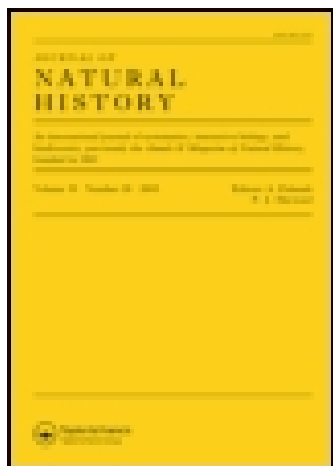


This article was downloaded by: [ECU Libraries]

On: 25 April 2015, At: 15:19

Publisher: Taylor & Francis

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street, London W1T 3JH, UK



Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 7

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah13>

XXXV.—New forms of Saimiri, Oryzomys, Phyllotis, Coendou, and Cyclopes

Oldfield Thomas

Published online: 28 Sep 2009.

To cite this article: Oldfield Thomas (1902) XXXV.—New forms of Saimiri, Oryzomys, Phyllotis, Coendou, and Cyclopes, Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 7, 10:57, 246-250, DOI: [10.1080/00222930208678666](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222930208678666)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222930208678666>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis. The accuracy of the Content

should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and Francis shall not be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings, demands, costs, expenses, damages, and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden.

Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

the long and very thin basal portion is dull whitish. Wool-hairs with inconspicuous black tips, below which they are *wholly rufous** to their bases. This is the case all over the body, above and below, except just on the cheeks, where the hairs are slaty based as usual. Under surface only differing by the longer hairs being broadly whitish terminally, without black tips. Tail deep rufous, the hairs at the end tipped with blackish.

Skull markedly smaller and narrower in the interorbital region than in true *crassicaudatus*, both interorbital and intertemporal dimensions decidedly less than in the other forms. Antero-external zygomatic projections much less developed than in *O. c. nyikæ*. Palatal foramina narrower than in the latter, palatal bridge equally small. Bullæ larger than in true *crassicaudatus*.

Dimensions of the type, stated to have been taken in the flesh:—

Head and body 365 millim.; tail with hairs 93; hind foot (s. u.) 78; ear 72.

Skull: greatest length 81; basilar length 63; zygomatic breadth 39; nasals 40×16 ; interorbital breadth 13·2; intertemporal breadth 11·8; diastema 26·5; palatal foramina $25 \times 7\cdot5$; palatal bridge 7.

Hab. Boshof, Orange River Colony.

Type. Female. B.M. no. 97. 6. 6. 1. Collected and presented by Mr. A. W. Curry. One specimen.

This striking animal is no doubt the high veldt representative of the *crassicaudatus* group. Intermediate in geographical position, it is more distinct from either of the other two forms than they are from each other.

XXXV.—*New Forms of Saimiri, Oryzomys, Phyllotis, Coendou, and Cyclopes.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

Saimiri boliviensis nigriceps, subsp. n.

General colour of the true *S. boliviensis* (better but erroneously known as *S. entomophagus* †), but with the crown of

* Between "vinaceous-cinnamon" and "cinnamon-rufous."

† *Callithrix boliviensis*, Is. Geoffr. & Blainv. N. Ann. Mus. iii. p. 89 (1834).

Calitrix entomophagus, d'Orbigny, Voy. Am. Mérid., Atlas Mamm. pl. iv. (1836).

Saimiris entomophagus, d'Orb. op. cit. Texte, p. 10 (1847).

the head deep black, the black ends to the hairs, as in *S. Erstedti*, completely covering their grey bases, and rendering the whole top of the head an almost unmixed glossy black. Vertical dark line in front of ears strongly marked. Auricular white patch well defined, sharply contrasting with the black cap; hairs on inner surface of ears yellow. Back of the same grizzled yellowish as in true *boliviensis*. Under surface and inner side of limbs proximally clear pale yellow. Forearms and hands and hind feet rich golden yellow to the tips of the digits; in *boliviensis* the fingers and toes, beyond the metapodials, change to dull whitish yellow. Tail dull grizzled yellow above, with a black tip; clear yellow along the middle line below.

