THE TAXONOMIC HISTORY OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN CRICETID GENERA EUNEOMYS (SUBGENERA EUNEOMYS AND GALENOMYS), AULISCOMYS, CHELEMYSCUS, CHINCHILLULA, PHYLLOTIS, PARALOMYS, GRAOMYS, ELIGMODONTIA AND HESPEROMYS

BY G. H. H. TATE

This is the second of a series of short papers on the systematic status of Neotropical mice. The intention is to concentrate in one article the scattered taxonomic information of the genera and species in question and to present it in such form that it is readily available for subsequent work. The genera treated are close allies and their histories interlock repeatedly.

The history of each successive genus or subgenus is presented in chronological order, and placed after it is a summary setting forth the present status, based upon the opinions of recent writers, of all forms concerned, together with their type localities.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT

EUNEOMYS Coues

Subgenus Euneomys Coues

1837. Waterhouse described (p. 17) Mus micropus (n. sp.) and placed it (p. 21) in Abrothrix, n. subg. of Mus.

1839. Waterhouse further described (p. 61) Mus micropus Waterhouse. He described (p. 72) Reithrodon chinchilloides (n. sp.) (later designated by Coues the type of Euneomys). He erected (p. 75) Hesperomys, n. g., to contain almost all forms of Cricetidae of the Western Hemisphere. Micropus was presumably included in this genus.

1842. Lesson placed (p. 136) micropus in Mus (Abrothrix) and listed (p. 143) chinchilloides under Mus (Reithrodon).

1843. Wagner (p. 520) placed micropus in Hesperomys, subgenus of Habrothrix, and (p. 548) chinchilloides in Reithrodon.

1867. Fitzinger listed (p. 81) micropus under Habrothrix, full genus, and chinchilloides under Reithrodon (p. 76).
1874. Coues (p. 185) erected Euneomys, n. subg. of Reithrodon, designating Reithrodon chinchilloides Waterhouse as its type, but not, however, mentioning micropus.

1879. Burmeister (p. 231) kept chinchilloides in Reithrodon and placed (p. 217) micropus in Habrothrix, subgenus of Hesperomys.

1884. Thomas (p. 457) described Reithrodon pictus, n. sp. (ultimately designated type of Auliscomys, subgenus of Euneomys).

1891. Thomas (in Milne-Edwards) continued to list (p. 29) chinchilloides under Reithrodon.

1896a. Thomas in ‘Genera of Rodents’ listed Reithrodon but ignored Euneomys which he presumably still thought of as a subgenus of the former.

1898c. Thomas described (p. 279) Phyllotis garleppi, n. sp. (later placed in Galenomys, subgenus of Euneomys).

1898. Trouessart (p. 533) made Euneomys a synonym of Reithrodon, placing chinchilloides and pictus in that genus. He listed (p. 536) micropus under Akodon.

1899. Thomas described (p. 280) Reithrodon fossor, n. sp. (ultimately made type of Chelemyscus).

1900d. Thomas described (p. 467) Phyllotis sublimis, n. sp. (later removed to Auliscomys).

1901b. Thomas compared Euneomys with Phyllotis and Reithrodon, giving it full generic rank. Under it he listed chinchilloides, pictus, sublimis, and fossor.

1902b. Thomas again wrote of sublimis under Euneomys.

1903. Allen re-characterized Euneomys and described (p. 192) Euneomys petersoni, n. sp.

1905. Allen further described petersoni. He placed micropus under Phyllotis.

1905. Trouessart now followed Thomas and Allen in recognizing Euneomys as a full genus. He listed chinchilloides and petersoni; also fossor and other species, later placed in other groups. Micropus was returned to Akodon.

1911. Neveu-Lemaire and Grandidier more or less ignored re-allocations of the species by Allen, Thomas, and Trouessart. Their list included: Euneomys sublimis, Reithrodon pictus, and Phyllotis sublimis. Sublimis, it will be noted, appeared both in Euneomys and in Phyllotis.

1912. Thomas described (p. 410) Euneomys mordax, n. sp.
1915. Osgood considered (p. 190) micropus a Phyllotis. He erected Auliscomys n. subg. of Phyllotis to which he removed pictus and sublimis, thus leaving only chinchilloides, petersoni, mordax, and fossor in Euneomys.

1916a. Thomas considered (p. 140) that Auliscomys Osgood should be a subgenus of Euneomys rather than of Phyllotis and divided (pp. 142–3) the genus Euneomys into three subgenera: Euneomys subg., Auliscomys subg., and Galenomys subg. In the first were included chinchilloides, fossor, mordax, and petersoni. Micropus was placed under Auliscomys. Galenomys, n. subg., of Euneomys, was erected to contain Phyllotis garleppi.

1916b. Thomas described (p. 185) Euneomys ultimus, n. sp.

1919a. Thomas described (p. 202) Euneomys micropus alsus, n. subsp.

1919c. Thomas described (p. 127) Euneomys dabbenei, n. sp.

