Article II.—MAMMALS OF HONDURAS

By George G. Goodwin

Contents

Introduction ................................................................. 108
Gazetteer of Localities .................................................. 108
Order Marsupialia .......................................................... 111
Family Didelphidae ........................................................ 111
Order Insectivora .......................................................... 116
Family Soricidae ............................................................. 116
Order Chiroptera ............................................................ 117
Family Emballonuridae ...................................................... 117
Subfamily Emballonurinae .................................................. 117
Subfamily Dicoliciurinae ..................................................... 120
Family Noctilionidae .......................................................... 121
Family Phyllostomidae ...................................................... 122
Subfamily Chironycterinae ................................................... 122
Subfamily Phyllostominae ................................................. 123
Subfamily Glossophaginae ............................................... 128
Subfamily Carolininae ...................................................... 131
Subfamily Stenurinae ....................................................... 132
Subfamily Stenodermatinae ................................................. 133
Family Desmodontidae .................................................... 138
Family Natalidae ............................................................... 139
Family Thyropteridae ....................................................... 139
Family Vespertilionidae ..................................................... 140
Family Molossidae .......................................................... 143
Order Primates ............................................................... 146
Suborder Anthropoidea .................................................... 146
Family Cebidae ............................................................... 146
Family Atelidae .............................................................. 146
Family Alouattidae .......................................................... 147
Order Edentata ............................................................... 148
Suborder Xenarthra .......................................................... 148
Family Dasypodidae .......................................................... 148
Subfamily Cabassouinae ..................................................... 148
Subfamily Dasypodinae ...................................................... 148
Family Myrmecophagidae .................................................. 149
Order Lagomorpha ........................................................... 150
Family Leporidae ............................................................. 150
Order Rodentia .............................................................. 151
Family Sciuridae ............................................................. 151
Subfamily Sciurinae .......................................................... 151
Subfamily Pteromyinae ...................................................... 154
Family Heteromyidae ........................................................ 155
Family Geomyidae .......................................................... 156
Family Cricetidae ............................................................ 158
Family Muridae .............................................................. 171
Family Erethizontidae ..................................................... 172
Family Dasyproctidae ....................................................... 173
Family Echimyidae .......................................................... 175
Order Carnivora ............................................................. 176
Family Procyonidae .......................................................... 176
Family Bassariscidae ...................................................... 178
Family Mustelidae ........................................................... 178
Family Canidae .............................................................. 182
Family Felidae ............................................................... 184
Order Pinnipedia ............................................................ 186
Family Phocidae ............................................................. 186
Order Sirenia ............................................................... 187
Family Trichechidae ........................................................ 187
INTRODUCTION

The mammalian fauna of Honduras more or less escaped the attention of early collectors, and there have been only a few scattered accounts of the mammals of this country published in recent years.

The following report has been planned to give as complete data as possible in order to make it a handy reference book for students other than taxonomists and those already familiar with the special field to be covered. It is based mainly on material gathered by the veteran collector, Cecil F. Underwood, over a period of years dating from 1932 to 1938. This collection contains 2213 specimens, representing 128 species and subspecies of which 14 were new to science and records of several new genera for the North American continent. In addition specimens in other museums have been examined, and a summary of probable ranges derived from the literature but not represented by specimens in museum collections has been included.

The principal localities visited by Mr. Underwood were in the mountain ranges of western and central Honduras. Here collections were made near the Guatemala border, and at intervals south to Nicaragua and in the north near San Pedro Sula, and Catacamas.

Mr. Underwood was greatly indebted to the President of Honduras, General Tiburcio Carias. Both the President and his wife, Dona Elena, treated him with exceptional good will officially and personally.

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Colors in the descriptions refer to Ridgway's "Color Standards and Nomenclature," 1912. All measurements are in millimeters.

GAZETTEER OF HONDURAS COLLECTING STATIONS

Alto Cantoral (6000 ft.), Dept. Tegucigalpa, northeast of Archaga, highest point of Cantoral.

Archaga (2500 ft.), Dept. Tegucigalpa, 20 km. north of city of Tegucigalpa and about 2 km. north of Choluteca River.

Belen Guacho (4000 ft.), Dept. Ocotépeque, about 12 miles north of Ocotépeque. Collection made from 4900 to 5500 ft.

Boqueron (1000 ft.), Dept. Olancho, a small cattle farm on the outskirts of Catamacas. Collection made mostly in adjoining woods at elevation from 2000 to 2500 ft.

Cantoral (5000-6000 ft.), Dept. Tegucigalpa, 12 or 15 miles northeast of Archaga.

Catamacas (1000 ft.), Dept. Olancho, see Boqueron.

Catacombas (3000-4000 ft.), Dept. Cortés, a farm about 15 miles northwest of Cofradia.

Cementerio (5300 ft.), Dept. Gracias, slopes of Cerro Pucca, northwest of Cofradia.
Cerro Cantoral  See Cantoral.
Cerro Coyote  Same as Cerro Guiniote.
Cerro de los Cuches  (3260 ft.), Dept. Tegucigalpa, 4 km. southeast of Sabana Grande. Scrubby hills near Mineral de San Marcos.
Cerro Grande  (6500 ft.), Dept. La Paz, 15 miles northeast of Chinchala. Luxuriant vegetation and dense woods.
Cerro Pucca  See Pucca.
Cerro Santa Maria  (4500 ft.), Dept. Tegucigalpa, hills about 15 miles north of Laguna de Archaga.
Cofradia  (500 ft.), Dept. Cortés, small town southwest of San Pedro Sula.
Comayaguela  Dept. Tegucigalpa, city adjoining Tegucigalpa divided by the Río Grande. (Grande River, same river as Choluteca, seen clearly on map, which passes through several departments and in each department often given a different name.) Collections were made on scrappy land 400 or 500 ft. higher than the city.
Copan  (3000–3500 ft.), Dept. Copan. A town west of Santa Rosa, near the border of Guatemala.
Cueva de las Golondrinas  Sabana Grande, Dept. Tegucigalpa (this means swallow cave). The resort of large number of swifts but almost inaccessible.
El Caliche Cedros  (2500–3000 ft.), Dept. Tegucigalpa, west of Orica, like most of Cedros, broken woodland surrounding small cultivations.
El Caliche Orica  See El Caliche Cedros.
El Capante  Dept. Gracias, near Las Flores, Gracias.
El Chorro  (4500 ft.), Dept. Ocotepeque on the east side of the city of that name, Ocotepeque. A small stretch of virgin forest.
El Colerio  (5500–6000 ft.), Dept. Tegucigalpa, northeast of Archaga, highest part of Alto Cantoral. Thick forest.
El Derrumbo  (4000–5000 ft.), Dept. Tegucigalpa. North of Archaga, collections were made at the source of Ilama River.
El Guayabal  (4000 ft.), Dept. La Paz, 10 miles north of Marcala. Scrub and second growth timber.
El Horno  (4000 ft.), Dept. La Paz, 5 miles north of Marcala. Conditions as at El Guayabal.
El Jaral  (2160 ft.), Dept. Cortés. A hamlet on the north side of Lake Yojoa and southwest of the district of Santa Cruz Yojoa.
El Manteado  (3000 ft.), Dept. La Paz, 4 or 5 miles northeast of San José. Woods and scrub land.
El Pedernal  (2500–3000 ft.), Dept. La Paz, 5 or 6 km. northeast of San José. Mountainous, fertile land, thick woods and dense forest.
El Pedernillo  See El Pedrero.
El Pedrero  (3000 ft.), Dept. La Paz, 6 km. north of Chincala. Mountainous fertile land.
El Picacho  (5000 ft.), Dept. Tegucigalpa, a mountain peak northeast of Tegucigalpa.
El Zapote  (2500 ft.), Dept. Tegucigalpa, a small farm 7 km. south of Sabana Grande. Broken scrub land.
Guaymaca  (2500 ft.), Dept. Tegucigalpa, a town on the road between Cedros and Juticalpa.
Hatillo  (4810 ft.), Dept. Tegucigalpa, a small village northeast of Tegucigalpa.
Ilama  (1300 ft.), Dept. Santa Barbara, in the district of Santa Barbara.
La Cienega  (2250 ft.), Dept. Tegucigalpa, a small town 7 km. south of Sabana Grande. Broken scrubby land.
La Cruz Grande  (3000 ft.), Dept. La Paz. A patch of scrub on a hill on the outskirts of San José.
La Cueva Archaga  (2500 ft.), Dept. Tegucigalpa, part of Archaga.
La Flor Archaga  (4500–5000 ft.), a small village on the Talanga road east of Archaga.
La Florida  Dept. Intibuca.
Laguna Archaga  (400 ft.), a small hamlet northeast of Archaga at the foot of Cerro Cantoral. Collections were made at an elevation of 4000 to 5000 ft.
Lake Yojoa  (2500 ft.), about 200 km. north of Tegucigalpa, 20 km. long and 14 km. wide.
La Lima  (5000 ft.), Dept. Tegucigalpa. See Cantoral also.
La Mica  (2600 ft.), Dept. Santa Barbara, 4 miles southeast of San José de Oriente, Ilama, coffee plantation. Fertile land.
La Piedra de Jésus  (3200 ft.), Dept. Tegucigalpa, 5 km. south of Sabana Grande mostly uncultivated but small patches of plantation, white sandy ridge, sparsely covered with pine.
La Pita  Sabana Grande.
Las Flores  (1850 ft.), Dept. of Gracias, northwest of town of Gracias.
Las Flores Archaga  See La Flor Archaga.
Las Peinitas  Dept. Cortés, a farm about 4 miles west of San Pedro Sula. Collections were made at an elevation varying from 500 to 2000 ft.
Las Pilas  (4000 ft.), Dept. La Paz, 6 miles north of Marécála. Second growth wood and scrub.
Las Ventanas  (2500 ft.), Dept. Cortés. Mountainous land, southwest of El Jaral and 5 km. from Lake Yojoa.
Los Encuentros  (3000 ft.), Dept. La Paz, 6 miles northeast of San José. Second growth wood.
Los Oreganos  See Los Organos.
Los Organos  (1573 ft.), Dept. Tegucigalpa. Site on Organos River, 16 miles south, southwest of Sabana Grande.
Minas de Oro  (3000 ft.), Dept. Comayagua, southwest of Sulaco and San José de Potrero.
Montana Vasquez  (6000 ft.), Dept. Tegucigalpa, hamlet 15 miles west of Monte Redondo.
Monte Linderos  (5700 ft.), Dept. Gracias, slopes of Cerro Pueca.
Monte Redondo  (3500–4000 ft.), Dept. Tegucigalpa, district of Archaga,
about 50 km. northwest of Tegucigalpa. Second growth vegetation. Scrubby and mostly sterile land.

Monte Verde (4500 ft.), Dept. Ocotpeque, about 30 miles northeast of city of Ocotpeque. Dense forest.

Muin (2500 ft.), Dept. La Paz, woodlands on Intibuca border.

Muya (4000 ft.), Dept. La Paz, 4 or 5 miles north of Chincala. A hill covered with second growth timber.

Olancho Dept. Olancho. Collections were made at altitudes of 1000 to 2000 ft. Pastures surrounded by patches of virgin forest.

Plan del Rancho (3800 ft.), Dept. Ocotpeque, 10 miles northeast of city of Ocotpeque. Small patch of virgin forest.

Pucca or Cerro Pucca (8000 or 9000 ft. high), Dept. Gracias. A mountain north of the city of Gracias. Collections made from 6000 to 7000 ft.

Quemado Rancho (5000–6000 ft.), Dept. Tegucigalpa northeast of Tegucigalpa.

Roman River Old name for the Rio Aguan.

Sabana Grande (1100 ft.), Dept. Tegucigalpa, south of Tegucigalpa town.

San José de Santa Barbara (2386 ft.), Dept. Santa Barbara, a hamlet east of Ilima.

San Pedro Sula (5000 ft.), Dept. Cortés, a town in the valley of the Sula, 60 km. from the gulf of Honduras.

Santa Barbara Capital of the department of Santa Barbara, northeast of Santa Rosa. Collecting made on outskirts of town about 1000 ft. or so.

Santa Rosa Dept. Colon, at the mouth of Rio Aguan.

San Maracos (3000–3500 ft.), Dept. Tegucigalpa, district of Guaymaca.

Savanna Grande Often spelled Sabana Grande.

Tegucigalpa (3000 ft.), capital of Honduras. Collections were made mostly at an elevation of 300–500 ft. above the city.

Zambrano (4500 ft.), Dept. Tegucigalpa on main road about halfway between Tegucigalpa and Comayagua. Second growth timber, mostly pine. Farms and plantations.

CLASS MAMMALIA
SUBCLASS EUTHERIA
ORDER MARSUPIALIA

Didelphiidae

The opossums are the only existing family of marsupials in Central America. They have five toes on fore and hind feet; the young are born in a very incomplete stage of development. The female is usually provided with an external abdominal pouch, but which in some species is rudimentary or absent. A true allantoic placenta is never found in American forms. The teeth are numerous and general construction primitive.

Didelphis marsupialis Linnaeus
Black-eared Opossum

Type Locality—Guiana.

Range.—From coast of Texas south through Mexico, Central America, northern part of South America; Amazon region, east of the Andes, and south in eastern Brazil at least to Rio de Janeiro; west of Andes south to Peru.

General Characters.—A large opossum with long, loose pelage occurring in either gray or black phase; relatively long scaly tail; large black ears.

Description.—Pelage on upperparts, including crown of head and sides of body, with an outer coat of long, loose white bristly over-hair; black in dark phase; underfur soft and long, white for about two-thirds its length, apical portion black; cheeks white; spot over eye and area surrounding base of ears whitish; top of head and nose dusky brown with a blackish stripe running from ear across eye to nose, indistinct in some specimens; fore and hind limbs and feet black, upperside of limbs more or less grizzled with long white over-hair; underside mainly soft white underfur with tips more or less tinged with dusky; ears entirely black; tail black at base for half or two-thirds its length, apical portion white. Skull elongate; molariform teeth small; canines long and slender; sagittal and occipital crests highly developed. Skull increases in its principal dimensions throughout the life of the animal.

Measurements.—Adult male from Tegucigalpa, adult females from La Flor Archaga and El Horno, La Paz, respectively: head and body, 500, 450, 435; tail vertebrae, 400, 325, 350; hind foot, 65, 68, 65. Skull: greatest length, 119.5, 113.5, 106.5; length of nasals, 56, 50.7, 44; zygomatic breadth, 61.5, 57.3, 54.7; postorbital constriction, 11.5, 11.5, 11.5; palatal length, 70, 66.5, 61.5; upper tooth-row, 38.3, 36.4, 34.1; upper molar series, 20.5, 19.5, 19.1.

The present series are here referred to marsupialis. There seems to be one species of the large black-eared opossum found in Central America and a study of the large Honduras series and specimens in the A. M. N. H. collection does not reveal any definite geographical or racial characters.

Specimens.—Tegucigalpa: La Flor Archaga, 3; Zapote, Sabana Grande, 1; El Caliche Cedros, 2; Tegucigalpa, 3. La Paz: El Manteado, 1; El Horno, 2. Gracias: Las Flores, 30. Santa Barbara: Llama, 3. Cortés: El Jaral, 1; Las Ventanas, 1.

Chironectes panamensis argyrodytes

Dickey

Salvador Water Opossum or Yapok


Type Locality.—Hacienda Zapotitán, Dept. La Libertad, El Salvador; altitude 1500 feet.

Range.—Mountains of Salvador east to central Honduras; limits of range unknown.

General Characters.—A mediumsized opossum with black and gray marbled dorsal markings; ears rounded; feet webbed; very similar externally to Chironectes panamensis Goldman but darker, with the dark masses in the pattern of dorsal pelage larger and with the intervening broken bands of gray proportionately reduced, the band across the hips being especially reduced and inconspicuous; the gray of sides and narrow dorsal bands darker.

Description.—Color of upperparts dark mummy brown; sides of body finely grizzled, this color extending in three transverse light-colored bands across back, narrowly broken at middorsal line by the dark color of upperparts; a similar but less distinct band on front of shoulders; face and top of head mummy brown, a narrow grizzled area over eye; upperside of fore and hind limbs light mummy brown, extending down over the thinly haired feet and phalanges, terminal phalanges on front feet whitish; upperside of hairy base of tail like back, paler below; scaly part of tail from base for three-fourths its length black all around, rest of tail white to tip; underparts, including underside of fore and hind limbs, throat and underside of neck to base of tail, silvery white to base of hairs. Type description of skull, similar to panamensis but with longer and much wider nasals, and broader, heavier rostrum.
throughout. Maxillary tooththrow longer, the premolars in particular being less crowded, and the molar series (especially $m^2$ and $m^3$) slightly heavier. Upper edge of middle portion of zygoma less incurved and the postorbital constriction greater. Shape of frontals specialized; produced posteriorly along the sagittal line in a narrow tongue running back between the parietals. The comparatively long braincase, pointed posterior end of the nasals, and other cranial details which skulls of argyrodytes share and other specimens; serve to distinguish the former, as well as the latter, from their South American neighbors.

**Measurements.**—One adult male from Minas de Oro and one from Las Flores Gracias, and type in parentheses: total length, 690, 744 (675); tail vertebrae, 386, 410 (358); hind foot, 60, 72 (70); ear, 22, 31 (22). Skull: greatest length, 76.3, 81; condylobasal length, 74.9, 77.5 (73.5); zygomatic breadth, 44.5, 43.5 (45.2); length of nasals, 34.7, 37.5 (34.3); breadth of nasals, 14, 12.8 ? (13.2); interorbital breadth, 16.8, 16.9 (15.4); postorbital constriction, 8.2, 8.5 (8); palatal length, 46, 47 (47); maxillary tooththrow, 33, 34.2 (33); upper premolar series, 12.7, 13.5 (13).

The Underwood specimens show considerable individual variation. The dimensions of some of the Honduras skulls are considerably greater than those of the type, and band across the hips and white facial markings, while distinct in some specimens, are inconspicuous in others. Compared with a Richardson specimen from Matagalpa the Honduras specimens are larger and the general color less blackish. The most outstanding characters in the Honduras series are the heavy rostrum and broad interorbital area.


**Philander opossum fuscogriseus** (Allen)

*Allen's Short-haired Opossum*


**Type Locality.**—Greytown, Nicaragua.

**Range.**—From Panama north to Honduras.

**General Characters.**—A medium-sized opossum, with relatively short dark pelage; tail about equal length to head and body, haired at base for about 60 mm., the rest of tail naked.

**Description.**—Color of upperparts finely mixed buff and black, darkest on middorsal region; top of head and face blackish, without mixture of buffy hairs; two conspicuous whitish areas on top of head over eyes; outside of ears creamy white near base in some specimens; outside of forearms and hind limbs like sides, this color extending more or less on upper-sides of feet to toes; tail dusky for basal two-thirds its length, remaining third white to tip; underparts buffy or yellowish white, base of hairs more or less plumbeous; males with a patch of yellowish green on each side of the flanks. Skull, long and narrow; zygomatic broad; sagittal well developed in adult specimens; interorbital constriction narrow; bullae small.

**Measurements.**—Type, female juvenile: total length, 534; tail, 283; hind foot, with claws, 39. Skull: greatest length, 66; basal length, 62; nasal length, 32; upper tooththrow, from canine to last molar, 25.5; zygomatic breadth, 32.

**Metachirus nudicaudatus dentaneus**

*Goldman*

**Brown Opossum**


**Type Locality.**—Gatun, Canal Zone, Panama.

**Range.**—Known from Canal Zone north to Chontales, Nicaragua.

**General Characters.**—A medium-sized brown opossum with short pelage, similar to *Philander o. fuscogriseus* but smaller and color brown instead of dark grayish.

**Description.**—General color of upperparts near wood-brown, darkened along back by black; orbital rings and sides of muzzle blackish; cheeks, supraorbital spots and area about ears ochraceous buffy; underparts yellowish white, tail dusky
above, lighter below becoming whitish all around near tip. Skull much like *Philander o. fuscogriseus* but smaller, with sagittal crest and postorbital processes undeveloped; only two posterior palatine foramina, four in *P. o. fuscogriseus*.

**Measurements.**—Type, adult male: total length, 597; tail vertebrae, 332; hind foot, 48. Skull: greatest length, 63; condylobasal length, 61.7; zygomatic breadth, 31.7; nasals, 30 × 9.5; interorbital breadth, 9.3; upper molariform toothrow, 22.2.

*Caluromys derbianus fervidus* (Thomas)  
Guatemala White-eared Woolly Opossum  

**Type Locality.**—Guatemala; exact locality not known.

**Range.**—Probably the lowlands of eastern central Guatemala and northern Honduras.

**General Characters.**—A bright reddish-colored opossum with thick woolly pelage and long tail furred from base for one-third of its length.

**Description.**—Color of specimen from Ilama, Santa Barbara: upperparts golden tawny, sides of body, hips, outer side of fore and hind limbs, bright ochraceous tawny; head drab; ring around eye dusky; face marked by a dark median stripe; ears creamy white; tail ochraceous tawny at base, becoming mummy brown toward end of fur; scaly part of tail black for 30 mm. on underside beyond extension of fur and irregularly blotched with black for 90 mm., remaining two-thirds light yellowish to tip; median line between shoulders, sometimes referred to as the "withers mark," faint and practically imperceptible; markings behind shoulder buffy white, restricted to lower sides of body; hip marking indistinct; underparts more or less pale drab; the color of sides extends over mid-ventral region to median line; lower fore arm and fore feet white; hind feet mummy brown. An old individual with worn teeth from Catacamas has the rich color of the Ilama specimen, but resembles typical *derbianus* in having the withers mark more grayish and the light areas behind shoulders and on hips more extensive. Skull, short and broad with massive zygomatic arches; long slender canines and small teeth. The Catacamas specimen has a larger skull with larger teeth than the one from Ilama, but the differences are probably within the range of individual variation.

**Measurements.**—One adult male from Ilama and one from Catacamas: head and body, 263, 255; tail, 375, 428; hind foot (s.u.), 35, 40; ear, 35, 40. Skull: greatest length, 57, 61; zygomatic breadth, 32.1, 35.7; interorbital constriction, 10.2, 11.5; length of nasals, 24.3, 27; length from canine to back of last molar, 20.4, 21.7; m² to m⁴, 9.5, 9.9; m¹ to m², 8, 8.2.

The general color of the type given in Thomas' description of *P. l. fervidus* is rich cinnamon-rufous, the lighter markings yellowish, and withers mark strongly contrasted buffy yellow; naked part of tail dark to end. The Ilama and Chamelecon specimens seem to agree fairly closely in general tone with the coloration of the type but they approach *P. centralis* from Costa Rica in the buffy withers mark and the creamy white tail. Color markings in the Central American woolly opossums, while relatively constant locally, apparently do vary somewhat geographically and probably with age.

**Specimens.**—Santa Barbara: Ilama, 1; Chamelecon (U. S. N. M. 1). Olancho: Catacamas, 1.

*Marmosa alstoni alstoni* (Allen)  
Alston Marmosa  

**Type Locality.**—Tres Rios, subtropics, east of the divide, Costa Rica.

**Range.**—Subtropics of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, and subtropics of Colombia.

**General Characters.**—A small dusky-colored opossum with rather long thick pelage, long tail, moderately large naked ears and typical opossum feet, resembling *Caluromys* in general appearance but much smaller in size, darker and inornate coloration, and the woolly hair on tail restricted to a short distance at base.

**Description.**—General color of upperparts dark gray washed with brownish,
face pale cinnamon-buff with a black stripe across eye, underparts pinkish buff or cinnamon-buff, the base of hairs dusky; feet grayish white; naked part of tail white except at base where it is more or less dusky all around.

Skull broad and strong; zygomatic flaring and muzzle short; nasals not abruptly expanding backward. Supraorbital processes strongly developed, palate broad, bullae small and rounded.

Measurements.—Adult male from Cortago, Costa Rica: total length, 430; tail vertebrae, 250; hind foot, 30; ear, 25. Skull: greatest length, 44; zygomatic breadth, 26.1; interorbital breadth, 9; length of nasals, 18.5; upper tooththrow, c-m₄, 17.6; m₁-m₄, 9.1.

Alston’s opossum is at once recognizable by the length and general bushy appearance of the hairs at base of the tail. It is the largest species of this genus found in Honduras. A rather smaller race with short close pelage, M. a. nicaragucae Thomas, inhabits the torrid coastal parts of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and possibly Honduras.

