THE TAXONOMIC HISTORY OF THE SOUTH AND CENTRAL
AMERICAN CRICETID RODENTS OF THE GENUS
ORYZOMYS.—PART 2: SUBGENERA OLIGORYZOMYS, THALLOMYSCUS, AND MELANOMYS

BY G. H. H. TATE

The present paper, Part 2 of the fourth of my papers on the Cricetidae, is a direct continuation of and should be considered in conjunction with Part 1 (on the subgenus Oryzomys).

HISTORICAL STATEMENT

ORYZOMYS Baird

Subgenus OLIGORYZOMYS Bangs

1801. Azara described (p. 98) RAT SIXIÈME OU RAT A TARSE NOIR, probably an Oligoryzomys.
1802. Azara described further (p. 91) the above species under the name COLILARGO.
1819. Desmarest applied (p. 64) the name Mus nigripes (n. sp.) to Azara's RAT A TARSE NOIR.
1830. Rengger described (p. 232) Mus longitarsus (n. sp.) (apparently an Oligoryzomys).
1832. Bennett described (p. 2) Mus longicaudatus (n. sp.).
1835. Bennett described (p. 191) Mus magellanicus (n. sp.). The dimensions given by Bennett seem too large for Oligoryzomys, but Thomas (1927a) treated it as such.
1837. Waterhouse described (p. 19) Mus flavescens. He placed it in none of his four subgenera of Mus (Calomys, Phyllotis, etc.).
1839. Waterhouse remarked further (p. 46) upon flavescens and added descriptions of longicaudatus and magellanicus. They were placed in the blanket genus Hesperomys (p. 74).
1841. Lund described (p. 279) "Mus longicaudatus," preoccupied by longicaudatus Bennett. His description however agrees well with Oligoryzomys.