1925. Thomas removed fossor from Euneomys by designating it type of Chelemyscus, n. g.

1926a. Thomas, by using Auliscomys in full generic sense, left only Euneomys (restricted, 1916a) and Galenomys as subgenera of Euneomys, full genus.

1927b. Thomas once more listed micropus alsus under Euneomys.

Subgenus Galenomys Thomas

1898c. Thomas described (p. 279) Phyllotis garleppi, n. sp.

1916a. Thomas erected (p. 143) Galenomys, n. subg. of Euneomys, with type species Phyllotis garleppi Thomas.

Auliscomys Osgood

1837. Waterhouse described (p. 28) Mus (Phyllotis) xanthopygus (n. sp.).

1839. Waterhouse further described (p. 63) Mus xanthopygus Waterhouse. After erecting his blanket-genus Hesperomys (p. 75), he referred (p. 76) xanthopygus to Hesperomys, although as one of the species that “depart most from the type.”

1842. Lesson listed xanthopygus under Mus (Phyllotis).

1843. Wagner placed xanthopygus under Hesperomys (Phyllotis).

1846. Waterhouse (p. 9) described Hesperomys boliviensis, n. sp.

1879. Burmeister put xanthopygus in Hesperomys (Calomys).

1884. Thomas described (p. 457) Reithrodon pictus, n. sp. (later made the type of Auliscomys).
1891. Thomas (in Milne-Edwards) listed *xanthopygus* under *Hesperomys* (*Phyllotis*).

1898. Trouessart, treating *Euneomys* as a synonym of *Reithrodon*, listed *pictus* under the latter. He placed *boliviensis* and *xanthopygus* under *Phyllotis*.

1900d. Thomas described (p. 457) *Phyllotis sublimis*, n. sp.

1901a. Allen listed *boliviensis* under *Phyllotis*.

1901b. Thomas considered *sublimis* allied to *pictus*. He reinstated *Euneomys*, listing in it *pictus* and *sublimis* (later to be placed in *Auliscomys*) as well as *E. chinchilloides* and *E. fossor*.

1902b. Thomas listed *Euneomys sublimis*.

1902c. Thomas listed *Phyllotis boliviensis* and *Euneomys sublimis*.

1902e. Thomas described (p. 248) *Phyllotis boliviensis flavidior*, n. subsp.

1905. Allen listed *xanthopygus* under *Phyllotis*.

1905. Trouessart, treating *Euneomys* as a full genus, listed in addition to other forms *pictus* and *sublimis* (later removed to *Auliscomys*). He placed *boliviensis boliviensis*, *boliviensis flavidior* and *xanthopygus* in *Phyllotis*.

1915. Osgood erected *Auliscomys*, n. subg. of *Phyllotis*, designating as type *Reithrodon pictus* Thomas, and including also *sublimis*, *boliviensis boliviensis* and *boliviensis flavidior*, but not *xanthopygus*. He described (p. 191) *Phyllotis (Auliscomys) decoloratus*, n. sp.

1916a. Thomas considered (p. 140) *Auliscomys* closer to *Euneomys* than to *Phyllotis* and (p. 143) definitely made it a subgenus of *Euneomys*. He added to Osgood’s species *micropus* (later taken into *Euneomys* (restricted) and *xanthopygus*).

1919a. Thomas referred *xanthopygus* back once more to *Phyllotis*. He described (p. 202) *Euneomys micropus alsus*, n. sp. (*micropus* being at that time in the subgenus *Auliscomys*).

1919d. Thomas described (p. 129) *Euneomys (Auliscomys) leucurus*, n. sp.

1926a. Thomas used the name *Auliscomys (A. pictus)* in the full generic sense.

1926c. Thomas again employed *Auliscomys (A. leucurus)* as a full genus.

1926e. Thomas maintained his recent (1919) transfer of *xanthopygus* back to *Phyllotis*.

1927a. Thomas selected lectotypes in British Museum collections: *pictus* (p. 150), male, number 85.4.1.34 (is of original series).
1927b. Thomas, by use of "Euneomys micropus alsus" removed micropus from Auliscomys to Euneomys, Auliscomys (1926a) being a full genus.

**CHELEMYSCUS** Thomas

1899. Thomas described (p. 280) Reithrodon fossor, n. sp.
1901b. Thomas removed fossor from Reithrodon to Euneomys.
1905. Trouessart listed fossor under Euneomys.
1925. Thomas erected (p. 584) Chelemyscus, n. g., designating "Euneomys fossor" (= Reithrodon fossor) type.

**CHINCHILLULA** Thomas

1898c. Thomas erected (p. 280) Chinchillula, n. g., with type species Chinchillula sahamæ, n. sp.

**ANDINOMYS** Thomas

1902a. Thomas erected (p. 116) Andinomys, n. g., with type species Andinomys edax, n. sp.

**IRENOMYS** Thomas

1900. Philippi described (p. 63) Reithrodon longicaudatus, n. sp.
1905. Trouessart mentioned the species in a footnote appended to the genus Phyllotis.
1919a. Thomas, having received an animal which he considered identical with Philippi’s species, erected (p. 201) Irenomys, n. g., and designated as type Reithrodon longicaudatus Philippi.