Specimens.—Olancho: Segovia (U. S. N. M. 1); eastern Honduras (U. S. N. M. 1).

**Marmosa ruatanica ruatanica** Goldman


Type Locality.—Ruatan Island, off north coast of Honduras.

Range.—Known only from Ruatan Island.

General Characters.—A relatively large murine opossum with extensive black orbital markings, thick pelage and rather large ears.

Description.—Type (in worn pelage): general color above between cinnamon and Isabella color, becoming smoky brown on top of head, and lighter again on broad line down middle of face; blackish orbital markings extending to nose; underparts cream color, tinged with yellow; ears dark brownish; feet soiled white; tail dusky on basal half, becoming lighter terminally.

Measurements.—Type (dry skin): total length, 338; tail, 188; hind foot, 24.5. Skull: occipitonasal length, 40.5; zygomatic breadth, 22.7; nasals, 17.7 × 4.9; interorbital breadth, 5.8; three anterior molariform teeth, 6.

**Marmosa mexicana mexicana** (Merriam)

*Mexican Murine Opossum*


Type Locality.—Juquila, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Range.—From Oaxaca on the Pacific coast and Vera Cruz on the Caribbean side southward through central Guatemala, central Honduras and south to north central and western Nicaragua.

General Characters.—A small bright reddish brown opossum, with intensely black stripes across the eyes, moderately long, finely haired tail, and light creamy buff underparts.

Description.—Color of upperparts varies from rich ochraceous tawny to light ochraceous tawny; sides of body and outside of fore and hind limbs ochraceous buff; stripes across eyes broad and intensely black, extending from base of vibrissae to anterior margin of ears; ears mummy brown; underparts, fore and hind feet warm buff, the ochraceous buff color of sides extends in some specimens broadly over midventral region; tail mummy brown or cinnamon-brown. Skull: small; supraorbital ridges slightly projecting and temporal ridges obliquely convergent; palate very thin, almost invariably with irregular fenestrae on the posterior portion; teeth small, canines long and slender.

Measurements.—One adult male from Santa Barbara and one subadult female from Catacombas: head and body, 130, 110; tail vertebrae, 170, 180; hind foot, 21, 20; ear, 20, 20. Skull: greatest length, 37.4; zygomatic breadth, 20; anterior interorbital constriction, 6.2; length of nasals, 17.3; length of upper tooththrow from canine to last molar, 14.2, 13; from m₁ to m₃, 5.6, 5.5; from m₁ to m₄, 6.8, 6.7.

Honduras specimens vary noticeably in color. One from northwestern Honduras
is brightly colored, with line of demarcation between dorsal and ventral colors sharply pronounced. Five specimens from central and north central Honduras are relatively dull in color. Cranial characters in the series while more or less variable individually agree in all essential characters with *mexicana*.

**Specimens.**—Santa Barbara: San José, 1. Cortés: Catacombas, 1. La Paz: Muya, 3. Tegucigalpa: Cerro Vasquez, (U. S. N. M. 1).

**ORDER INSECTIVORA**

*Soricidae*

**Shrews**

Shrews are small, mouse-like mammals with very small eyes, sharp-pointed muzzle, and small ears which are more or less concealed by short dense blackish fur. Central American species have short tails, short limbs and five toes on fore and hind feet. They are primarily insectivorous; the teeth are noticeably stained a deep reddish brown and are thirty in number.

**Cryptotis micrura** (Tomes)

Tropical Shrew


**Type Locality.**—Coban, Guatemala; altitude about 4400 feet.

**Range.**—Tropical regions of western Honduras, western Guatemala, and southern Mexico in the states of (Chiapas?), Oaxaca, and Vera Cruz.

**General Characters.**—A small, dark-colored shrew, with short tail and small feet.

**Description.**—Color near olive brown; underparts drab. Skull small; braincase on plane of rostrum with only a shallow sulcus between; fourth unicuspid tooth minute; molariform teeth slightly concave behind.

**Measurements.**—One specimen from Belen Guacho and one from Cantoral: head and body, 63, 59; tail, —, 17; hind foot, 10.9. Skull: upper toothrow, 7, 7.5.

The Honduras specimens of *C. micrura* are represented by one old individual with worn teeth and a young specimen. They are both poorly prepared skins and the skulls are rather fragmentary. They appear to be rather smaller than typical *C. micrura* and approach *C. olivacea* in size.

**Specimens.**—Tegucigalpa: Cantoral, 1. Ocotepeque: Belen Guacho, 1.

**Cryptotis olivacea** (Allen)

Nicaraguan Short-tailed Shrew


**Type Locality.**—San Rafael del Norte, Nicaragua; altitude 5000 feet.

**Range.**—Highlands of north central Nicaragua and probably south central Honduras.

**General Characters.**—Very similar to *C. micrura* but size smaller.

**Description.**—General color similar to *micrura* but tone more grayish brown.

**Measurements.**—Type, female: total length, 80; tail, 17; hind foot, 10; least interorbital breadth, 3.7; maxillary toothrow, 7.5.

*Cryptotis olivacea* is probably a geographical race of *C. micrura* or it may be a synonym.

**Cryptotis goodwini** Jackson

Goodwin Shrew


**Type Locality.**—Calel, altitude 10,200 feet, Guatemala.

**Range.**—Calel and Tecpan, Guatemala, and probably western Honduras.

**General Characters.**—A relatively large shrew with large feet and color dark both above and below.

**Description.**—Color of upperparts somewhat darker than clove brown; underparts olive brown mixed with grayish. Cranium deep, broadly expanded; rostrum broad; molariform teeth broad and heavy, deeply pigmented.
Goodwin, Mammals of Honduras

Measurements.—Type: total length, 117; tail vertebrae, 28; hind foot, 15.5. Skull: condylobasal length, 21.3; interorbital breadth, 5.7; maxillary toothrow, 8.0.

C. goodwini is distinguished from micrura and olivacea by its larger size and darker color and from nigrescens by its larger size and much larger fore and hind feet.

Cryptotis nigrescens (Allen)

Dusky Short-tailed Shrew


Type Locality.—San Isidro (San José), Costa Rica.

Range.—Costa Rica, and probably north to Honduras.

General Characters.—A medium-sized, dark-colored shrew, with a relatively long tail and rather long pelage.

Description.—Color, dark olive brown; underparts only slightly paler than back. Skull, similar in general to C. micrura but larger; molariform teeth very large and slightly excavated posteriorly; unicuspid teeth with inner cusps fairly well developed.

Measurements.—One specimen from Las Flores Gracias and one from San José de Santa Barbara: head and body, 66, 60; tail, 25, 26; hind foot, 11, 12. Skull: greatest length, 19.2, 20; greatest width of braincase, 9.2; upper toothrow, 8.7, 9.2; width across m²-m², 5.6, 6.

The two Honduras specimens are here provisionally referred to C. nigrescens. Very little comparative material is available. They agree, however, fairly closely in general characters with Allen’s type.

Specimens.—Gracias: Las Flores, 1. Santa Barbara: San José, 1.

ORDER CHIROPTERA

Emballonuridae

Sac-winged Bats

Emballonurinae

The Central American members of the subfamily Emballonurinae are recognized by their small size, normal teeth, free premaxillaries, well-developed postorbital processes and the reduced condition of the index finger. Externally they may be distinguished by the combination of slender leg with reflexed proximal phalanx of third finger. In all the known genera the tail perforates the interfemoral membrane and appears on its upper surface back from the edge. Most of the genera have glandular sacs in the antebrachial membranes and no noseleaf.

Rhynchiscus naso (Maximilian)

Brazilian Long-nosed Bat

Vesperitillo naso Maximilian, 1820, Reise nach Brasilien, I, p. 251, footnote.

Type Locality.—Banks of Mucuri, near Morro d’Arara, Minas Geraes, Brazil.

Range.—From southern Mexico south through Central America to northern Peru and central Brazil.

Description.—Size small; no wing-sacs; forearm dotted with tufts of fur; interfemoral haired to exsertion of tail; muzzle elongated. Dentition: i 3-3 c 1-1 p 3-3 m 3-3 = 32.

Description.—General color in fresh pelage: tips of hair gray, giving a light grizzled appearance; on lower back two curved lines in rough form of an hour-glass which in worn pelage do not show; base of hairs on underparts dark brown and tips light gray. Skull small; no angle between rostrum and forehead; premaxillaries broad posteriorly and ending on upper surface of rostrum; no division between deep basisphenoid pits; first upper premolar large, triangular, with small cingulum cusps anteriorly and posteriorly.

Measurements.—Two specimens from Santa Barbara: forearm, 37, 38. Skull: greatest length, 11.3, 11.5; condylobasal length, 10.4, 10.3; interorbital breadth, 2.6, 2.8; least width of rostrum, 3.2, 3.3; zygomatic breadth, 6.8, 6.5; length of upper toothrow, 4.7, 4.5.

Rhynchiscus naso priscus was separated
by Dr. G. M. Allen mainly on the shape of the anterior upper premolar, but a careful examination of some 80 skulls shows great variation in this tooth irrespective of locality. In a series from any one locality, teeth may be found varying from an almost simple tooth with barely indicated cusps to a broad triangular tooth with prominent cusps (Sanborn).

Specimens.—Cortés: Las Ventanas, 4.

**Saccopteryx bilineata** (Temminck)

Greater White-lined Bat


Type Locality.—Dutch Guiana.

Range.—From southern Mexico (Colima, Guerrero, and Vera Cruz) south to central Bolivia and Matto Grosso and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

General Characters.—Size relatively large; wings from tarsus; wing-sac close to forearm near elbow, well developed in males and less so in females; interfemoral membrane thinly haired to exsertion of tail; ears moderately long, narrow, and pointed. Dental formula as in *Rhynchiscus*.

Description.—Color, in fresh pelage, of upperparts: black with two longitudinal wavy lines of whitish or buffy color from upper back to rump; hairs with the exception of white-tipped ones forming the dorsal lines, uniform black to base; hairs of underparts dark at base with light tips, giving a grayish appearance.

Measurements.—Two adults from Sabana Grande: forearm, 40, 43.5. Skull: condylobasal length, 13.3, 14; interorbital breadth, 4.1, 4.4; zygomatic breadth, 9.5, 9.7; upper toothrow, 6.3, 6.5.

*Saccopteryx bilineata* has a very wide range, with but slight geographical variation. Specimens from Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras have, on an average, shorter forearm and smaller skull than those from Trinidad and the Amazon drainage. In the intermediate area the size is variable. When the extremes are compared, as Thomas did when he described *centralis*, the difference is very marked, but no definite geographic line can be drawn between large and small specimens. As there is no other character besides size, it seems best to consider all specimens as belonging to but one species, *bilineata* (Sanborn).


**Centronycteris maximiliani centralis**

Thomas

Thomas Sac-winged Bat


Type Locality.—Bogava, Chiriqui, Panama.

Range.—Guatemala south to Ecuador and western Brazil.

General Characters.—Wings from metatarsus. No wing-sac so far as known. Fur very long and soft. Back without lines. Dental formula as in *Saccopteryx*.

Description.—Color close to raw umber above, lighter below. Hairs on interfemoral membrane reddish. The fur in front of the eyes has a reddish tinge. Skull, without angle between rostrum and forehead. Lower edge of orbit expanded so little that edge of toothrow can be seen from above. First upper premolar (pm²) with distinct anterior and posterior cusps. Basisphenoid divided by a plate. Like *maximiliani* but with much shorter basi-sphenoid pits which do not extend forward between the pterygoids.

Measurements.—One male from Guatemala and one female from Costa Rica followed by measurements of the type, male, in parentheses: forearm, 45.5, 43 (45); third finger metacarpal, 49.6, 46.7 (46.5). Skull: greatest length, 15.5, 15.5 (15); condylobasal length, 14.2, 14.3; interorbital width, 3.2, 3.4; rostral width, 6.7, 6.4; zygomatic width, 9.3, 9.6 (10); mastoid width, 7.7, 7.8; width of braincase, 7.1, 7.2; upper toothrow, 6.1, 6.4 (6.1); width across canines, 3.7, 3.7; width across m²–m², 7.1, 7.3 (6.6).
Peropteryx macrotis macrotis (Wagner)

Neotropical Sac-winged Bat


**Type Locality.**—Matto Grosso, Brazil.

**Range.**—From Guatemala south to Matto Grosso, Brazil, west to Peru and east to São Paulo, Brazil.

**General Characters.**—A small, slender, dusky bat with wing-sac near upper edge of antebraehial membrane and opening outward; no dorsal stripes; fur relatively long and loose; ears moderately long and narrow. Dental formula as in *Centro- nycteris*.

**Description.**—Color of upperparts ranges from blackish or dark buffy brown to various shades of reddish brown; underparts only slightly paler than back. Skull without a sharp angle between the expanded rostrum and braincase.

**Measurements.**—Three adult females from Sabana Grande: forearm, 38.2. Skull: greatest length, 14, 14.4, 14.5; condylobasal length, 13.1, 13.2, 13.4; interorbital constriction, 3.1, 3.1, 3.1; zygomatic width, 8.1, 8.4, 8.5; upper toothrow, 6, 6.2, 6.2.

**Specimens.**—Tegucigalpa: Oreganos, Sabana Grande, 3; La Flor Archaga, 1.

Peropteryx kappleri Peters

Dusky Sac-winged Bat


**Type Locality.**—Dutch Guiana.

**Range.**—From Guatemala south through Nicaragua and Panama to Ecuador and east through Venezuela to Dutch Guiana.

**General Characters.**—Similar to *Peropteryx macrotis* but larger; forearm, 45 to 53.6; greatest length of skull, 16 to 17.8.

**Description.**—Color of two color phases: one close to mummy brown, the other a little darker than Prout's brown; underparts slightly paler than back.

**Measurements.**—Three adult females from Las Pilas, La Paz: forearm, 48.5, 48.9, 50. Skull: greatest length, 16.2, 16.4, 16.5; condylobasal length, 15.4, 15.6, 15.7; interorbital constriction, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3; zygomatic width, 9.4, 9.8, 10.2; upper toothrow, 7, 7.5, 7.5.

**Specimens.**—La Paz: Las Pilas, 9; La Cruz Grande, 2.

Cormura brevirostris (Wagner)

Wagner Sac-winged Bat


**Type Locality.**—Marabitanos, Rio Negro, Amazonas, Brazil.

**Range.**—Nicaragua south through Ecuador and Colombia to Peru, and east through Venezuela and northern Brazil.

**General Characters.**—Size small; fur long and loose; feet short; wings from metatarsus; wing-sac in center of antebraehial membrane opening outward and extending from anterior border almost to elbow. Base of interfemoral almost naked. Dental formula as in *Peropteryx*.

**Description.**—There are two color phases, one a deep blackish brown and the other a reddish brown. In both, the underparts are paler. Two male specimens from Costa Rica, collected together, respectively represent both color phases. Skull with short, broad rostrum; rims of orbits and zygoma broad. No angle between rostrum and forehead. First upper premolar with distinct anterior and posterior cusps.

**Measurements.**—Forearm, 43.3–49.8. Skull: greatest length, 15–16.7; condylobasal length, 13.6–15.7; palatal length, 6.2–7.3; intertemporal width, 2.8–3.5; width of rostrum, 5.8–6.6; zygomatic width, 9.4–10.1; mastoid width, 8.5–9.1; width of braincase, 7.2–8.3; upper toothrow, 6.1–6.8; width across canines, 3.6–4.5; width across m’t-m1, 6.6–7.9. Wing measurements of a female in alcohol, from Nicaragua: forearm, 47.8; tibia, 16; second digit metacarpal, 39.9; third digit, metacarpal, 43.2: first phalanx, 13.2, second phalanx, 22.3; fourth digit metacarpal, 35.8: first phalanx, 10.3, second phalanx, 8; fifth digit metacarpal, 33.6: first phalanx, 11.5, second phalanx, 6.8.

Balantiopteryx plicata Peters

Peters Sac-winged Bat

**Type Locality.**—Punta Arenas, Costa Rica.

**Range.**—From Sonora and southern Lower California to Costa Rica.

**General Characters.**—A small bat with long loose pelage; wing-sac near center of antebrachial membrane, opening inward. Size relatively large for this group. Interpterygoid fossa narrow. Dental formula as in *Cormura.*

**Description.**—Color above, dark gray; below, dark gray on throat and chest becoming lighter on the lower abdomen. Rostrum greatly inflated. Basisphenoidal pit not divided by plate.

**Measurement.**—Forearm, males, 39–44.7, females, 38.3–36.2; tibia, 16.9–20.2. Skull: greatest length (from front of canine), 13–14.8; condylobasal length (from in front of canine), 11.4–12.7; intertemporal width, 2.8–3.7; width of rostrum, 6.3–7; zygomatic width, 8.3–9.3; mastoid width, 7.4–8.2; width of braincase, 6.4–7.1; upper toothrow, 5–5.6; width across canines, 3.1–3.7; across molars, 5.8–6.7.

**External measurements of two males:**
- Forearm, 42.7–44.7;
- Second digit metacarpal, 35.4–35.7;
- Third digit metacarpal, 37.8–37.8: first phalanx, 10.6–11.5, second phalanx, 11.9–15.5;
- Fourth digit metacarpal, 31.3–31.3: first phalanx, 9.3–8.9, second phalanx, 7.1–6.6;
- Fifth digit metacarpal, 29.3–29.7: first phalanx, 9.5–9.5, second phalanx, 5.7–5.7; tibia, 18.4–18.

This form appears to be common on the west coast of Mexico and much less common from Guatemala south to Costa Rica, as there is only one record each for these two countries. Aside from its inhabiting caves little is known of its habits (Sanborn).

**Balantiopteryx io** Thomas


**Type Locality.**—Rio Dolores, near Coban, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala.

**Range.**—Alta Verapaz and Izabal, Guatemala.

**General Characters.**—Similar in general to *plicata* but size smaller. Interpterygoid fossa broadly U-shaped.

**Description.**—Color dark brown above, lighter below.

**Measurements.**—Forearm, 35.6–38.8; tibia, 14–15.9. Skull: greatest length (from front of canine), 12.4–12.9; condylobasal length (from in front of canine), 10.9–11.2; intertemporal width, 3.1–3.5; width of rostrum, 5.7–6.2; zygomatic width, 8.2–8.3; mastoid width, 7.5–7.8; width of braincase, 6.4–6.8; upper toothrow, 4.5–4.8; width across canines, 3–3.3: width across molars, 5.5–5.9.

**External measurements of a male:**
- Forearm, 38.1;
- Tibia, 15.5;
- Second digit metacarpal, 32.5;
- Third digit metacarpal, 35.5: first phalanx, 11.3, second phalanx, 14.2;
- Fourth digit metacarpal, 28.8: first phalanx, 8.6, second phalanx, 5.5;
- Fifth digit metacarpal, 26.6: first phalanx, 9.5, second phalanx, 4.6.

Some specimens of *Balantiopteryx io* are as large as small specimens of *B. plicata* in certain measurements, but *B. io* is always shorter in skull length and in the length of the upper toothrow and tibia. The interpterygoid fossa is broadly U-shaped in *io* and quite narrow in *plicata.* From known specimens *io* is found only in eastern Guatemala while *plicata* inhabits the Pacific coast or, with the exception of one specimen from Guatemala, close to it (Sanborn).

**Diclicurinae**

White Bats without Noseleaf

Bats of this subfamily are white, with short rounded ears, no wing-sac, nares simple, eyes large, tail shorter and perforating interfemoral membrane.

**Diclidurus virgo** Thomas


**Type Locality.**—Escazu, Costa Rica.

**Range.**—From Panama north to Guatemala.

**General Characters.**—A relatively large white bat similar to *D. albus* but with differently shaped incisors and premolars, ears shorter than head.

**Description.**—Color above pure white to roots of hairs, or grayish white, the hairs
then being slaty at base; below white, base of hairs slaty on basal half. Skull with braincase flattened anteriorly, rostrum broad and flattened with elevated lateral margins; upper incisors weak, the main cusp without secondary cusps, first small premolar well separated from the large premolar.

**Noctilionidae**

**Bull Dog Bats**

*Noctilio leporinus mexicanus* Goldman

**Mexican Bull Dog Bat**


**Type Locality.** Papayo, Guerrero, Mexico.

**Range.** Southern Mexico, south to Panama.

**General Characters.** Size rather large; ears narrow and sharply pointed; short tail and short close pelage; foot with greatly developed bony calcare supported by an enlarged calcaneum; muzzle without leaf-like outgrowths; lips full, forming distinct cheek pouches.

**Measurements.**—A Costa Rica specimen: forearm, 65 mm.; hind foot in dried skin, 10.5. Skull: condylobasal length, 17; postorbital width, 5.5; zygomatic width, 12.3; width of braincase, 9.2; upper tooth-row, c–m², 8.2.

**Specimens.**—Gracias: 3 miles north of Gracias on Rio Grande, (Field Mus. 1).

*Dirias minor* (Osgood)

**Little Bull Dog Bat**


**Type Locality.** Encontrador, Zulia, Venezuela.

**Range.** Venezuela, Panama, and north to Lake Nicaragua, and probably south-western Honduras.

**General Characters.**—A rather small reddish bat with sharp-pointed ears, short tail, short close pelage, and no noseleaf. Very similar to *Noctilio* but considerably smaller in size.

**Description.**—Color of Nicaragua specimens: upperparts cinnamon brown with a narrow yellowish-white middorsal line on lower back; underparts bright ochraceous tawny. Skull closely resembling that of *Noctilio* but much smaller and teeth more slender than latter.

**Measurements.**—Two females from El Toro Rapids, Lake Nicaragua, and type (female) in parentheses: head and body, 79, 78 (67); tail—, — (12); foot from back of calcare, 16, 16.8 (15.6); forearm, 58.3, 56.5 (58.4); third digit metacarpal, 52.3, 52.3 (51.5): first phalanx, 13.3, 13, second phalanx, 36.8, 37.3; fourth digit metacarpal 48.3, 52.3 (52.5): first phalanx, 9.8, 9.8, second phalanx, 22, 21.5; fifth digit metacarpal, 53.5, 51 (50.4): first phalanx, 11.8, 10.5. Skull: greatest length, 19.8, 19.2; condylobasal length, 17.8, 17.6; length of palate, 9.4, 9.2; zygomatic width, 15.1, 14.2 (14.6); width across upper canines, 6.7, 6.3; width across m²–m³, 9.2, 9; interorbital width, 5.7, 5.5; width of braincase, 11, 10.9 (11.2); mastoid width, 14, 13.2 (12.6); length of upper tooth-row, 7.4, 7.4 (7.5).
Phyllostomidae

Leaf-nose Bats

Members of this family are usually distinguished by the presence of a noseleaf or naked cutaneous folds which rise prominently over the nostrils, but in the subfamily Chilonycterinae these are absent. The ears, moderately developed in most genera, are variable in form but usually rather narrow and pointed. The family Phyllostomidae includes the largest of American bats and the greatest number of genera. There is such a marked diversity in the structure and size of the members that it is necessary to divide them into subfamilies.

Chilonycterinae

In this group the noseleaf is absent, the tail projects through the upper surface of the interfemoral membrane, lower lip with plate-like outgrowths.

Chilonycteris torrei continentis Sanborn
Sanborn’s Little Mustache Bat


**Type Localit**: Laguna de Zota Petén, Guatemala.

**Range**: Unknown.

**General Characters**: Like *C. personata* in general but smaller and allied to *Chilonycteris torrei* from Cuba. Wings and interfemoral membrane are attached to underside of joint between tibia and foot; the calcaneum is not bound to the tibia and extends straight out with a free tip beyond for 2 mm. In *personata* the calcaneum and wing are bound to the tibia for almost a third of its length and the calcaneum does not project beyond the free edge of interfemoral membrane.

**Dentition**: $i \{1-1\} c \{1-1\} p m \{3-3\} m \{3-3\} = 34$.

**Description**: General color of upperparts brownish gray; lighter below. Skull about the same size as typical *torrei* but upper edge of rostrum almost a straight line and then gently slopes toward the forehead.

**Measurements**: Forearm, 43; calcar, 17.6. Skull: greatest length, 14.8; zygodactyl width, 7.8; width of braincase, 7.2; upper toothrow, 5.7; width across m$_2$-m$_3$, 5.1.

**Chilonycteris personata** Wagner

Little Mustache Bat


**Type Locality**: Matto Grosso, Brazil.

**Range**: From Matto Grosso, Brazil, to Guatemala (Dobson).

**General Characters**: A small slender bat with long pointed ears; noseleaf absent; tail well developed and projecting through upper surface of interfemoral membrane; elongated tufts of hair projecting from sides of muzzle. Very similar in general to *C. rubiginosa* but size much smaller.

