

Dieser Fall ist ein Beispiel für den bisher zahlreichsten Wurf bei *Clethrionomys glareolus glareolus* Schreb. und er weist gleichsam, ähnlich wie bei den Angaben von Naumov (9 Junge) auf die Möglichkeit des Auftretens von verhältnismässig zahlreichen Würfen hin, die weit von den Durchschnittlichen abweichen.

SCHRIFTTUM

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CRANIAL MEASUREMENTS OF THE GARDEN DORMOUSE
(*ELIOMYS QUERCINUS SUPERANS* OGNEV & STRAGANOV, 1936)
FROM EUROPEAN PART OF USSR

POMIARY KRANIOMETRYCZNE ŻOLEDNICY
(*ELIOMYS QUERCINUS SUPERANS* OGNEV & STRAGANOV, 1936)
Z EUROPEJSKIEJ CZĘŚCI ZSRR.

Garden Dormouse is a species widely distributed in the whole Europe nearly. North Sea and Baltic Sea up to southern Finland are the northern borders of its occurrence. Garden Dormouse occur up to Ural in the East (Van den Brink, 1956).

According to Ognev (1947) there are two subspecies in the Central Europe: *Eliomys quercinus quercinus* L. and *Eliomys quercinus superans* Ognev & Stroganov. According to this author's opinion several described species of the genus *Eliomys* occurring in the Mediterranean region are only the geographical races of the species *Eliomys quercinus* L. There is an interesting fact, that Garden Dormice in areas placed farthest to the East and Westwards are the largest in size and they are separated by areas of occurrence of smaller race — *E. q. quercinus*. The border of distribution of *E. q. quercinus* and *E. q. superans* is not yet established. According to Ognev in Poland there is form „*quercinus*” and farther Eastwards form „*superans*”.

In Poland Garden Dormouse can be found in Tatra Mts., Pieniny Mts., in Silesia and in Lublin region (Skuratowicz, 1947), but everywhere in a very small number. In Polish collections I couldn't find any Garden Dormice suitable for comparison.

This report is based on the material of 37 dry specimens taken from the collection of the Zoological Museum of Lomonosov University in Moscow.

I should like to express my hearty thanks to Professor Dr. W.G. Heptner for giving me the possibility to use these materials for my publication.

In all materials caught in summer or in autumn we can see distinctly two age groups — young specimens and adults. I suppose it is the typical feature for the all *Muscardinidae* (Sidorowicz, 1958; 1959 a, b).

The skulls were measured according to the method described by Wasilewski (1952). The age was defined according to the degree of the molars wear, acc. to the degree of ossification of the skull sutures and to the general skull size.

Table 1.
Cranial measurements of *E. q. superans*.

Measurement	Y O U N G			A D U L T S		
	min.	avg.	max.	min.	avg.	max.
Condylbasal length	24.8	28.73	29.9	30.2	31.92	33.8
Zygomatic breadth	16.7	17.28	18.8	18.2	18.87	21.1
Interorbital constriction	4.7	4.92	5.2	4.7	4.72	5.2
Diastema	6.3	7.35	7.8	7.2	7.91	8.8
Basal length	25.1	26.34	27.4	27.8	29.31	31.2
Palatine height	5.9	6.67	7.1	6.7	7.21	7.8
Occipital breadth	14.4	15.07	15.4	15.4	16.13	17.0
Height of skull per bullae	12.2	12.88	13.6	13.1	13.57	14.2
Depth of brain-case	9.3	9.87	10.5	9.8	10.20	10.8
Maxillary tooth-row	4.4	4.75	4.9	4.9	5.07	5.2
Mandibular tooth-row	4.7	4.93	5.1	4.8	5.04	5.4
Number of individuals	19			18		

Generally one can say that the specimens which have condylbasal length smaller than 30,0 mm. are the young specimens. But it relates only to the greater race — *Elomys quercinus superans*. The matter of individual variation of skull of central — European Garden Dormouse is hitherto unexamined.

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