**PHYLLOTIS** Waterhouse

1837. Waterhouse (p. 27) proposed Phyllotis (n. subg.) of the Linnaean Mus, to include three species: Mus (Phyllotis) darwini (n. sp.); Mus (Phyllotis) xanthopygus (n. sp.); and Mus (Phyllotis) griseo-flavus (n. sp.) (now type of Graomys). No species was designated type.
1839. Waterhouse (pp. 62–65) further described the above three species under Mus, without employing the name Phyllotis. By setting up the blanket genus Hesperomys he placed these species in that genus.
1843. Wagner placed darwini, griseo-flavus and xanthopygus under Hesperomys (Phyllotis).
1846. Waterhouse described (p. 483) Hesperomys boliviensis n. sp. (finally placed in Auliscomys).
1879. Burmeister (p. 225) put "xanthopygos" under Hesperomys (Calomys).

1884. Thomas re-characterized Phyllotis as a subgenus of Hesperomys and designated H. darwini type, listing in addition boliviensis, griseoflavus and xanthopygus.

1891. Thomas (in Milne-Edwards) listed xanthopygus under Hesperomys (Phyllotis).

1896a. Thomas in 'Genera of Rodents' made Phyllotis a full genus.

1898c. Thomas described (p. 279) Phyllotis? garleppi, n. sp. (later made the type of Galenomys).

1898d. Thomas described (p. 270) Phyllotis haggardi, n. sp.

1898. Trouessart listed under Phyllotis: darwini and xanthopygus and also boliviensis, auritus and griseo-flavus (all now in other genera). In his appendix he added haggardi Thomas and garleppi Thomas.

1900a. Thomas described (p. 151) Phyllotis gerbillus. n. sp. (later made the type of Paraloomys).

1900b. Thomas described (p. 355) Phyllotis amicus, n. sp.

1900c. Thomas described (p. 296) Phyllotis amicus maritimus n. subsp. and (p. 297) Phyllotis amicus montanus, n. subsp.

1900d. Thomas described (p. 467) Phyllotis sublimis, n. sp. (later placed in Auliscomys).

1900. Philippi described under Mus: dichrous, mollis, illapelinus, segethi, and campestris, all of which were later (1910) synonymized by Wolffsohn with darwini.

1901a. Allen described (p. 44) Phyllotis osilae, n. sp.

1901b. Allen described (p. 408) Phyllotis chacoensis, n. sp., and (p. 409) Phyllotis cachinus, n. sp. (both eventually placed in Graomys).

1901b. Thomas remarked upon "Phyllotis" sublimis, which, after comparing the genera Phyllotis, Reithodon and Euneomys, he placed in Euneomys.

1902b. Thomas described (p. 131) Phyllotis wolffsohni, n. sp., and (p. 131) Phyllotis lutescens, n. sp.

1902c. Thomas described (p. 224) Phyllotis arenarius, n. sp., and (p. 225) Phyllotis hirtipes n. sp. (later removed to Eligmodontia).

1902e. Thomas described (p. 248) Phyllotis boliviensis flavidior, n. subsp. (later removed with b. boliviensis to Auliscomys).

1905. Allen, after discussing Phyllotis, listed in it micropus (now in Euneomys) and xanthopygus.
1905. Trouessart transferred griseo-flavus, griseo-flavus centralis, cachinus and chacoensis to Eligmodontia. Under Phyllotis he listed darwini, wolffsohni, haggardi, lutescens, amicus and its subspecies, osilæ, arenarius and xanthopygus, and as well: boliviensis, boliviensis flavior, hirtipes, gerbillus, garleppi and auritus (all later placed in other genera).

1910. Wolffsohn synonymized a number of Philippi’s (1900) species of Mus with Phyllotis darwini.


1913a. Thomas described (p. 139) Phyllotis elegantulus, n. sp.

1913b. Thomas described (p. 407) Phyllotis melanius, n. sp.

1914. Osgood described (p. 165) Phyllotis andium stenops, n. subsp., and (p. 165) Phyllotis tamborum, n. sp.

1915. Osgood removed (p. 190) sublimis, boliviensis and its subspecies to Auliscomys, n. subg. of Phyllotis. He described (p. 189) Phyllotis definitus, n. sp.

1916a. Thomas, discussing the relationships of Phyllotis and its allies, transferred Auliscomys from Phyllotis to Euneomys. He removed hirtipes, griseo-flavus, cachinus, chacoensis, boliviensis, sublimis, xanthopygus and garleppi, which had previously been considered members of the genus Phyllotis, to other genera. This left in Phyllotis: darwini and its subspecies, haggardi, gerbillus, amicus and subspecies, osilæ, wolffsohni, lutescens, arenarius, magister, andium and subsp., elegantulus, melanius, tamborum and definitus.

1918a. Thomas described (p. 408) Phyllotis darwini tucumanus, n. subsp.

1919a. Thomas returned xanthopygus from Auliscomys to Phyllotis (see Thomas, 1916).

