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MAMMALS FROM MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA

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Mr. W. W. Brown has been collecting birds for Dr. L. C. Sanford in the Province of Tamalipas, Mexico, and in a recent shipment were three small mammals which the American Museum acquired by purchase. Upon examination, one of these mammals, a bat related to *Plecotus* and to *Corynorhinus*, has proved to be of an undescribed genus. I am greatly indebted to Mr. Gerrit S. Miller, Jr., for comparing this specimen with the vespertilionid bats in the United States National Museum and also for the loan of specimens of *Plecotus*. Mr. Miller was unable to match this bat with any genus in the collections under his charge and has confirmed my opinion of its distinctness.

IDIONYCTERIS, new genus (Vespertilionidæ)

GENOTYPE.—*Idionycteris mexicanus*, new species.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.—Allied to *Plecotus*, which it resembles in appearance, but being unique among known bats by the possession of two distinct lappets or membranous leaves, which arise near the midline of the band connecting ears across forehead and appear like a pair of misplaced tragi.

DESCRIPTION.—Size about as in *Plecotus*; ears very large and broad, joined across forehead; tragus tall and lanceolate; nostrils simple; glandular outgrowths on nose, if present, very inconspicuous (in dried specimen the nose appears to be without outgrowths); a pair of peculiar membranous processes, arising from the band which connects ears, standing free of the true ear and of each other; a small patch of whitish hair at posterior base of ear; pelage long, lax, silky; skull rather broad; dentition as in *Plecotus*.

Idionycteris mexicanus, new species

TYPE.—No. 62260, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♀ ad.; Miquihauna, Province of Tamalipas, Mexico; June 17, 1922; collector, W. W. Brown. The type is a skin and skull, both in good condition.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.—In general appearance a typical, big-eared vespertilionid, about the size of *Plecotus*, but readily distinguished by the paired membranous processes arising from the low aural connecting band. (See Figs. 1 and 2.)

DESCRIPTION.—

Ears large and broad, similar in outline to those of *Plecotus* and *Corynorhinus*, outer margin slightly convex, inner margin strongly convex, tips rounded; ears connected across forehead by a low band, from which arises a pair of processes, similar in shape to low, blunt tragi, entirely free from the ear conch and from each

other; tragus tall, slender, simple, with external basal notch; nostrils simple and no glandular masses on muzzle that are apparent on the dried skin; wing membrane normal; interfemoral membrane wide; pelage long, lax and silky.

Color, above, Naples yellow (Ridgway) on tips of hairs which are blackish brown basally; short hair on posterior base of ear conch soiled whitish; hair of upperparts not extending on to wing membranes; only a few scattered hairs on the basal surface of the interfemoral membrane; color, below, almost identical with that above but the hair is shorter and the general appearance is somewhat lighter.

Skull rather broader and more heavily built than that of *Plecotus*, braincase more depressed; general appearance typically vespertilionid.

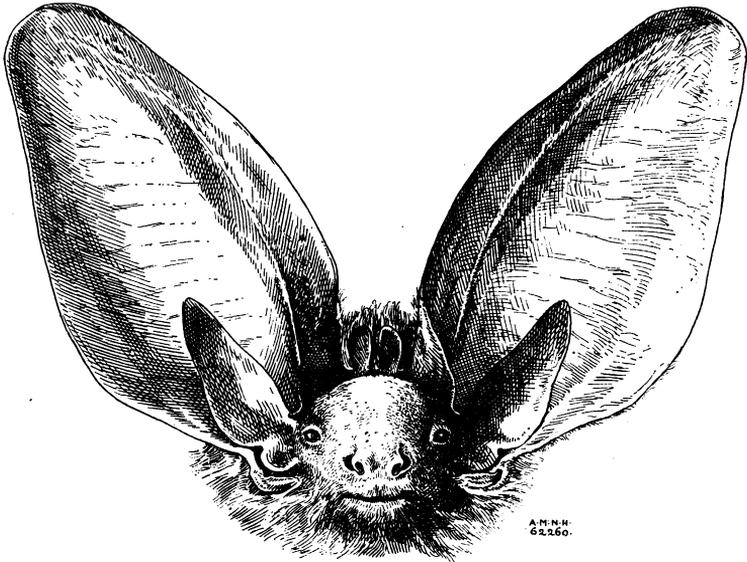


Fig. 1. Head of *Idionycteris mexicanus*, type, about twice natural size.