1A copy of the newly published 'A Manual of Neotropical Sigmodont Rodents,' by Nils Gyldenstolpe (Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakad. Handlingar, (3) XI, No. 3, pp. 1-164 and plates, 1932), has just been received. This work should be consulted for each cricetid genus. It reached my hands too late to receive treatment under the generic headings.
1843. Wagner placed (p. 529) *longicaudatus* and (p. 530) *flavescens* in *Hesperomys* (*Calomys*).
1843. Bridges wrote (p. 129) of *longicaudatus* in the Quillota Valley, Chile.
1845. Tschudi described (p. 182) *Hesperomys destructor* (n. sp.) and *H. melanostoma* (n. sp.). Both have the general appearance of *Oligoryzomys*, the former having the tail shorter, the latter longer than the body. Both were placed by Tschudi in *Hesperomys* (*Hesperomys*).
1845. Wagner described (p. 147) *Hesperomys eliurus* (n. sp.) and *pygmæus* (n. sp.).
1848. Peale described (p. 51) *Mus peruvianus*, n. sp.
1850. Wagner thought (p. 309) *eliurus* near *longicaudatus* Bennett and identical with *longicaudatus* Lund. He further described *pygmæus*.
1854. Burmeister re-characterized (p. 173) *eliurus* under *Hesperomys* (*Calomys*).
1855. Burmeister (1854) briefly discussed (p. 7) *longicaudatus*, *eliurus*, and *flavescens*.
1858. Philippi and Landbeck described (p. 80) *Mus philippii* (n. sp.), determined by Wolffsohn (1910) to be a synonym of *longicaudatus* Bennett.
1858. Cassin placed *peruvianus* Peale in the synonymy of *Drymomys parvulus* (= *Mus musculus*?).
1859. Baird erected *Oryzomys*, subgenus of *Hesperomys*.
1860a. Tomes described (p. 215) *Hesperomys minutus*, n. sp.
1860. De Saussure described (pp. 102–108) *Hesperomys fulvescens* (n. sp.).
1872. Hensel gave (p. 37) additional information about *flavescens*.
1881. Thomas described (p. 4) *Hesperomys (Calomys) coppingeri*, n. sp.
1882. Thomas received (p. 104) "*longicaudatus*" from Peru (later renamed *stolzmanni*).
1883. Pelzeln wrote concerning *eliurus* and *pygmæus*.
1884. Thomas removed most of the South American *Oryzomys* from *Calomys* and placed them in *Oryzomys* (including *Oligoryzomys*) as now understood.
1886. Leche wrote of (p. 694) *flavescens*.
1887. Winge wrote in detail (p. 46) upon "*Calomys longicaudatus*.”
1890. Coues raised (p. 4164) *Oryzomys* to full generic rank.
1891. Thomas in Milne-Edwards made additional remarks (p. 26) upon *coppingeri* and (p. 27) "*longicaudatus*.”
1893. Goeldi wrote of eliurus, pygmaeus, and flavescens under Hesperomys.
1893. Ihering placed flavescens under subgenus Calomys.
1893. J. A. Allen described (p. 239) Oryzomys costaricensis, n. sp.
1894. Ihering gave (p. 19) only "longicaudatus" of the genus Oryzomys under Hesperomys (Calomys), and synonymized flavescens, pygmaeus, and eliurus with it.
1894. Thomas described (p. 357) Oryzomys stolzmanni, n. sp. (see Thomas, 1882). He compared stolzmanni with longicaudatus and "minutus." (This last was re-described as dryas in 1898.)
1894. Figuera remarked upon "Hesperomys" flavescens.
1897. Allen and Chapman described (p. 19) Oryzomys delicatus, n. sp.
1897d. J. A. Allen listed (p. 204) fulvescens in Oryzomys, commenting on its near relationship to costaricensis.
1898a. Thomas described (p. 178) Oryzomys victus, n. sp.
1898c. Thomas described (p. 267) Oryzomys dryas, n. sp. (now in Thallomyscus), based upon a skin from Pallatanga, Ecuador, which was referred by him in 1884 to minutus.
1898. Trouessart listed all Oligoryzomys under Oryzomys.
1899. Bangs described (p. 9) Oryzomys navus, n. sp.
1900. Philippi described about seventy forms of mice under the genus Mus, the following six of which were synonymized by Wolffsohn (1910) with longicaudatus: philippii, macrocercus, nigribarbis, saltator, amblyrrhynchus, diminutivus.
1900. Bangs erected (p. 94) Oligoryzomys, n. subg. of Oryzomys, to contain the small species usually called "pygmy oryzomys," with type Oryzomys navus Bangs. He included dryas humilior Thomas (a Thallomyscus).
1901a. Thomas described (p. 151) Oryzomys navus messorius, n. subsp. (see Allen, 1911).
1901b. Merriam fixed (p. 295) the type locality of fulvescens.
1902. Thomas stated (p. 60) that pygmaeus was a juvenile specimen of eliurus.
1902. Bangs listed (p. 35) costaricensis and vegetus, n. sp., under Oryzomys (Oligoryzomys).
1904a. J. A. Allen described (p. 328) Oryzomys tenusipes, n. sp.
1905. J. A. Allen re-described (p. 46) longicaudatus Bennett, remarking that "longicaudatus" Thomas in Milne-Edwards (1890) was probably magellanicus.
1905. Trouessart listed in Oligoryzomys, subgenus, (p. 442): navus
navus messorius, fulvescens, costaricensis, minutus, minutus humilior, dryas, and vegetus.

1909. Lyon and Osgood stated (p. 289) that the type of *peruvianus* was lost.

1910. J. A. Allen described (p. 100) *Oryzomys* (*Oligoryzomys*) *nicaraguae*, n. sp.

1910. Wolffsohn synonymized six of Philippi’s (1900) names with *longicaudatus* Bennett.

1911. J. A. Allen stated (p. 253) that *delicatus* was an *Oligoryzomys* and raised (p. 254) *navus messorius* Thomas (1901) to full specific rank.

