have no specimens of the last-named subspecies from Larissa, Thessaly, and therefore can base my comparison only on M i l l e r's description.

Specimens examined. — B. Petrov collection numbers: 222; 223; 224; 225; collector's numbers: 23/39; 36/39; 38/39; 45/39; 46/39; 47/39; 49/39; 50/39; 52/39; 53/39.

Remarks. — G. M i l l e r states that specimens of *Microtus (Sumeriomys) hartingi* B a r. - H a m. in the British Museum have »interorbital region with slight median longitudinal groove and low lateral ridges, which do not tend to become united«. In the largest specimen of my collection however, these ridges are nearly united. Consequently the large condylobasal length of this speci-