1919b. Thomas raised darwini tucumanus to full specific rank and described (p. 493) Phyllotis ricardulus, n. sp.

1921a. Thomas described (p. 611) Phyllotis nogalaris, n. sp.

1922. Anthony described (p. 1) Phyllotis fruticicollus, n. sp.

1924. Anthony described (p. 1) Phyllotis fuscus, n. sp.

1926a. Thomas described (p. 316) Phyllotis abrocodon, n. sp. He removed gerbillus to Paralomys.

1926d. Thomas reduced tamborum Osgood to the rank of a subspecies of andium Thomas.
1926. Cabrera described (p. 319) *Phyllotis oreigenus*, n. sp.

**Paralomy**s Thomas

1900a. Thomas described (p. 151) *Phyllotis gerbillus*, n. sp.
1926a. Thomas erected (p. 315) Paralomy, n. g., with type species *Phyllotis gerbillus* Thomas.

**Graomys** Thomas

1837. Waterhouse described (p. 28) *Mus* (*Phyllotis*) *griseo-flavus* (n. sp.).
1839. Waterhouse further described (p. 62) *griseo-flavus* Waterhouse under *Mus*, no longer using *Phyllotis*. He placed (p. 76) *griseo-flavus* in *Hesperomys*, n. g.
1842. Lesson listed *griseoflavus* under *Mus* (*Phyllotis*).
1843. Wagner gave *griseo-flavus* under *Hesperomys* (*Phyllotis*).
1879. Burmeister placed *griseo-flavus* in *Hesperomys* (*Calomys*).
1884. Thomas listed *griseo-flavus* under *Hesperomys* (*Phyllotis*).
1894. Matchie listed *griseo-flavus* under *Phyllotis*.
1898a. Thomas listed *griseo-flavus* under *Phyllotis*.
1898b. Thomas listed *griseo-flavus* under *Eligmodontia*.
1898. Trouessart listed *griseo-flavus* under *Phyllotis*.
1900. Philippi listed *Mus* *griseo-flavus* (but Wolffsohn (1910) corrected the identification to *Phyllotis darwini*).
1901b. Allen described (p. 408) *Phyllotis chacensis*, n. sp., and *Phyllotis cachinus*, n. sp.
1902b. Thomas described (p. 132) *Eligmodontia dormorum*, n. sp.
1902d. Thomas described (p. 240) *Eligmodontia griseoflavus centralis*, n. subsp., thus removing *griseoflavus* from *Phyllotis* to *Eligmodontia*.
1905. Allen retained *griseo-flava* under *Eligmodontia*.
1905. Trouessart listed under *Eligmodontia* the following: *griseo-flava*, *griseo-flava centralis*, *dormorum*, *cachinus*, *chacoensis*. He included also *callosa* and *callosa bolivix* (now in *Hesperomys*).
1910. Wolffsohn corrected Philippi's (1900) identification of *griseoflavus*.
1916a. Thomas (p. 141) erected Graomys, n. g., designating as type *Mus* (*Phyllotis*) *griseo-flavus* Waterhouse, to include a number of the forms hitherto referred to *Eligmodontia*. Species listed were *griseo-flavus centralis*, *chacoensis*, *cachinus* and *dormorum*.
1916. Osgood, considering Graomys a subgenus, used the combination 
"Phyllotis (Graomys) dormorum." He thought Phyllotis amicus should be placed near Graomys.

1918a. Thomas restored Graomys to full generic rank, describing (p. 187) Graomys lockwoodi, n. sp.

1919b. Thomas described (p. 494) Graomys medius, n. sp., and (p. 495) Graomys edithae, n. sp.

1926b. Thomas described (p. 320) Graomys taterona, n. sp.

**Eligmodontia** Cuvier

1837. Cuvier erected (p. 168) Eligmodontia, n. g., with type typus, n. sp. (construed as by original designation).

1837. Waterhouse described (p. 19) Mus elegans (n. sp.) and referred it (p. 21) to his Mus (Calomys).

1839. Waterhouse further described (p. 41) elegans Waterhouse, this time under Mus (and omitting Calomys). He referred (p. 75) almost all American Cricetidae to Hesperomys, n. g., his all-inclusive genus.

1841. Wagner placed (p. 125) the genus "Elimodon" under his division Sigmodontes.

1843. Wagner placed (p. 525) elegans under Hesperomys (Calomys). Eligmodontia typus was made a synonym of Mus elegans.

1847. D'Orbigny and Gervais listed Eligmodontia typus and placed immediately after the reference to Cuvier's description "(d'après un exemplaire receuilli par M. d'Orbigny)." They then spoke of capturing it in Corrientes (see Thomas, 1929).

1874. Coues stated (p. 177) that "Eligmodontia was no earlier" than Calomys and (p. 176) listed Eligmodontia as a synonym of Calomys.

1879. Burmeister listed (p. 220) elegans under Hesperomys (Calomys) and in a note (p. 221) claimed that Eligmodontia typus was distinct from elegans and equalled Oryzomys longicaudatus (Bennett).