Dental formula, incisors two above, inner with small basal notch, outer simple, three below, their cutting edges trifid; canines, above and below, of normal height, simple; on lower canine the cingulum rises anteriorly to form decided notch; premolars, above, two, the first minute, crowded between canine and second premolar but within line of toothrow, second premolar with main cusp slightly higher than cusps of molar series, bulk of second premolar about half of first molar; premolars, below, three, second smaller than first, first smaller than third; molars, above, three, the first two subequal, with typical W pattern, third about half as large; molars, below, three, subequal in size, normal in pattern.

MEASUREMENTS.—Taken in the flesh: total length, 110 mm.; tail vertebrae, 50; hind foot, 10; wing expanse, 285; taken from the dried skin; height of ear, from notch, 34; height of tragus, from same point, 12; height of processes, above forehead, 3.5. Greatest length of skull, 17.2; greatest breadth of skull, 9.8; interorbital breadth, 4.4; upper toothrow, incisor to last molar, 6.3.

There appears to be little doubt that the closest relationships of *Idionycteris* are with *Plecotus*. While the general structures of the skulls of the two genera are along slightly different lines, the dentition shows close accord, even to the pattern of the incisors. The inner upper incisor of *Idionycteris* has the accessory cusp low down on the base of the tooth; in *Plecotus* this tooth appears almost to have a bifid cutting edge, the two cusps being subequal in height.

In the character of the accessory processes from the membrane connecting the ears, *Idionycteris*, however, stands unique. These processes are truly a part of the general ear structure but are completely free of the

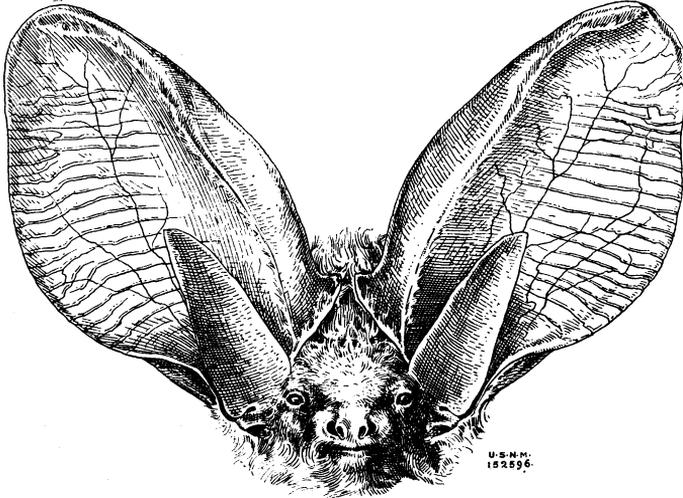


Fig. 2. Head of *Plecotus auritus*, about twice natural size.

conch itself and are not a fold of the connecting membrane. As shown in the figure, they stand erect from the forehead, joined at the base to the connecting band, part of which passes behind them as a low continuous ridge across the head. The internal notch on the ear of *Plecotus* does not appear in any way to be homologous with the processes seen in *Idionycteris*; but it would be a structural possibility for the notch in the ear of *Plecotus* to migrate downward and produce a condition similar to that of the *Idionycteris* ear, so it is not advisable to be too positive on this point.

Compared with *Corynorhinus*, the new genus does not have as many characters in common as it has with *Plecotus*, although the relationship is close. The fact that *Idionycteris* has been compared with *Plecotus*,

an Old World genus, rather than with the New World vespertilionids, is a recognition of the antiquity of the group and the great geographical ranges of its members.