1912. Osgood described (p. 49) *Oryzomys griseolus*, n. sp.

1912. J. A. Allen described (p. 85) *Oryzomys* (*Oligoryzomys*) *munchiquensis*, n. sp., and (p. 86) *Oryzomys* (*Oligoryzomys*) *fulvirostris*, n. sp.

1912b. Thomas described (p. 571) *Oryzomys arenalis*, n. sp.

1914. Stone traced (p. 10) the history of *Oryzomys minutus* (Tomes).

1914b. Osgood described (p. 155) *Oryzomys stolzmanni maranonicus*, n. subsp., and *Oryzomys andinus*, n. sp. He remarked (p. 154) upon *stolzmanni*, (p. 156) *arenalis* and *peruvianus* (Peale), and (p. 158) *minutus* and *dryas* (both *Thallomyscus*. See Thomas, 1926).

1915. Goldman described (p. 130) *Oryzomys fulvescens lenis*, n. subsp.

1916. Osgood described (p. 205) *Oryzomys chaparensis*, n. sp., comparing it with *elturus*.

1916. Thomas corrected the location of the type locality of *coppingeri* and mentioned the close affinity of *coppingeri* to *magellanicus*. He described (p. 186) *Oryzomys magellanicus mizurus*, n. sp.

1916b. J. A. Allen described (p. 525) *Oryzomys* (*Oligoryzomys*) *microtis*, n. sp., (p. 527) *Oryzomys* (*Oligoryzomys*) *utiariensis*, n. sp., and *Oryzomys* (*Oligoryzomys*) *mattogrossae*, n. sp. He remarked (pp. 526–527) upon the naturalness of the *Oligoryzomys* group, concluding that it ought to remain a subgenus.


1917b. Thomas described (p. 96) *Oryzomys delticola*, n. sp.

1918. Goldman listed (p. 17) *costaricensis* as a subspecies of *fulvescens* in Central America and described (p. 92) *fulvescens mayensis*, n. subsp. He made *nicaraguae* a synonym of *costaricensis*.
1920. Thomas remarked (p. 229) upon Microryzomys and stated that the type of minutus "shows the characters of Microryzomys in all respects."

1924. Miller, following Goldman (1918), listed (p. 362) Oligoryzomys as a subgenus of Oryzomys.

1926. Thomas remarked (pp. 611–612) "there seems no tangible difference between stolzmanni of Peru and minutus of Ecuador." He thought that peruvianus Peale, "afterwards stated by Peale himself to be synonymous with Drymomys parvulus Tschudi, which is certainly Mus musculus," should be taken as the common house mouse, and the name arenalis should be left valid for the Pacasmayo Oryzomys. He reversed his conclusions (1920) regarding minutus Tomes and now declared it not a Microryzomys, but an Oryzomys, "no doubt of the Oligoryzomys group." But minutus was type of Microryzomys, so Microryzomys now became a synonym of Oligoryzomys.

He next proposed the [subgeneric ?] name Thallomyscus with type Oryzomys dryas Thomas; and stated that minutus of Tomes (an Oligoryzomys) was distinct from minutus of Osgood, 1914 (a Thallomyscus). He placed (p. 612) aurillus in Thallomyscus.

1927a. Thomas thought (p. 369) that destructor Tschudi should be considered a subspecies of longicaudatus Bennett. He believed melanostoma Tschudi and "the Peruvian mouse commonly called minutus or stolzmanni" to be synonymous with longicaudatus destructor.

1927b. Thomas, in his choice of lectotypes in the British Museum (pp. 548–549), selected: male, 79.8.21.15 from Cockle Cove, Patagonia, for the lectotype of coppingeri; and 55.12.24.174 from Port Famine, Magellan, for lectotype of magellanicus, with 55.12.24.337 lectoparatype.

1929. Thomas suggested (p. 38) that all the southern forms—magellanicus, mizurus, coppingeri—might well be subspecies of longicaudatus.