1896b. Thomas described (p. 307) "Eligmodon" (emendation or misprint for Eligmodontia) moreni, n. sp.

1898b. Thomas included " provisionally" in Eligmodontia: elegans (=typus), moreni, as well as a number of species which now are referred to other genera.
1898. Trouessart reduced both *Calomys* and *Hesperomys*, placing them as synonyms of *Eligmodontia*. Besides *typus* (=*elegans*) and *moreni* he listed several species now located in other genera.

1900c. Thomas described (p. 297) *Eligmodontia sorella*, n. sp. (later removed to *Hesperomys*).

1901b. Allen described (p. 409) *Eligmodontia morgani*, n. sp. and spoke of *griseo-flavus* (now in *Graomys*) as in *Eligmodontia*.

1901a. Thomas described (p. 182) *Eligmodontia ducilla*, n. sp. (later transferred to *Hesperomys*).

1901b. Thomas described (p. 253) *Eligmodontia callosa boliviae*, n. subsp. (later placed in *Hesperomys*).

1902b. Thomas described (p. 132) *Eligmodontia dormorum*, n. sp. (later placed in *Graomys*) and *Eligmodontia carilla* (transferred to *Hesperomys*).

1902c. Thomas described (p. 225) *Phyllotis hirtipes*, n. sp. (in 1916 transferred to *Eligmodontia*).

1902d. Thomas described (p. 240) *Eligmodontia griseo-flavus centralis*, n. subsp. (transferred later to *Graomys*).

1904. Palmer (p. 154) held *Calomys* Waterhouse preoccupied by *Callomys* d'Orbigny and Geoffroy, 1830. Cited various modifications in spelling (p. 225) of *Eligmodontia*.

1905. Allen argued that because *Hesperomys* was a synonym of *Calomys* and *Calomys* was a synonym of *Eligmodontia*, therefore *Hesperomys* was a synonym of *Eligmodontia*. His contention was based upon the assumption that *elegans* and *bimaculatus* were congeneric. They are not considered to be so today. Besides *typus* (=*elegans*) and *morgani* he listed *gracilipes* (now in restricted *Hesperomys*) and *griseo-flavus* (now in *Graomys*).

1905. Trouessart considered *Hesperomys* as a synonym of *Eligmodontia*. Only *typus*, *morgani* and *moreni* of the species listed by him are now included in *Eligmodontia*. He placed *hirtipes* in *Phyllotis*.

1913a. Thomas described (p. 138) *Eligmodontia laucha musculina*, n. subsp. (later placed in restricted *Hesperomys*). Thus, he still considered *Eligmodontia* and *Hesperomys* synonymous.

1913c. Thomas described (p. 572) *Eligmodontia morgani pamparum*, n. subsp.
1916a. Thomas split up the old *Eligmodontia* into *Eligmodontia* (restricted), *Hesperomys* (restricted) and *Graomys*. In the restricted *Eligmodontia* were left only *typus*, *moreni*, *morgani* and *morgani pamparum*. From *Phyllotis*, *hirtipes* was transferred to *Eligmodontia*.

1918b. Thomas described (p. 483) *Eligmodontia marica*, n. sp.

1919d. Thomas described (p. 131) *Eligmodontia hirtipes jucunda*, n. subsp.

1926. Shufeldt (pp. 508, 568) referred to *tener* Winge (a *Hesperomys*) as *Eligmodontia*.

1929. Thomas interpreted the remarks of d'Orbigny and Gervais (1847) as showing that Cuvier's animal (the type) was collected by d'Orbigny in Corrientes, "Buenos Aires" having only a general significance. He revived *elegans*, for nearly a century synonymized with *typus*, as a separate southern species until such time as the status of each could be determined. He suggested that perhaps *morgani* and also *m. pamparum* were synonymous with *elegans*.

**Hesperomys** Waterhouse

1801. Azara described (p. 102) his "Rat septième ou rat laucha" (which appears to have been a *Hesperomys*).

1802. Azara characterized the same rat in his Spanish edition as "laucha."1

1819. Desmarest applied (p. 65) the binomial *Mus laucha* to Azara's description (in the French edition).

1827. Brants recorded (p. 148) *laucha* under *Mus*.

1830. Rengger described (p. 231) *Mus callosus* (n. sp.).

1830. Geoffroy and d'Orbigny described *Callomys*, n. g. for a species of viscacha.

1837. Waterhouse described (p. 18) *Mus bimaculatus* (n. sp.) and (p. 19) *Mus gracilipes* (n. sp.). He erected (p. 21) *Calomys*, n. subg. of *Mus*, designating *bimaculatus* as type and including *gracilipes*. (*Calomys*, however, was preoccupied by *Callomys* Geoffroy and d’Orbigny, 1830).

1839. Waterhouse re-characterized (p. 43) *bimaculatus* and (p. 45) *gracilipes*. He compared (p. 74) the teeth of an example (*Mus bimaculatus*) of American Muridae with the dentition of *Mus rattus*. The distinct characters of the teeth induced

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1The description of *Blanco deBaxo*, p. 97, named *Mus dubius* Fischer, ‘Synopsis Mammalium,’ 1829, p. 326, referred almost certainly to a species of *Hesperomys*. 
him "to separate the South American mice from those of the Old World,—or rather from that group of which M. decumanus may be regarded as the type,—and to place them, together with such North American species as agree with them in dentition, in a new genus bearing the name Hesperomys."