**Description**: Color of upperparts in dark phase mummy brown, and the light phase is bright ochraceous tawny; underparts paler than back. Skull, similar in general to *C. rubiginosa* but much smaller.

**Measurements**: Total length, 69; tail, 19; forearm, 44.5. Skull: greatest length, 15.9; zygomatic breadth, 8.7; interorbital constriction, 3.5; width of braincase, 7.5; width across m$_2$-m$_3$, 5.5; upper toothrow, canine to last molar, 6.3.

**Chilonycteris rubiginosa** Wagner

Wagner Mustache Bat


**Type Locality**: Caicara, Brazil.

**Range**: Upper Amazon region of Brazil, north to Guatemala.

**General Characters**: A relatively large slender bat with long pointed ears; tragus small; tail well developed; noseleaf absent; elongated tufts of hair projecting from sides of muzzle.

**Description**: Color in general: upperparts dark brown to warm sepia; underparts paler than back. Skull: braincase subglobose, elevated; rostrum depressed; nasal opening circular; sagittal crest finely developed.

**Measurements**: Adult male and fe-
male: head and body, 63, 67; tail, 20, 20; hind foot, 12, 15; ear, 20, 20. Skull: greatest length, 21, 21.3; condylobasal length, 20, 20.4; zygomatic width, 12.5, 12.5; interorbital constriction, 4.5, 4.4; width braincase, 10.5, 10.5; width across m\textsuperscript{3}-m\textsuperscript{3}, 8.4, 8.2; length of upper toothrow, 9.1, 9.2.

C. rubiginosa is one of the largest races in this genus. The Honduras series average a little smaller than typical specimens from Brazil. They are definitely larger and need no comparison with C. r. mexicana. The forearm, unfortunately, is incomplete in all the specimens of the present series.

Specimens.—Gracias: Las Flores, 35.

Pteronotus suapurensis centralis Goodwin

Greater Naked-backed Bat


Type Locality.—Matagalpa, Nicaragua; 3000 feet elevation.

Range.—Central Nicaragua and probably north to central Honduras.

General Characters.—About the size of and similar in general characters to _Chilonycteris rubiginosa_ but back bare, the wings attached along middle line of back. Dental formula as in _Chilonycteris._

Description.—Color of fur on head and shoulders about Prout’s brown, tips of hairs mummy brown; underparts paler than back, the hairs lightly tipped with pale buff in inguinal region. Skull and dental characters as in _Chilonycteris._

Measurements.—Forearm, 53.5; hind foot, in dried skin, 12; third digit metacarpal, 48.9; fourth digit metacarpal, 43; fifth digit metacarpal, 40. Skull: greatest length, 17.9; condylobasal length, 16.5; zygomatic breadth, 10.5; interorbital constriction, 4.2; length of maxillary toothrow, c-m\textsuperscript{3}, 7.5.

This genus is readily recognized among Central American bats by its apparently bare back. The Nicaraguan form is very much larger than the Mexican race of _davyi_ and even larger than the typical Venezuelan species _suapurensis._

Mormoops megalophylla megalophylla Peters

Peters Leaf-chinned Bat


Type Locality.—Southern Mexico.

Range.—From southern Mexico and Yucatan south to Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Trinidad.

General Characters.—Size medium, form slender, ear as broad as high, tip rounded, dermal outgrowths on chin highly developed. Dental formula as in _Chilonycteris._

Description.—Color dark reddish brown above and below; chinleaf deeply divided, crown of head greatly elevated above face line. Skull shortened, rostrum and braincase broader than long, the basicranial axis almost at right angles with facial.

Measurements.—Head and body, 63.5; tail, 29; hind foot, 12; forearm, 55. Skull: greatest length, 15.5; zygomatic breadth, 9.2; interorbital breadth, 5.2; upper toothrow, canine to last molar, 8.1.

Specimens.—Recorded from Dueñas, Guatemala.

Phyllostominae

Muzzle with well-developed noseleaf; lower lip without plate-like outgrowths; large ears; interfemoral membrane large. This subfamily contains all the leaf-nosed American bats with normal teeth.

Micronycteris megalotis mexicana Miller

Mexican Big-eared Bat


Type Locality.—Plantinar, Jalisco, Mexico.

Range.—From Bogota through Central America to Mexico.

General Characters.—A small slender bat with large ears connected by a concealed band across the forehead; rather long loose pelage; prominent narrow noseleaf; tail to about middle of interfemoral membrane. Dentition: i 3-3 c 1-1, m 3-3. 3 3/3 = 34.

Description.—Color, in fresh pelage: Prout’s brown, base of hairs white;
underparts variable but usually darker; one specimen in worn pelage from La Paz is uniform rusty brownish to base of hairs. Skull: slender; rostrum narrow and tapering; braincase large; anterior upper and lower premolars relatively large.

**Measurements.**—Two specimens from La Flor Archaga: forearm, 36.5, 36.6. Skull: greatest length, 19.4, 19; condylobasal length, 17, 17.3; interorbital constriction, 4.2, 4.1; zygomatic breadth, 9.5, 9.6; mastoid width, 9, 9; braincase, 8, 7.8; width across m$^3$-m$^3$, 6, 6.5; upper tooth-row, 7.6, 7.3.

Underwood's specimens are all *M. megalotis* (including Rehn's type *Otoperus pygmaeus*) but it is not clear which subspecies—there may be only one. None of the present series closely approaches the type of *M. microtis*.

**Specimens.**—La Paz: Muya, 1. Tegucigalpa: La Flor Archaga, 10; Sabana Grande, 1.

**Micronycteris microtis** Miller

*Nicaraguan Big-eared Bat*


**Type Locality.**—Greytown, Nicaragua.

**Range.**—Unknown.

**General Characters.**—Similar in general characters to *M. megalotis* but differing in lighter color and smaller ears; length of ear from meatus about half as long as forearm; ears densely furred on base half; externally the fur running up along anterior border to within 5 mm. of tip.

**Description.**—Color uniform wood-brown, slightly richer on dorsal surface; hairs on body dorsally and ventrally nearly white through basal third. Skull, similar to *megalotis*.

**Measurements.**—Forearm, 31; hind foot, 8; ear from meatus, 16.

**Micronycteris schmidtii** Sanborn

*Guatemalan Big-eared Bat*


**Type Locality.**—Bobos, Izabal, Guatemala.

**Range.**—Only known from type locality.

**General Characters.**—A small big-eared bat similar in general to *M. megalotis* but nearer to *M. minuta* from Brazil, differing from the latter in longer calcar, band between ears higher, interfemoral less notched, hair longer and skull larger throughout.

**Description.**—Color of upperparts between Prout's and mummy brown, the hairs with white bases; underparts paler. Skull larger than *minuta*; teeth larger, especially the lower premolars; zygomatic heavier and more expanded.

**Measurements.**—Type: total length, 64; tail, 17; hind foot, 10; ear, 16; forearm, in dried skin, 35.3. Skull: greatest length, 20.5; condylobasal length, 18; mastoid width, 8.9; zygomatic width, 9.1; upper tooth-row, 7.9; lower tooth-row, 8.8.

This bat resembles *minuta* in color pattern but in longer calcar approaches *megalotis*. In the enlarged premolars *schmidtii* differs from both the other species.

**Macrotus mexicanus mexicanus** Saussure

*Saussure Large Big-eared Bat*

*Macrotus mexicanus Saussure, 1860, Rev. et Mag. de Zool., (2) XII, p. 486.

**Type Locality.**—Yautepec, near Cuautla, Morelos, Mexico.

**Range.**—From Colima, Michoacan and Morelos, Mexico, to Vera Paz, Guatemala, and probably northern Honduras.

**General Characters.**—Head long; muzzle conical; noseleaf simple, erect, lancelolate; lower lip with a triangular pad bearing a longitudinal groove; ears large, united; tail long, projecting beyond the posterior margin of uropatagium. Dental formula as in *Micronycteris*.

**Description.**—Two color phases occur. Dark brown phase: above, bister lightly washed with silver; basal three-fifths of hair whitish; below wood brown. Rufous brown phase: above, cinnamon; below, paler. Skull: like that of *Micronycteris* except that the braincase rises less abruptly in front, forming only a slight angle with rostrum.

**Measurements.**—Total length, 93;
forearm, 49; hind foot, 12.7. Skull: greatest length, 24.8; zygomatic breadth, 12; interorbital width, 4.1.

**Lonchorhina aurita** Tomes


**Type Locality.**—West Indies.

**Range.**—Venezuela, Trinidad, Bahama Island, Panama north to Guatemala.

**General Characters.**—Noseleaf very long and acutely pointed; ears large; posterior limbs elongated; tail reaching posterior border of large interfemoral membrane. Dentition: i\(\frac{2}{3}-\frac{2}{3}\) c\(\frac{1}{1}-\frac{1}{1}\) pm\(\frac{3}{3}-\frac{3}{3}\) m\(\frac{3}{3}-\frac{3}{3}\) = 34.

**Description.**—General color from Prout's brown to light reddish brown. Skull: crown of head slightly elevated above face line, a distinct concavity at base of rostrum between orbits; teeth essentially as in *Micronycteris*.

**Measurements.**—Head and body, 61; tail 56; forearm, 50.8.

**Tonatia amblyotis** (Wagner)


**Type Locality.**—Matto Grosso, Brazil.

**Range.**—From Matto Grosso, Brazil, north on west coast (Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia) to Panama and in Central America north to British Honduras.

**General Characters.**—A rather large, slender bat with moderately long loose pelage, very large ears, noseleaf tapering to a point, tail extending to about middle of interfemoral membrane, fur extending about halfway along forearm. Dentition: i\(\frac{2}{3}-\frac{2}{3}\) c\(\frac{1}{1}-\frac{1}{1}\) pm\(\frac{3}{3}-\frac{3}{3}\) m\(\frac{3}{3}-\frac{3}{3}\) = 32.

**Description.**—General color dull brownish; base of hairs white; underparts rather paler than back. Skull robust, palate relatively narrow, teeth strong, inner of upper incisors obliquely set, their bases apart and crowns broadly in contact, outer incisors small and crowded forward, lower incisors higher than wide, cheek teeth essentially as in *Micronycteris* except that the anterior premolar is broader than long and the middle lower premolar is small, functionless and crowded between the anterior and posterior premolars.

**Measurements.**—Forearm, 51.9–54. Skull: greatest length, 26.8–29.2; condylobasal length, 21.6–24.1; interorbital width, 3.8–4.5; zygomatic breadth, 12.3–13.6; upper toothrow, 10.1–11.3.

**Mimon bennettii** Gray


**Type Locality.**—South America.

**Range.**—South America (range north to southern Mexico).

**General Characters.**—Size medium; ears large, separate; tragus long and attenuated; noseleaf lanceolate, attenuated in upper third; tail about as long as femur, terminating near middle of broad interfemoral membrane; chin with a broad naked space divided by a longitudinal groove. Dentition: i\(\frac{2}{2}-\frac{2}{2}\) c\(\frac{1}{1}-\frac{1}{1}\) pm\(\frac{3}{3}-\frac{3}{3}\) m\(\frac{3}{3}-\frac{3}{3}\) = 30.

**Description.**—General color of upperparts, near sayal brown; pelage becoming paler basally; outer side of forearm clothed proximally with short fur; underparts wood brown. Skull slender, but with rather broadly arched rostrum; zygomatics without expansion either in front or behind; teeth more robust than those of *Micronycteris* though not essentially very different in structure.

**Measurements.**—Male and female from Yucatan: forearm, 55.5–56.8; ear, 34.6–35.7; tail, 21.5–22.8; hind foot, 14.5–14.6.

**Phyllostomus hastatus panamensis** Allen


**Type Locality.**—Boqueron, Chiriqui, Panama.

**Range.**—Panama and north in Central America to Honduras.

**General Characters.**—A large robust bat with a well-developed noseleaf, rather narrow-pointed ears; short tail and large interfemoral membrane; no facial stripes.
Skull short and massive with strong canine teeth; middle upper incisors broad, simple and projecting forward; outer incisors very short and broad; lower incisors forming a continuous, nearly straight row between cingula of canines; the outer teeth slightly smaller than inner ones, the cutting edge faintly trifid. Dentition: i₂⁻²⁻², c₁⁻¹⁻¹, pm₂⁻⁻²⁻² m³⁻⁻³⁻⁻³ = 32.

DESCRIPTION.—Color of upperparts dark seal-brown, somewhat lighter and slightly varied with gray on neck, head, and shoulders; underparts lighter brown than back with extreme tips of hairs grayish; ears, noseleaf, and membranes, blackish brown.

MEASUREMENTS.—Specimen from Matagalpa, Nicaragua (in dried skin): head and body, 122; hind foot, 25.3; forearm, 91. Skull: greatest length, 40.5; condylobasal length, 35.5; zygomatic width, 22.5; width of braincase, 15.3; least interorbital width, 7.4; width across m3-m3, 14.2; upper toothrow, c-m3, 14.5.

SPECIMENS.—Recorded by Goldman from Patuca.

Phyllostomus discolor verrucosus Elliot

Elliot Spear-nosed Bat


TYPE LOCALITY.—Niltepec, Oaxaca, Mexico.

RANGE.—Southern Mexico, south to Honduras; limits of range unknown.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.—Size small; V-shaped groove on lower lip, margined with warts; ears rather small, pointed; tragus falcate, constricted at base, posterior border emarginate; noseleaf well developed; tail short, projecting from base of a rather short interfemoral membrane; a gland on underside of neck in males, inconspicuous in females; no facial stripes. Dentition: i₂⁻²⁻², c₁⁻¹⁻¹, pm₂⁻⁻²⁻² m³⁻⁻³⁻⁻³ = 32.

DESCRIPTION.—Color of upperparts varying from mummy brown to Prout's brown, becoming almost pale ochraceous tawny on head and shoulders, base of hairs warm buff; underparts cinnamon buff to base of hair, this color extending well up on sides of neck and shoulders in some specimens. Skull: relatively long and slender, with broad, low rostrum, rounded braincase and a weak sagittal crest; zygomata well developed but not especially spreading; basisphenoid pits about as broad as long; middle upper incisors large, projecting forward, outer very short; lower incisors subequal forming a continuous row between canines, cutting edges simple.

MEASUREMENTS.—Two adult males from Las Flores, Gracias: head and body, 78, 90; tail, 16, 18; hind foot, 17, 18; ear, 21, 24; forearm, in dried skin, 62.7. Skull: greatest length, 30.7, 31.4; condylobasal length, 28, 28.1; zygomatic width, 15.7, 15.8; width braincase, 12.2, 12.2; width across m3-m3, 10.5, 10.1; upper toothrow, 10.2, 10.1; length of mandible to front of incisors, 19.7, 19.7.

Externally P. d. verrucosus is not very unlike Artibeus jamaicensis but it has a wider interfemoral membrane, a short tail, and lacks the white facial lines of the latter. I have not compared the Honduras specimens with the type series, but they apparently agree in essential characters, though differing a little in cranial measurements with Elliot's description.

SPECIMENS.—Gracias: Las Flores, 14.

Phylloperma septentronialis Goodwin

Great Northern Spear-nosed Bat


TYPE LOCALITY.—Las Pilas, La Paz, Honduras.

RANGE.—Known only from Honduras.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.—A large bat with short, close fur limited to head, body, and humerus; chin with V-shaped naked space margined by warts; noseleaf slender; ears large, obtusely pointed, with slight undulations on posterior half; tragus long and narrow, upper third attenuated to an acutely pointed tip, posterior border emarginate with two or more small pointed processes and a squarish lobe at base; tail perforating interfemoral membrane on under side; wing membrane from middle of ankle; glandular opening on lower throat; externally similar in general to P. stenops.
Peters from Cayenne, Brazilian subregion, but larger and differing in distinctive cranial characters. Dentition: \( i^{2+2} \), \( c^{1+1} \), \( \text{pm}^{2+2} \), \( m^{\frac{3}{2}-3} \) = 34.

**Description.**—Color of upperparts Prout's brown, base of hairs light buff; underparts soiled light buff, the hairs being dusky and washed with light buff; light color of underparts extends on shoulders and sides of neck; ears and membranes blackish brown; wing membrane from middle third phalanx of third finger to tip of wing, light buff. Skull: braincase relatively high and rounded; sagittal crest moderately well developed; rostrum tapering from in front of orbits; nasals rising rather abruptly from behind nares; zygomatic arches rounded; teeth small, inner upper incisors bifid, the lobes subequal; inner lower incisors twice as wide as outer, cutting edges entire; anterior face of upper canines without longitudinal grooves; crowns of mandibular premolars narrow and a minute \( \text{pm}_3 \) wedged transversely between two functional teeth; mandibular molars narrow.

**Measurements.**—Two specimens from Las Pilas: head and body, 110, 112; tail vertebrae, 20, 20; hind foot, 20, 23; ear, 30, 31; tragus, 9.1, 10.2; forearm, in dried skin, 82.5, 81.1. Skull: greatest length, 35.5, 33.1; condylobasal length, 30.2, 30; interorbital constriction, 9.2, 9.6; zygomatic width, 17.6, 18; upper toothrow, 11, 11.

**Phylloderma** is apparently a new addition to the North American list. I have not been able to compare *P. septentrionalis* with specimens of *P. stenops*; descriptions of the latter species are rather limited. *P. septentrionalis* may be distinguished from *stenops*, however, by its larger size and the subequal lobes in the upper incisors. In *stenops* the inner upper incisors are bifid but the outer cusps are definitely longer and more slender than the inner. In *septentrionalis* the cutting edges of the lower incisors are entire, while in *stenops* they are bifid.

**Specimens.**—La Paz: Las Pilas, 3. Tegucigalpa: Las Flores, Archaga, 2.

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**Trachops coffini** Goldman

**Coffin Fringe-lipped Bat**


**Type Locality.**—Guayo Penten, Guatemala.

**Range.**—Guatemala and Honduras, limits of range unknown.

**General Characters.**—A rather large bat, ears large with hair along anterior border; tragus long, tapering; noseleaf large, acutely pointed; lips and chin margined with wart-like protuberances; tail shorter than femur appearing on upperside of a broad interfemoral membrane. Dentition: \( i^{2+2} \), \( c^{1+1} \), \( \text{pm}^{2+2} \), \( m^{\frac{3}{2}-3} \) = 34.

**Description.**—Upperparts, near cinnamon brown, varying to a darker shade in some examples, the hairs whitish at base; underparts dull brownish tinged with gray owing to light-colored tip of hairs. Skull with braincase elevated behind rostrum; sagittal crest moderately developed; anterior face of upper canine grooved; inner upper incisor large, outer very small; face of upper incisors with a broad open groove leading to a distinct notch in cutting edge; \( \text{pm}_3 \) minute and crowded from toothrow on insides; similar to *T. cirrhosus* but considerably smaller; molariform toothrows short but individual teeth relatively broad.

**Measurements.**—Two adult females from Las Flores, Gracias, and type in parentheses: head and body, 74, 84; hind foot, 16, 18; ear, 13, 13; forearm in dried skin, 59.2, 59.4 (58.2). Skull: greatest length, 27.4, 27.3 (28.2); zygomatic width, 13.5, 13.9 (13.5); interorbital constriction, 4.8, 5.3 (5.2); width across \( \text{m}^2-\text{m}^3 \), 9.5, 9.6; width of braincase, 11.2, 11.2; maxillary toothrow, 9.6, 10.2 (10.3).

*T. coffini* is much like *T. cirrhosus* but considerably smaller. The forearm is less than 60 mm. (in *cirrhosus* about 62), and dentition differs in detail, especially in the relatively broader upper and lower premolars.

**Specimens.**—Gracias: Las Flores, 35.
Chrotopterus auritis (Peters)

Peters False Vampire Bat


Type Locality.—Mexico.

Range.—Tropical America, north to southern Mexico.

General Characters.—Size very large; ears large and separate; tail barely perceptible in base of very wide interfemoral membrane; lips and chin nearly smooth; fur unusually long and soft; forearm furred for about half its length, noseleaf large. Dentition: i \( \frac{2}{1} \), c \( \frac{1}{1} \), pm \( \frac{2}{2} \), m \( \frac{3}{3} \) = 32.

Description.—Color of upperparts bister, the roots whitish, lightly washed with light buff; underparts soiled whitish. Skull large with well-developed canine teeth; first upper premolar very small; second lower premolar minute and crowded completely from tooththrow.

Measurements.—Total length, 106.6; forearm, 85. Skull: greatest length, 25; zygomatic width, 13; interorbital constriction, 4.5; palatal length to alveoli of incisors, 10.

Vampyrum spectrum nelsoni Goldman

Nelson False Vampire Bat


Type Locality.—Coatzacoalcos, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Range.—Amazonian region northward through Central America to southern Mexico.

General Characters.—Size very large, forearm over 100 mm.; ears long, relatively narrow and tip rounded; externally much like Phyllostomus but with chin smooth and tail absent; noseleaf normal. Dentition: i \( \frac{2}{2} \), c \( \frac{1}{1} \), pm \( \frac{2}{2} \), m \( \frac{3}{3} \) = 34.

Description.—General color, rusty brownish. Skull: larger than in any other genus of Phyllostomidae.

Measurements.—Type: forearm, 106.9; hind foot with claws, 31. Skull: greatest length, 51; zygomatic width, 23.6; maxillary tooththrow, canine to back of last molar, 20.2.

Glossophaginae

Members of this group are small bats with elongated muzzle; small noseleaf; short rounded ears; short tail; tongue long and highly extensible, its surface armed with conspicuous bristle-like papillae; cheek teeth elongate.

Glossophaga soricina leachii (Gray)

Leach’s Long-tongued Bat


Type Locality.—Realejo, Nicaragua.

Range.—From Panama north to Central Mexico.

General Characters.—A small brown bat, with elongate muzzle, small noseleaf, short rounded ears, notched lower lip and short tail protruding slightly from the undersides of interfemoral membrane; length of forearm about 35 mm. Dentition: i \( \frac{2}{2} \), c \( \frac{1}{1} \), pm \( \frac{2}{2} \), m \( \frac{3}{3} \) = 34.

Description.—Color: uniform dark brown varying in shade from snuff brown to mummy brown; base of hairs soiled whitish. Skull: slender; rostrum long and low; teeth small and delicate; similar to typical Glossophaga soricina but longer, its condylobasal length ranging from 19.7 to 21 mm.

Measurements.—Two specimens from Sabana Grande: Head and body, 54, 55; tail, 7, 8; hind foot (s.u.), 9, 8; ear, 12, 13; forearm, 35.5, 36. Skull: greatest length, 21, 21.2; condylobasal length, 19.7, 20.3; width braincase, 8.8, 8.2; interorbital constriction, 4.6, 4.5; molariform tooththrow, 7.4, 7.6.

Leach’s long-tongued bat has a wide distribution. While individual and local differences are not uncommon, there is very little geographical variation throughout its range.

Specimens.—Cortes: Cofradia, 1. Santa Barbara: Santa Barbara, 6. Gracias: Las Flores, 16; Comayagua, 2; San Marcos, Sabana Grande, 21; Tegucigalpa, 11.

Anoura Geoffroyi lasiopyga Peters

Peters Long-nosed Bat

Type Locality.—Southern Mexico.
Range.—Southern Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador, and probably Honduras.

General Characters.—A medium-sized bat with a long muzzle and small pointed noseleaf; external characters similar in general to G. s. leachi but interfemoral membrane very narrow; no tail, ecalcar very short. Dental formula as in Glossophaga.

Description.—General color: dark mummy brown; base of hairs white or soiled white; underparts, dark grayish brown; the hairs dark to base. Skull: long and slender with a long slender rostrum; zygomatic arch incomplete; teeth small; upper incisors minute; anterior upper premolars (pm²) separated from canine by a space about equal to length of its base.

Measurements.—Total length, 78; hind foot, 18; forearm, 41. Skull: greatest length from 24.5 to 26.1.

Choeronycteris mexicana Tschudi
Mexican Long-nosed Bat

Choeronycteris mexicana Tschudi, 1844, Fauna Peruana, p. 72.

Type Locality.—Mexico.
Range.—Jalisco, Mexico to Guatemala, and probably Honduras.

General Characters.—A medium-sized bat with an exceptionally long muzzle, noseleaf small and triangular; ears short and rounded; tongue very long; tail short, about one-third the length of interfemoral membrane. Dentition: i 3-3, c 1-1, pm 3-3; m 3-3 = 30.

