

LITERATURE CITED

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DISTRIBUTION OF *MARMOTA MONAX* IN THE MISSOURI
VALLEY REGION

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In his Revision of the American Marmots, A. H. Howell (North Amer. Fauna, no. 37, pp. 1-80, 1915) recognized three subspecies of the dark-footed woodchuck (*Marmota monax*) from the Missouri Valley region. In the preparation of this revision he studied specimens of *M. m. canadensis* (Erxleben) from Pembina, Pembina County, North Dakota, and Tower, St. Louis County, Two Harbors, Lake County, and Aitkin, Aitkin County, Minnesota; of *M. m. rufescens* Howell from Grafton, Walsh County, and Fargo and Leonard, Cass County, North Dakota, and Princeton, Millelacs County, Elk River, Sherburne County (the type locality), and Fort Snelling, Hennepin County, Minnesota; and of *M. m. monax* (Linnaeus) from Johnson and Sac counties, Iowa, Marble Cave, Missouri, and Douglas County, Kansas. Since 1915, other mammalogists have contributed data that have helped to outline in somewhat greater detail the ranges of these three subspecies of *Marmota monax* in the Missouri Valley states; and one new subspecies has been described from this area.

Vernon Bailey (North Amer. Fauna, no. 49, pp. 67-70, 1926) recorded the form *canadensis* from Walhalla, Pembina County, and *rufescens* from Devils Lake, Ramsey County, Stump Lake, Nelson County, Larimore and Manvel, Grand Forks County, and Wahpeton, Richland County, North Dakota. C. E. Johnson (Jour. Mamm., vol. 4, p. 105, 1923; vol. 11, p. 444, 1930) recorded woodchucks as absent in Marshall County, northwestern Minnesota, but present (undoubtedly *canadensis*) around Thief River Falls, Pennington County, and in parts of Koochiching and Itasca counties and northern Lake County, in that state. A. R. Cahn (Jour. Mamm., vol. 2, p. 72, 1921) recorded *canadensis* as a common mammal throughout Itasca County. Bernard Bailey (Jour. Mamm., vol. 10, p. 158, 1929) recorded *rufescens* as then rare in localities in Sherburne County, Minnesota, where it formerly had been common. Thaddeus Surber (Mammals of Minnesota,