Subgenus Thallomyscus Thomas

1894. Thomas identified (p. 357) as minutus (Tomes) a mouse which in 1898 he re-named dryas.

1898c. Thomas described (p. 267) Oryzomys dryas, n. sp., based upon the
specimen from Pallatanga referred by him in 1894 to
minutus. He described (p. 268) Oryzomys dryas humilior,
n. subsp.

1914b. Osgood discussed (p. 158) "dryas" (a Thallomyscus, according to
Thomas, 1926).

1917a. Thomas described (p. 1) Oryzomys (Microryzomys) aurillus,
n. sp.

1926. Thomas erected (p. 613) Thallomyscus, n. subg. of Oryzomys with
type Oryzomys dryas Thomas, and included in it aurillus.

1927c. Thomas further discussed (p. 600) Thallomyscus aurillus.

Subgenus Melanomys Thomas

1860b. Tomes described (p. 263) Hesperomys caliginosus, n. sp.

1882. Thomas discussed (p. 110) under "caliginosus" a rat which he
REFERRED rather doubtfully to Tomes's animal. (Probably
Akodon (Chalcomys) xerosus).

1891a. J. A. Allen commented upon (p. 210) "Hesperomys (Habrothrix)
caliginosus Tomes?" from Central America (=chrysomelas).

1893. Allen and Chapman referred (p. 217) a diurnal mouse of Trinidad
provisionally to "Abrothrix caliginosus." This was an
Akodon (Chalcomys).

1894. Thomas described (p. 355) Oryzomys phaeopus, n. sp., and (p.
356) Oryzomys phaeopus obscurior, n. subsp.

1897a. J. A. Allen described (p. 37) Oryzomys chrysomelas, n. sp. He
stated that Costa Rican skins previously referred by him to
Hesperomys caliginosus Tomes were really Oryzomys chryso-
melas and he compared chrysomelas briefly with alfaroii (an
Oryzomys).

1897. Allen and Chapman corrected their identification of "Abrothrix
caliginosus" (1893) to Akodon urichi, n. sp.

1898. Trouessart listed (p. 523) the species of Melanomys under Ory-
zymys.

1899. J. A. Allen described (p. 203) Akodon columbianus, n. sp.

1900. Bangs removed (p. 95) phaeopus obscurior to "Oryzomys (Zygo-
donimys)." He suggested that O. sanctamartae Allen (a true
Oryzomys) was closely allied to it.

1902c. Thomas erected (p. 247) Melanomys, n. subg. of Oryzomys, with
type Oryzomys phaeopus Thomas.

1903. Thomas again advised (pp. 40–41) separation of Melanomys from
Oryzomys.

For history of Microryzomys see under Oligoryzomys (1917, 1920, and 1926).
1904b. J. A. Allen removed (p. 437) columbianus from Akodon (1899) to Oryzomys (Melanomys) and stated (p. 440) that the "phaeopus obscurior" of Bangs equalled columbianus Allen.

1905. Trouessart listed (p. 422) Melanomys as a subgenus of Oryzomys. Phaeopus with its subspecies and chrysomelas were the only two species given. Caliginosus appeared under Akodon.

1911. J. A. Allen listed (p. 254) venezuelensis Allen (an Akodon) under "Oryzomys (Melanomys)."

1912. Goldman described (p. 5) Oryzomys idoneus, n. sp.

1912. J. A. Allen listed (p. 87) phaeopus and obscurior as full species and suggested that chrysomelas might be a subspecies of obscurior only slightly differentiated. He described (p. 88) Oryzomys (Melanomys) obscurior affinis, n. subsp.

1913a. Thomas remarked (p. 406) that some of the animals referred earlier by Allen and himself to caliginosus were Akodon xerosus.

1913a. J. A. Allen stated (p. 480) that certain species before referred to phaeopus and obscurior were in reality Akodon tolime.