Description.—General color of upperparts dark brown; fur, pale grayish brown at base; underparts lighter brown than back. Skull with rostrum very greatly elongated; zygomatic arch incomplete; upper incisors minute; premolars long and narrow, widely separated; upper molars distinctly spaced.

Measurements.—Total length, 72; tail, 17; hind foot, 11; ear, 12.5; forearm, 43.5. Skull: greatest length, 29; zygomatic breadth, 10.2; upper tooththrow, canine to last molar, 11.

Choeronycteris godmani (Thomas)
Godman Long-nosed Bat


Type Locality.—Guatemala.
Range.—Known from Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

General Characters.—A small dark-colored bat; ears small, obtusely pointed; tragus moderately long and pointed, with a lobe near base of posterior border; noseleaf triangular; tail extending less than halfway to edge of interfemoral membrane; fur short and thick. Dental formula as in Choeronycteris.

Description.—Color of upperparts uniform mummy brown, the hairs brownish light drab heavily overlaid with mummy brown; underparts slightly paler and duller than back. Skull: small and delicate; muzzle long and slender; mandible very long and slender; teeth very small, delicate, with wide gaps between them, the widest space behind upper canines; upper incisors minute, subequal, widely separated in middle line.

Measurements.—Adult male from La Flor Archaga and type in parentheses: head and body, 55 (47); tail, 6.5 (7); hind foot, 8; ear, 5 (9.5); forearm, in dried skin, 32.6 (33.5). Skull: greatest length, 19.5 (19.6); condylobasal length, 19 (17); width of braincase, 8 (8); width across m3-m3, 4 (4); width of muzzle at anterior premolars, 3.2; upper tooththrow, 7 (7.1).

Choeronycteris godmani seems to be rare in collections. It needs no comparison with Choeronycteris mexicana, being much smaller and differing in cranial proportions. The length of the skull alone, 19.6 mm. as compared with 26 in mexicana, is sufficient difference to distinguish the two genera.

Specimens.—Tegucigalpa: La Flor Archaga, 2; Cantonal, 1.

Hylonycteris underwoodi Thomas
Costa Rica Long-nosed Bat


Type Locality.—Rancho Redondo, Costa Rica.
Range.—From Costa Rica north to Vera Cruz, Mexico.

General Characters.—A small uniformly dark-colored bat with a long muzzle, noseleaf small, ears small and rounded at tip, tail short and appearing on upper side of interfemoral membrane; closely resembling Choeronomus except that the pterygoids are normal, not inflated and are not produced backward to come in contact with the auditory bullae. Dental formula as in Choeronomus.

Description.—General color of upperparts dark brown, crown of head almost black; underparts only slightly paler than back; hairs of back tricolor, dark brown basally and terminally with a light brown mesial ring.

Skull about as in Choeronomus but upper toothrows less parallel and diverging backward and no wide space behind upper canines.

Measurements.—The type: forearm, 34.5. Skull: greatest length, 23; basal length 20.3; interorbital width, 4.2; breadth of braincase, 8.6; upper toothrow (canine to last molar), 8.5.

Remarks.—The genus Hylonycteris was described in 1903 by Oldfield Thomas from specimens taken at Rancho Redondo and Tabasca, Costa Rica. Since then no further specimens were recorded until Glover Allen reported six specimens of Hylonycteris underwoodi (1942, Jour. Mamm., XXIII, No. 1, p. 97) from a mine tunnel at Metlac, Vera Cruz, Mexico, widely extending the known range of this bat.

Leptonycteris nivalis (Saussure)

Snow Bat

M [= Ischnoglossa] nivalis Saussure, 1860, Rev. et Mag. de Zool., (2) XII, p. 492.

Type Locality.—Near the snow-line on Mount Orizaba, Mexico.

Range.—Mexico and Central America.

General Characters.—A medium-sized bat with long narrow snout; small noseleaf; ears broad and short; chin divided by a deep groove; tail absent; interfemoral membrane very narrow; calcar small; feet large and armed with strong claws; fur short and dense. Dentition: i 2-2, c 1-1, p m = 30.

Description.—General color dark brownish, hairs whitish from base for about half their length; neck and shoulder lighter than back; underparts lightly washed with buffy white. Skull of the normal glossophagine type: zygomatics slender but complete; upper incisors rather large, forming a continuous line between canines, or separated in pairs by a narrow median space; lower incisors low, almost equally spaced or in pairs, divided by a wider median gap.

Measurements.—Adult male from Colima: head and body, 75; foot, 14.6; forearm, 55; ear from meatus, 16. Skull: greatest length, 27; zygomatic breadth, 11; interorbital breadth, 5; upper toothrow (exclusive of incisors), 8.6.

The genus Leptonycteris is well characterized by its unique dental formula, though externally it rather closely resembles Anoura and Lenchochlogopsis.

Specimens.—Recorded from Dueñas, Guatemala.

Lichonycteris obscura Thomas

Nicaraguan Dusky Bat


Type Locality.—Managua, Nicaragua.

Range.—Dutch Guiana, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and probably southern Honduras.

General Characters.—A small dark-colored bat with rather short, full, soft pelage, small ears and hairy forearm, similar in external characters to Glossophaga but darker in color. Dentition: i 2-2, c 1-1, p m = 26.

Description.—Color of upperparts uniform dark mummy brown, finely brushed with buffy, base of hairs mummy brown followed by a band of drab; underparts slightly darker than back and hairs dark brown to base; forearm well furred for about half its length; ears short, evenly rounded, outer margin concave; interfemoral membrane well developed; tail barely extending to middle of membrane, tip free. Skull light, evenly elevated from rostrum; braincase large but narrow;
palate well extended backward; upper incisors small, evenly and widely separated; lower incisors absent. Canines slender; premolars slender and widely separated above; molars narrow, without W-shaped pattern.

**Measurements.**—Female from San José and female from Montes de Oca Fuentes, Costa Rica: head and body, 51, 55; tail, 7, 10; ear, 10, 10; hind foot, 8, 8; forearm, 32.5, 33.5. Skull: greatest length, 18.5, 19.3; condylobasal length, 17.2, 18.1; basal length, 15.4, 16.2; interorbital breadth, 3.9, 4.4; width of braincase, 8, 8.3; upper toothrow, 6, 6.2; lower toothrow, 5.8, 6.5.

**Carollinae**

Size medium; noseleaf small; rather short, somewhat pointed ears; tail reaching to about middle of naked, moderately developed, interfemoral membrane; forearm furred along outside near base.

**Carollia perspicillata azteca** (Saussure)  
**Aztec Short-tailed Bat**

*Carollia azteca* Saussure, 1860, Rev. et Mag. de Zool., (2) XII, p. 480.

**Type Locality.**—Southern Mexico.

**Range.**—Southern Mexico to Oaxaca.

**General Characters.**—A medium-sized bat, with moderately large noseleaf; pointed ears; tail reaching to about middle interfemoral membrane; feet rather large; forearm from about 42 to 44 mm. in length. Dentition: i $\frac{3}{2}$-$\frac{3}{2}$, c $\frac{1}{2}$-$\frac{1}{2}$, p m $\frac{3}{2}$-$\frac{3}{2}$, m $\frac{3}{2}$-$\frac{3}{2}$ = 32.

**Description.**—Color varying from mummy brown to rusty, the hairs blackish at base followed by a wide band of soiled whitish broadly tipped with mummy brown and finely washed with light buff; underparts slightly paler than back. Skull: long and heavy with rather high, broad braincase; teeth strong; outer upper incisors very small; middle lower incisors small, crowns notched; greatest length of skull averages about 23 mm.

**Measurements.**—Two adult males from Las Flores, Gracias: head and body, 68, 69; hind foot, 13, 13; ear, 17, 17; forearm, 44.5. Skull: greatest length, 24, 24.2; condylobasal length, 22.1, 22.1; width of braincase, 10, 10.5; interorbital constriction, 5.4, 6; upper toothrow, 8.2, 8.2.

*C. p. azteca* is the largest known form of the genus. Most of the Honduras series are various shades of mummy brown, with the exception of one individual which is cinnamon buff. The series show considerable variation in cranial and dental characters. While the majority of the specimens have the long, heavy skull and large teeth of typical *C. p. azteca*, the skulls of some individuals are relatively small and show dental characters closely resembling the larger specimens of *C. subrufa*.

**Specimens.**—Gracias: Las Flores, 76.

**Carollia subrufa** (Hahn)  
**Hahn Short-tailed Bat**


**Type Locality.**—Santa Efigenia, near the west coast of Oaxaca.

**Range.**—Southern Mexico to Honduras; limits of range unknown.

**General Characters.**—Similar in general to *C. p. azteca*, but smaller, intermediate in size between *azteca* and *castanea*.

**Description.**—Color of Honduras species is reddish brown, varying from tawny to mummy brown. Skull, small with high rounded braincase and short broad rostrum; palate wide posteriorly; teeth relatively small; longitudinal axis of the second upper premolar not in line with first premolar and canine, but with anterior edge turned in, making a distinct angle in the line of the toothrow.

**Measurements.**—One adult male from San Marcos and one from Muya: head and body, 60, 62; hind foot, 14, 12; ear, 18, 14; forearm, 40, 39.5. Skull: greatest length, 22.5, 22.5; condylobasal length, 20.5, 19.4; width braincase, 9.2, 9.5; interorbital constriction, 5.6, 5.6; upper toothrow, 8.1, 7.3.

The present series comes from an elevation of over 3000 feet. The Sabana
Grande series show a wide range of individual variation. They average larger than typical subrufa and a number are equal in size to small specimens of azteca. The majority, however, have the angle in the line of the upper toothrow well accentuated and the teeth are relatively small. Some specimens in the series here referred to subrufa may be within the individual range of azteca.

**SPECIMENS.**—Tegucigalpa: San Marcos, Sabana Grande, 69. La Paz: Muya, 3.

**Carollia castanea** H. Allen

Least Short-tailed Bat


**Type Locality.**—Costa Rica.

**Range.**—From Panama north to Honduras; limits of range unknown.

**General Characters.**—Externally similar to *subrufa* but smaller.

**Description.**—Honduras specimens are various shades of Prout’s brown, the white band on the hairs is broader and the fine white tips are more dominant than in other species of the genus. Skull: very small and relatively broad; teeth essentially as in *C. subrufa* in structure but smaller, and the arrangement is different, the first upper molar projects considerably beyond the outer edge of the last premolar, making a definite break in the toothrow line.

**Measurements.**—Adult male and female from La Piedra de Jésus: head and body, 56, 60; hind foot (s.u.), 11; ear, 19, 19; forearm, 37. Skull: greatest length, 20.4, 20.9; condylobasal length, 18.8, 18.8; interorbital constriction, 5.2, 5.1; width braincase, 9.1, 9.3; upper toothrow, 6.5, 6.7.

The Honduras series extends the known range of this rare bat. Previous published reports have recorded it only from Costa Rica and Panama. A specimen in the American Museum from British Guiana is apparently referable to this species. The present series show very little individual variation and have all the essential characters ascribed to *C. castanea*.

**Specimens.**—Tegucigalpa: La Piedra de Jésus, Sabana Grande, 10.

**Sturnirinae**

Noseleaf and ears normal; no external tail; intermembral membrane narrow and densely haired; toes haired to base of claws; teeth highly specialized.

**Sturnira lilium parvidens** Goldman

Northern Yellow-shouldered Bat


**Type Locality.**—Papayo (about 25 miles northwest of Acapulco), Guerrero, Mexico.

**Range.**—From Guerrero and Campeche, Mexico, south to Panama.

**General Characters.**—A medium-sized bat, with rather soft, thick fur; noseleaf and ears normal; tail absent; intermembral membrane reduced to a narrow fringe; legs and toes furred to base of claws; a conspicuous tuft of yellowish or reddish hairs near the front of shoulders. Dentition: i 3/3 c 2/2 pm 4/4 m 2/2 = 32.

**Description.**—Color of females: upperparts pinkish buff overlaid with mummy brown; base of hairs dusky; underparts like back but without cinnamon buff; epaulettes ochraceous tawny to cinnamon buff; males rather darker than females, some individuals pale russet; epaulettes from rich ochraceous tawny to deep maroon. Skull: short and rounded; sagittal crest indistinct; inner incisors with crown higher than long; outer incisors barely extending beyond cingulum of canines; lower incisors small, cutting edges of all four teeth uniformly trilobate; upper molariform toothrow evenly horseshoe shaped in males, nearly a straight line in females.

**Measurements.**—Adult male and female from La Cruz Grande and type in parentheses (female): head and body, 61, 66; hind foot, 12, 12; ear, 15, 16; forearm, 40, 41.1 (41.9). Skull: greatest length, 22, 21.5 (23.4); zygomatic width, 13.3, 13.8; interorbital width, 5.9, 5.7 (6); maxillary toothrow, 6.3, 6.6 (6.6); width across m²-m², 8.1, 7.7; width across upper canines, 6.1, 6 (5.9).

*Sturnira lilium parvidens* is similar in general to *S. l. lilium* of Paraguay but
smaller. The forearm is shorter, skull narrower, and molariform teeth smaller. The Honduras series, which includes both males and females, is smaller than the Mexican specimens. The only difference seems to be in size, which can probably be included in the range of variation of this subspecies.

Specimens.—Tegucigalpa: La Flor Archaga, 7. La Paz: El Pedernal, 10; La Cruz Grande, 16; Los Encuentros, 1.

Sturnira hondurensis Goodwin

Honduras Yellow-shouldered Bat


Type Locality.—La Cruz Grande, La Paz, Honduras.

Range.—Known only from type locality.

General Characters.—Similar to *S. ludovici* from Ecuador but slightly smaller and cutting edges of lower incisors deeply bilobed instead of simple; larger than *S. lilium* and differing in distinctive cranial characters; ears and noseleaf normal for this genus; tragus long and falcate; interfemoral membrane reduced to a narrow fringe, densely furred to margin.

Description.—Color of upperparts between mummy brown and bistre brown; hairs pale mummy brown at base followed by a broad band of soiled light buff and tipped with mummy brown; shoulder patches pinkish buff to roots of hairs, mummy brown tips barely perceptible, stained ochraceous tawny in the males; underparts between pinkish buff and soiled light buff; area around mammae, hair broadly dusky at base and tipped with mummy brown. Skull: relatively long and narrow; braincase moderately high with fairly well-developed sagittal crest; pm3, pm4, and m1 in straight slightly diverging lines; m2 placed at an angle, directed inward and in line with m3, contrasting with the symmetrically curved toothrows of *S. lilium*; lower incisors small, closely crowded as in *ludovici* and *lilium* but cutting edges of all four incisors uniformly deeply bilobate, the lobes subequal, in *lilium* the crowns are trilobate and in *ludovici* the cutting edges are entire.

Measurements.—Two specimens from La Cruz Grande: head and body, 73, 68; hind foot, 14, 12; ear, 17, 17. Skull: greatest length, 22.8, 24.1; condylobasal length, 20.5, 21.3; zygomatic width, 13.2, 13.4; upper tooththrow, 6.5, 7.2.

*S. hondurensis* needs no comparison with *parvidens*. It resembles *lilium* in general coloration but is readily distinguished from the latter by its larger size and distinctive cranial characters. The Honduras species approached *ludovici* in size and general cranial characters, especially in the placement of the upper molars but it lacks the reddish coloration of the latter, and the lower incisors are bilobate instead of simple.

Specimens.—La Paz: La Cruz Grande, 4.

**Stenoderminae**

Noseleaf usually present though sometimes rudimentary or absent; interfemoral membrane narrow; usually no external tail; ears normal; teeth specialized.

Vampyrops helleri Peters

Heller White-striped Bat


Type Locality.—Mexico.

Range.—Mexico, south to Panama.

General Characters.—A small bat with prominent noseleaf, normal ears, no external tail, white facial stripes, and a white line down middle of back, forearm hairy. Dentition: i 3-3, c 1-1, pm 2-2, m 3-3 = 32.

Description.—General color about snuff-brown, underparts paler, two broad white stripes extend backward from nose to above ear, two more from corner of mouth to below ear, and one narrow stripe from back of head down middle of back. Skull, much like a small *Artibeus* but upper incisors very unequal, the inner more than twice as high as outer, the cutting edges entire; very similar to *Vampyrodes* but with upper molars 3–3.

Measurements.—Head and body, 66; forearm, 38. Skull: occipitonasal length, 20; zygomatic width, 12.2; interorbital constriction, 5.5; maxillary tooththrow, c-m3, 8.
**Vampyrodes major** G. M. Allen

San Pablo Bat


**Type Locality.**—San Pablo, Panama.

**Range.**—Panama, north to Guatemala.

**General Characters.**—A rather large bat with white facial stripes; noseleaf well developed, pointed; dorsally the fur extends out on the wing membranes as far as a line joining elbow, knee and along upper surface of forearm; no external tail, interfemoral membrane narrow. **Dentition:** i $\frac{2}{2}$, c $\frac{1}{1}$, pm $\frac{2}{2}$, m $\frac{3}{3}$ = 30.

**Description.**—General color above and below mummy brown, base of hairs soiled whitish and broadly tipped with mummy brown, lighter on shoulders, two broad white stripes extend from nares backward over eyes to above ears, and a white line extends from top of head down middle of back. Another white mark extends from corner of mouth to ear. Skull: resembling that of *Artibeus* and very similar to *Vampyrurus* but with only 2-2 upper molars; upper incisors very unequal, the upper more than twice the size of outer; canines and premolars essentially as in *Artibeus*.

**Measurements.**—Type: head and body, 76; forearm, 55.5. Skull: greatest length, 29; interorbital constriction, 7; zygomatic breadth, 18.5; maxillary tooth-row, c-m², 10.5.

**Chiroderma salvini** Dobson

Salvin Bat


**Type Locality.**—Costa Rica.

**Range.**—From Panama north to Honduras; limits of range unknown.

**General Characters.**—A moderately large bat with well-developed noseleaf tapering to a sharp point; ears rather short and rounded; tragus small, triangular; interfemoral membrane relatively short; forearm covered with hair. **Dentition:** i $\frac{2}{2}$, c $\frac{1}{1}$, pm $\frac{2}{2}$, m $\frac{3}{3}$ = 28.

**Description.**—Color of upperparts mummy brown, the hairs brownish black at base followed by a broad band of pinkish buff and tipped with mummy brown; underparts slightly paler and lightly washed with buffy white; a pair of white stripes extending forward from outer edges of noseleaf to inner border of ears; another pair of white stripes from angle of mouth to base of ear; a distinct white dorsal stripe from neck to interfemoral membrane. Skull: rather short and broad, with nasal bones absent, the place occupied by an emargination extending back from nares to between orbits; zygomatic wide; molariform teeth heavy; upper inner incisor rather long and slender; outer incisor very small; lower incisors small, their cutting edges indistinctly bifid in unworn dentition.

**Measurements.**—Two adult males from La Flor Archaga: head and body, 67, 74; hind foot, 11, 13; ear, 13, 15; forearm, in dried skin, 49, 49.4. Skull: greatest length, 26.4, 26.6; condylobasal length, 23.6, 24.4; postorbital constriction, 6, 6; interorbital width, 6.6, 6.6; zygomatic width, 15.7, 16.6; width of braincase, 11.4, 11.4; width across m²-m², 11.6, 11.9; upper toothrow, 9.5, 9.7.

There are no skulls in the present large series sufficiently immature to show whether or not the nasals are completely absent during early stages of development. The white facial stripes are very wide and distinct in the Honduras series and the middorsal stripe is well defined in most of the specimens, though Dobson gives as a character for *salvini* "no white line along the spine."

**Specimens.**—Tegucigalpa: La Flor Archaga, 32; San Marcos, 1.

**Ectophylla alba** H. Allen

Honduras White Bat


**Type Locality.**—Segovia River, eastern Honduras.

**Range.**—Honduras and Nicaragua.

**General Characters.**—A small whitish bat, noseleaf erect, tail absent, tragus moderately convex on inner margin, outer margin with two coarse serrations, ears moderately large and rounded. Externally *E. alba* has the appearance of a small whitish *Vampyrurus*. **Dentition:** i $\frac{2}{2}$, c $\frac{1}{1}$, pm $\frac{2}{2}$, m $\frac{2}{2}$ = 28.
DESCRIPTION.—General color dull whitish above and below; sides of body from shoulder to rump dark fawn.

MEASUREMENTS.—Type: head and body, 36; hind foot, 8; forearm, 25.

Artibeus planirostris planirostris (Spix)  
Flat-nosed Fruit Bat
Phyllostoma planirostris Spix, 1823, Simiar et Vespert., Brazil, p. 66.

Type Locality.—Suburbs of Bahia, Brazil.

Range.—From central Brazil to southwestern Mexico.

General Characters.—Very similar to A. jamaicensis. The two species are difficult to distinguish apart by external characters, but A. p. planirostris differs normally in the possession of a small third upper molar. Dentition: i $\frac{2}{2}$-1, c $\frac{1}{1}$-1, pm $\frac{2}{2}$-2, m $\frac{2}{2}$-3 = 32.

Description.—Similar to A. jamaicensis but color darker.

MEASUREMENTS.—Forearm, 65.2; hind foot, 17.2. Skull: greatest length, 30; zygomatic width, 18.5; upper toothrow, c-m$^2$, 10.6.

Artibeus jamaicensis jamaicensis Leach  
Jamaican Fruit Bat

Type Locality.—Jamaica.

Range.—Central America and southern Mexico as far north as Morelos and east of Jamaica in the West Indies to St. Kitts.

General Characters.—A large robust bat with extensive wings, narrow interfemoral membrane; no external tail; moderately long pointed ears; rather small tragus; well-developed noseleaf. Dentition: i $\frac{2}{2}$-2, c $\frac{1}{1}$-1, pm $\frac{2}{2}$-2, m $\frac{2}{2}$-3 = 30.

Description.—Color: various shades of blackish brown, the hairs almost smoke-gray from base for most of their length followed by a dark brownish band and tipped with grayish white or light buffy; underparts slightly paler than back; facial stripes indistinct. Skull: massive; zygomata spreading; braincase slightly elevated; molariform teeth heavy; m$^3$ absent; upper incisors small; inner with a distinct bilobed cutting edge; lower incisors small, crowded between canines.

Measurements.—Two adult males: head and body, 75, 75; hind foot, 15, 10; ear, 16, 15; forearm, in dried skin, 57.7, 60. Skull: greatest length, 27.3, 28.3; condylobasal length, 24.4, 24.8; width of braincase, 12.5, 12.7; zygomatic width, 16.8, 17.5; width across upper m$^1$-m$^1$, 12.5, 13; upper toothrow, 9.6, 10.3.

Artibeus jamaicensis jamaicensis is indigenous to Central America and may be confused with two other forms: A. j. palmarum and A. p. planirostris. Anderson states that palmarum is a late intruder from the south into this region, and is larger than jamaicensis, with more angular interorbital ridges and relatively shorter and wider palate. A. p. planirostris has a third upper molar which is absent in jamaicensis. A. j. richardsoni Allen is probably a synonym of jamaicensis.

SPECIMENS.—Intibuca: El Manteado, 2; Tegucigalpa: La Flor Archaga, 2; Tegucigalpa, 1.

Artibeus jamaicensis palmarum Allen and Chapman  
Trinidad Fruit Bat

Type Locality.—Trinidad.

Range.—Venezuela, including Trinidad and St. Vincent Islands, through Central America to Vera Cruz and Jalisco, Mexico.

General Characters.—Similar to typical jamaicensis but larger.

Description.—Similar in color to jamaicensis but facial stripes more pronounced. The Honduras series is about sayal brown, lighter on the neck and shoulders and dark on the rump. Skull as in jamaicensis but larger.

Measurements.—Two adult females from La Flor Archaga: head and body, 85, 88; hind foot, 15, 18; ear, 15, 15; forearm, in dried skin, 67.8, 70. Skull: greatest length, 29.3, 29.3; condylobasal length, 25.8, 26.2; zygomatic width, 19, 18.5; width of braincase, 13.1, 13; width across m$^1$-m$^1$, 12.7, 12.4; upper toothrow, 10.8, 10.4.

While the Honduras specimens of Artibeus jamaicensis seem to fall into two
recognizable subspecies, a review of this group may prove that there is but one.

**Specimens.**—Tegucigalpa: La Flor Archaga, 9.

**Artibeus watsoni** Thomas
Panama Little Fruit Bat


**Type Locality.**—Bogava, Chiriqui, Panama.

**Range.**—Central America; Panama, north to Guatemala.

**General Characters.**—Similar to *A. toltecus* but differs in the presence of a third lower molar—only two in *toltecus*.

