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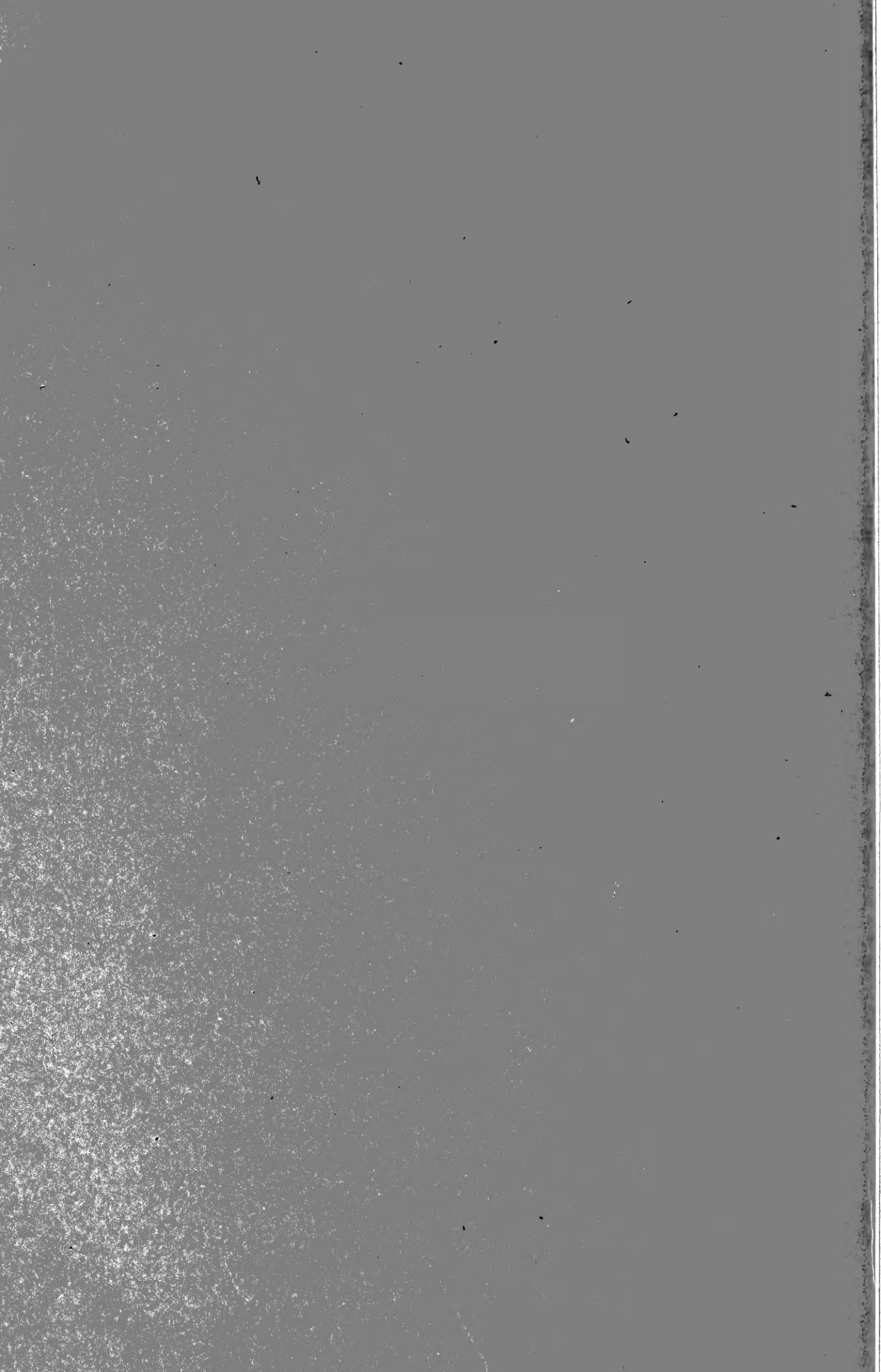
**NOTES ON THE EASTERN DISTRIBUTION OF  
*EUTAMIAS MINIMUS***