1913b. J. A. Allen revised (pp. 533–555) the Melanomys group, treating it as a full genus. Obscurior and affinis were made full species (pp. 535, 539, 546) and the following new forms were proposed: (p. 538) caliginosusoroensis, n. subsp.; (p. 540) affinis monticola, n. subsp.; (p. 544) phaeopusvallicola, n. subsp.; (p. 545) phaeopustolimensis, n. subsp.; (p. 545) lomitensis, n. sp.; (p. 547) buenaviste, n. sp.

1914. Thomas described (p. 243) Melanomys robustulus, n. sp.

1918. Goldman characterized (p. 94) Melanomys, reducing it to a subgenus once more, and made idoneus and chrysomelas subspecies of caliginosus.

1924. Miller, following Goldman (1918), listed (p. 363) Melanomys as a subgenus of Oryzomys.

PRESENT STATUS OF ORYZOMYS AND ITS SUBGENERA

Genus Oryzomys Baird

Subgenus Oryzomys Baird
Subgenus Oligoryzomys Bangs
(=Micryzomys Thomas)
Subgenus Thalomytus Thomas
Subgenus Melanomys Thomas

Type by original designation:
Mus palustris Harlan
Oryzomys nabor Bangs
Oryzomys dryas Thomas
Oryzomys phaeopus Thomas
Fig. 1 Map to show phytogeographical areas of Central and South America. For full descriptions see original in American Museum Novitates, No. 579 (Part 1 of this paper).
LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

As stated in Part 1 of this paper, the larger subgenera have been classed under generalized phytogeographical provinces. For convenience, the map to show these areas is reprinted herewith. For definitions of phytogeographical provinces see pp. 12-14, Part 1.

Oryzomys (Oligoryzomys)

Since it is as yet quite uncertain whether Oligoryzomys represents a natural division or is merely a polyphyletic assemblage of small forms descended from independent oryzomine stocks, I have grouped together for convenience only the names of those mice which from their small size appear to belong to Oligoryzomys. Concerning the validity of locating in Oligoryzomys the species listed for Central America and northwestern South America there can be little doubt. Thomas has intimated (1927a and 1929) that the Chilean and Patagonian forms should be included in the subgenus. But no statement has yet been published as to the standing in this respect of the small-sized Oryzomys of Paraguay, Uruguay and southern Brazil. My inclusion of the last-named mice in Oligoryzomys; then, is purely by way of suggestion.

Region 1 (Central America)

*fulvescens fulvescens* (Saussure) Mexico (Orizaba, Vera Cruz. See Merriam, 1901)

*fulvescens lenis* Goldman Los Reyes, Michoacan, Mexico

*fulvescens costaricensis* Allen El General, Costa Rica, 2150 ft.

*fulvescens mayensis* Goldman Apazote, Campeche, Mexico

*nicaraguae* Allen¹ Vijagua, east of Matagalpa, Nicaragua

Region 2 (north and west of the Andes, and Panama)

*minutus* (Tomes) "believed . . . at Pallatanga, but the exact locality is not certain," Ecuador

*fulvescens vegetus* Bangs Boquete, Chiriqui, Panama

*tenuipes* Allen Mérida, Venezuela, 1630 m.

Region 3 (Andes above 6000 ft.)

*destructor* (Tschudi) "The house mouse of the 'Plantagen at the border of the forest,' eastern Peru

*melanostoma* (Tschudi) "A field mouse . . . found in yuca and corn fields," eastern Peru

*andinus* Osgood Hacienda Llagueda, upper R. Chicama, Peru; 6000 ft.

