

Article VIII.—ON A SMALL COLLECTION OF MAMMALS FROM PERU, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

By J. A. ALLEN.

A small collection (28 specimens) of mammals collected for this Museum by Mr. O. T. Baron, the well-known ornithological collector, contains 12 species, several of which are apparently new, while others are of interest from the localities represented. The collection was made in northwestern Peru, mostly not far from Cajabamba, at altitudes varying from 4000 to 10,500 feet.

1. *Vespertilio oxyotus* Peters.—One specimen, ♂ ad., Santiago, alt. 10,500 feet, April 9, 1895.

2. *Molossus nasutus* Spix.—Four specimens, all adult females, Guayabamba, alt. 6000 feet, Sept. 24, 1894.

3. *Vampyrops lineatus* (Geoffr.).—Five specimens, two males and three females, all adults, Guayabamba, alt. 6000 feet, Sept. 20–27, 1894. The males are slightly larger than the females.

4. *Sciurus (Microsciurus) peruanus*, sp. nov.

Ears small; tail narrow; premolars $\frac{3}{2}$.

Above, in general effect, dusky olivaceous, the hairs being blackish brown, minutely tipped with olivaceous, and on the head with yellowish rufous; sides of nose and chin buffy gray; throat gray, passing into yellowish rufous on the breast and abdomen; inside of limbs rusty gray; limbs externally, including feet, dark brown, punctated with rusty; ears within and on the anterior border brown tinged with rusty, the extreme tip posteriorly yellowish, passing into whitish on the back of the ear towards the base, with a prominent postauricular spot of fluffy white hair; tail above dark reddish brown centrally, the hairs broadly tipped with yellowish white and subapically broadly ringed with black; below the tail is, superficially, blackish, washed with whitish.

Total length (from skin), 280; head and body, 130; tail vertebræ, 110; tail to end of hairs, 150; ear from notch, 11; hind foot, 38. Collector's measurements: Head and body, 130; tail (vertebræ?), 130; hind foot, 40.

Skull.—Total length, 36; basal length, 29.5; greatest zygomatic breadth, 21.3; least interorbital breadth, 13; length of nasals, 9.

Type, and only specimen, No. $\frac{11816}{10108}$, ♀ ad., Guayabamba, alt. 4000 feet, Sept. 8, 1894; O. T. Baron.

This species belongs to the *Microsciurus* group, characterized by small size and very convex skull. It differs from my *S. (M.) alfari*, from Costa Rica, in its much more olivaceous coloration, shorter and broader nasals, longer anterior palatine foramina, and much larger audital bullæ. It is of course related to *S. chrysuroides* Puch.,¹ from Santa Fé de Bogota, and to *S. pusillus* Desm., from Cayenne, from which, however, it is apparently separable.

5. *Ichthyomys stolzmanni* Thomas.—One specimen, ♂ ad., Cajabamba, alt. 9000 feet, Jan. 17, 1895.

The type locality of *I. stolzmanni* is Chanchamayo, near Tarma, Peru, at an altitude of about 3000 feet, about 250 miles southeast of Cajabamba, and at an elevation some 6000 feet lower. The present specimen, however, appears to agree in all respects with Mr. Thomas's description of *I. stolzmanni*.

6. *Mus musculus* Linn.—Nine specimens—5 from Cajabamba and 4 from Cajamarica. The Cajabamba specimens are all strongly tinged with rusty buff; the others are more like ordinary house mice. The fulvous Cajabamba specimens may be referable to the fulvous form of the House Mouse common in southern Europe and northern Africa, first described by Waterhouse (P. Z. S., 1837, p. 19), as *Mus brevirostris* (from Maldonado, Uruguay), and later (1872) by Fischer as *Mus musculus* var. *flavescens*—the name *flavescens*, however, being preoccupied. (Cf. Barret-Hamilton, Zoölgist, May, 1896, pp. 178–181.)

¹ Pucheran described (Rev. de Zool., VIII, 1845, pp. 336, 337) two species from Bogota, Colombia, one of which (*S. rufoniger*) is said to be of the size of the Guerlinguet, or *S. æstuans*, and the other (*S. chrysuroides*) as being much smaller. There is no doubt of the latter being referable to *Microsciurus*; the former is possibly referable to the *S. æstuans* group, although Dr. Trouessart treats them as synonymous, adopting the name *chrysuroides* for the species, although occurring one page later than *rufoniger*, in consequence of the name *rufoniger* being preoccupied by a *Sciurus rufonigra* of Gray (Ann & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 1842, p. 263), given three years earlier to an Indian species. According to the measurements given by Alston (P. Z. S., 1878, p. 954), on the authority of Prof. A. Milne-Edwards, the *S. rufoniger* of Pucheran seems likely to prove a member of the *S. æstuans* group, and as such probably separable, at least subspecifically, from true *S. æstuans*, the type locality of which is Surinam. An examination of the skull would quickly determine the point, *Microsciurus* having the premolars ♀ and *S. æstuans* having them †.

7. *Akodon olivaceus* (*Waterh.*).—One specimen, ♀ ad., Guayabamba, alt. 5500 feet, Aug. 30, 1894.

8. *Oryzomys stolzmanni* *Thomas*.—One specimen, ♂ ad., Guayabamba, alt. 5000 feet, Aug. 8, 1894.