COLOMBIAN MAMMALS

The American Museum, through the kindness of Brothers Apolinar Maria and Nicéfero Maria, of the Instituto de la Salle of Bogotá, Colombia, has received from time to time small collections of mammals made in the vicinity of Bogotá and of Medellín. Some of these mammals have proved to be species new to science and have been described by the late Dr. J. A. Allen. Others are rare and little-known forms which have been no less desirable additions to the Museum's collections. The following list of species is to serve as a catalogue of the mammals received from these enthusiastic naturalists of Colombia and not hitherto published upon.¹

***Didelphis paraguayensis meridensis* Allen**

1902. *Didelphis paraguayensis meridensis* ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVI, p. 274.

Choachi, 1; Bogotá, 1, juvenile.

These specimens appear to agree well with the series from Merida, the type locality.

***Didelphis marsupialis caucae* (Allen)**

1900. *Didelphis karkinophaga caucae* ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XIII, p. 192.

El Poblado, near Medellín, 1.

On geographical grounds, this specimen should be referred to *caucae* and the agreement with the type specimen, from Cali, Upper Cauca Valley, is quite close.

***Philander laniger cicur* (Bangs)**

1898. *Philander cicur* BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XII, p. 161.

1913. *Ph[ilander] [laniger] cicur* THOMAS, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) XII, p. 358.

Fusugasuga, 1; Cordillera del Rusio, 1; Viotá, 1; without locality, 1.

Mr. Oldfield Thomas, in his discussion of the races of *laniger*, *loc. cit.*, gives *cicur* as the form ranging through Santa Marta, Bogotá, and Merida. Owing to the lack of comparative material, and because the

¹For a list of the mammals of Colombia, collected for the American Museum, 1910-1915, which includes the earlier mammals sent in by Brothers Apolinar Maria and Nicéfero Maria, see Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXV, Art. 18, pp. 191-238, by J. A. Allen.

specimens under consideration are badly faded, they are assigned to *cicur* on the grounds of geographical distribution.

Marmosa species?

Jerico, Antioquia, 1.

A specimen of *Marmosa*, probably immature, with fragmentary skull, cannot be satisfactorily identified at this time. It is one of the smaller species, grayish in color, and may be either *phæa* or possibly *caucæ*.

Bassaricyon medius Thomas

1909. *Bassaricyon medius* THOMAS, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) XXI, p. 232. Santa Elena, 1.

A skin, with skull, of this rare species, taken at Santa Elena, agrees well with the type description.

Sciurus (Leptosciurus) pucheranii medellinensis (Gray)

1872. *Macroxus medellinensis* GRAY, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) X, p. 408.

1915. *Leptosciurus pucheranii medellinensis* ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXIV, p. 202.

La Ceja, 1; La Laguna, 2; Santa Elena, 5.

This series varies somewhat in coloration but not to any great extent.

Mus musculus musculus Linnæus

1758. *Mus musculus* LINNÆUS, 'Syst. Nat.,' I, p. 62.

Paramo de Choachi, 1; El Granizal, near Medellin, 1.

Oryzomys pectoralis Allen

1912. *Oryzomys pectoralis* ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXI, p. 83. La Ceja, 1.

This specimen agrees quite well with the large series of *pectoralis* from Colombia in this museum. The range of the species of *Oryzomys* allied to *albigularis* of Tomes has not been very well worked out; and, while there have been a number of species described which all bear considerable resemblance not only to *albigularis* but to each other, so that some should doubtless be dealt with as synonyms, on the other hand, the factors of geographical separation and local environment must be taken into consideration. It is difficult to believe that a species of a genus as plastic as *Oryzomys* appears to be can range over the Andean system without becoming differentiated in some way. More material is needed to establish the standing of this group of species which are too

closely related to one another to be all accorded full specific rank. Dr. Osgood in 1914, in his 'Mammals of an Expedition Across Northern Peru,' Field Mus. of Nat. Hist., X, No. 12, p. 159, points out this similarity and would synonymize *O. childi*, *O. o'connelli*, and *O. pectoralis* with *O. meridensis*, a treatment which has much to commend it, but which in some respects may fail to allow for wide geographical separation.

