Catalogue of American Amphibians and Reptiles.

Iverson, John B. 1990. *Kinosternon alamosae.*

Kinosternon alamosae Berry and Legler
Alamos Mud Turtle

Kinosternon integrum: Bogert and Oliver 1945:396; Langebartel and Smith, 1954:126; Zweifel and Norris 1955:248 (in part; see Iverson, 1989 for clarification).

Kinosternon sonoriense: Wiewandt et al. 1972:162 (in part; see Iverson, 1989 for clarification).

Kinosternon flavescens: Conant and Berry 1978:14; Berry and Berry 1984:203 (in part; see Iverson, 1978:478 and Iverson, 1989 for clarification).

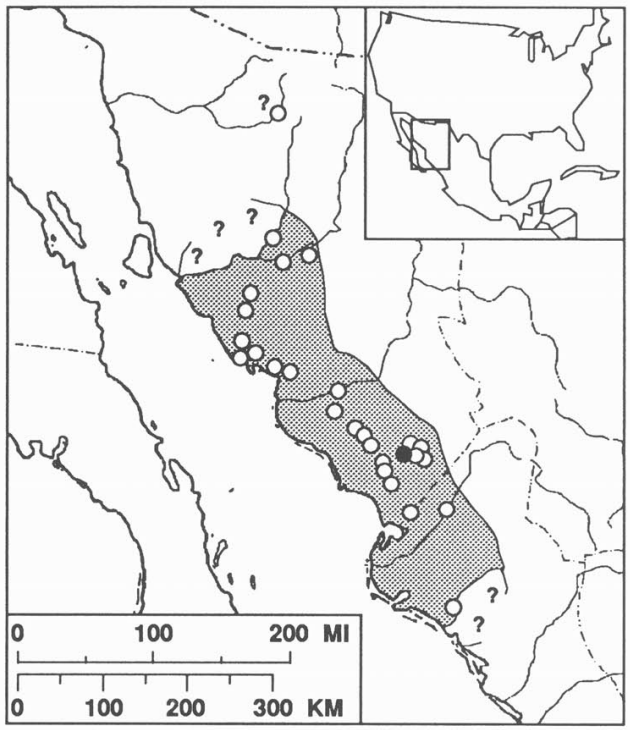
Kinosternon alamose: Pritchard 1979:556. See Remarks.

Kinosternon alamosae: Smith and Smith 1980:135. Nomen nudum.

Kinosternon alamosae: Berry and Legler 1980:1. Type-locality, "Rancho Carrizal, 7.2 km north and 11.5 km west of Alamos, Sonora, Mexico [27°05'N 109°03'W]". Holotype, Los Angeles County Mus. 127639, an adult female, collected 9 July 1966 by Harold L. Heringhi (examined by author).

• **Content**. *Kinosternon alamosae* is a monotypic species.

• **Definition**. Adult females reach a carapace length of about 126 mm (mean, 104.5); males 135 (mean 113.2). The adult carapace is non-carinate. The first vertebral usually does not touch the 2nd marginal, and the 4th pleural touches the 10th marginal. Only the 10th marginal is elevated above the level of the remaining marginals. The adult carapace is brown to brownish-olive with dark seams. The plastron is double hinged, not emarginate posteriorly, and can completely close the carapacial opening. The plastron length averages 96% (range, 93-100%) of the carapace length in females; 93% (88-97%) in males. The plastron is yellow to orange-brown with dark seams. The bridge length is 26 to 32% of the maximum carapace length in males and 28 to 32% in females. Axillary and inguinal scutes do not touch. The inter-posterior humeral seam length is 27 to 33% of maximum carapace length in males and 29 to 35% in females. The ground color of the dorsum of the head is yellowish-brown or brown to olive and is lightly flecked with yellow or straw-colored marks. The chin and neck are yellow with darker brown flecks present in males. Dorsal and ventral neck patterns blend gradually on the sides of the head and neck, but the head is not boldly mottled or striped. The nasal scale is bell-shaped. One pair of chin barbels is present. Adult females possess short, stubby tails; whereas, males have long, thick tails. Both sexes have tail spines but lack tuberculate scale patches (clasping organs) on the posterior surface of the crus and thigh of each hindleg.