**By**

**Randolph L. Peterson**

**TORONTO**

**DECEMBER 31, 1953**



NOTES ON THE EASTERN DISTRIBUTION  
OF *EUTAMIAS MINIMUS*

by

RANDOLPH L. PETERSON

IN HIS REVISION of the American chipmunks, Howell (1929) referred specimens from the northeastern portion of Ontario to *E. m. borealis*. In his definition of the eastern limits of the range he states (p. 54) . . . "east to the Mattagami River and Lake Nipissing, eastern Ontario." He gives no proof, insofar as collected specimens are concerned, for extending the range southeast as far as Lake Nipissing; the nearest specimens, which he records, were from Ridout, approximately 150 miles away. Undoubtedly he based his map on data supplied by Miller (1897) who had collected a specimen at North Bay, and who, at the same time, clearly stated that it was the most easterly point where this form had been collected. His definition of the eastern limits as being along the Mattagami River, on which he bases his distribution map (p. 37) is difficult to understand because he examined specimens from Iroquois Falls, which is located at least 35 miles east of the defined area, and from Lake Abitibi, which is approximately 70 miles northeast of the range which he has defined.

When Anderson and Rand (1944) reported on the Canadian subspecies of *Eutamias minimus* they described *E. m. hudsonius* from northern Manitoba and they concluded that the eastern Ontario form should be regarded as *E. m. neglectus*. They defined the range as "from southeastern Manitoba across Ontario probably to Lake Abitibi, north at least to Lake Seul and Kapuskasing, and southward into northern Michigan, Wisconsin and northeastern Minnesota; intergrading with *borealis* in southern Manitoba and probably with *hudsonius* in northern Ontario." The southeastern limit of range was apparently completely ignored.

It is the writer's conclusion that a more thorough study of *Eutamias minimus* in Ontario and Manitoba must be carried out before the ranges of the geographic races can be defined.

Cross and Dymond (1929) had no record of *Eutamias* from localities south of North Bay, although Saunders (1929) reported a specimen

from Noganosh Lake, Parry Sound District (see fig. 1). Saunders collected specimens along the French River (one in 1926 and two in 1928). These, as well as the Noganosh Lake specimen are now in the collections of the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology and Palaeontology. Between the years 1929 and 1933 fifteen specimens were taken near Frank's Bay on the south side of Lake Nipissing. *Eutamias* was not reported from Algonquin Park until a single specimen was taken by D. A. MacLulich in Lister Township in 1931 in the north central part of the Park. With the addition of five specimens collected by C. H. D. Clarke in 1932 and 1933 the known range was extended to Long Lake in the northwestern portion of the Park. In 1938 Baillie (1939) collected a specimen at Pickerel Lake, which is located approximately 7 miles east of Burks Falls, thus extending the known range south in the Parry Sound District. In 1946 the author collected three specimens at Longbow Lake, thus extending the southern limits in Algonquin Park. In 1947 a specimen was collected still further southeast at Cache Lake, in Algonquin Park.

The northern distributional limits are rather vague. Authentic records, based on specimens in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology and Palaeontology, are shown in Fig. 1. The series of five specimens collected two miles west of Fort Albany is the first indication that the range of *Eutamias* extends as far north as James Bay. Further west, in Manitoba, specimens have been taken as far north as Herchmer (Anderson and Rand, 1943).

During the summer of 1953 specimens were collected at the following localities in western Quebec: 6 miles north of Authier Nord and 5 miles east of Duparquer, both in Abitibi Ouest County; 11 miles north of Guerin, Rouyn-Noranda County. These specimens constitute the first known records of *Eutamias* for the Province of Quebec.

Although collections of mammals have been made by the author and others on the Great Lakes islands (Isle Royale, St. Ignace, Simpson, Slate Islands and Manitoulin) no specimens of *Eutamias* were obtained, which would seem to indicate that it is absent from these islands. This is an interesting aspect in the general distribution of the genus.

From the data which have been presented above, it would appear that *Eutamias* has extended its range, within recent years, in the region south of Lake Nipissing in Ontario.

It is possible that similar range extensions have taken place in northern Ontario and Quebec, but insufficient data are available to arrive at such a conclusion.