9. *Oryzomys*, sp. nov.—One specimen, ♀ juv., Limabamba, alt. 8000 feet, Dec. 24, 1894.

This specimen I have no doubt represents an undescribed species, but it is too immature to be taken as a type, the last molar just appearing in sight. Externally, with its silver white feet and hairy sharply bicolor tail, it has very much the appearance of a *Peromyscus*. The upper parts are dark grayish brown, slightly washed with pale yellowish; under surface clear grayish white, rather sharply separated on the sides from the color of the upper surface. Soles naked. The tail is decidedly longer than the head and body, the collector's measurements from the fresh specimen being, head and body, 65 mm.; tail, 80; hind foot, 22. The skull (imperfect) and dentition show it to be an aberrant species of *Oryzomys*, perhaps of the *Thomasomys* group.

10. *Oryzomys baroni*, sp. nov.

Above yellowish brown, mixed with many blackish tipped hairs; sides paler and more grayish; below clear whitish gray, the hairs plumbeous at base, the basal portion slightly tinging the surface; fore limbs grayish brown to the base of the toes, which are lighter; lower portion of tarsus dusky, metapodials and toes dull soiled whitish; ears rather large, clothed thinly on both surfaces with short fine hairs, brown externally, slightly rufous internally; tail brown, nearly concolor, being barely lighter below, clothed with fine short hairs, too sparse to conceal the annulations. Mammæ, 1 pectoral, 1 abdominal=4; only 3 functionally developed in the present specimen.

Length of type (♀ ad.), measured by the collector in the flesh: Total length, 290; head and body, 130; tail, 160; hind foot, 30 mm. Ear from notch, 18 (from dry skin).

Skull.—Cranial portion rather flat; facial portion broad, with very broad nasals; supraorbital and cranial ridges well developed, forming raised beads; palatal floor extending but slightly behind the last molar, but in other respects the skull and dentition are nearly as in typical *Oryzomys*, including tooth pattern. Total length, 35; basal length, 30; zygomatic breadth, 17.5; inter-

orbital breadth, 11; length of nasals, 13.5; width of nasals at middle, 5.5; interparietal, 10 x 3; length of interpterygoid fossa, 10.3; palatine length, 15; length of the anterior palatine foramina, 7; upper molar series, 5.3; diastema, 9; length of lower jaw (from inner base of incisors to posterior border of condyle), 19; from tip of incisor to condyle, 22.3; height of lower jaw at condyle, 8.6; height of ramus at m_1 , 5.

Type, No. $\frac{11880}{10113}$, ♀ ad., Malca Cajabamba, alt. 8000 feet, April 27, 1894; collected by Mr. O. T. Baron, for whom the species is named.

This species is based on two specimens—the type, a very old female, with the teeth much worn, and a female ‘young adult,’ with the teeth wholly unworn. This differs from the type only in being somewhat smaller, and is obviously not quite fully grown. Both are from the same locality.

This species is nearly related to *Oryzomys xanthæolus* Thomas, from Tumbes, North Peru, from which it differs in being much larger, and in being less yellow.

11. *Sigmodon peruanus*, sp. nov.

Above pale ashy gray, grizzled with darker; middle of lower back slightly brownish; sides of head (cheeks) pale buffy, forming a well-marked area; fore limbs like the cheeks; hind limbs pale buffy gray, like adjoining parts of body; lower parts pale yellowish gray, basal two-thirds of hairs plumbeous; fore and hind feet yellowish gray; ears large, hairy, in color like surrounding pelage; tail unicolor, pale yellowish gray-brown, quite hairy, the hairs concealing the annulations.

Total length, 245 mm.; head and body, 150; tail, 95; hind foot, 31 (collector's measurements, taken in the flesh). Ear from notch, 18 (from dry skin).

Skull massive, very heavy in all parts, short and broad; zygomatic arches very stout and greatly expanded; nasals short and broad; anterior palatine foramina very short. (Bullæ, basioccipital and pterygoid plates broken away.) Total length, 36; basal length, ?; zygomatic breadth, 23; interorbital breadth, 6.3; width of brain-case, 15.5; length of nasals, 12.5; palatal length, 16.5; anterior palatine foramina, 7.4; upper tooth row, 6.5.

Type (and only specimen), No. $\frac{11881}{10114}$, ♀ ad., Trujillo, Peru, May 25, 1895; Mr. O. T. Baron.

The single specimen on which this species is based is an old female, with the teeth much worn, taken at Trujillo, Peru, at an

elevation of 200 feet, "in brush, near water." The teeth are too much worn to show distinctly the enamel pattern.

This species is widely distinct from any other known form of *Sigmodon*, especially in the character of the skull, which is broad and short, and very massive, with the zygomata very heavy and widely spreading. In skull characters it is nearest to *S. fulviventris* Allen, but the peculiar cranial features shown in this species—a short, broad, heavily-ossified skull—are all greatly emphasized in *S. peruanus*. It has also an exceptionally short tail, and is peculiar in the pale gray tint of the general coloration above.

The species is of further special interest on account of its extending the known range of the genus so far down into South America. Trujillo is on the coast, in about S. lat. 8°.

12. *Metachirus nudicaudatus* (E. Geoffr.).—One specimen, ♀ ad., Guayabamba, alt. 5500 ft., Aug. 30, 1894.