**Dentition:** i 1–2, c 1–1, pm 2–2, m 2–3 = 30.

**Description.**—Similar to *A. toltecus* but smaller and lighter in color.

**Measurements.**—Forearm about 40; hind foot, 10. Skull: greatest length, 20; zygomatic width, 11.5; upper tooththrow, c–m², 7.

**Artibeus toltecus** (Saussure)
Mexican Little Fruit Bat


**Type Locality.**—Mexico. Exact place unknown.

**Range.**—Central America; southern and central Mexico as far north as Durango.

**General Characters.**—A small dark-colored bat with well-developed noseleaf; ears separate; no external tail; interfenmal narrow; tragus emarginate along posterior border. **Dentition:** i 3–3, c 1–1, pm 2–2, m 2–3 = 28.

**Description.**—Color: blackish brown, the hairs white at extreme base followed by a broad band of pale drab and tipped with blackish brown; a pair of white facial stripes extending from base of noseleaf to between ears; indistinct white edging on ears. Skull: moderately wide; braincase slightly elevated; palate wide; molariform teeth large, tooththrow evenly horse-shoe shaped; zygoma wide spreading. Incisors: upper small; inner with distinctly bilobed cutting edge; lower smaller than upper, crowded between canines. Third upper molar absent.

**Measurements.**—Two adult males from La Flor Archaga: head and body, 53, 56; hind foot, 8, 8; ear, 12, 16; forearm, in dried skin, 39.3, 40.3. Skull: greatest length, 20.3, 20.4; condylobasal length, 18, 18.4; zygomatic width, 11.8, 12.2; width of braincase, 9.5, 9.5; width across m¹–m³, 8.8, 9; upper tooththrow, 6.5, 6.5.

In a majority of the Honduras specimens there is no trace of a white edging to the ears, and while the white facial stripes are present on all the specimens, they are only well defined in a few individuals.

**Specimens.**—Tegucigalpa: La Flor Archaga, 22.

**Artibeus phaeotis** (Miller)
Yucatan Little Fruit Bat


**Type Locality.**—Chichenitze, Yucatan, Mexico.

**Range.**—Yucatan and southern Mexico.

**General Characters.**—Similar to *A. toltecus* but shorter tooththrow; forearm about 38 mm.

**Description.**—Color about as in *A. toltecus* but no whitish edging to ears. Skull like that of *toltecus* but smaller.

**Measurements.**—Forearm, 41.8. Skull: greatest length, 19.3; zygomatic width, 11.6; upper tooththrow c–m², 6.

The difference between *phaeotis* and *toltecus* is not clearly marked. Size apparently is the main factor. *A. phaeotis* is the smaller with a shorter tooththrow; length of forearm about 38 as against 39 to 43 mm. in *toltecus*.

**Artibeus nanus** Anderson
Anderson Little Fruit Bat


**Type Locality.**—Tierra Colorado, Sierra Madre del Sur, Guerrero, Mexico.

**Range.**—Guatemala and north to Sinaloa, Mexico.

**General Characters.**—Similar to *A. toltecus* but smaller and differing in cranial characters.

**Description.**—General color dark brown washed with drab. Underparts broccoli-brown. Facial stripes strongly
marked; conspicuous light margins to ears. Skull: dentition about as in toltecus but braincase broader and more sharply elevated above rostrum.

Measurements.—Forearm, 37.2; hind foot, 9.7. Skull: greatest length, 18.5; zygomatic width, 11.7; upper toothrow, c-m², 6.

A. nanus may be readily distinguished from other small species of Artibeus by its short bony palate and high braincase.

**Enchisthenes hartii** (Thomas)

**Hart Bat**


- **Type Locality.**—Trinidad.

- **Range.**—Recorded from Trinidad, Venezuela, Honduras, and southern Ecuador.

**General Characters.**—A small bat, similar to *Artibeus* but upper incisors not bifid and third molar, both above and below, well developed; noseleaf short and broad; interfemoral membrane very short; approximately two-thirds of forearm, above and below, upperside of tibia, foot, and interfemoral membrane fused; ears short and pointed. Dentition: i²-² 1-1, c 1-1, pm 2-2 3-3, m 3-3 = 32.

**Description.**—Color of upperparts dark mummy brown, becoming almost black on head and shoulders; underparts like back but slightly paler, with darkest area on chest; a pair of distinct buffy brown facial stripes extending from base of noseleaf to between ears and an indistinct line from corner of mouth to base of ear. Skull, short and broad; profile from front of sagittal crest to nasals concave; palate short; cutting edges of upper median incisors simple, obtusely pointed in the center; outer upper incisors narrower and shorter, cutting edges simple; third molars, both above and below, well developed.

Measurements.—Honduras specimen, in dried skin, collector's in parentheses: head and body, 60 (54); hind foot, 11.4 (9); ear, from notch, 11 (10); forearm, 37.6; third metacarpal, 35.9; fourth metacarpal, 35.8; fifth metacarpal, 35.9. Skull: greatest length, 20.8; mastoid width, 10.2; width braincase, 9.4; zygomastic breadth, 11.6; width across m¹-m¹, 8.5; width across canines, 5.5; upper toothrow c-m², 7.2.

The Honduras specimen agrees fairly well with the measurements of the type and with the specimen from Venezuela; the forearm is a little short but it may be incomplete. The present specimen is the first record of this bat for the North American continent and apparently the third known complete specimen of this genus. The second, now in the Carnegie Museum, was collected at Petare, Merida, Venezuela. The two specimens recorded by J. A. Allen from Caparo, Trinidad, now prove to be a different genus and are not *Enchisthenes*. Over 20 skulls were found in owl pellets collected by Dr. H. E. Anthony in South Ecuador.

**Specimens.**—Tegucigalpa: La Flor Archaga, I.

**Pygoderma bilabiatum** (Wagner)

**Ypanema Noseleaf Bat**


- **Type Locality.**—Ipanema, São Paulo, Brazil.

- **Range.**—Brazil, north to southern Mexico.

**General Characters.**—Size medium; muzzle short; ears and noseleaf similar to *Artibeus*; no external tail; calcar and interfemoral membrane moderately developed, wing membrane between humerus and forearm and legs to ankles covered with fur. Dentition: i²-² 1-1, c 1-1, pm 2-2 3-3, m 3-3 = 28.

**Description.**—Color above dark brown, the hairs with a band of pale buff, underparts grayish brown, a small patch of white on shoulder. Skull, with a shortened and deepened cuboidal rostrum; the inner line of upper toothrows form almost a circle except where broken posteriorly.

Measurements.—Head and body, 61; forearm, 28; hind foot, 11.4; ear, 17.7.

**Centurio senex** *Gray*

**Gray Wrinkled-face Bat**


- **Type Locality.**—Unknown.
Range.—From south central Mexico to Costa Rica.

General Characters.—Muzzle short and broad; no noseleaf, entire face and throat a complicated mass of naked dermal outgrowths, no external tail, interfemoral membrane moderately wide. Dentition: i $\frac{2}{1-2}$; c $\frac{2}{1-1}$; pm $\frac{2}{1-2}$; m $\frac{2}{2-2} = 28$.

Description.—General color yellowish brown, tip of hairs grayish; a white spot on shoulder. Skull with high rounded narrow braincase and practically no rostrum; palate very wide and short, its length only half its width, sagittal crest distinct, extending over entire braincase.

Measurements.—Head and body, 50.5–76; forearm, 40–43; hind foot, 10–11. Skull: greatest length, 17.4–18.4; interorbital width, 4.8–5.4; zygomatic width, 14.6–15.3.

Desmodontidae
Vampire Bats

This family includes the true vampire bats which subsist on the blood of animals, probably to the exclusion of other food.

Teeth highly specialized for cutting, all trace of crushing surface being absent, cheek teeth greatly reduced; ears short; nose bordered by cutaneous folds; no external tail; interfemoral reduced to a narrow fringe.

Desmodus rotundus murinus (Wagner)
Mexican Vampire Bat

Desmodus murinus Wagner, 1840, Schreber's Säugthiere, Suppl. 1, p. 377.

Type Locality.—Mexico.

Range.—Mexico and Central America; limits of range unknown.

General Characters.—A highly specialized medium-sized bat with small rounded ears; tragus moderately long, pointed, haired; thumb elongated; interfemoral membrane reduced to a narrow fringe; tail and noseleaf absent. Dentition: i $\frac{2}{1-2}$; c $\frac{2}{1-1}$; pm $\frac{2}{1-2}$; m $\frac{2}{2-2} = 20$.

Description.—Color of upperparts mummy brown, lightly washed with buffy white; base of hairs whitish; underparts soiled whitish. Skull: braincase large, very wide posteriorly; rostrum reduced to a mere support for a pair of large incisors and canines.

Measurements.—Two adult females from San Marcos, Sabana Grande: head and body, 86, 87; hind foot, 15, 16; ear, 19, 19. Skull: greatest length, 24, 24.7; condylobasal length, 21.8, 22.3; interorbital constriction, 5.7, 5.9; zygomatic width, 12.3, 11.9; width of braincase, 12.1, 12; width across canines, 5.8, 6.2.

Desmodus rotundus murinus is a wide ranging race and averages smaller than typical D. rotundus from Paraguay. Individual Mexican specimens, however, are practically indistinguishable from the southern race.

Specimens.—Gracias: Las Flores, 3; Cerro Pucna, 3; El Capante 7. La Paz: La Cruz Grande, 12. Tegucigalpa: La Flor Archaga, 12; La Cueva Archaga, 7; San Marcos, Sabana Grande, 8.

Diphylla ecaudata centralis Thomas
Hairy-legged Vampire Bat


Type Locality.—Boquete, Chiriqui, Panama.

Range.—Central America and north to southern Mexico.

General Characters.—Externally similar to Desmodus but with shorter and more broadly rounded ears; thumb short and without distinct pad under metacarpal; well developed though small calcare; hind limbs haired to base of claws. Dentition: i $\frac{2}{1-2}$; c $\frac{2}{1-1}$; pm $\frac{2}{1-2}$; m $\frac{2}{2-2} = 26$.

Description.—General color, seal-brown, base of hair white; underparts, shoulders, and neck rather lighter than back. Similar to D. ecaudata but with less white on digits and tips of wings. Skull differs from that of Desmodus in the much higher, broader interorbital region, nearly parallel sides, interorbital space
and the fan-shaped seven-lobed outer lower incisors.

**Measurements.**—Two adult males from San Marcos, Sabana Grande: head and body, 80, 84; hind foot, 15, 15; ear, 16, 18; forearm, in dried skin, 53, 55.4. Skull: greatest length, 22.5, 23.1; condylobasal length, 20, 20; zygomatic width, 12.5, 12.9; width of braincase, 11, 11.8; width across canines, 5.2, 5.2.

*D. centralis* is represented as differing from *D. ecaudata* mainly in the relative size of the lower cheek teeth. In this respect the Honduras specimens closely approach the latter and the differences, if any, are not more than subspecific. Underwood’s specimens have rather long dark fur and probably average larger than South American specimens. Thomas’ species *centralis* may not be valid and the present species should be referred to *ecaudata*.


**Natalidae**

Funnel-eared Bat

Members of this family are small, delicately formed bats. Central American representatives of this group may be recognized by their low, somewhat funnel-shaped ears; long, slender limbs; large interfemoral membrane; and the absence of a noseleaf. The skull is long and narrow, with high, subglobose braincase; postorbital processes are absent.

*Natalus mexicanus* Miller

Mexican Straw-colored Bat


**Type Locality.**—Santa Anita, Lower California, Mexico.

**Range.**—Mexico south to Panama.

**General Characters.**—A small delicately formed bat with low somewhat funnel-shaped ears; long slender limbs; large interfemoral membrane; no noseleaf—long thin thread-like tail; thin papery flying membrane. Dentition: i 3/3; c 1/1; pm 2–2; m 3–3 = 38.

**Description.**—Color uniform rich golden yellow or cinnamon buff, flying membrane dark brown wood; underparts paler than back. Skull long and narrow, with high subglobose braincase; palate excised anteriorly but the premaxillae meet in the median line in front of two well-developed foramina. Upper incisors low, subequal; lower incisors small trifid.

**Measurements.**—Total length, 100; hind vertebrae, 52; hind foot, 9; ear, 10.5. Skull: greatest length, 16; zygomatic breadth, 8; interorbital constriction, 3; maxillary toothrow, 7.

**Thyropteridae**

Disk-winged Bats

Members of this family are small, delicately formed bats with hollow sectorial disks at base of thumbs and on soles of feet; no noseleaf and tail extending slightly beyond a broad interfemoral membrane.

*Thyroptera discifera* (Lichtenstein and Peters)

Honduras Disk-winged Bat

brown or yellowish white. Skull: similar to *T. l. albigula*, both upper incisors bifid.

**Measurements.**—Total length, 68.5; forearm, 38. Skull: occipitonasal length, 13; zygomatic width, 6; interorbital constriction, 2; upper toothrow, including incisors, 6.5.

**Thyroptera tricolor albigula** G. M. Allen

Allen’s Disk-winged Bat


**Type Locality.**—Gutierrez, in the mountains about 25 miles inland from Chiriquito, western Panama.

**Range.**—From Panama north to Honduras; limits of range unknown.

**General Characters.**—A small, slender bat with sole of foot and thumb provided with conspicuous adhesive disks; ears short, funnel-shaped, pointed; tragus short and broad; tip of tail free from interfemoral membrane.

**Description.**—Color of upperparts very dark cinnamon brown, base of hairs only slightly paler than tips; entire underparts white, except a narrow strip at the sides and a small spot on each side of lower jaw which are cinnamon brown. Skull, abruptly elevated behind rostrum, smooth and rounded; rostrum narrow; palate slightly concave; inner upper incisor larger than outer; outer upper incisor distinctly bifid; lower incisors trifid.

**Measurements.**—One specimen from San Marcos and type in parentheses: head and body, 40 (39); tail, — (29); hind foot, in dried skin, 6 (6.5); forearm, 34.5 (36.6). Skull (in bad condition): greatest length, — (14.6); palatal length, — (7.2); zygomatic width, — (7.5); width of braincase, — (7.3); upper toothrow, including incisors, 6.6 (6.7).

The characters distinguishing *T. t. albigula* from other races of Central American *Thyroptera* are: underparts entirely white and outer upper incisors distinctly bifid (not so in *albiventer*, and both upper incisors bifid in *discifera*).

**Specimens.**—Tegucigalpa: San Marcos de Guaymaca, 1.

**Vespertilionidae**

**Common Bats**

Members of this family are medium-sized bats; muzzle without leaf-like outgrowths; tail well developed, extending to edge of wide interfemoral membrane; ears usually separate; tragus well developed, simple; premaxillaries without palatal branches; the palate widely emarginate anteriorly.

**Myotis nigricans nigricans** (Wied)

Little Black Bat


**Type Locality.**—Fazenda de Aga, near the Rio Iritiba, Province of Espirito Santo, eastern Brazil.

**Range.**—Central and South America from Guatemala to southern Brazil and from coast to coast.

**General Characters.**—A small dark-colored bat with small well-separated ears; no noseleaf; tail long, reaching edge of wide interfemoral membrane; nostrils simple. Dentition: \( i^2 \quad c^1 \quad p^3 \quad m^3 = 38. \)

**Description.**—General color above blackish slate; underparts not so dark as the back and often washed buffy or yellowish. Skull: slender, braincase rounded; premaxillaries without palatal branches, the palate widely emarginate anteriorly.

**Measurements.**—Head and body, 45; tail, 37; hind foot, 6.6; forearm, 36. Skull: greatest length, 14; zygomatic breadth, 8.0; interorbital constriction, 3.4; maxillary toothrow, 5.2.

**Eptesicus fuscus miradorensis** (H. Allen)

Mirador Brown Bat


**Type Locality.**—Mirador, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

**Range.**—From Panama north to southern Mexico.
**General Characters.**—A large brown bat with rather small ears narrower than long; tragus straight, constricted at base, tapering to a rounded tip. Dentition: 
\[ \frac{i}{2} \cdot \frac{c}{1} \cdot \frac{pm}{4} \cdot \frac{m}{3} = 32. \]

**Description.**—Color, about sayal brown; underparts slightly paler than back, the hairs dark brownish from base and tipped with brown. Skull: large and heavily built; rostrum broad and flattened; sagittal crest conspicuous; larger than typical *fuscus*, and teeth heavier.

**Measurements.**—Two adult females from El Manteado: head and body, 66, 73; tail, 54, 54; hind foot, 10, 10; ear, 16, 18; forearm, in dried skin, 54, 54. Skull: greatest length, 20.4, 21; condylobasal length, 19, 19.5; zygomatic width, 13.8, 14.2; interorbital constriction, 4.4, 4; upper toothrow, 7.6, 7.7; width across m³-m², 8.3, 9.

*E. f. miradorensis* is larger than typical *fuscus* and much larger than *E. propinquus*. The measurements of the Honduras series are even greater than the average for the Mirador bat.

**Specimens.**—La Paz: El Manteado, 8; La Cruz Grande, 2; El Pedrero, 1.

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**Eptesicus propinquus** (Peters)

*Peters Black Bat*


**Type Locality.**—Santa Isabel, Guatemala.

**Range.**—Vera Cruz, Yucatan to Panama.

**General Characters.**—A small slender bat with dark color of upperparts sharply distinguished from lighter underside of body; ears small, obtusely pointed; tragus constricted at base, sides parallel for two-thirds its length and attenuated to a sharp pointed tip.

**Description.**—Color of upperparts dark mummy brown; tips of hairs lightly washed with pale cinnamon, hairs broadly blackish brown from base; underparts heavily washed with light buff. Skull: rostrum flat, the nares and palatal emargination not especially enlarged; teeth normal, both upper incisors well developed, the inner larger than outer; lower incisors subequal, trifid.

**Measurements.**—Adult male from Comayaguela: head and body, 58; tail, 30; hind foot, 9; forearm, in dried skin, 40. Skull: greatest length, 15; condylobasal length, 14.4; zygomatic width, 10.3; interorbital constriction, 3.8; upper toothrow, 5.6; width across m³-m², 6.4.

This rare bat described by Peters in 1872 has since been recorded from only a few additional localities: Achotal, Vera Cruz; Santa Isabel, Guatemala; Greytown, Nicaragua; San Pabla, Panama. Dr. Allen’s *Adelomycteris gaumeri* from Isamal, Yucatan, has since proved to be a synonym for *propinquus*.

**Specimens.**—Tegucigalpa: Comayaguela, 1.

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**Lasiurus borealis mexicana** (Saussure)

*Mexican Red Bat*

*Atalapha mexicana* Saussure, 1861, Rev. et Mag. de Zool., (2) XIII, p. 97.

**Type Locality.**—Mexico, probably in Vera Cruz, Puebla, or Oaxaca.

**Range.**—From Panama north to southern Mexico.

**General Characters.**—A small, reddish bat with fur covering the hind limbs and upper interfemoral membrane; ears short and rounded; tragus pointed triangular in general outline; underside of wings sparsely haired along forearm. Dentition: 
\[ \frac{i}{1} \cdot \frac{c}{1} \cdot \frac{pm}{3} \cdot \frac{m}{3} = 32. \]

**Description.**—Color of upperparts bright russet, the hairs blackish at base followed by a bright band of light buff and broadly tipped with russet; the hair on undersurface of interfemoral membrane russet to base; underparts lighter than back, the hairs subterminally dusky and washed with light buff. Skull, short and broad; braincase high and rounded; rostrum short and blunt; upper incisor in contact with canine; a minute upper premolar on inner side of toothrow at base of canine; nares and palatal emargination wide; lower incisors trifid.

**Measurements.**—Specimen from La Flor Archaga: head and body, 55; tail, 46; hind foot, 6; forearm, in dried skin, 39. Skull: condylobasal length, 11.6;
zygomatic width, 8.7; width of braincase, 7.1; depth of braincase, 5.7; width across m₃-m₃, 5.4; upper toothrow, 4.

_Lasiurus borealis mexicana_ is a well-marked race. The area behind the fore-arm on underside of the wings which is densely furred in other subspecies is merely sprinkled with a few hairs, and on the interfemoral membrane the hair becomes sparse beyond the middle and the edge is entirely bare.

**Specimens.**—Tegucigalpa: La Flor Archaga, 1.

**Dasyperus ega panamensis** Thomas
Panama Short-eared Bat

**Type Locality.**—Bogava, Chiriqui, Panama.

**Range.**—Panama to Honduras and Yucatan, limits unknown.

**General Characters.**—A medium-sized light brown bat with short, rounded ears; tragus large, tip rounded; fur of back extends on basal half of dorsal surface of interfemoral membrane and lightly along fore-arm on underside of wing membranes and basal half of outside of ear. Dentition: i₁₋₃; c₁₋₁; pm₁₋₁; m₂₋₃ = 30.

**Description.**—Color between rawumber and clay color, the hairs blackish at base and lightly tipped with dusky; area around eyes and upper lip blackish; rump and hair on interfemoral membrane clay color to base of hairs; underparts slightly paler than back. Skull, similar in general to _Lasiurus borealis_ but larger and without the small upper premolar.

**Measurements.**—Forearm, in dried skin, 44.2; of type, 46.5.

The present specimen is a skin without skull and field measurements, apparently not quite fully adult.

**Specimens.**—Tegucigalpa: Tegucigalpa, 1.

**Rhogeëssa tumida** H. Allen
Little Yellow Bat

**Type Locality.**—Mirador, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

**Range.**—Central America and southern Mexico.

**General Characters.**—A small, slender bat with small feet; naked interfemoral membrane; rather narrow obtusely pointed ears; tragus long and slender, acutely pointed; noseleaf absent. Dentition: i₁₋₁; c₁₋₁; pm₁₋₁; m₂₋₃ = 30.

**Description.**—Color of upperparts light cinnamon-buff throughout; hairs on upperparts tipped with Prout's brown; underparts slightly paler than back; ears and membrane brownish black. Skull small and slender, similar to that of _Nycticeius_ but outer lobe of all three lower incisors obsolete and inner lobe practically absent in the outer tooth.

**Measurements.**—Two adult females from El Pedrero: head and body, 41, 41; tail, 25, 25; hind foot, 5, 6; ear, 13, 14; forearm, 31, 31. Skull: greatest length, 12.3, 12.4; zygomatic width, 8.1, 8.1; upper toothrow, 4.6, 4.8.

_Rhogeëssa tumida_ may be distinguished from the Mexican species, _R. gracilis_, by its smaller ears and larger upper molariform teeth.

**Specimens.**—La Paz: El Pedrero, 7; El Pedernal, 1; Los Encuentros, 1. Tegucigalpa: Comayagua (M. C. Z. 1); La Flor Archaga, (M. C. Z. 1).
Molossidae
Free-tailed Bats

The family Molossidae includes large, medium, and small bats with short thick leathery ears; a short thick muzzle, not provided with a noseleaf; tail long, and projecting well beyond the posterior border of interfemoral membrane; wings very narrow; feet short and broad. Skull without postorbital processes, premaxillaries with nasal branches present or absent.

Tadarida yucatanica (Miller)
Yucatan Free-tailed Bat


TYPE LOCALITY.—Chichenitza, Yucatan, Mexico.

RANGE.—Yucatan, eastern Guatemala, and probably northern Honduras, limits of range unknown.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.—Size medium; ears short, thick, close together at base of inner margins, broader than high and projecting forward over eyes; no noseleaf; legs short; tail long, projecting beyond posterior border of short interfemoral membrane; wings narrow. Dentition: i 1\textsuperscript{1/3}, c 1\textsuperscript{1/3}, pm 2\textsuperscript{3/2}, m 2\textsuperscript{3/2} = 30.

DESCRIPTION.—Color of upperparts uniform Vandyke brown; the hairs whitish at base; underparts like back but tinged with wood brown. Skull, strong with strong heavy teeth; premaxillaries separated in front by a very narrow space; upper incisors simple, about half as high as canines; lower incisors equal, bifid; first upper premolar minute, but in the toothrow.

MEASUREMENTS.—Total length, 98; tail, 42; hind foot, 9; forearm, 42. Skull: greatest length, 17.2; interorbital constriction, 3.4; zygomatic breadth, 10; maxillary toothrow, exclusive of incisors, 6.4.

Promops centralis Thomas
Domed Palate Mastiff Bat


TYPE LOCALITY.—Northern Yucatan, Mexico.