Dimensions of the typical skin:—

Head and body 330 millim.; tail 400; hind foot 76.

Skull: extreme length 66; zygomatic breadth 41.5; breadth of brain-case 35; basal length 42.

Hab. Cosnipata, Eastern Peru.

Type. Male. B.M. no. 69. 5. 13. 1. Collected 19th October, 1868, by Mr. H. Whitely.

This monkey is no doubt the "*Chrysothrix entomophaga*, D'Orb." of Wagner*, who looked upon his deeply black-capped specimens, collected by Natterer on the Mamoré, as the fully developed form of D'Orbigny's animal. But the examples, practically topotypical, collected by Mr. Bridges in Bolivia are all perfectly uniform, young and old, and it is also one of these that Schlegel †, after referring to the colour of the cap, states to be "tout-à-fait semblable" to a typical specimen from Guarayas obtained during D'Orbigny's voyage.

S. b. nigriceps has just about the same deep black cap as *S. Erstedti*, from which it differs by its dull yellowish body.

Oryzomys phæopus olivinus, subsp. n.

Similar to the typical form in all essential respects, but instead of the dark umber-brown of true *phæopus*, the general colour is grizzled olivaceous or bistre, almost as in the common Akodons of this region. Feet dark grey, not so blackish as in *phæopus*.

Skull and teeth as in true *phæopus*.

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

Head and body 135 millim.; tail (imperfect); hind foot

* Wiegmann Archiv, 1842, p. 357; Schr. Säug., Suppl. v. p. 121, pl. 10 (1855).

† Mon. Singes, p. 247 (1876).

(s. u.) 25; ear 16. Of another specimen with perfect tail—head and body 132; tail 90; hind foot 25; ear 16.

Skull: greatest length 30·5, basilar length 23·7; greatest breadth 16; nasals, length 11·8; interorbital breadth 5·9; palate length 13; palatal foramina $5·6 \times 2·2$; length of upper molar series 4·8.

Hab. Zaruma, Southern Ecuador. Alt. 1000 metres.

Type. Old female. B.M. no. O. 2. 9. 44. Original number 380. Collected 14th June, 1899, by P. O. Simons. Eight specimens.

This animal varies considerably in colour, but the average tone is far paler and more olivaceous than in true *phæopus*, which is itself hardly as dark as the more northern subspecies *obscurior*, and the Central-American *chrysomelas*. It is the most southern representative of the *phæopus-chrysomelas* group, which is so distinct from true *Oryzomys* that I have thought it worthy of subgeneric distinction*, and have suggested for it the name of *Melanomys*, with *O. phæopus* as the type.

Phyllotis boliviensis flavidior, subsp. n.

Size and proportions about as in the typical form, or the tail may average slightly longer. General colour buffy grey, the hairs of the back broadly tipped with dark brown. Under surface pale buffy white, the bases of the hairs slate. Yellow patches at anterior base of ears strongly marked; ears greyish, but the hairs of the inner surface also generally yellowish. Shoulders and forearms strongly washed with yellow, flanks with a marked yellow edging to the white of the lower surface, and rump suffused with yellow. Upper surface of hands white, of feet also white, but with their outer edge and a prominent patch on the end of the metatarsals deep yellowish. Tail with its under surface dull yellowish, at least terminally, often scarcely lighter than the upper surface.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh):—

Head and body 126 millim.; tail 95; hind foot (s. u.) 24; ear 26.

Skull: greatest length 30·5, basilar length 25·3; zygomatic breadth 16·8; nasals $12·2 \times 4·1$; interorbital breadth 4; diastema 8·2; palatal foramina $7·2 \times 3·1$; length of upper molar series 5·6.

Hab. Bateas, Caylloma, Peru. Altitude 4500 m.

Type. Female. B.M. no. 2. 7. 2. 5. Collected 19th May,

* *Novitates Zool.* 1902.

1901, and presented by Mr. Bernard Hunt. Twelve specimens examined from Caylloma (*Hunt and Simons*) and five from Titiri (*J. Kalinowski*).

