

NOTES

THE WOLVERINE (*GULO LUSCUS*) IN NEVADA.—Hall and Kelson (The Mammals of North America, 2:924, 1959) mapped the wolverine, *Gulo luscus* (Linnaeus), in central Utah and eastern California, but it has not previously been reported from Nevada. Hall (Mammals of Nevada, p. 643, 1946) placed the species on his hypothetical list for the state and postulated that since wolverines occur in the Sierra Nevada of California, they should be looked for in these mountains in Nevada between Carson City and Reno, particularly in winter.

In August 1972, Fontaine Apostol, a member of the National Speleological Society, discovered the cranium of a wolverine in a cave 11.3 km S Baker, White Pine Co., Nevada. The specimen was buried in the sandy substrate in association with assorted bones of other animals. The cave was located on a rocky slope covered with sparse vegetation. The only visible entrance to the cave was an opening 10 m above the floor of a large room. It appeared that this and other animals had fallen into the cave and were unable to escape.

The nearest records of occurrence are those cited by Durrant (Univ. Kansas Publ., Mus. Nat. Hist., 6:426, 1952) in Utah. The closest, Fillmore, Millard Co., is well over 150 km to the east. Measurements (mm) of our specimen are: greatest length of skull, 167.5; condylobasal length, 154.8; breadth across postorbital processes, 48.0; postorbital constriction, 32.3; palatal constriction, 21.6; length of maxillary tooth-row, 55.4; and crown length (outer side) of upper carnassial, 23.2. The specimen has been deposited in the U.S. National Museum of Natural History.—*Marcus S. Barker, Jr. and Troy L. Best, Department of Zoology and Stovall Museum of Science and History, The University of Oklahoma, Norman, 73069. Present address of Best: Department of Biology, Northeastern University, 360 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. 02115.*