RANGE.—Recorded from Jalisco, northern Yucatan, Mexico; Guatemala and Honduras.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.—A medium-sized robust bat; ears short and rounded, rising from a point on forehead; antitragus well developed, constricted at base; tragus minute, flattened; a dense brush of stiff hairs below nostrils; wings, feet, tail, and membranes normal for this group; males with glandular opening in lower throat. Dentition: i 3\textsuperscript{1/3}, c 3\textsuperscript{1/3}, pm 2\textsuperscript{3/2}, m 2\textsuperscript{3/2} = 30.

DESCRIPTION.—Color of upperparts rich Prout's brown, tips of hairs darkened, base of hairs white or buffy white; underparts lighter than back. Skull: short and rounded; braincase expanded; sagittal crest extending forward almost to lacrimal region; rostrum short and deep; palate highly domed; dentition similar to that of Eumops, anterior upper premolar rudimentary, second lower incisor present.

MEASUREMENTS.—Two adult specimens from Honduras and specimen from Jalisco in parentheses: head and body, 80, 82; tail, 50, 53; hind foot, 10, 11; ear, 15, 16; forearm, 52, 52.5 (54.4). Skull: greatest length, 19.7, 20.1 (20.8); condylobasal length, 18.4, 18.8 (19.5); interorbital constriction, 4, 4.5 (4); zygomatic width 12, 12.5 (12.7); upper toothrow, 7.8, 8 (8.2).

The Honduras specimens average slightly smaller than the type and the specimens from Guatemala. One individual from Jalisco, in the Museum collection, is also larger than the Honduras series, in both cranial and external measurements.

SPECIMENS.—La Paz: El Pedrero, 3.

Eumops underwoodi Goodwin
Underwood Mastiff Bat


TYPE LOCALITY.—El Pedrero, La Paz, Honduras.

RANGE.—Known only from type locality.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.—A large Eumops nearly equaling perotis in size; ears moderately large, rounded, and
joined at base across forehead; tragus small, flat, rounded; antitragus large; tail extending well beyond interfemoral membrane; feet heavy and wings normal for the genus. Dentition: $i\frac{3}{2}$, $c\frac{3}{3}$, $p\frac{3}{3}$, $m\frac{3}{2}$ = 30.

Description.—Color of upperparts between cinnamon brown and mummy brown; hairs gray brown at base; underparts lighter than back. Skull: upper incisors long and slender; lower incisors subequal, bifid, and crowded in a nearly semi-circular row; canines large and strong; first upper premolar small and forced outward from toothrow. Skull strongly built with sagittal crest well indicated; lambdoidal crest well developed; dorsal profile from nares to occiput in a straight line; interorbital region distinctly hour-glass-shaped; rostrum broad; basisphenoid pit short, nearly as broad as long, about half the size of the pits in *perotis*; zygomatic arches strong; palate ending on a level with its last molars; mandible heavy.

Measurements.—Average of four specimens from El Pedrero: head and body, 109 (106–113); tail, 51.5 (50–53); hind foot, 15 (15–15); ear, 28.5 (28–29); forearm, in dried skin, 71.3 (69.5–73). Skull: greatest length, 29.3 (28.1–30.5); condylobasal length, 27.7 (26.8–28.5); interorbital constriction, 5.9 (5.7–6); zygomatic width, 18.6 (18.4–18.8); upper toothrow, 11.8 (11.5–12.3).

*Eumops undervoodii* is a well-marked species and is not related to *E. californicus* or *E. perotis* but is like a large *abratus*. The skull is relatively short and broad. The interorbital region is hour-glass-shaped, while in *californicus* and *perotis* it is nearly tubular and the basisphenoid pits are very short, about half the size of those in *californicus* and *perotis*, and the rostral and interorbital widths are greater. The series show some individual variation in color, which ranges from cinnamon brown to mummy brown.

Specimens.—La Paz: El Pedrero, 5.

**Eumops glaucinus** (Wagner)

*Eumops glaucinus* has a wider range than *Eumops undervoodii* and is not related to *E. californicus* or *E. perotis*. It is a large species with a relatively short and broad skull. The interorbital region is hour-glass-shaped, while in *californicus* and *perotis* it is nearly tubular and the basisphenoid pits are very short, about half the size of those in *californicus* and *perotis*, and the rostral and interorbital widths are greater. The series show some individual variation in color, which ranges from cinnamon brown to mummy brown.

Specimens.—La Paz: El Pedrero, 5.

**Eumops glaucinus** (Wagner)

Chestnut Mastiff Bat

*Dipotes undervoodii* Wagner, 1843, Weigmann’s Arch. f. Naturg., (9) 1, p. 368.

Type Locality.—Cuyaba, Matto Grosso, Brazil.

Range.—Recorded from Colombia and Ecuador in South America, Cuba and Jamaica in the West Indies, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Guatemala in Central America, Yucatan, and Morelos in Mexico.

General Characters.—A medium-sized free-tailed bat; ears large, rounded and joined across forehead; antitragus large; tragus small, flat, broad, upper edge square; short stiff hairs on margin of upper lip between nostrils; wings, feet, and membranes normal for the genus; a glandular opening on lower throat; tail extending well beyond interfemoral membrane.

Description.—Color of upperparts dark cinnamon brown, back of hairs white; underparts duller and slightly paler than back. Skull: relatively slender without sagittal crest; lambdoidal crest well developed; supraoccipital extends beyond the lambdoidal crest; first upper premolar small and crowded out of toothrow; upper incisors large and slender; lower incisors small, subequal, bifid, crowded in front of canines; basisphenoid pits well defined, nearly as broad as long.

Measurements.—Two adult males from La Cruz Grande: head and body, 91, 91; tail, 40, 49; hind foot, 12, 13; ear, 25, 26; forearm, in dried skin, 61, 61.8. Skull: greatest length, 23.1, 23.6; condylobasal length, 22.3, 22.6; zygomatic width, 14.4, 14; interorbital constriction, 5, 4.9; upper toothrow, 9.5, 9.5; width across canines, 5.9, 6; width across $m^2$, 9.5, 9.5.

*Eumops glaucinus* appears to have a wide range with relatively little geographical variation. The Honduras series, however, has noticeably smaller teeth than specimens from Colombia, but they agree in general with the essential characters of this species.

Specimens.—La Paz: La Cruz Grande, 2.

**Eumops glaucinus** (Wagner)

Chestnut Mastiff Bat

*Dipotes undervoodii* Wagner, 1843, Weigmann’s Arch. f. Naturg., (9) 1, p. 368.

Type Locality.—Cuyaba, Matto Grosso, Brazil.

Range.—Recorded from Colombia and Ecuador in South America, Cuba and Jamaica in the West Indies, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Guatemala in Central America, Yucatan, and Morelos in Mexico.

General Characters.—A medium-sized free-tailed bat; ears large, rounded and joined across forehead; antitragus large; tragus small, flat, broad, upper edge square; short stiff hairs on margin of upper lip between nostrils; wings, feet, and membranes normal for the genus; a glandular opening on lower throat; tail extending well beyond interfemoral membrane.

Description.—Color of upperparts dark cinnamon brown, back of hairs white; underparts duller and slightly paler than back. Skull: relatively slender without sagittal crest; lambdoidal crest well developed; supraoccipital extends beyond the lambdoidal crest; first upper premolar small and crowded out of toothrow; upper incisors large and slender; lower incisors small, subequal, bifid, crowded in front of canines; basisphenoid pits well defined, nearly as broad as long.

Measurements.—Two adult males from La Cruz Grande: head and body, 91, 91; tail, 40, 49; hind foot, 12, 13; ear, 25, 26; forearm, in dried skin, 61, 61.8. Skull: greatest length, 23.1, 23.6; condylobasal length, 22.3, 22.6; zygomatic width, 14.4, 14; interorbital constriction, 5, 4.9; upper toothrow, 9.5, 9.5; width across canines, 5.9, 6; width across $m^2$, 9.5, 9.5.

**Eumops glaucinus** (Wagner)

Chestnut Mastiff Bat

*Dipotes undervoodii* Wagner, 1843, Weigmann’s Arch. f. Naturg., (9) 1, p. 368.

Type Locality.—Cuyaba, Matto Grosso, Brazil.

Range.—Recorded from Colombia and Ecuador in South America, Cuba and Jamaica in the West Indies, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Guatemala in Central America, Yucatan, and Morelos in Mexico.

General Characters.—A medium-sized free-tailed bat; ears large, rounded and joined across forehead; antitragus large; tragus small, flat, broad, upper edge square; short stiff hairs on margin of upper lip between nostrils; wings, feet, and membranes normal for the genus; a glandular opening on lower throat; tail extending well beyond interfemoral membrane.

Description.—Color of upperparts dark cinnamon brown, back of hairs white; underparts duller and slightly paler than back. Skull: relatively slender without sagittal crest; lambdoidal crest well developed; supraoccipital extends beyond the lambdoidal crest; first upper premolar small and crowded out of toothrow; upper incisors large and slender; lower incisors small, subequal, bifid, crowded in front of canines; basisphenoid pits well defined, nearly as broad as long.

Measurements.—Two adult males from La Cruz Grande: head and body, 91, 91; tail, 40, 49; hind foot, 12, 13; ear, 25, 26; forearm, in dried skin, 61, 61.8. Skull: greatest length, 23.1, 23.6; condylobasal length, 22.3, 22.6; zygomatic width, 14.4, 14; interorbital constriction, 5, 4.9; upper toothrow, 9.5, 9.5; width across canines, 5.9, 6; width across $m^2$, 9.5, 9.5.

**Eumops glaucinus** (Wagner)

Chestnut Mastiff Bat

*Dipotes undervoodii* Wagner, 1843, Weigmann’s Arch. f. Naturg., (9) 1, p. 368.

Type Locality.—Cuyaba, Matto Grosso, Brazil.

Range.—Recorded from Colombia and Ecuador in South America, Cuba and Jamaica in the West Indies, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Guatemala in Central America, Yucatan, and Morelos in Mexico.

General Characters.—A medium-sized free-tailed bat; ears large, rounded and joined across forehead; antitragus large; tragus small, flat, broad, upper edge square; short stiff hairs on margin of upper lip between nostrils; wings, feet, and membranes normal for the genus; a glandular opening on lower throat; tail extending well beyond interfemoral membrane.

Description.—Color of upperparts dark cinnamon brown, back of hairs white; underparts duller and slightly paler than back. Skull: relatively slender without sagittal crest; lambdoidal crest well developed; supraoccipital extends beyond the lambdoidal crest; first upper premolar small and crowded out of toothrow; upper incisors large and slender; lower incisors small, subequal, bifid, crowded in front of canines; basisphenoid pits well defined, nearly as broad as long.

Measurements.—Two adult males from La Cruz Grande: head and body, 91, 91; tail, 40, 49; hind foot, 12, 13; ear, 25, 26; forearm, in dried skin, 61, 61.8. Skull: greatest length, 23.1, 23.6; condylobasal length, 22.3, 22.6; zygomatic width, 14.4, 14; interorbital constriction, 5, 4.9; upper toothrow, 9.5, 9.5; width across canines, 5.9, 6; width across $m^2$, 9.5, 9.5.
Yucatan, south to Honduras; limits of range unknown.

**General Characters.**—Largest of this genus found in Central America; ears short and rounded; antitragus well developed, constricted at base; tragus small; muzzle with brush of stiff hairs below nostrils; glandular opening on throat; tail, feet, wings, and membranes normal for the genus. Dentition: $i \frac{1}{3} \div c \frac{1}{2} \div pm \frac{3}{2} \div m \frac{3}{2} = 26$.

**Description.**—Color of upperparts, red phase: uniform bright rich russet, extreme base of hairs whitish; underparts slightly paler than back; dark phase: glossy blackish brown; ears and membranes blackish brown. Skull: large and massive; dentition normal for the genus; sagittal and lambdoidal crest very well developed, but not quite the extremes seen in *Molossus rufus*.

**Measurements.**—Two adult males and two adult females from Honduras: head and body, 87, 90, 71; 75; tail, 46, 46, 46, 46; hind foot, 13, 15, 14, 14; ear, 15, 16, 15, 16; forearm, 55, 55.3, 49.5, 50. Skull: greatest length, 24, 24.2, 21, 22; condylobasal length, 21.3, 21.5, 19, 20; interorbital constriction, 5.2, 5.3, 4.5, 4.5; zygomatic width, 14.8, 15.3, 13, 14.3; maxillary toothrow, 8.6, 8.7, 8.1, 8.4.

The variation in color, as shown by both phases, is slight. Extremes are dominant, though a few individuals are intermediate. Specimens in the dark phase in the present series average about two to one in the red.

**Specimens.**—La Paz: Los Encuentros, 2; La Cruz Grande, 19; El Manteado, 5; El Pedroso, 13; Occetepeque: El Chorro, 14; Cortés: Las Peñitas, 14. Tegucigalpa: Tegucigalpa, 1.

*Molossus sinaloae* Allen

Sinaloa Mastiff Bat


**Type Locality.**—Esquepapa, Sinaloa, Mexico.

**Range.**—From Sinaloa south through Central America to western Panama.

**General Characters.**—Similar to *Molossus bondae* but larger and somewhat lighter in color.

**Description.**—Color of upperparts dark brownish drab, base of hairs whitish; underparts lighter than back. Skull: similar to that of *M. bondae* but larger.

**Measurements.**—Type: head and body, 69.5; tail, 38; hind foot, in dried skin, 12.5; forearm, 45.5. Skull: greatest length, 19.5; condylobasal length, 17.6; interorbital constriction, 4; zygomatic width, 12.2; maxillary toothrow, 7.2.

*Molossus bondae* Allen

Bonda Mastiff Bat


**Type Locality.**—Bonda, Santa Marta, Colombia.

**Range.**—From northern Colombia to Honduras; limits of range unknown.

**General Characters.**—A small freetailed bat; ears short and rounded, rising from a point on forehead; antitragus well developed, constricted at base; tragus small, obtusely pointed; muzzle with a patch of stiff, short hairs below nostrils; tail extending well beyond interfemoral membrane; glandular opening on throat.

**Description.**—Color of upperparts, red phase: between rich cinnamon brown and russet, base of hairs white or buffy white; underparts slightly paler than back; dark phase: mummy brown, with base of hairs whitish. Skull: strongly built, short and rounded; upper second premolar and second lower incisor absent as in this genus; sagittal crest developed into a knife-like crest; basisphenoid pits distinct.

**Measurements.**—Two adult males from La Paz: head and body, 65, 67; tail, 35, 48; hind foot, 11, 10; ear, 13, 11; forearm, in dried skin, 38, 39.5. Skull: greatest length, 18.3, 18.4; condylobasal length, 16.8, 16.1; zygomatic width, 11.5, 11.9; interorbital constriction, 4, 4; upper toothrow, 6.3, 6.6.

The skulls of the Honduras specimens (males) are larger than the type (female), with rostrum, palate, and toothrow actually shorter. This appears to be a sexual character, as an adult male from northern Colombia corresponds very closely with the Honduras specimens in this respect.

**Specimens.**—La Paz: El Manteado, 1; Los Encuentros, 1.
ORDER PRIMATES

SUBORDER ANTHROPOIDEA

Capuchin Monkeys

The Central American Capuchins are medium-sized monkeys readily recognizable by the extensive white covering on the face, chest, and shoulders. The tail is long but not naked near the tip.

*Cebus capucinus limitaneus* Hollister

*Honduras* White-throated Capuchin


Type Locality.—Segovia River, eastern Honduras.

Range.—Eastern and northern Honduras.

General Characters.—The capuchins are recognizable by the extensive white area covering the entire face, sides of neck, throat, chest, and shoulders, in marked contrast to the glossy black color of the main parts of the body. *C. c. limitaneus* is similar to *C. c. imitator* Thomas of western Panama and Costa Rica, but slightly smaller.

Description.—Color of forehead, face, sides of head and neck, throat to breast, shoulder, and undersides of arms to below elbow, creamy white; forearms, crown, neck above, tail and entire upperparts of body and legs, black; underparts scantily covered by buff and dusky hairs; inner sides of legs and small area on knees, grizzled. Skull: similar to that of *imitator* but smaller with comparatively larger orbits and relatively larger teeth.

Measurements.—Adult male and female from Catacamas: head and body, 400, 355; tail, 484, 492; hind foot (s.u.), 130, 121; ear, 40, 32. Skull: greatest length, 96.4, 90.3; condylobasal length, 75, 65; width of braincase, 52, 52.8; palatal length, 33.5, 29.5; zygomatic width, 67.4, 58; least postorbital width, 41.2, 41.2; width of rostrum, 28.8, 26.6; upper molariform toothrow, 22.6, 22.3.

The Honduras series include specimens of all ages and are apparently typical *limitaneus*. The largest individuals are only slightly bigger than the type.

Specimens.—Olancho: Catacamas, 15.

Spider Monkeys

The spider monkeys are rather large in size but slender, long-limbed species with very long, prehensile tails, naked on the underside near the tip. In general appearance they are not very unlike the howling monkeys but are recognizable by the absence of thumbs on the hands.

*Atelidae*

*Ateles pan* Schlegel

Schlegel Spider Monkey


Type Locality.—Coban, Guatemala.

Range.—From southern Vera Cruz south through Chiapas, Guatemala to central Honduras; limits of range unknown.
Honduras specimens silvery white, becoming warm buff in inguinal region and tawny on inner sides of thighs; chin and throat silvery mixed with brownish hairs; inner side of arms to elbows whitish; legs to ankles warm buff; tail unicolor blackish brown. Skull: elongated and evenly rounded; zygomatic arches short and slender; braincase high, long, and full, expanding slightly posteriorly; molariform teeth rather small; canines larger in males than in females.

Measurements.—Adult female from Guaymaca and the type in parentheses: head and body, 470 (420); tail, 700 (700); hind foot, 165 (150); ear, 20. Skull: greatest length, 111 (102.2); length of nasals, 16 (15.4); zygomatic breadth, 68 (63.5); interorbital breadth, 50 (57.1); occipitonasal length, 99.2 (99.3); length of upper molar series, 23 (24.5); length of lower molar series, 25.7 (27.1).

Underwood’s specimens of spider monkeys are from west, central, and eastern highlands of Honduras. They show practically no individual variation and agree closely with the type description of A. pan except in the absence of a reddish lateral line and the underparts being more of a silvery white than yellowish white.

Specimens.—Ocotpeque: El Chorro, 1 subadult male and 1 adult female. Tegucigalpa: Cantoral, 1 adult female; Guaymaca, 1 adult female and 1 juv. male. Olancho: Catacamas, 1 adult female.

Alouattidae

Howling Monkeys

Members of this family are large, robust monkeys with rather long prehensile tails. They are similar in general appearance to the spider monkeys but have shorter limbs and five fingers on the hands. They are remarkable for the extraordinary inflation of the laryngeal apparatus which is associated with their unusual vocal powers.

Alouatta palliata palliata (Gray)

Mantled Howler


Type Locality.—Lake Nicaragua.

Range.—Central America from extreme western Panama north through Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Honduras; in the south it merges gradually with A. p. aequatorialis. Specimens from north Honduras near the Guatemala border are typical A. p. palliata.

General Characters.—A large robust monkey with rather long prehensile tail; face black, naked and a pronounced beard in males; general color black, with long golden flank-hairs.

Description.—Head, shoulders, limbs, feet, and tail blackish brown; flanks golden cinnamonous, base of hairs slightly paler and tips dark walnut; the light-colored flank hairs extend from groin to armpit, most pronounced posteriorly and grade gradually to blackish brown finely mixed with buff on middorsal line; underparts sparsely covered with dark chestnut hairs. Skull: short and broad; zygomatic arches short and rather squarely spreading, ending posteriorly in a prominent ridge over auditory meatus; braincase short and broad, slightly depressed between orbits, nasals narrow and slightly spreading anteriorly; palate U-shaped; molars proportionately large as compared with premolars; canines and mandible greatly enlarged in males; auditory bullae rounded and not greatly inflated.

Measurements.—An adult female from Copan and an adult male from Catacamas: head and body, 585, 500; tail vertebrae, 455, 570; hind foot, 175, in dried skin (s.u.), 135, 140; ear, 25, 35. Skull: greatest length, 102, 109.4; condylobasalar length, 83, 90.4; palatal length, 37.3, 38.4; zygomatic breadth, 70, 77.4; interorbital breadth, 38.6, 40; length from upper canine to last molar, 37.2, 42.

The color of the palliata group of howler monkeys is extremely varied. An indi-
individual specimen from Copan is rather light-colored with some light hairs on neck and in front of shoulders. Specimens from Chamelicon, Segovia River, and San Pedro are regarded by Lawrence as typical *A. p. pallida*.

**SPECIMENS.—**Copan: Copan, 1. Olancho: Catacamas, 3.

**ORDER EDENTATA**

Edentates

**SUBORDER XENARTHRA**

**Dasypodidae**

Armadillos

The armadillos have a bony carapace or protective armor covering the exposed parts of the body. They are by no means toothless as the application of the order to which they belong indicates.

**Cabassouinae**

-Five-toed Armadillos

**Cabassous centalis** (Miller)

_Honduras Five-toed Armadillo_


**TYPE LOCALITY.—**Chamelicon, Honduras.

**RANGE.—**Central America.

**GENERAL CHARACTERS.—**Size medium; five toes on fore feet; claws very large; head broad; ears widely separated; snout short and broad; tail shorter than body and covered with skin; ten or twelve movable transverse bands across middle of back; head broad; teeth.

**DESCRIPTION.—**Color above brownish black, edges of carapace and underparts yellowish, the dark color of upperparts extending down uppersides of fore and hind feet to claws and along tail almost to tip, tip yellowish.

**MEASUREMENTS.—**Adult female (in dried skin) from Suerre, Costa Rica: total length, 406; tail vertebrae, 106; hind foot, 62.5. Skull: type, female: greatest length, 80; zygomatic breadth, 41; interorbital constriction, 24; length of nasals, 27; upper toothrow, 62.

**Dasypodinae**

Four-toed, Nine-banded Armadillo

**Dasypus novemcinctus mexicanus** Peters

_Mexican Four-toed Armadillo_


**TYPE LOCALITY.—**Fixed by Bailey as Colima.

**RANGE.—**From southern Mexico south to Honduras; limits of range unknown.

**GENERAL CHARACTERS.—**A medium-sized armadillo, with bony carapace or protective armor covering the exposed parts of the body; eight or nine movable transverse bands across middle of shell on back; ears close together; snout long and slender; tail about equal length to head and body or shorter; definitely ringed basally and armored throughout; four toes on front feet; teeth.

**DESCRIPTION.—**Color of shell-like structure brownish, mottled with yellow, with a scattering of yellowish hairs between the plates. Skull: narrow, with a long slender nearly parallel-sided rostrum; jugal broadest anteriorly, the outer surface deeply furrowed; frontal outline not depressed; palatal bones short, not reaching the level of the posterior teeth.

**MEASUREMENTS.—**Adult male from Cantoral, in dried skin: total length, 740; tail, 340; hind foot, 65. Skull: greatest length, 99.5; palatal length, 64; zygomatic breadth, 45.4; upper toothrow, 24.7; lower toothrow, 26.2; last molar to end of palate, 20; least interorbital breadth, 24.6.
There is little or no difference between the armadillos from Honduras and those from Sinaloa, Mexico.

**Myrmecophagidae**

**Anteaters**

The anteaters are the only really toothless American members of the order Edentata. They have an elongate conical head, small mouth and long narrow tongue.

**Cyclopes didactylus dorsalis** (Gray)

**Central American Silky Anteater**


**Type Locality.**—Costa Rica.

**Range.**—Southern Mexico through Central America to South America.

**General Characters.**—Size very small; tail tapering and strongly prehensile; pelage soft and silky; only two toes on forefeet. Habits strictly arboreal.

**Description.**—General color golden yellow or ochraceous tawny; tail, limbs, and feet, golden yellow; a dark patch on middle of chest.

**Measurements.**—Adult female from Costa Rica: total length, 398; tail vertebrae, 198; hind foot, 36. Skull: occipitonasal length, 50; breadth of braincase, 24; length of nasals, 13.

**Specimens.**—Recorded from Ceiba, Honduras.

**Tamandua tetradactyla mexicana**

(Mexican Three-toed Anteater)


**Type Locality.**—Tabasco, Mexico.

**Range.**—Vera Cruz, Tabasco, eastern Guatemala, and central Honduras.

**General Characters.**—A large black and white, three-toed anteater with close coarse pelage and tail prehensile, about equal length to head and body.