Map. Solid symbols mark type-localities. Hollow symbols mark other localities. Question marks indicate questionable range boundaries and localities (see Distribution).

• **Descriptions**. Descriptions are in Pritchard (1979), Berry and Legler (1980), Iverson (1989), and Ernst and Barbour (1989).

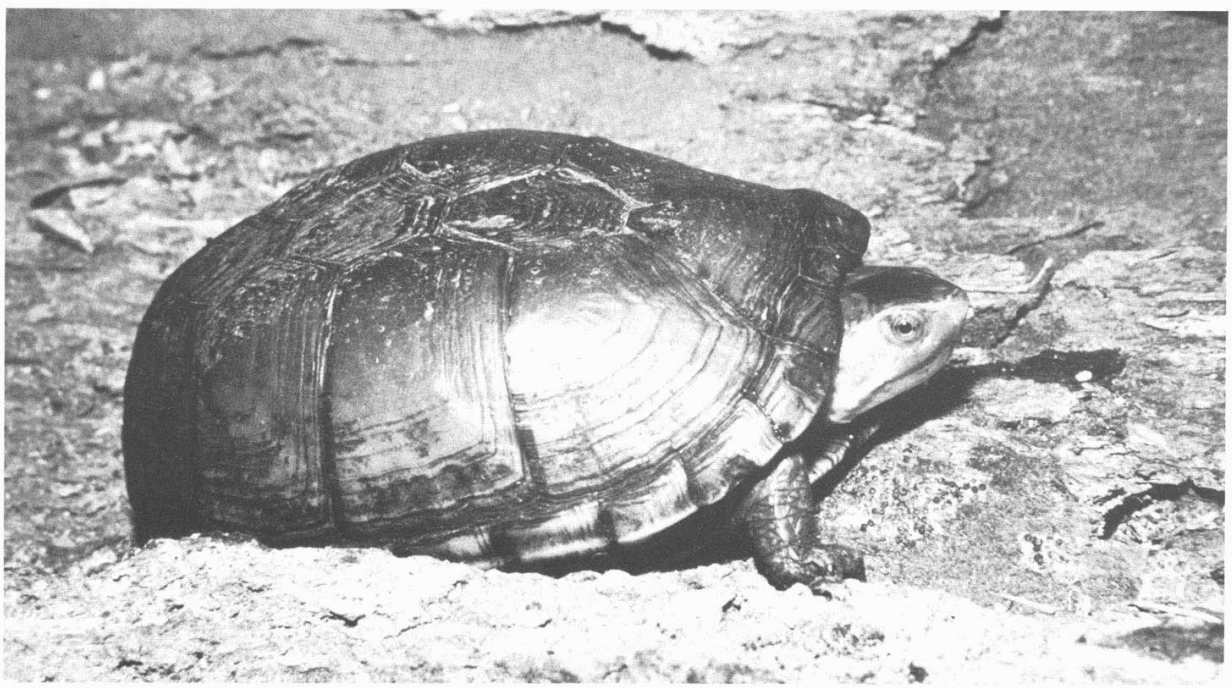


Figure 1. *Kinosternon alamosae*. Adult female. Photograph by author.

Figure 2. *Kinosternon alamosae.* Adult male. Photograph by author.

• **Illustrations**. Black and white photographs of adults appear in Berry and Legler (1980), Smith and Smith (1980), and Ernst and Barbour (1989); and of the eggshell in Packard et al. (1984).

• **Distribution**. *K. alamosae* is known from sea level to about 1000 m elevation in the Río Sonora basin south to the Río Sinaloa basin, in Sonora and Sinaloa, México. A questionable extralimital record to the north lies in the Río Magdalena basin (Iverson, 1989).

• **Fossil Record**. None.