¹Synonymized by Goldman with *fulvescens costaricensis* Allen.
navus Bangs
griseolus Osgood
munchiquensis Allen
fulvirostris Allen

Region 4 (Pacific coastal strip)
peruvianus (Peale)
arenalis Thomas

Region 5 (central Venezuela to Trinidad)
delicatus Allen and Chapman
victus Thomas

Region 6 (Amazonia)
stolzmanni stolzmanni Thomas
stolzmanni maranonicus Osgood
microtis Allen
messorius Thomas

Region 7 (Ceará to Matto Grosso)
longitarsus (Rengger)
utilensis Allen
-mattogrossae Allen
chaparensis Osgood

Region 8 (south Brazil)
nigripes (Desmarest)
eliurus (Wagner)
pygmxus (Wagner)

Region 9 (Pampas)
flavescens (Waterhouse)
deltiola Thomas

Region 11 (Central Provinces of Chile)
longicaudatus (Bennett)
philippii (Philippi and Landbeck)

Region 12 (arid Patagonia)
-magellanicus magellanicus
(Bennett)
-magellanicus mizurus Thomas

Pueblo Viéjo, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia, 8000 ft.
Paramo de Tama, head of R. Tachira, Venezuela, 6000-7000 ft.
La Florida, Colombia, 7700 ft.
Munchique, Colombia, 3825 ft.

Region 9 (Pampas)
flavescens (Waterhouse)
deltiola Thomas

Region 11 (Central Provinces of Chile)
longicaudatus (Bennett)
philippii (Philippi and Landbeck)

Region 12 (arid Patagonia)
-magellanicus magellanicus
(Bennett)
-magellanicus mizurus Thomas

Koslowsky Valley, 46° S., 71° W., central Patagonia

1Peruvianus may have been Mus musculus.
2Synonym of longicaudatus; for other synonyms of longicaudatus see Philippi, 1900.
Region 13 (Patagonian rain forests)
coppingeri (Thomas)

An island in Cockle Cove, Tom Bay, Magellan. (Corrected 1916 to: Tom Bay, in the Trinidad Channel, northern end of Madre de Dios Island, western Patagonia, in 50° S. latitude)

Oryzomys (Thallomyscus)

This apparently represents a purely local offshoot of Oryzomys confined to the Andean area of Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia, which possesses the general facies of Oligoryzomys but is to be distinguished by characters pointed out by Thomas. Thallomyscus and Oligoryzomys seem to occur together and occupy the same habitats.

dryas dryas Thomas

dryas humilior Thomas

Pallatanga, Ecuador

aurillus Thomas

Plains of Bogotá, Colombia

Oryzomys (Melanomys)

Considering the relatively large number of forms of Melanomys, and the restriction of most of them to the relatively small region (No. 2) north and west of the Andes, it seems not improbable that further reduction in their ranks is required.

Region 1 (Central America)
caliginosus chrysomelas Allen

Suerre, Central Costa Rica, 3000–5000 ft.

Region 2 (north and west of the Andes, and Panama)
caliginosus caliginosus (Tomes)
caliginosus idoneus Goldman

Western Ecuador

Cerro Azul, near headwaters of Chagres R., Panama, 2500 ft.

caliginosus oroensis (Allen)

Río de Oro, Manavi, Ecuador, 1500 ft.

pheopus pheopus Thomas

Pallatanga, Ecuador

Concordia, Medellin, Colombia

pheopus obscurior Thomas

Rio Frio, Cauca Valley, Colombia, 3500 ft.

pheopus vallicola (Allen)

R. Toché, Tolima, Colombia, 6800 ft.

pheopus tolimensis (Allen)

Manzanares, Santa Marta district, Colombia

columbianus (Allen)

San José, Cauca, Colombia, 200 ft.

affinis affinis Allen

Galera, west slope of western Andes, Colombia, 5700 ft.

affinis monticola (Allen)

Las Lomitas, western Andes, Colombia, 5000 ft.

lomitensis (Allen)
Region 5 (central Venezuela to Trinidad)

*buena vista* (Allen)

*robustulus* Thomas

Buenavista, 50 miles southeast of Bogotá, Colombia

Gualaquiza, eastern Ecuador, 2500 ft.

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