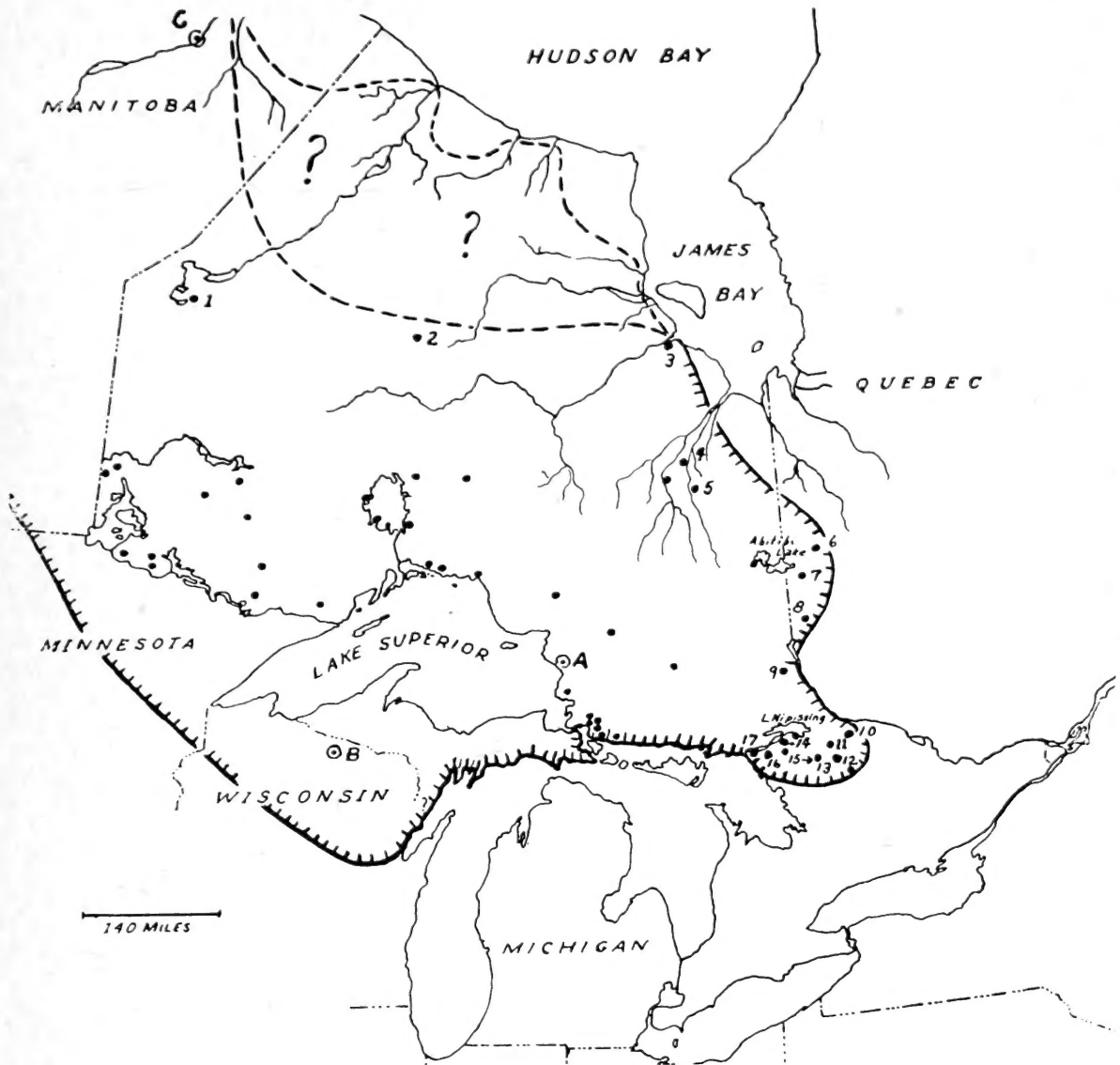


FIG. 1. Map showing the distribution of *Eutamias minimus* east of Manitoba. Type localities: A, *E. m. neglectus*; B, *E. m. jacksoni*; C, *E. m. hudsonius*. Marginal records (specimens in the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology and Palaeontology): 1. Favourable Lake; 2. Lake Attawapiskat; 3. 2 mi. West Fort Albany; 4. Coral Rapids; 5. Fraserdale; 6. 6 mi. N. Authier Nord; 7. 5 mi. E. Duparquer; 8. 11 mi. N. Guerin; 9. Temagami; 10. Lister Twp., Algonquin Park; 11. Long Lake, Algonquin Park; 12. Cache Lake, Algonquin Park; 13. Longbow Lake, Algonquin Park; 14. Frank's Bay, Lake Nipissing; 15. Pickerel Lake; 16. Noganosh Lake; 17. French River.