• **Pertinent Literature**. Smith and Smith (1980), Berry and Legler (1980), and Ernst and Barbour (1989) provided general accounts; Iverson (1989) discussed microhabitat, activity, reproduction, diet, growth, and variation. Others provided information on biomass (Iverson, 1982), sexual dimorphism (Berry and Shine, 1980), water loss (Seidel and Reynolds, 1980), weight relations (Iverson, 1984), neural bones (Iverson 1988), eggshell morphology (Packard et al., 1984), and protein evolution (Seidel et al., 1986).

• **Remarks**. Pritchard (1979) inadvertently published a description of *Kinosternon alamose* [sic] based on excerpts from the submitted manuscript of Berry and Legler (1980), thereby occupying that name. Pritchard and Pronek (1982) petitioned the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature to suppress the name as used by Pritchard (1979). The Commission ruled in support of that petition (Melville, 1985) placing the name *alamosae* Berry and Legler 1980, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

• **Etymology**. The specific name *alamosae* is a toponym referring to the town of Alamos, Sonora, near the type locality.

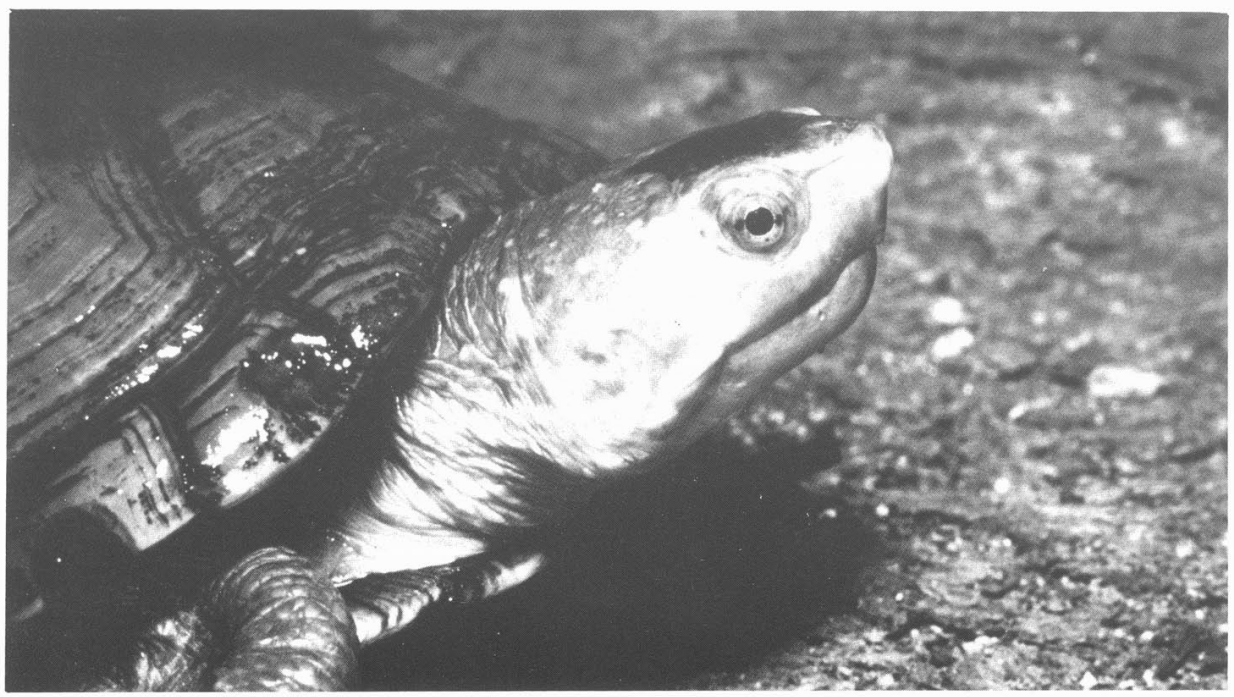


Figure 3. *Konosternon alamosae.* Adult female. Photograph by author.