"The species of Hesperomys which depart most from the type . . . recede still farther from the genus Mus, and approach more nearly (as regards the dentition) to the Arvicolae. Among the species here described I may mention as examples, M. griseoflavus, M. xanthopygus and M. darwinii, . . . and among the North American species . . . Neotoma."

". . . in the species of Hesperomys, the molar teeth are always rooted, . . ."

[The above quotations are introduced to emphasize the breadth of Waterhouse's original conception of Hesperomys. The genus has since been gradually restricted until its present scope has been reached. Coues (1874) and Allen (1905) suggested that bimaculatus ought to be considered the type of Hesperomys, but it remained for Thomas (1916) formally to designate it such. It will be noted that with Hesperomys and Calomys having the same type species (bimaculatus), the former might be a synonym of the latter. But because Calomys was preoccupied, Hesperomys became valid.]

1841. Lund (p. 280) briefly described Mus expulsus (n. sp.).
1842. Lesson placed expulsus and laucha in his subgenus Mus.
1843. Gray raised Calomys to generic rank.
1843. Wagner diagnosed Hesperomys, including in it as subgenera Oxymycterurus, Scapteromys, Habrothrix, Calomys, Phyllotis and two subgeneric groups which he left unnamed. Bimaculatus, gracilipes and other mice were put in Calomys, but expulsus, laucha and callosus remained unplaced subgenerically. Holochilus was a separate genus.
1854. Burmeister used Hesperomys in the broad sense to include several subgenera. He placed elegans and expulsus in H. (Calomys).
1859. Baird further restricted Hesperomys by dividing it into three South American subgenera, Calomys (= Eligmodontia), Habrothrix (= Habrothrix + Phyllotis) and Oxymycterurus (= Oxymycterurus + Scapteromys), and two North American subgenera, Onychomys and Oryzomys. Reithrodon and
Holochilus were considered full genera. The species now called Peromyscus were still kept in the subgenus Hesperomys.

1867. Fitzinger made all subgenera into full genera, but confused his species hopelessly.

1874. Coues reviewed (p. 177) Baird’s treatment. He separated the North American vesper mice under the name Vesperimus, n. subg. (a synonym of Peromyscus Gloger). He suggested (designated ?) that bimaculatus be taken as the type of Hesperomys.

1879. Burmeister listed a series of subgenera (Holochilus, Ozymycterus, Habrothrix and Calomys) under Hesperomys.

1884. Thomas described (p. 454) Hesperomys (Calomys) bimaculatus lepidus, n. subsp.

1887. Winge placed Mus expulsus Lund in Hesperomys. His other species given under that genus are now located in other genera. He described (p. 15) Hesperomys tener, n. sp. The species treated under Calomys appear to belong in Oryzomys.

1888. Thomas suggested that Hesperomys be merged with Cricetus and the former name be done away with.

1891. Allen stated (p. 291) that Hesperomys, on account of its anomalous history, was not entitled to recognition in nomenclature.

1894. Thomas described (p. 359) Oryzomys? venustus, n. sp.

1896a. Thomas in ‘Genera of Rodents’ considered Hesperomys a synonym of Eligmodontia.

1897. Palmer in ‘Generic and Family names of Rodents’ under “type or included species” gave Mus bimaculatus for Hesperomys.

1898. Trouessart listed Hesperomys as a synonym of Eligmodontia. Besides species truly belonging in the latter, he listed bimaculatus bimaculatus, bimaculatus lepidus, bimaculatus laucha and gracilipes. He placed expulsus, tener, venustus and simplex in Oryzomys and callosus in Phyllotis.

1900c. Thomas described (p. 297) Eligmodontia sorella, n. sp. (later removed to Hesperomys).

1901a. Thomas described (p. 182) Eligmodontia ducilla, n. sp. (later placed in Hesperomys).

1901b. Thomas described (p. 253) Eligmodontia callosa boliviz, n. subsp. (later brought into Hesperomys).

1902b. Thomas described Eligmodontia carilla, n. sp. (later placed in Hesperomys).
1902d. Thomas listed callosa under Eligmodontia.

1904. Palmer said of Hesperomys, "type not designated, but Mus bimaculatus . . . may perhaps be so considered."

1905. Allen followed Trouessart (1898) and made Hesperomys a synonym of Eligmodontia. Taking bimaculatus as the type of Hesperomys, he contended that since bimaculatus was designated type of Calomys, Hesperomys must remain a synonym of Calomys. Furthermore he concluded that because Calomys elegans was equal to Eligmodontia typus, Calomys (and therefore Hesperomys) was synonymous with Eligmodontia. Such a conclusion was only warranted if elegans and bimaculatus were truly congeneric. Allen re-described gracilipes.