***Oryzomys (Oligoryzomys) dryas humilior* Thomas**

1898. *Oryzomys dryas humilior* THOMAS, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) II, p. 268. Choachi, Bogotá region, 4.

The type locality of *humilior* is given as "Plains of Bogotá," hence this series may be assumed as being practically topotypical. Two specimens are in good condition, although the skulls are badly broken, while the other two are not of much value for comparison. The former agree well with the type description, the black ears being especially diagnostic.

***Oryzomys* species?**

La Ceja, 1.

This specimen is a native-made skin with a badly fractured skull, and I am unable to match it satisfactorily with any *Oryzomys* in the collection of the American Museum or any that I have seen described. The skull is typically oryzomine while the animal is of medium, robust build, hind foot about 24 mm. in length. In color and texture of fur it closely resembles *Thomasomys cinereus*.

***Oryzomys* species?**

Susumuco, 2; Rio Guatequiá, 1.

These three specimens belong to the short, velvety-furred section of the genus. They resemble *palmiræ* Allen somewhat in appearance but seem to be too large for that species. Geographically, the region where they were taken is rather distant from the type localities of all of the other velvet-furred *Oryzomys*, some of which are known to me only from descriptions, and I am reluctant to assign a definite specific name upon the basis of the available material.

***Melanomys buenavistæ* Allen**

1913. *Melanomys buenavistæ* ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXII, p. 547.

Susumuco, near Villavicencio, 1.

This specimen lacks a skull but there is little hesitation in referring it, on the basis of close agreement in external characters, to *buenavistæ*, the type locality of which is very near to Susumuco.

Thomasomys laniger (Thomas)

1895. *Oryzomys laniger* THOMAS, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) XVI, p. 59.

1917. *Thomasomys laniger* THOMAS, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) XX, p. 196.

Paramo de Choachi, 3.

These specimens agree fairly well with the type description and, since the type of *laniger* came from the Bogotá region, they may be assumed to be topotypical.

Thomasomys cinereiventer Allen

1912. *Thomasomys cinereiventer* ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXI, p. 80.

Le Ceja, 1.

This specimen appears to have a noticeably smaller foot than that of typical *cinereiventer* and more material may disclose the presence of an undescribed form about the Medellín region. In coloration and general appearance, the specimen matches very well the large series of *cinereiventer* from Colombia, now in this museum.

Rhipidomys species?

Susumuco, Bogotá region, a skin without skull.

This specimen has the appearance of typical *Rhipidomys*, with short feet darkened along the metapodials, hind foot about 30 millimeters in the dried skin. The tail is about 170 mm., approximately the length of head and body. The fur of upperparts is mixed clay-color and black, of underparts cream-color.

Lacking specimens of *Rhipidomys* from the eastern slopes of the eastern Andes for comparison, it is impossible to identify this skin at the present time.

Akodon chapmani Allen

1913. *Akodon chapmani* ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXII, p. 600.

Choachi, 1.

Microxus bogotensis (Thomas)

1895. *Acodon bogotensis* THOMAS, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) XVI, p. 369.

Paramo de Choachi, 1.

This specimen appears to agree well with the type description given by Thomas.

Proechimys o'connelli Allen

1913. *Proechimys o'connelli* ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXII, p. 479.

Villavicencio, 2.

These specimens are topotypical since the type, collected by G. M. O'Connell, was taken at Villavicencio. Only one of the specimens is adult and it is somewhat darker along the back than the type.