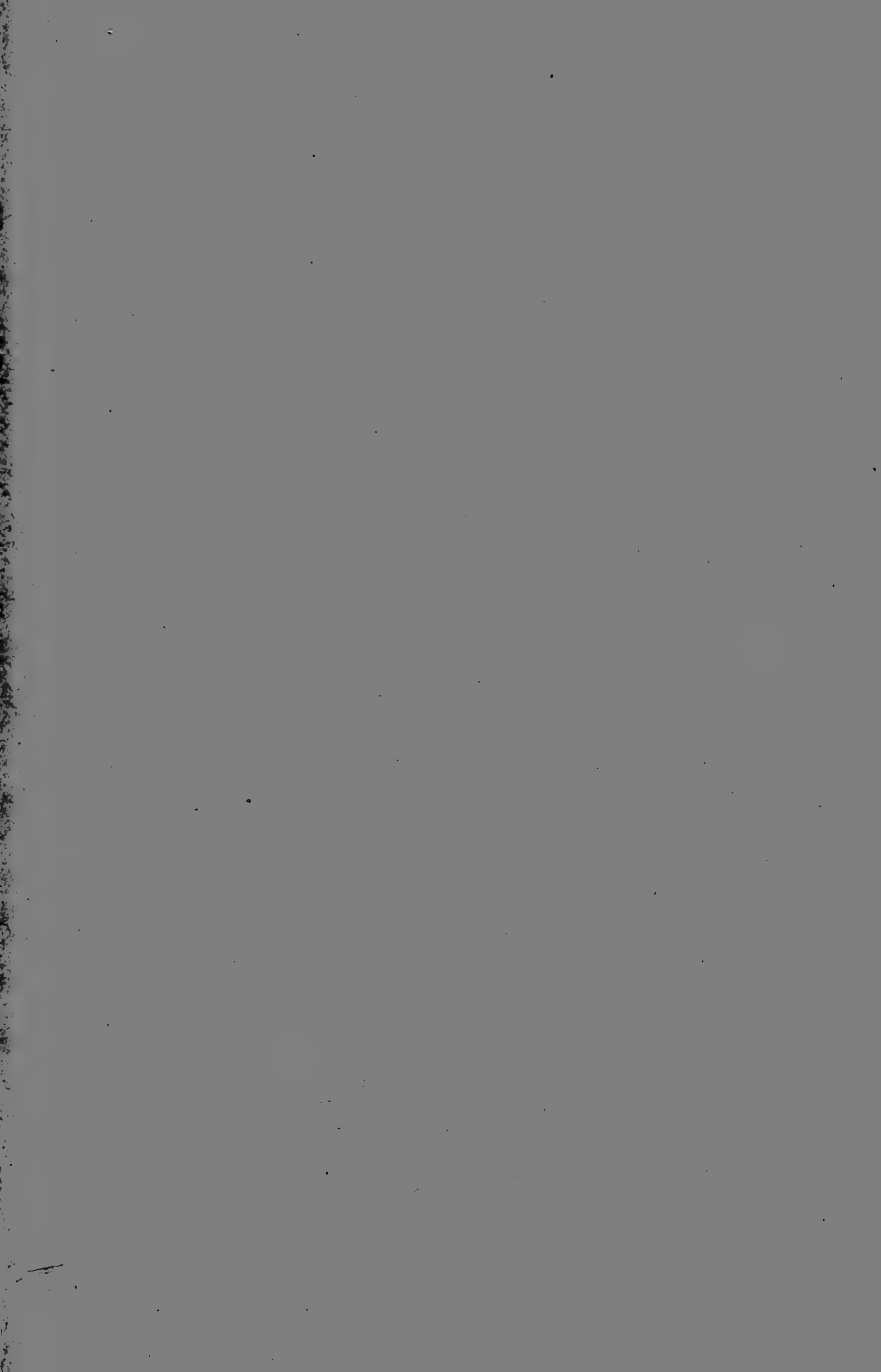
## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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*December 31, 1953*









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