1905. Trouessart, following Allen, made Hesperomys a synonym of Eligmodontia. Of animals today considered as Hesperomys he listed callosus callosus, callosus boliviae, bimaculatus, lepidus (making it a full species), sorella, ducilla, laucha, carilla and gracilipes. He placed expulsus in Zygodontomys; and still held simplex, tener and venustus in Oryzomys.

1913a. Thomas described (p. 138) Eligmodontia laucha musculina, n. subsp.

1916a. Thomas limited the genus Eligmodontia, as viewed during the previous score of years, by reinstating Hesperomys (available because of the preoccupation of Calomys) in restricted form, by strongly restricting Eligmodontia itself, and by erecting Graomys for the griseo-flavus group. The restricted Hesperomys was re-characterized (p. 141), Mus bimaculatus Waterhouse being designated the type. Othr species listed were: callosus, callosus bolivae, carilla, ducilla, expulsus, gracilipes, laucha, laucha musculinus, lepidus, sorella, tener and venustus.

1916b. Thomas wrote upon the laucha group, and described also (p. 182) Hesperomys venustus callidus, n. subsp., Hesperomys murillus, n. sp., and Hesperomys murillus cordovensis, n. subsp.

1917. Thomas described (p. 1) Hesperomys frida, n. sp., and (p. 1) Hesperomys carillus marcarum, n. subsp.

1919d. Thomas described (p. 130) Hesperomys carillus argurus, n. subsp.

1920. Thomas described (p. 190) Hesperomys musculinus cortensis, n. subsp., thus raising musculinus to full specific rank.
1921b. Thomas described (p. 623) Hesperomys muriculus, n. sp.
1926. Shufeldt spoke of tener as "Eligmodontia."
1926a. Thomas described (p. 314) Hesperomys frida miurus, n. subsp.
1926b. Thomas described (p. 321) Hesperomys fecundus, n. sp.

PRESENT STATUS OF THE GENERA

Genus Euneomys Coues

Subgenus Euneomys Coues (Modified by Thomas, 1916)
Subgenus Galenomys Thomas (1916)

Genus Aulicomys Osgood (Modified by Thomas, 1916, 1926)
Genus Chelemyscus Thomas
Genus Chinchillula Thomas
Genus Andinomys Thomas
Genus Irenomys Thomas
Genus Phyllotis Waterhouse
Genus Paralomys Thomas
Genus Graomys Thomas
Genus Eligmodontia Cuvier
Genus Hesperomys Waterhouse

Type by original designation: Reithrodon chinchilloides Waterhouse
Type by original designation: Phyllotis garleppi Thomas
Type by original designation: Reithrodon pictus Thomas
Type by original designation: Reithrodon fossor Thomas
Type by original designation: Chinchillula sahamae Thomas
Type by original designation: Andinomys edax Thomas
Type by original designation: Reithrodon longicaudatus Philippi
Type by subsequent designation (Thomas): Mus (Phyllotis) darwini Waterhouse
Type by original designation: Phyllotis gerbillus Thomas
Type by original designation: Mus (Phyllotis) griseo-flavus Waterhouse
Type by monotypy and original designation: Eligmodontia typus Cuvier
Type by subsequent designation (Thomas): Mus bimaculatus Waterhouse

LIST OF APPARENT SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Euneomys (Euneomys)
chinchilloides (Waterhouse) "South shore of the Strait of Magellan, near the Eastern entrance"

micropus micropus (Waterhouse) Santa Cruz, Argentina
micropus alsus Thomas Maiten, Western Chubut, Argentina

1No responsibility for the allocation of these forms is assumed.
*petersoni* Allen

*echinos* Thomas

*mordax* Thomas

*ultimus* Thomas

*dabbenei* Thomas

**Euneomys** (Galenomys)

*garleppi* (Thomas)

**Auliscomys**

*pictus* (Thomas)

*boliviensis boliviensis* (Waterhouse)

*boliviensis flavidor* (Thomas)

*sublimis* (Thomas)

*decoloratus* (Osgood)

*leucurus* (Thomas)

**Chelemyscus**

*fosor* (Thomas)

**Chinchillula**

*sahamæ* Thomas

**Andinomys**

*edax* Thomas

**Irenomys**

*longicaudatus* (Philippi)

**Phyllotis**

*darwinii darwini* (Waterhouse)

*darwinii posticulis* Thomas

*darwinii limatus* Thomas

*darwinii vaccarum* Thomas

*xanthopygus* (Waterhouse)

*haagardi* Thomas

*amicus amicus* Thomas

*amicus maritimus* Thomas

*amicus montanus* Thomas

*osile* Allen

*wolffsohni* Thomas

Upper Rio Chico de Santa Cruz, Argentina

Fort San Rafael, Mendoza, Argentina

St. Martin’s Cove, Hermite Island, Cape Horn Islands

Lago Viedma, Santa Cruz, Argentina

Near Mt. Sahama, Puna region, Bolivia

Junin (town), Peru

Near Potosi, Bolivia

Bateas, Caylloma, Peru

Rinconado Malo pass, above Caylloma, Peru

Tirapata, Puno, Peru

LaLagunita, Maimara, Jujuy, Argentina

Province of Salta, Argentina

Mt. Sahama, Puna region, Bolivia

El Cabrado, between Potosi and Sucre, Bolivia

Western coast of Patagonia (Thomas’s specimen from Beatriz, Nahuel Huapi, Argentina)

