Nomenclatural change of *Chaetodipus dalquesti*

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Chaetodipus dalquesti (Roth 1976) has been considered an endemic species of the Cape Region of the southern part of the Baja California peninsula. In a revision of the heteromyid rodents, C. dalquesti was considered a synonym of Chaetodipus arenarius (Williams et al. 1993), because both have an identical karyotype (Hafner and Hafner 1983). However, C. dalquesti and C. arenarius are genetically distinguishable and morphologically diagnosable based on pelage and morphometric characters (Riddle et al. 2000, Álvarez-Castañeda and Rios 2011).

A recent analysis of populations of C. arenarius from the Baja California peninsula (Álvarez-Castañeda and Rios 2011), showed that the subspecies C. a. ammophilus (Osgood 1907) and C. a. sublucidus (Nelson and Goldman 1929) could be considered as subspecies of C. dalquesti, instead of C. arenarius, increasing the range for C. dalquesti from the Magdalena Plain to all of the Cape Region. Nevertheless, in their revision, Álvarez-Castañeda and Rios (2011) maintained C. dalquesti Roth 1976 in place of Chaetodipus arenarius Osgood 1907; they did not apply the Principle of Priority following the Code of Zoological Nomenclature (Art. 23.1, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, http://www.nhm.ac.uk/hosted-sites/iczn/code/), which states that the name of a taxon is the oldest available name applied to it. Given that C. ammophilus was described earlier, all pocket mice previously designated as C. dalquesti must be named as C. ammophilus. Hence, dalquesti should be considered a subspecific taxon of C. ammophilus, an endemic species from the southern part of the Baja California peninsula. The current subspecies include C. a. ammophilus (Osgood 1907), which is restricted to Margarita Island on the Pacific side of the peninsula; C. a. dalquesti (Roth 1976), which occupies the Pacific coastal area from the Magdalena Plain to all of the Cape Region of the State of Baja California Sur; and C. a. sublucidus (Nelson and Goldman 1929), which occurs in the coastal area near the Bahía de La Paz, with the exception of the El Mogote sand spit.

**LITERATURE CITED**


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