**Description.**—Color from behind shoulders to hips black all around the body, this color extending in two narrow horseshoe stripes over shoulders and part of the way along underside of limbs; a narrow white stripe down middle of back; underside of neck soiled white; a few black hairs around eye; rest of hair on head, limbs, body, and tail, yellowish white. Skull: narrow and tapering, zygomatic narrow and weak.

**Measurements.**—Two females from Catacamas: total length, 1138, 1143; tail vertebrae, 548, 558; hind foot (s.u.), 93, 95. Skull: occipitonasal length, 131.2, 135.2; width of braincase, 41.1, 41.6; length of nasals, 51.4, 52.9; interorbital breadth, 24, 24.9.

Three specimens from Honduras are uniform in coloration and indistinguishable from one of Colburn's Vera Cruz specimens referred by Allen to *tenuirostris*.

**Specimens.**—Olancho: Catacamas, 2. Tegucigalpa: La Cueva Archaga, 1.

**Myrmecophaga tridactyla centralis**

(Lyon Central American Great Anteater or Ant-Bear)


**Type Locality.**—Pacuare, Costa Rica.

**Range.**—Said to be from Guatemala, south to Brazil.

**General Characters.**—Size large; tail long and very bushy; head very long, cylindrical; three toes on fore feet; limbs short; hair long and coarse.

**Description.**—General color of upperparts grizzled, a black stripe or collar from throat over shoulders and ending on lower back; a broad black band above hands; underparts and most of hind limbs and tail blackish.

**Measurements.**—Dried skin from Costa Rica: total length, 1860; tail vertebrae, 650; hind foot, 135. Skull from Venezuela: greatest length, 365; zygomatic breadth, 65; interorbital breadth, 43.

The great anteater has apparently not
been recorded from Honduras. Although rare where it is known to occur in Central America, its range may possibly include suitable localities in Honduras.

ORDER LAGOMORPHA

Leporidae

Hares and Rabbits

External characters of members in the family Leporidae include a short tail, large eyes, large ears, relatively long hind feet, and soft fur. The upper lip is deeply cleft in the middle. They resemble typical rodents in having large chisel-like incisors in both upper and lower jaws, and a wide diastema. They differ from the rodents in having an additional pair of small upper incisors, placed directly behind the large ones. The bony palate is reduced to a narrow bridge.

Sylvilagus floridanus hondurensis

Goldman

Honduras Cottontail


**Type Locality.**—Monte Redondo, about 30 miles northwest of Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Altitude about 5100 feet.

**Range.**—West and central Honduras, south to northern part of Nicaragua.

**General Characters.**—A dark-colored medium-sized cottontail with relatively short ears, short pelage; sides of head and flanks grayish, contrasting with the dark dorsum; top of head and upper surface of tail to near tip blackish.

**Description.**—Color of topotype in December pelage: top of head and back light tawny, heavily overlaid with black; nape clear cinnamon rufous; sides of body buffy grayish, becoming clearer gray on sides of head, base of ears, and on sides of rump; light tawny of back extending downward across flanks in narrow areas in front of thighs (a marking shared with many other rabbits); throat, inner surfaces of limbs, pectoral region, median abdominal and inguinal areas white or buffy white; sides of abdomen and under surface of neck cinnamon buff; ears gray, mixed with black externally, becoming nearly pure black along antero-external margins near tips; outer surfaces of forearms and thighs tawny; tail above buff mixed with black becoming nearly pure black, toward tip; below, pure white. In January pelage, a toptype is noticeably duller and grayer than December specimens. Summer pelage, June specimen from Comayaguela: top of head and back ochraceous buff; underparts white; the hairs white to base. Skull: relatively narrow and slender; similar in general to that of *S. f. aetecus* but jugal slightly less extended vertically and audital bullae larger than usual in that form. Similar to that of *S. f. chiapensis* and *S. f. yucatanicus* but narrower and less massive. Audital bullae average larger than *chiapensis*, smaller than *yucatanicus*.

**Measurements.**—Average of six topotypes: head and body, 366.2 (325–392); tail, 41.1 (34–50); hind foot, 88 (85–95); ear, dried skin, 55.9 (50–59.5). Skull: occipitonasal length, 76.3 (74.5–78.8); condylobasal length, 67 (65–69); zygomatric breadth (anteriorly), 34.9 (33.5–37.5); interorbital breadth, 18.7 (18–19); length of nasals, 34 (32–35.5); maxillary toothrow, 14.2 (14–14.5).

*S. f. hondurensis* is a dark-colored form. In the toptype series of those examined, the length of the ear appears to be variable and there is a noticeable difference in the size of the bullae. A Santa Barbara specimen is lighter in color than the average with longer ears (63 mm.) and very small bullae (diameter 7.9 as compared with 8.5 to 10 mm. in typical *hondurensis*). Further material may justify the segregation of a new form which probably occupies the low arid lands of northern Honduras.

**Specimens.**—La Paz: El Horno, 4. Santa Barbara: Santa Barbara, 1. Oco-tepeque: Oco-tepeque, 1. Tegucigalpa: Monte Redondo, 5 (U. S. N. M. 1; Field Mus. 3; Univ. Mich. 8); Cedros, 1; Sabana Grande, 1; La Flor Archaga, 8.
Comayaguela, 1 (M.C.Z. 2); Tegucigalpa, 7; Hatillo, 1.

**Sylvilagus gabbi gabbi** (Allen)
Costa Rica Forest Hare

*Lepus brasiliensis* var. *gabbi* ALLEN, 1877, Monogr. N. Amer. Rodentia, p. 349.

**TYPE LOCALITY.**—Talamanca, Costa Rica.

**RANGE.**—Eastern Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama.

**GENERAL CHARACTERS.**—Size small, ear short and rounded, tail small; upper part of body mainly dark buffy brown, heavily overlaid with black.

**DESCRIPTION.**—Upperparts varying from rich deep ochraceous buff to nearly ochraceous rufous, heavily overlaid with black, side of body paler, top of tail and back of legs nearly uniform reddish brown; underparts white. Skull: proportionally narrow, rostrum heavy, broader at base than interorbital width; upper outline of skull arched but depressed in frontal region; bullae small.

**MEASUREMENTS.**—Adult female from San José de Santa Barbara, altitude 3000 feet; head and body, 365; tail, 10; hind foot, 75; ear, 45 8. (in dried skin, 37). Skull: occipitonasal length, 72; condylar length, 65; zygomatic breadth, 34; interorbital breadth, 14.5; length of nasals, 27.5; width of nasals at base, 13.5; alveoli of upper molar series, 14.

Underwood’s specimens of *gabbi* are more heavily overlaid with black than the average and the skulls are relatively narrower between the orbits and in the braincase. They are, however, not very different from Allen’s type series of *tumacus* which Nelson considered typical *gabbi*.

**SPECIMENS.**—Santa Barbara: San José, 1; La Mica, 1.

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**ORDER RODENTIA**

**Rodents**

**Sciuridae**

**Squirrels**

This family is represented in Honduras by species of the familiar tree squirrels and the flying squirrel. They are highly specialized animals especially adapted for arboreal habits.

**Sciurinae**

**Sciurus variegatoides variegatoides**

Ogilby

Salvador Squirrel


**TYPE LOCALITY.**—El Salvador, assumed to be in the vicinity of San Carlos (Nelson).

**RANGE.**—From the Pacific coast of southeastern El Salvador through the Departments of La Union, San Miguel, and Usulutan and north into western Honduras.

**GENERAL CHARACTERS.**—Pelage coarse, rather stiff and shiny. General color of upperparts dull yellowish, washed with black; underparts, yellowish orange.

**DESCRIPTION.**—Upperparts including head, sides, and outside of limbs ochraceous buff mixed with black. Hairs of back and sides black at base followed by a median buffy band and tipped with black; ears with a narrow black border; postauricular patches back of ears ochraceous buff; cheeks and chin paler than back; underparts including inside of legs and toes between ochraceous orange and ochraceous buff with occasional traces of white on throat and axilla; tail above, black washed with white; below, with a median line of ochraceous buff.

**MEASUREMENTS.**—Adult male and female from Las Flores, Gracias: total length, 518, 502; tail, 263, 252; hind foot, 60, 60. Skull: greatest length, 60, 61.7; condylar length, 54.4, 55.8; zygomatic breadth, 34.3, 34.2; length of nasals, 19.9, 21; maxillary toothrow, 12, 12.

Two specimens from Las Flores, Gracias, have the entire underparts rich ochraceous buff. Three others from the same locality have some white on throat, median line
down abdomen, inside of fore limbs and inguinal region and rest of undertars being rich ochraceous buff; two specimens from Ocotepeque are very young and undertars are light ochraceous buff.


**Sciurus variegatoides underwoodi**

(Goldman)

Underwood Squirrel


**Type Locality.**—Monte Redondo, about 30 miles northwest of Tegucigalpa, Honduras; altitude 5100 feet.

**Range.**—Mountains of central and southern Honduras and northwestern Nicaragua.

**General Characters.**—Approaching *Sciurus variegatoides* boothiae of northern Honduras but upperparts much paler, the general color grayer, less blackish and lacking the rufescent suffusion present in *boothiae*. Contrasting strongly with *S. v. adolphei* from Nicaragua in white underparts, sharply defined laterally, instead of gray, passing gradually into color of sides. Somewhat similar to *S. variegatoides* variegatoides of Salvador above, but undertars white instead of tawny. General coloration suggesting that of *S. goldmani* of Chiapas, Mexico, but markedly distinctive in detail, as follows: postauricular spots buffy instead of white; feet dark ochraceous buffy or black instead of gray; dark ochraceous buff lateral line normally present (absent in goldmani); tail more extensively white.

**Description.**—Upperparts in general light buff moderately overlaid with black; outer sides of limbs and feet ochraceous buff mixed with black; undertars, including innersides of forearms and thighs, nearly pure white; in the type a broad ochraceous buff lateral line sharply separating abdominal area from general tone of upperparts, entirely absent in some specimens; ears usually narrowly edged with black and with tufts scanty and indistinctly tawny; postauricular spots extending up over median posterior basal part of ears, ochraceous buff in the type but varying to light ochraceous buff in topotypes; feet dark ochraceous buff edged along insides with ochraceous buff in topotypes; feet dark ochraceous buff edged along insides with ochraceous buff in the type—in one specimen the feet are black; tail above sparsely overlaid with silvery white, the long white tips of hairs practically concealing a subterminal black zone, below annulated, the hairs ochraceous buff at base, interrupted by a narrow black band, followed by another ochraceous buff band and a subterminal black zone, the white tips forming a distinct margin. Skull: about like those of *S. v. boothiae* and *S. v. variegatoides* but broader between orbits.

**Measurements.**—Type: head and body, 241; tail vertebrae, 272; hind foot, 60. Average of four adult topotypes: 240 (225–250); 285 (275–300); 62 (60–65); 31.7 (30–33). Skull type: greatest length, 59.6; condylobasal length, 55.7; zygomatic breadth, 34.2; interorbital breadth, 21.3; length of nasals, 19.4; maxillary toothrow, 11.7.

*Sciurus variegatoides* underwoodi is a well-marked form but it approaches variegatoides and *boothiae* in the more essential characters that assignment to subspecific status by Goldman seems fully warranted. The series show relatively little individual variation in color. There is, however, a tendency to intergradation with variegatoides on the west and with *boothiae* on the north.

**Specimens.**—Tegucigalpa: Monte Redondo, 2 (Univ. Mich. 5; Field Mus. 1; U. S. N. M. 2; U. S. Fish and Game 1); Hatillo (M. C. Z. 7); Comayagua (M. C. Z. 1); La Flor Archaga, 13 (M. C. Z. 3); Cantoral, 2; Sabana Grande, 6; Tegucigalpa, 2; El Caliche Cedros, 6.

**Sciurus variegatoides boothiae**

Gray

Honduras Squirrel


**Type Locality.**—“Honduras” assumed to be in the vicinity of San Pedro Sula (Nelson).

**Range.**—Mountains on the northeastern border of central part of Honduras, from...
San Pedro Sula, Honduras, southeast to north central Nicaragua.

**General Characters.**—Upperparts contrasting strongly with *variegatoides* in being a duller, more yellowish brown, and more heavily washed with black. Postauricular patches tawny; underparts white with occasional trace of tawny lateral line.

**Description.**—Upperparts, including back, head, sides, and outside of legs, grizzled (ochraceous tawny and black). Hairs of back and sides sooty black at base followed by median tawny band and tipped with black. Back of ears tawny edged with black. Cheeks and chin like back but paler. Feet black or like back. Underparts and inside of legs white. Tail above, black washed with white; below, with median line like back, bordered with black and edged with white.

**Measurements.**—Subadult male and adult female from El Jaral: total length, 482, 513; tail, 250, 267; hind foot, 60, 54. Skull: greatest length, 56.6, 60; condylobasal length, 51.1, 55.5; zygomatica, 32, 34.8; interorbital breadth, 19.5, 19.2; length of nasals, 18.8, 20; maxillary tooth-row, 12.3, 12.

Two specimens from El Jaral on the north shore of Lake Yoja, about 55 miles south of the type locality, are here provisionally referred to *S. v. boothiae*. They are both dark-colored squirrels with blackish limbs and feet.

**Specimens.**—Cortés: El Jaral, 2.

*Sciurus variegatoides belti* (Nelson)

Nicaragua Squirrel


**Type Locality.**—Escondido River, fifty miles from Bluefields, Nicaragua.

**Range.**—Eastern slopes of mountains of Honduras and Nicaragua to the Atlantic coast, including approximately the entire eastern halves of these countries.

**General Characters.**—Upperparts yellowish brown washed with black; postauricular patches tawny; underparts normally uniform rusty rufous.

**Description.**—Similar in color pattern to *boothiae*. Lateral line absent. Underparts and inside of legs ochraceous tawny.

**Measurements.**—About as in *S. v. boothiae*.

**Specimens.**—Recorded from Yoro: Yaruca, 3. Atlantida: Lancetilla, 1; La Ceiba, 2; Camelina, 1. Colón: Truxillo, 1.

*Sciurus deppei deppei* Peters

Deppe Squirrel


**Type Locality.**—Papantla, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

**Range.**—Humid tropical and Austral zones from Tegucigalpa, Honduras west, including south, central, and northwestern Honduras north along mountains on both coasts of Guatemala and Chiapas to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and thence along the east coast of Mexico to Papantla, Vera Cruz. Replaced in the north central Nicaragua by a rather poorly marked form of *S. d. matagalpae* Allen.

**General Characters.**—A small rusty colored squirrel with soft, rather full pelage, thinly haired ears, and tail about equal to length of head and body.

**Description.**—Color of Honduras specimens: upperparts, including top of head, nose, and base of tail, uniform; individuals vary from Sanford brown to ochraceous buff finely washed with black; ear like head with a small patch of white or buff at base; outside of fore and hind limbs and feet like back, in some specimens outside of fore limbs and feet deep mouse-gray; underparts white, grayish white or ochraceous buff, almost ochraceous orange in pectoral regions of some specimens; color of flanks extending over inguinal region and inside of thighs in some specimens; tail above, black washed with white, below the broad median area varying from Sanford brown to ochraceous buff bordered with black and edged with white; seasonal changes of pelage are not marked, the only noticeable difference being the frequent absence in summer of the ear patches and white tip of the tail. Skull: in general like that of *S. haffmanni* but proportionately more slender and otherwise distinguished by the presence of a small upper premolar and longer audital bullae.

**Measurements.**—Taken by collector,
average of six largest Honduras specimens: head and body, 194.6 (182–200); tail vertebrae, 173.6 (165–185); hind foot, 47.1 (44–55); ear, 20.8 (20–22). Skull: greatest length, 52.3 (51.2–54.2); zygomatic breadth, 30.4 (29.3–31.7); interorbital breadth, 16.4 (15–18); alveolar length of upper toothrow, 9.1 (8.7–9.8).

The Honduras series present considerable individual variation and as a group show characters of typical S. deppei, S. d. vivax, and S. d. matagalpae. A series from Las Peinitas, four miles west of San Pedro Sula, average whiter on the underparts than those from central and western Honduras. Some individuals have pure white underparts without a trace of buffy, while others are even more buffy on the underparts than the type series of matagalpae. Specimens from southwestern and central Honduras average more buffy than white on underparts though some individuals have pure white underparts. The amount of clear gray on fore limbs is extremely variable throughout the series. There appear to be two distinct color phases in this squirrel: one with a strong buffy suffusion on the underparts, and the other with pure white underparts and a relative paler shade on upperparts; in between these two extremes may be found every shade of intergradation as is well illustrated by the large series from Las Peinitas. Everything considered it seems best to apply the name S. d. deppei to all the Honduras specimens.

SPECIMENS.—Ocotepeque: Belen Guachío, 1. Cortés: Las Peinitas, 15; Corfradía, 1; Catacombas, 2. Copan: Copan, 2. Gracias: Cementerio, 2; Lapaera, 1; Cerro Pucca, 3. Santa Barbara: Santa Barbara, 2. Intibuca: La Florida, 1. Tegucigalpa: Cantonal, 2; Cerro Cantoral, 1 (M. C. Z. 6); Comayaguela (M. C. Z. 1); Rancho Quemado (M. C. Z. 3); Cerro Santa Maria, 2; Monte Redondo, 4 (Field Mus. 2).

**Pteromyinae**

**Glaucomys volans underwoodi** Goodwin

Underwood Flying Squirrel


**TYPE LOCALITY.**—Zambrano, Tegucigalpa, Honduras, a village on the main road to Lake Yojoa and the north coast about halfway between Tegucigalpa and Comayagua, altitude 4500 feet.

**RANGE.**—Known only from type locality.

**GENERAL CHARACTERS.**—Similar to *Glaucomys v. goldmani*, from Chiapas, Mexico, but color grayer and less rusty brownish; white on nose more restricted; postauricular spots more extensive and paler. Skull larger.

**DESCRIPTION.**—Color of type: upperparts of head, nose, and body light sayal brown; sides of face smoke gray mixed with fuscous; fuscous black ring around eye; area between eye and ear fuscous black shading into gray on cheeks and sides of head below ear; sides of neck joining postauricular spot which extends over posterior half of ear, pale pinkish buff; outer side of anterior half of ear sparsely covered with very fine fuscous hair; sides of nose creamy white; upper surface of flying membrane black finely washed with sayal brown; hind feet fuscous, toes wood brown; fore feet and toes buffy white; tail above, snuff brown; below, slightly lighter than pinkish buff; underparts of body, throat, chin, and underside of fore limbs creamy white lightly washed with pinkish buff; under surface of membranes and insides of thighs between pinkish buff and pale pinkish buff. Skull: characters much the same as in *Glaucomys v. goldmani* but larger with longer palate and broader rostrum; the greatest breadth of the rostrum is largely in the nasals; incisors slightly broader than *G. v. goldmani*, but molariform teeth are about the same.

**MEASUREMENTS.**—Head and body, 136; tail vertebrae, 105; hind foot, 29; ear, 16. Skull: greatest length, 35.7; least interorbital breadth, 7; least postorbital breadth, 9; length of nasals, 10.4; greatest breadth of nasals, 4.7, at base, 3.3; width of rostrum, 6.5; palatal length, 18.1; maxillary toothrow, 6.75.

All of the forms of *Glaucomys volans* are closely allied, although widely separated geographically. *G. v. underwoodi* is not very different from forms that occur in the
United States. Compared with G. v. goldmani it is somewhat similar in size and color, but the upperparts are grayer and less rusty brownish. The under surface of the membranes and innersides of the thighs in G. v. underwoodi are between pinkish buff and pale pinkish buff. In G. v. goldmani these parts are near ochraceous buff. The underside of the tail in G. v. underwoodi is a slightly lighter pinkish buff than in goldmani. The skull in G. v. underwoodi is larger and longer with longer palate and broader rostrum than in G. v. goldmani.

Specimens.—Tegueigalpa: Zambrano, 1.

**Heteromyidae**

Spiny Pocket Mice

The pocket mice are small rodents with external cheek pouches and spiny or bristly pelage; one premolar and three molars on a side. Two genera, Heteromys and Liomys, inhabit Honduras.

**Heteromys desmarestianus fuscatus**

*Allen*

Nicaragua Spiny Pocket Mouse


Type Locality.—Tuma, Nicaragua.

Range.—Central Nicaragua and central Honduras.

General Characters.—A medium-sized dark-colored spiny rat with a long tail, similar to typical *desmarestianus* but smaller, tail about equal to or longer than head and body.

Description.—General color of upperparts, between dark mouse-gray and slaty black from nose to base of tail mixed with fine ochraceous buffy hairs; outer surface of fore limbs buffy gray; outer surface of hind limbs like back; underparts including innersides of fore and hind limbs and fore and hind feet, white; tail black above, white below, becoming blackish all around near tip. Skull closely resembling that of *desmarestianus* but smaller and more slender.

Measurements.—Adult male from Cerro Pucca Gracias and an adult female from Muya, La Paz: total length, 311, 274; tail vertebrae, 183, 146; hind foot, 35, 34. Skull: greatest length, 37.8, 37.4; length of nasals, 15.1, 15.4; zygomatic breadth, 16, 17.9; interorbital breadth, 9.5, 9.2; alveoli upper toothrow, 5.0, 5.6.

The large series of *Heteromys* from Honduras while showing some local variation average much the same in general color, size, and cranial characters and all are here referred to *fuscatus*. The series from Pucca Gracias, 6600 feet elevation, are relatively dark-colored, long-tailed specimens with skull slightly longer and rostrum more slender than the average. Those from Muya, La Paz, while they have a well-developed buffy lateral line, are near typical *fuscatus* in general characters.

Specimens.—Gracias: Pucca, 17; Cerro Pucca, 27; Monte Linderos, 1. Santa Barbara: La Mica, 1. Tegucigalpa: Cantoral, 4 (M. C. Z. 4); Alto Cantoral, 1; Cerro Cantoral, 2; El Colero, Cantoral, 4. La Paz: Muya, 5.

**Liomys heterothrix** Merriam

Honduras Spiny Pocket Mouse


Type Locality.—San Pedro Sula, Honduras.

Range.—Southeastern Guatemala, central and northern Honduras from sea level to 2500 feet.

General Characters.—A small spiny pocket mouse, tail about equal length to head and body, thinly haired; forearms entirely white; ears indistinctly edged with whitish; hind foot with six tuberces, sole hairy posteriorly.

Description.—Color of fresh pelage: upperparts between drab and hair-brown, the long slender hairs tipped with ochraceous buff; underparts including fore limbs and fore and hind feet creamy white; tail dusky above, whitish below. Skull: relatively large with rostrum broad, superior outline slightly ovate; interparietal irregularly oval without posterior emargina-
tion, nasal slightly wedge-shaped, tapering posteriorly, ascending branches of pre-maxillae broad reaching posteriorly beyond nasals; interpterygoid fossa U-shaped; last molars narrower than premolars, posterior loop in crown of upper premolar with anterior border concave and slightly notched, loops of molar crowns without additional enamel islands.

Measurements.—Adult male and female from El Caliche Orica: total length, 236, 205; tail vertebrae, 127, 100; hind foot (s.u.), 25, 24; ear, 15, 15. Skull: greatest length, 33.4, 33.4; zygomatic breadth, 15.9, 15; interorbital breadth, 6.9, 6.6; length of nasals, 13.4, 13; mastoid width, 14.7, 14.7; alveolar length of upper molar series, 4.9, 4.8.

Liomys heterothrix, compared with salvini, is smaller, skull shorter with a broader rostrum and nasals more wedge-shaped.

Specimens.—Tegucigalpa: El Caliche Orica, 12; La Cueva Archaga, 5. Olancho: Catacamas, 1.

Liomys salvini salvini (Thomas) Salvin Spiny Pocket Mouse


Type Locality.—Dueñas, Guatemala. Range.—Southern Guatemala and in the mountains south to south central Honduras.

General Characters.—A fairly large spiny pocket mouse. General color rather dark; sole of hind foot hairy posteriorly. Tail equal to or longer than head and body.

Description.—Upperparts: spiny pelage mummy brown mixed with long slender sayal-brown tipped hairs, base of hair and spines soiled whitish; underparts, including fore limbs and feet, insides of hind limbs and feet, white to roots of hair; tail mummy brown above, white below. Skull moderately large and slender with long narrow rostrum. Superior outline in nearly a straight line; nasals long and slender, sides nearly parallel.