Coquimbo, Chile

Galera, west of Oroya, Junin, Peru

Chosica, near Lima, Peru

Las Vacas, Argentine slope of Cordillera, opposite Mendoza, Argentina

Santa Cruz, Argentina

Mt. Pichincha, Ecuador

Tolon, coast district, Cajamarca, Peru

Eten, coast of N. W. Peru

Uramarca, near Pallasca, N. W. Peru

Osila, S. E. Peru

Tapacari, N. of Cochabamba, Bolivia
SOUTH AMERICAN CRICETID GENERA

lutescens Thomas  Choro, N. of Cochabamba, Bolivia
arenarius Thomas  Uyuni, near Potosi, Bolivia
magister Thomas  Arequipa, Peru
tucumanus (Thomas)  Cumbre de Malamala, Sierra de Tucuman, Argentina

andium andium Thomas  Cañar, Ecuador
andium stenops Osgood  Rio Uteubamba, 15 miles above Chachapoyas, Peru

andium tamborum (Osgood)  Tambo Carrizal, mountains east of Balsas, R. Marañon, Peru

elegantulus Thomas  Pallatanga, Ecuador
melanius Thomas  Porvenir, Bolivar, Ecuador
definitus Osgood  Macate, 50 miles northeast of Chimbote, Peru

nogalaris Thomas  Higuerrilla, Jujuy, Argentina
fruticicola Anthony  Guachanamá, Southern Ecuador
fuscus Anthony  Contrayerbas, Azuay, Ecuador
abrocodon Thomas  Oroya, Peru
oreigenus Cabrera  Laguna Blanca, Catamarca, Chile

Paralomys
gerbillus (Thomas)  Piura, N. W. Peru

Graomys
griseo-flavus griseo-flavus (Waterhouse)  Rio Negro, Argentina
griseo-flavus centralis (Thomas)  Cruz del Eje, Central Cordova, Argentina

chacoensis (Allen)  Waiïtkhlaïtingwayalwa, Chaco boreal, Paraguay

cachinus (Allen)  Upper Cachi River, Salta, Argentina
dormorum (Thomas)  Tapacari, N. of Cochabamba, Bolivia
lockwoodi Thomas  Manuel Eldori, Vermejo, Salta, Argentina

medius Thomas  Chumbiche, Catamarca, Argentina
edithx Thomas  Otro Cerro, northeast Rioja, Argentina

taterona Thomas  Tablada, Tarija, S. Bolivia

Eligmodontia
typus Cuvier  Buenos Aires (Cuvier), but see Thomas (1929)

elegans (Waterhouse)  Bahia Blanca, Argentina
morgani morgani Allen  Arroyo Else, Patagonia
morgani pamparum Thomas  Peru Station, F. C. P., about 200 km. northwest of Bahia Blanca, Argentina

moreni Thomas  Chilecito, Rioja, Argentina
hirtipes hirtipes (Thomas)  Challapata, Bolivia
hirtipes juicunda Thomas  Abrapampa, northwest Jujuy, Argentina
marica Thomas  Chumbiche, Catamarca, Argentina
Hesperomys

bimaculatus (Waterhouse)
laucha (Desmarest)

musculinus musculinus (Thomas)

musculinus cortensis Thomas
callosus callosus (Rengger)

callosus boliviæ (Thomas)
gracilipes (Waterhouse)

expulsus (Lund)

lepidus lepidus Thomas
tener Winge

venustus venustus (Thomas)

venustus callidus Thomas

sorella (Thomas)
ducilla (Thomas)
carillus carillus (Thomas)
carillus marcarum Thomas

carillus argurus Thomas

murillus murillus Thomas

murillus cordovenis Thomas

frida frida Thomas

frida miurus Thomas

muriculus Thomas

fecundus Thomas

Maldonado, Uruguay
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Maimara, Jujuy, Argentina
Jujuy City, Jujuy, Argentina
R. Paraguay, between 7th and 20th
degrees of south latitude
R. Solocame, Bolivia
Bahia Blanca, Argentina
Lagoa Santa (?), Brazil
Junin, Peru
Lagoa Santa, Brazil
Cosquin, Cordova, Argentina
Goya, Corrientes, Argentina
8 miles south of Huamachuca, N. W. Peru
San Anton, Lake Titicaca, S. E. Peru
Choro, Bolivia
Lauramarca, Peru
Abrapampa, N. W. Jujuy, Argentina
La Plata City, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Yacanto, Cordova, Argentina
Chospyoc, Peru
Yana Mayo, Rio Tama, Peru
San Antonio, Parapiti, on 20° S., lat.,
about 250 km. south of Santa Cruz
de la Sierra, Bolivia
Tablada, Tarija, Bolivia

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