Anoura geoffroyi apolinari (Allen)

1916. *Glossophaga apolinari* ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXV, p. 86.

1921. *Anoura geoffroyi apolinari* ANTHONY, Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 20, p. 6.

Bogotá region, a skin, without skull.

This specimen is practically topotypical since the type locality is Boqueron de San Francisco, near Bogotá.

Vampyrops?

Choachi, near Bogotá, one skin without skull.

This specimen presents, in general, the characters of *Vampyrops*, but lacks any light-colored striping on back or face. It is a native-made skin and without a skull it is difficult to make more than provisional identification. It is unlike any species of *Vampyrops* in the collection of the American Museum and possibly represents an undescribed form. In size it approximates *Vampyrops lineatus* and has densely haired hind legs and feet.

Hemiderma perspicillatum (Linnæus)

1758. *Vespertilio perspicillatus* LINNÆUS, 'Syst. Nat.,' 10th Ed., p. 31.

1907. *Hemiderma perspicillatum* HAHN, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXXII, p. 108.

Rio Guatequia, 1.

This specimen is quite noticeably reddish brown, brighter than any of the series of *perspicillatum* from Colombia, in this Museum. The forearms are broken, so that measurements cannot be taken, and it appears best to include it under the name that has always been used hitherto for Colombia *Hemiderma*.

Glossophaga soricina soricina (Pallas)

1766. *Vespertilio soricinus* PALLAS, Miscell. Zool., p. 48.

Paramo de Choachi, 1.

Desmodus rotundus (Geoffroy)1810. *Phyllostoma rotundum* GEOFFROY, Ann. Mus., XV, p. 181.1826. *Desmodus rufus* WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Brasil, p. 233.

La Ceja, near Medellin, 1.

This specimen presents no characters calling for special comment.

Lasiurus varius (Poepfig)1835. *Nycticeius varius* POEPPIG, 'Reise in Chile,' I, p. 451.

Near Bogotá, 1.

This specimen is called *varius* more because of the convenience of following such a blanket name than because of a fixed belief that the Colombian specimen actually is identical with Poepfig's species. Owing to lack of comparative material and the apparent confusion of earlier writers in dealing with the reddish South American *Lasiuri*, it is impossible to do more than adopt some such temporary expedient.

Myotis caucensis Allen1914. *Myotis caucensis* ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXIII, p. 386.

Bogotá region, 1.

This specimen agrees fairly well with the type, which came from the valley of the Rio Cauca.

Molossus bondæ Allen1904. *Molossus bondæ* ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XX, p. 228.

Bogotá region, 1.

The type of *bondæ* is reddish brown but topotypes are darker indicating that the species is dichromatic. The Bogotá specimen is between warm sepia and bister in coloration.

Aotus lemuringus (I. Geoffroy)1844. *Nyctipithecus lemuringus* I. GEOFFROY, Arch. du Mus. d'Hist. Nat. de Paris, IX, p. 24, Pl. II.1916. *Aotus lemuringus* ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXV, p. 234.

Muzo, northwest of Bogotá, 1.

The Muzo specimen has no black on hands or feet, which are rather grayish in color, nor has it any black areas on the tail. The pelage is decidedly worn however and, taking into consideration the amount of individual variation in the genus and the fact that the type series of *lemuringus* came from near Bogotá, the specimen is given the older name of Geoffroy's rather than to follow the ruling of Dr. Elliot, *loc. cit.*, who synonymized *lemuringus* with *vociferans*.

Cebus fatuellus (Linnæus)

1766. *Simia fatuellus* LINNÆUS, 'Syst. Nat.,' I, p. 42.

1913. *Cebus fatuellus* ELLIOT, 'Review of Primates,' II, p. 102.

Villavicencio, 1.

This specimen agrees well with the description of *fatuellus* as set forth by Elliot, *loc. cit.*, but the range as given by the same author falls rather too far to the west to include Villavicencio, which is on Amazonian drainage.

