LXX.—*Three new Mammals from the Lower Amazons.*

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THANKS to the kindness of the authorities of the Goeldi Museum, Para, I have had the privilege of working out a collection of small mammals made by the Director of that Museum, Fräulein Dr. E. Snethlage, on the Lower Tocantins—chiefly at Cametá, besides a certain number of specimens obtained at Para itself. Among these there are several rare and interesting species, and the following three new ones :—

Callicebus emiliæ, sp. n.

Rufous-bellied group. Back rich bay or hazel.

Upper surface, instead of the usual grizzled greyish brown found in most of the rufous-bellied Titis, rich rufous bay, or hazel*, this colour covering the whole back, from the occiput to the rump. On the nape the hairs are grizzled brown and whitish, with rufous tips; on the back they are dark smoky brown for two-thirds their length, their terminal third rich hazel. Crown greyish, more whitish anteriorly. Ears ashy grey, the long hairs on the antitragus tipped with black. Whole of under surface and inner side of limbs bright orange rufous. Fore limbs from shoulders to wrists, an ill-defined line along flanks (between the hazel of the back and the rufous of the belly), and hind limbs from hips to metatarsus grizzled ashy grey; hands and posterior digits whitish. Tail chestnut-brown at base, then deep black (though the bases of the hairs are whitish), the end with a whitish tuft.

Measurements of the type (measured on skin) :—

Head and body 320 mm. ; tail 400; hind foot 81.

Hab. Lower Amazons. Type from the Para Zoological Gardens.

Type. Adult female. B.M. no. 11.4.28.1. Presented by the Goeldi Museum, Para.

This most handsome and striking species is distinguishable at a glance by the rich deep hazel or maroon-chestnut of its back, no other *Callicebus* having any such coloration. Its nearest allies would seem to be *C. donacophilus*, *moloch*, *ornatus*, and *remulus*, but the back in all of these is of the

* No figure in Ridgway quite matches the colour, which is darker, richer, and more vivid than "hazel."

ordinary grizzled greyish, at most with a slight rufous suffusion.

I have great pleasure in naming this beautiful monkey in honour of Fräulein Dr. E. Snethlage, by whose personal efforts our knowledge of the mammalogy of the Lower Amazons is being so rapidly increased.

Mesomys stimulax, sp. n.

Smaller than *M. ecaudatus*, and with shorter muzzle.

General characters as in *M. ecaudatus*, from which I think "*Echimys ferrugineus*," Günth., cannot be separated *. Size rather smaller. Colour above rather paler and more buffy, but the difference is not great. Below, however, instead of the whole under surface being uniformly buffy, the throat, axillæ, centre of chest, and inguinal region are white, while the belly is more fawn-coloured. Whiskers and long hairs round ears blackish. Hands and feet drabby whitish, without buffy suffusion. Tail uniformly brown, thinly tufted terminally.

Skull smaller than that of *M. ecaudatus*, the difference being almost entirely due to the considerable shortening of the muzzle. Nasals shorter than in *ecaudatus*, parallel-sided mesially, narrowed in front, instead of being decidedly broader anteriorly than posteriorly. Supraorbital edges well developed. Bullæ decidedly smaller than in *ecaudatus*, their antero-internal corner not projecting angularly forwards.

Teeth as in *ecaudatus*.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh):—

Head and body 158 mm.; tail 122; hind foot 29; ear 13.

Skull: greatest length 41; condylo-incisive length 36·8; zygomatic breadth 21·6; nasals 11·5 × 4·3; interorbital breadth 11·5; breadth of brain-case 17·3; palatilar length 13·6; diastema 9; palatal foramina 4; upper molar series 6·6.

Hab. Cametá, Lower Tocantins.

Type. Old female. B.M. no. 11. 4. 28. 29. Original number 69. Obtained 14th February, 1911, by Fräulein Dr. E. Snethlage.

The specimen had been kept some time in captivity, but the differences in the skull are not such as would have been affected by this circumstance. Both skull and teeth are without any trace of disease.

* Cf. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xv. p. 590 (1905).

This is only the fifth recorded specimen belonging to the rare genus *Mesomys*. The species will probably prove to range the whole length of the River Tocantins, just as *M. ecaudatus* would appear to occur from the Huallaga to the mouth of the Amazon.

Kerodon palustris, sp. n.

Allied to *K. spixi* and *K. boliviensis*.

General colour above near "wood-brown" about as in pale little-annulated specimens of *K. spixi*, the light mark on the head behind the ear practically obsolete. Under surface soiled whitish, or pale isabella, little contrasted with the colour of the flanks; very different to the white of *K. spixi* and more as in *K. boliviensis*; the hairs pale slaty basally, dull creamy terminally.

Skull in general shape most like that of *K. spixi*; nasals parallel-sided; interorbital region broad and flat; median vertical ridge on supraoccipital obsolete; anterior border of mesopterygoid fossa intermediate between the broad opening of *K. spixi* and the narrow one of *K. boliviensis*; in *K. spixi* the front edge of the fossa corresponds nearly with either end of Ridgway's "elliptical oval" (pl. xvi. fig. 10), while in the present animal it is as in the right half of "elongate ovate" (fig. 5). Bullæ smaller than in either of the allied species.

Incisors completely deep yellow ("orange-buff") in front, the allied species having them whitish on their outer half, and the yellow part paler; their section comparatively shallow, as in *boliviensis*, their depth, from front to back, but little greater than the breadth of either of them.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 225 mm.; hind foot 46; ear 25·5.

Skull: greatest length 55; condylo-incisive length 47·7; greatest breadth 30; nasals 21 × 9; interorbital breadth 11·6; palatal length 23·2; breadth of mesopterygoid fossa 4·8; upper tooth-series (crowns) 11·7.

Hab. Cametá, Lower Tocantins.

Type. Adult female. B.M. no. 11.4.28.34. Original number 62. Collected 3rd January, 1911, by Fräulein Dr. E. Snethlage; presented by the Goeldi Museum, Para.

From *K. spixi*, to which on geographical grounds this cavy might have been expected to be most allied, it differs by its slender incisors, narrower and differently shaped mesopterygoid fossa, much smaller bullæ, and less white underside—in some of which characters it shows affinity with *K. boliviensis*.