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Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 8

Publication details, including instructions
for authors and subscription information:
<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah14>

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Oldfield Thomas

Published online: 15 Sep 2009.

To cite this article: Oldfield Thomas (1909) LI.—New species of *Ėcomys* and *Marmosa* from Amazonia , *Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 8*, 3:16, 378-380, DOI: [10.1080/00222930908692595](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222930908692595)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222930908692595>

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LI.—*New Species of Ecomys and Marmosa from Amazonia.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

(Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

AMONG some Amazonian mammals sent to us for determination by Fraulein Dr. E. Sneathlage, of the Goeldi Museum, Para, there are examples of a new *Ecomys* and a new *Marmosa*, which are here described. The type specimens have been generously ceded to the British Museum by the authorities at Para.

Ecomys tapajinus, sp. n.

A large species of a rich tawny-rufous colour.

Size about as in the larger members of the group, *marmosurus*, *roberti*, and *mamoræ*. General colour brightest of all, a rich tawny or cinnamon-rufous colour, about equal to the brightest members of the genus *Nyctomys*; this colour is browner on the head and fore back, richer on the rump and hips, where it nearly matches Ridgway's "tawny," but is brighter and glossier. Under surface white, the hairs of the throat, chest, narrow middle line of belly, and whole of inguinal region white to the roots, those of the side of the belly slaty grey basally; but none the less the passage from the tawny colour of the flanks and the white of the belly is nearly as sharply defined as in *Æ. roberti*, not gradual as in *marmosurus*. Hands and feet greyish white. Tail, as usual, long, uniformly brown, finely pencilled.

Skull most like that of *Æ. roberti*, but rather more heavily built; outer plate of zygoma-root narrower; palatal foramina longer, tooth-row shorter.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh) :—

Head and body 126 mm.; tail 158; hind foot 25; ear 17.

Skull: tip of nasals to front corner of interparietal 28·6; zygomatic breadth 16; nasals 11·8; interorbital breadth 5·9; zygomatic plate 2·8; diastema 9·2; palatal foramina 5·8 × 3; length of upper molar series 4·7.

Hab. Santa Rosa, R. Tamauchim, right bank of the Upper Tapajoz R.

Type. Old female. B.M. no. 9. 3. 9. 9. Original number 21. Collected by Fräulein Dr. E. Sneathlage.

This species may be readily distinguished from the other

three equally large members of *Ecomys* by its much richer colour, in marked contrast to its white belly.

In 1906* I formed the subgenus *Ecomys* for a number of rats which combined something of the external appearance of *Rhipidomys* with the characteristic palate of *Oryzomys*; but, as I failed to find any cranial distinction from the latter genus, I only considered it as a subgenus. Now, however, I find that, as is still more marked in *Rhipidomys*, the outer plate of the anterior zygoma-root is hardly projected forward in front of the upper bridge, while in *Oryzomys* there is always a strongly marked projection. As the group is undeniably a natural one, easily recognizable externally, I think this character, slight though it is, will justify our treating *Ecomys* as a full genus. A list of the known species is published in the paper above referred to.

Marmosa emiliæ, sp. n.

Smallest of the known species; tail excessively long.

Most nearly allied to *M. pusilla*, Desm., but even smaller (combined length of three anterior molariform teeth 4.2 mm. instead of 4.4). Fur soft and fine; hairs of back about 6.5 mm. in length. General colour above dull fawn, the extreme tips of the hairs washed with dark brown. Under surface buffy white (rather paler than Ridgway's cream-buff), the hairs pale to their roots, without slaty bases. Black eye-rings well-marked. Ears rather larger than in *M. pusilla*. Hands and feet dull whitish above. Tail nearly twice the length of the head and body, its extreme base only hairy, the remainder practically naked, uniformly dark brown above and below.

Skull much as in *M. pusilla*. Teeth as in that animal, except that the secator, instead of being fully as large as or larger than the tooth next in front of it, is distinctly smaller, its vertical height from the cingulum being about 0.7 mm. as against 0.9 mm. in the anterior tooth.

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

Head and body 75 mm.; tail 142; hind foot 13; ear 16.

Skull: greatest length 23.5; basal length 21; zygomatic breadth 13; interorbital breadth 4.2; palatal length 12.2; combined length of three anterior molariform teeth 4.2.

Hab. Para.

Type. Subadult male. B.M. no. 9. 3. 9. 10. Original number 30. Collected 13th February, 1909, by Fraulein

* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xviii. p. 444.

Dr. Emilie Snethlage, in whose honour the species is named.

This pretty little opossum, the smallest marsupial of the New World (with the exception of *Peramys sorex*), may be readily distinguished from its only near ally, *Marmosa pusilla*, Desm., with which *M. agilis*, Burm., would seem to be identical, by its still smaller size, smaller secator, and much longer tail.

LII.—Two new Macaques from W. Java.

By OLDFIELD THOMAS and R. C. WROUGHTON.

(Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

IN a report recently presented by us to the Zoological Society on the magnificent collection of mammals obtained in Western Java by Mr. G. C. Shortridge, and presented to the British Museum by Mr. W. E. Balston, the series of Macaque Monkeys is referred to *M. fascicularis*, Raffl. Now, however, in working out some mammals sent us by Mr. H. C. Robinson from the Malay Peninsula and Islands, we have come to the conclusion that these Monkeys are not referable to *fascicularis*, but belong to two species, neither of which appears to have a name.

The first of these is a Javan representative of *fascicularis*, while the second has quite a different skull, more like that of the South-Indian *M. sinica*.

Macaca mordax, sp. n.

A large-sized macaque of the long-tailed type, rather larger than *M. fascicularis* and with larger teeth than in that species.

Fur coarse, 26–30 mm. long on lower back, 46–50 mm. on shoulders. General colour a coarse mixture of brown and buff. Arms and legs greyer, the grizzling less marked. Cheeks and lower surface dirty white. Tail like back, gradually shading, at half its length, into a grey-brown like that of the arms and legs. A black line across the face above the eyes.

Skull about as in typical *fascicularis*, but somewhat larger and with markedly larger teeth. The posterior nares comparatively large.