An examination of the series of *Phyllotis boliviensis* obtained by the late Mr. P. O. Simons at Potosi shows that these agree precisely with the type; and as Mr. Bridges is known to have collected at Potosi, that place may very well be considered as the typical locality. Other similar specimens were collected by Mr. Simons at Livichuco in the same region.

But the skins obtained by Messrs. Kalinowski, Hunt, and Simons in the Peruvian part of the plateau, at Caylloma and Titiri, are all noticeably more strongly suffused with yellow, the ears more yellow (especially internally), the shoulders and sides more yellow, the yellow patches on the metatarsals, often imperceptible in true *boliviensis*, always strongly marked, and the underside of the tail, white throughout and contrasted with the buffy or brownish upperside in *boliviensis*, is in *flavidior* either wholly or partly dull yellowish, and is often but little lighter than the upperside.

Coendou mexicanus yucataniae, subsp. n.

General external characters as in true *C. mexicanus* of S. Mexico and Guatemala, except that the long black fur of the body is somewhat shorter and poorer, so that the spines are more or less visible through it, at least on the head, flanks, and limbs. In other respects I can find no external difference between the two forms.

Skull markedly swollen and weaker throughout than in true *C. mexicanus*. Nasals parallel-sided, not expanded anteriorly. Forehead much inflated, the highest point at the naso-frontal suture, vertically above the first true molar. Interorbital region smooth, convex, broadening posteriorly, where there are well-marked and considerably developed post-orbital inflations. Brain-case small and narrow. Anterior palate flat, not hollowed behind the palatal foramina. Bullæ high and narrow, well inflated.

Incisors weak and narrow. Cheek-teeth comparatively small. Premolar rather, but not conspicuously, larger than the molars.

Dimensions of the type (measured in skin):—

Head and body (c.) 440 millim.; tail (c.) 380; hind foot, s. u. 62, c. u. 74.

Skull: greatest length 88; basilar length 75; zygomatic breadth 48.5; nasals 30.5 × 19; height of forehead above palate 97; interorbital breadth, anteriorly 30, posteriorly 36;

breadth across brain-case just behind zygomata 33; palate length 38.5; diastema 25; palatal foramina 8×3.2 ; length of upper tooth-row 18.1; combined breadth of upper incisors 5.2.

Hab. Yucatan (probably near Izamal).

Type. Male. B.M. no. 91. 3. 24. 1. Collected by Dr. G. F. Gaumer.

While all the porcupines of this group are extremely similar externally, the skull-differences between individual specimens, even from the same place, are very great, and it is most puzzling to know what should be put down to individual variation and what to specific or subspecific distinction. But the very small size of this Yucatan skull (a Guatemalan one has the basilar length 8 millim. greater), its smooth even convexity above, the development of the inflated postorbital projections, and the small incisors and cheek-teeth induce me to think that this form of *C. mexicanus* should be distinguished by name. In any other group, having less variable skulls, the differences would be fully specific.

Cyclopes didactylus eva, subsp. n.

Size as usual. General colour of body comparatively dark, as in *C. d. ida* and true *didactylus*, not yellowish as in *C. d. dorsalis*. Face, forearms and hands, lower legs and feet strongly yellow, matching these parts in *C. d. dorsalis*. Shoulders and thighs not greyer than rest of body, but tending towards yellowish. Dorsal streak present, fairly well defined; sternal streak vague and ill defined, but rather variable in development. Under surface dull buffy, more or less suffused with fulvous; inner sides of arms and legs dull yellow. Tail yellow, becoming bright golden yellow at its tip.

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

Head and body 200 millim.; tail 206; hind foot 31; ear 13.

Skull: greatest length 50; interorbital breadth 11; breadth of brain-case 23; palate length 20.

Hab. of type. Rio Tapayo, N.W. Ecuador. Other specimens from Balzar Mts., W. Ecuador, and Bogota, Colombia.

Type. Old female. B.M. no. 2. 7. 26. 3. Collected 16th November, 1901.

This form is intermediate between the yellow *C. d. dorsalis* of Central America and the darker grey-limbed and grey-tailed *C. d. ida* and *didactylus*, having the greyish body of the two latter, with the yellow limbs and tail of the first named.