Measurements.—Full adult male and female from Sabana Grande and one adult male from Monte Redondo: total length, 242, 238, 244; tail, 123, 122, 133; hind foot (dry), 27.8, 28.5, 28.2. Skull: greatest length, 34, 35.4, 34; interorbital breadth, 7.6, 7.5; length of nasals, 13.5, 14, 13.2; mastoid width, 14.3, 15.1, 15.1; alveolar length of upper toothrow, 5.2, 5.5, 5.1.

Monte Redondo and Sabana Grande are here referred to L. salvini although they may represent a separate geographical race, averaging somewhat lighter in color and with longer tails than the typical form. Compared with salvini from San Lucas, Guatemalan selected specimens, however, are identical in color, size, and cranial characters but only a few individuals show a slight slaty gray edging on outerside of forearm.

Specimens.—Tegucigalpa: La Piedra de Jesús, 66; Cerro de los Chucos, 8; El Zapote, 2; La Flor Archaga, 2 (M. C. Z. 1); Monte Redondo, 9 (Field Mus. 8; Univ. Mich. 4; M. C. Z. 2; U. S. N. M. 3); Hatillo (M. C. Z. 2).

Geomyidae

Pocket Gophers

Members of this family are robust, burrowing animals with very small ears and eyes; external cheek pouches; short smooth naked tail; short limbs. The genera in this family inhabiting Honduras have large grooved incisors.

Orthogeomys grandis pluto Lawrence

Honduras Pocket Gopher


Type Locality.—Cerro Cantoral, north of Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

Range.—Known only from type locality.

General Characters.—Size large; pelage coarse and dark; upper incisors with sulcus slightly on insides of median line; tail naked; similar to O. g. grandis but smaller and general coloration paler.

Description.—Color, nearly uniform, between Prout's brown and bister; under-
side of fore legs, chest, and throat only slightly paler than back. Skull: large; zygomatics moderately expanded; frontals broad, slightly concave along median line between orbits; postorbital processes small; nasals relatively long and narrow, tapered on posterior half, and not inflated; occipital plane flat without vertical median ridge; audital and mastoid bullae normal; the enamel surface of the upper incisors flat, the sulcus rather wide and slightly to the insides of the median line; heel of last molar short, wide, sloping slightly outward.

**Measurements.**—One adult male (marked female) and one adult female: head and body, 255, 252; tail vertebrae, 95, 108; hind foot (in dried skin), 47.5, 44; ear, 6, 6. Skull: greatest length, 68, 65.3; condylobasal length, 66.5, 62; condylobasal length, 61, 57; zygomatic breadth, 40.4, 37.1; interorbital constriction, 14.5, 13.1; width of rostrum in front of zygoma, 15.3, 14; length of nasals, 27.5, 26.3; diastema, 25.2, 22.5; alveolar length of upper molar series, 14.5, 14.2.

*O. g. pluto* closely resembles *O. g. grandis* but differs in smaller size, shorter hind foot, and relatively shorter and less angular skull. The six specimens examined include one adult male, two adult females, and three immature.

**Specimens.**—Tegucigalpa: Cerro Cantoral, 6 (M. C. Z. 2).

**Heterogeomys hispidus chiapensis**

Nelson and Goldman

Chiapas Pocket Gopher


**Type Locality.**—Tenejapa, about 16 miles northeast of San Cristobal, Chiapas, Mexico (altitude 7800 feet).

**Range.**—Highlands of Chiapas, Guatemala, and probably northern Honduras.

**General Characters.**—Size smaller and pelage softer than *Orthogeomys*. The groove on upper incisors narrow and far on the insides.

**Description.**—General color near seal-brown; underparts thinly haired, cinnamon brownish; feet and toes, scantily clothed with brownish hairs; tail nearly naked. Skull short and broad with widely spreading, angular zygomatic arches.

**Measurements.**—Type: total length, 323; tail vertebrae, 86; hind foot, 48. Skull: condylobasal length, 58.5; length of nasals, 22.1; zygomatic breadth, 39.3; alveolar length of upper molar series, 12.8.

**Macroleomys matagalpe** Allen

Nicaragua Pocket Gopher


**Type Locality.**—Peña Blanca, Matagalpa, Nicaragua.

**Range.**—Highlands of north central Nicaragua and probably south central Honduras.

**General Characters.**—Much like *Heterogeomys* but fur softer and cranial characters strikingly different, especially the remarkably short and broad palatopterygoids and the strongly developed postorbital processes. The groove on the upper incisors is even farther on insides than in *Heterogeomys*.

**Description.**—General color considerably darker than seal-brown, underparts drab, top of head with a large area of clear white.

**Measurements.**—Type, male adult: total length, 320; tail vertebrae, 80; hind foot, 40. Skull (type imperfect), female adult: total length, 56; zygomatic breadth, 35.5; least interorbital breadth, 9; length of nasals, 21.

The large white area on the crown of head in the Matagalpa species appears to be a normal and characteristic feature of the coloration. Five specimens of this species are all similarly marked.
Cricetidae
Rats and Mice

The Cricetidae comprise the largest family of American mammals. Members of this family are from small to medium size. They have no premolars and never more than three molars on a side.

Reithrodontomys fulvescens chiapensis
Howell
Chiapas Harvest Mouse


Type Locality.—Canjob, Chiapas, Mexico.

General Characters.—A medium-sized light-colored harvest mouse with rather small ears, long tail, white underparts, and feet white to the ankles. A distinct longitudinal groove on face of upper incisors, characteristic of all members of this genus.

Description.—Upperparts, pinkish cinnamon-buff, heavily lined with black hairs, lateral buffy line moderately well defined; ears fuscous; underparts, including fore and hind feet, grayish white; tail fuscous above, soiled whitish below.

Measurements.—Two adult males from Sabana Grande: head and body, 72, 67; tail vertebrae, 108, 93; hind foot, 19, 18; ear, 13, 13. Skull: greatest length, 22.4, 22.3; breadth of braincase, 10.6, 10.6; length of nasals, 8.5, 8.1; width of outer wall of antorbital foramina, 1.8, 1.8; alveoli, upper molar series, 3, 3.1.

Five specimens from Sabana Grande are referable to chiapensis, being only slightly paler in color than the type, and the skulls are typical.

Specimens.—Tegucigalpa: La Piedra de Jesús, 3; El Zapote, 2.

Reithrodontomys australis underwoodi
(Goodwin)

Underwood Harvest Mouse


Type Locality.—Monte Verde, Ocotepeque, Honduras, altitude 4500 feet.

Range.—Western Honduras.

General Characters.—A small dark-colored harvest mouse with relatively short tail, small ears and buffy underparts; similar to R. dorsalis but differs in having nearly unicolor tail, richer color and slightly smaller skull.

Description.—Color of upperparts ochraceous tawny mixed with black, with a well-defined, broad, dark median dorsal stripe; sides of body and head ochraceous tawny with an ochraceous tawny lateral line next to belly; underparts washed with light buff and an ochraceous buff pectoral spot; ears fuscous black; hind feet soiled whitish; fore feet white with a dusky stripe reaching halfway to toes; tail fuscous, nearly unicolor, only slightly paler below. Skull: small and rounded, palaetine foramen extending posteriorly to just beyond the plane of first molars, similar to R. dorsalis but slightly smaller.

Measurements.—Average of type and three topotypes: head and body, 69 (65–75); tail vertebrae, 89 (75–98); hind foot, 17 (16–19); ear, 14 (13–17). Skull: greatest length, 22 (21–23); breadth of braincase, 10.4 (10–10.6); length of nasals, 8.8 (8.3–9.5); interorbital constriction, 3.2 (3–3.4); width of outer wall of antorbital foramen, 1.7 (1.5–1.9); alveolar length of upper molar series, 3.1 (3–3.3).

This race was originally based on four specimens which agree closely in color and size. In the type the tail is practically unicolor, while in the other three specimens it is slightly paler below, but the line of demarcation is indistinct. The skull of one topotype, however, is much smaller than any of the other three.

R. a. underwoodi is intermediate between dorsalis and australis and the differences from either are not more than subspecific.

Ocotepeque specimens approach R. a. modestus and are perhaps the same, though available modestus material is very imperfect. Specimens from La Paz are close to dorsalis in color but the skulls are smaller.

With the Central American material now available it seems evident that dorsalis and australis should be united under one species.

Reithrodontomys mexicanus ocotepequensis Goodwin
Ocotepeque Harvest Mouse

Reithrodontomys mexicanus ocotepequensis

Type Locality.—Monte Verde, Ocotepeque, Honduras, 30 miles northeast of the city of Ocotepeque; altitude 4500 feet.

General Characters.—Similar to Reithrodontomys mexicanus lucifrons but color of pelage slightly darker, tail shorter, and skull distinctly smaller.

Description.—Upperparts, from crown to rump, dark sayal brown varied with fuscous; forehead to sides of face dark cinnamon buff; eye-ring black; sides of body near clay-color, very little paler than back; ears fuscous; feet dull white, hind feet with median stripe of hair-brown reaching to base of toes; underparts soiled whitish, broadly plumbeous basally; tail fuscous, unicolor. Skull: small and slender with rostrum rather narrow for the mexicanus group; nasals slender, ending posteriorly on a line with ends of premaxillae; braincase small and rounded; palatal foramen short, ending in front of plane of first molars; similar to R. m. lucifrons, but distinctly smaller, with smaller teeth, less inflated braincase, and relatively narrower rostrum.

Measurements.—Average of nine specimens from Monte Verde: head and body, 74 (68–80); tail vertebrae, 102 (93–109); hind foot, 18.6 (17–20); ear, 14 (12–18). Skull: greatest length, 22.5 (21.9–23.8); breadth of braincase, 10.7 (10.4–10.9); length of nasals, 8 (7.6–8.4); interorbital constriction, 3.6 (3.5–3.8); width outer wall of antorbital foramen, 1.4 (1.3–1.5); alveolar length of upper molar series, 3.08 (2.8–3.25).

The twelve specimens on which this race was based agree closely in color and cranial characters. The type, an adult male with worn molars, represents near the maximum rather than the medium size of R. m. ocotepequensis. The skulls in the topo-types, while more or less adult, are slightly smaller with somewhat more globular brain-case than in the type. R. m. ocotepequensis is unlike R. m. mexicanus which is much larger, and needs comparison only with R. m. lucifrons. From the latter it differs in darker color, shorter tail, smaller and more slender skull.

Specimens.—Ocotepeque: Monte Verde, 12.

Reithrodontomys mexicanus lucifrons
Howell
Mountain Harvest Mouse


Type Locality.—Cerro Cantoral, Tegucigalpa, Honduras, a mountain northwest of Archaga, elevation about 6000 feet.

Range.—Mountain regions of south and central Honduras.

General Characters.—Similar in size and cranial characters to mexicanus but hind foot smaller, coloration distinctly paler, especially on forehead and sides of face. Compared with goldmani, the coloration of body is similar but face paler and skull shorter with more globular braincase.

Description.—Color of forehead and sides of face cinnamon buff; ring around eye black; dorsal area, from crown to rump, sayal brown varied with fuscous; sides pale sayal brown; ears fuscous; feet dull white with a median stripe of hair-brown extending to base of toes; underparts pale pinkish cinnamon or white; tail fuscous, usually unicolor, indistinctly whitish below in some specimens. Skull: short and broad with short, broad rostrum; short nasals ending posteriorly about on a line with ends of premaxillary; braincase globular, palatal foramen short ending at or slightly in front of plane of first molars; audital bullae small. Compared with Reithrodontomys mexicanus cherrii the skull is smaller and tooththrow shorter.

Measurements.—Taken by collector, average of twelve adult specimens: head and body, 74.6 (64–85); tail, 110.2 (100–121); hind foot, 16.7 (14–19); ear, 12.7 (9–16). Skull: average of nine adult specimens: greatest length, 23.2 (22.9–23.8); breadth of braincase, 11.2 (11–11.6);
length of nasals, 8 (7.8–8.8); interorbital constriction, 3.6 (3.4–3.9); width of outer wall of anteorbital foramen, 1.58 (1.5–1.7); alveolar length of upper molar series, 3.2 (2.9–3.4).

The series of specimens examined agree rather closely in both skull and skin characters with typical lucifrons, though some are darker in color.

Specimens.—Gracias: Pueca, 3; Monte Linderos, 4. Tegucigalpa: Cerro Cantoral, 3 (M. C. Z. 1; U. S. N. M. 1); Cantoral, 25; Laguna, Cerro Cantoral, 1; La Flor Archaga, 5 (M. C. Z. 1); Montana Vasquez (Field Mus. 3; M. C. Z. 1); Hatillo, 1; El Derrumbo, 1; Comayaguela 1; Monte Redondo, 9. La Paz: Muya, 11.

Reithrodontomys mexicanus minusculus
Howell
Honduras Little Harvest Mouse


Type Locality.—Comayaguela (just south of Tegucigalpa), Honduras.

Range.—Known only from Comayaguela and Sabana Grande.

General Characters.—Similar in color and cranial characters to R. mexicanus lucifrons but decidedly smaller; upperparts slightly paler, except on the head, which is similar to the back.

Description.—Color of head and upperparts, sayal brown varied with fuscous; sides pale sayal brown; ears fuscous; eye-ring black; feet dull white with a median stripe of hair-brown; tail fuscous, unicolor; underparts white, faintly washed with pale pinkish cinnamon.

Measurements.—Two specimens from Sabana Grande and type in parentheses: head and body, 68, 70 (69); tail vertebrae, 103, 105 (102); hind foot, 18, 16 (dry, 18.5); ear, 17, 15 (from noteh, dry, 11). Skull: greatest length, 22.5, — (21.4); breadth of braincase, 11.3, — (11.1); length of nasals, 8.5, 7.4 (7.5); width of outer wall of anteorbital foramen, 1.5, 1.5 (1.5).

R. m. minusculus is clearly referable to the mexicanus group, and doubtless will prove to be a subspecies, nearest related to lucifrons. Although resembling the latter closely in color, its distinctly smaller size and pinkish cinnamon underparts indicate that it represents a separate race.

Specimens.—Tegucigalpa: Sabana Grande, 3; Comayaguela (U. S. N. M. 1).

Baiomys musculus grisescens Goldman
Honduras Baiomys


Type Locality.—Comayaguela, just south of Tegucigalpa, Honduras; altitude 3100 feet.

Range.—From western and central Honduras south to Matagalpa in north-central Nicaragua; limits of range unknown.

General Characters.—A very small mouse with tail less than half the total length; ears small; closely allied to B. m. nigrescens of Chiapas, but upperparts paler, owing to a grayish suffusion, and underparts more pinkish buff (pure white pectoral areas present in some specimens).

Description.—Color of upperparts finely mixed vinaceous buff and dusky, with a grayish plumbeous suffusion, producing a grayish brown general tone, the dusky element due to fine black tips of hairs restricted mainly to top of head and back; cheeks, shoulders, and flanks lighter, more pinkish buffy; underparts overlaid with pinkish buff, the plumbeous basal color showing through; outer surfaces of forearms and thighs grayish plumbeous; feet dull whitish; ears dusky; tail nearly unicolor, dark brownish above, slightly paler below. In several topotypes the pectoral region is marked by white area, varying from a narrow median line to broad patches extending more than halfway across underparts. Skull: very similar to that of B. m. nigrescens, but braincase and interorbital region broader; zygomata more strongly bowed outward, near middle, the sides therefore less nearly parallel; not very unlike that of B. m. musculus of Colima, but differing mainly in more widely spreading zygomata.

Measurements.—Average of seven topotypes: head and body, 60 (52–72); tail vertebrae, 44 (41–50); hind foot, 14
(14–15); ear, 11 (11–12). Skull: greatest length, 19.5 (18.5–20.2); condylobasal length, 17.7 (16.9–18.5); zygomatic breadth, 10.3 (10–11); interorbital breadth, 3.9 (3.7–4.1); length of nasals, 7.2 (6.7–7.5); alveolar length of upper molar series, 3 (2.8–3.2).

_Baiomys m. grisescens_ is a relatively light gray-colored race. A large series from Sabana Grande are paler than the type series, with whiter underparts. An individual from Comayagua, the type locality of _grisescens_, however, is as dark as Guatemalan specimens of _nigriscens_ and the only specimen from Gracias is darker than the average. It seems that these are instances of melanism or darker phases rather than racial characters.

In the Museum collection are two Nicaragua _Baiomys_, one from Matagalpa and the other from San Rafael del Norte, probably representing the most southern extent of the known range of this genus.

**SPECIMENS.—**Gracias: Cementerio, 1. Tegucigalpa: El Caliche, Cedros, 1; Monte Redondo, 1; La Flor Archaga, 2 (Univ. Mich. 1); Hatillo, 1 (M. C. Z. 3); Comayagua, 7 (U. S. N. M. 6; M. C. Z. 1; Univ. Mich. 3); Piedra de Jesús, Sabana Grande, 83; El Zapote, Sabana Grande, 5.

**Peromyscus boylii sacarensis** Dickey


**TYPE LOCALITY.—**San José del Sacare, Dept. of Chalatenango, El Salvador.

**RANGE.—**Type locality, Sonoran zone, El Salvador and southern Honduras.

**GENERAL CHARACTERS.—**Smallest of the Central American forms of this species; tail about equal length to head and body.

**DESCRIPTION.—**Color of upperparts pinkish cinnamon, heavily mixed with black, the latter concentrated on middle of back; a broad dark stripe from base of whiskers across eye almost to base of ear; underparts buffy white modified by plumbeous basal color; pectoral region often overlaid with pinkish cinnamon, fore and hind feet white; tail dusky above, irregularly blotched with yellowish white below; skull large; braincase large and full.

**MEASUREMENTS.—**Old male from Muya La Paz, adult male from Cerro Pueca Gracias and an adult male from Alto Cantoral: total length, 282, 244, 270; tail vertebrae, 140, 130, 143; hind foot, 29 (s.u.), 25, 25; ear, 22, 20, 19. Skull: greatest length, 34.1, 33.3, 33.7; zygomatic breadth, 16.8, 15.9, 16.4; interorbital breadth, 5.3, 5.2, 4.6; breadth of braincase, 14.2, 14.3, 13.7; length of nasals, 13.9,
11.2, 13.1; alveoli of upper molar series, 4.9, 4.5, 4.6.

*Peromyscus g. tropicalis* is characterized by its relatively large size, long, somewhat wooly pelage, dark dusky color, large ears, indistinctly bicolor tail, broad dark area round eye, large skull and full braincase. The color in the Honduras series seems to be variable, those from Muya La Paz are generally lighter and more uniform in color than typical *tropicalis*. Specimens from Cantoral, however, are very close in color to the type series of *tropicalis* as also are a large series from Gracias.

**Specimens.**—Santa Barbara: Santa Barbara, 3. Gracias: Cerro Pueca, 60; Monte Linderos, 12; Cementerio, 5; Pueca, 11; Las Flores, 2; Lapaera, 1. Ocotepeque: Monte Verde, 5. La Paz: Muya, 37. Tegucigalpa: El Caliche Orica, 9; Cerro Santa Maria, 4; Laguna, Cantoral, 9; Cantoral, 18; Alto Cantoral, 2; La Flor Archaga, 3 (M. C. Z. 2; Univ. Mich. 1); Cerro Cantoral, 26 (U. S. N. M. 21; M. C. Z. 1; Univ. Mich. 2); La Cueva Archaga, 5; Hatillo (M. C. Z. 2); Rancho Quemado, 3 (M. C. Z. 2; Univ. Mich. 1); Sabana Grande, 2.

*Peromyscus mexicanus saxatilis*

Merriam

Rock Mouse


**Type Locality.**—Jacaltenango, Huehuetenango, Guatemala, altitude 5400 feet.

**Range.**—Highlands of southeastern Chiapas, southwestern Guatemala, central Honduras and south to Nicaragua.

**General Characters.**—A moderately large tawny mouse with relatively small ears, rather short full pelage and tail longer than head and body.

**Description.**—Color of upperparts rich cinnamon buff mixed with black, darkest on middorsal area, side of body and face clearer cinnamon buff than back; orbital ring narrow, blackish brown; underparts white, occasionally with buffy pectoral markings, feet white with a wedge of dark color extending below ankles, fore feet white; tail dusky above, whitish below.

**Measurements.**—Old female from Muya, La Paz, and an adult female from Monte Linderos, Gracias: total length, 248, 244; tail vertebrae, 129, 128; hind foot, 25, 25; ear, 18, 20. Skull, type in parentheses: greatest length, 32.2, 30.5 (31.8); zygomatic breadth, 15.5, 15 (14.9); interorbital breadth, 4.75, 4.5 (5); breadth of braincase, 13.2, 13; length of nasals, 13.1, 11.8 (12.2); maxillary toothrow, 4.7, 4.7 (4.4).

*Peromyscus m. saxatilis* seems to be characterized by its bright-colored, relatively short pelage and short ears. The Honduras series show some geographical variation. La Paz specimens are the largest with longest tails, those from Gracias are relatively smaller with shorter tails and closer pelage. Cantoral specimens are richest in color with darkest dorsal area.

**Specimens.**—Gracias: Cerro Pueca, 12; Monte Linderos, 6; Pueca, 1. La Paz: Muya, 3. Tegucigalpa: El Derrumbo, 2; Sabana Grande, 1; Cantoral, 5; El Colerio, 8.

*Peromyscus stirtoni* Dickey

Stirton’s White-footed Mouse


**Type Locality.**—Rio Goascoran, 13° 30’ N., Dept. of La Union, El Salvador, altitude 100 feet.

**Range.**—Tropical zone of southeastern Salvador and extreme southwestern Honduras.

**General Characters.**—A medium-sized buff-colored mouse with tail conspicuously haired, heavy and about equal length to head and body.

**Description.**—Upperparts, ochraceous buff with a widely distributed admixture of dusky hairs; tail bicolor, dusky above and white below; underparts, including feet, white. Skull of medium size and smoothly rounded; nasals broad; supraorbital border flat with an incipient ridge, near extreme edge; audital bullae small.

**Measurements.**—Adult male from Sabana Grande and the type in parentheses: total length, 194 (100); tail vertebrae, 94 (100); hind foot, 22 (24); ear, 20 (15). Skull: greatest length, 29.2 (29.6); zygomatic breadth, 14.8 (14.7);
length of nasals, 11.8 (11.7); maxillary toothrow, 4 (4).

*Peromyscus stirtoni* may be at once recognized by its light uniform color, heavy and well-haired tail. It seems to be an isolated species with no close geographically related forms.

**Specimens.**—Tequicagalpa: La Piedra de Jesus, Sabana Grande, 19.

**Peromyscus hondurensis** Goodwin

Honduras White-footed Mouse


**Type Locality.**—Muya, 50 miles north of Chincala, altitude 3000 feet, La Paz, Honduras.

**Range.**—Western Honduras.

**General Characters.**—A small tawny white-footed mouse with moderately large ears and tail about equal to the length of head and body; allied to *P. lophurus* Osgood from western Guatemala but larger, pelage shorter, color paler, and skull more rounded than the latter.

**Description.**—General color of upperparts cinnamon brown, darkened along middorsal line with an admixture of black hairs; sides of body bright ochraceous tawny mixed with black, becoming clear tawny along lateral line and on cheeks; a narrow dusky ring around eye; hind limbs blackish mummy brown above ankles, this color extending below ankle on upper-side of foot; fore and hind feet white. Tail covered with fine short hairs, dusky above, whitish below; the line of demarcation fairly well defined; underparts including underside of fore limbs white with base of hair dark neutral gray. Skull similar to that of *P. lophurus* but broader between the orbits, higher and more rounded.

**Measurements.**—Type and topotype: total length, 213, 215; tail vertebrae, 102, 107; hind foot, 24, 24 (in dried skin, 25, 25); ear, 16, 17 (in dried skin, 16.3, 14.5). Skull: greatest length, 29.4, 29.2; basilar length, 22.2, 22.2; length of nasals, 11.5, 11.8; zygomatic breadth, 14.7, 14.9; interorbital breadth, 4.7, 4.6; palatine foramina, 5.2, 5.4; maxillary toothrow, 4.8, 4.8.

*Peromyscus hondurensis* is apparently related to *P. lophurus* but is somewhat paler in color with shorter pelage and nearly naked instead of well-haired tail. Specimens from Cerro Pueca Gracias (6600 feet) average longer tails than the type series and show a slight variance in cranial characters.

**Specimens.**—La Paz: Muya, 3. Gracias: Cerro Pueca, 6.

**Oryzomys couesi couesi** (Alston)

Coues Rice Rat


**Type Locality.**—Coban, Guatemala.

**Range.**—From northern Vera Cruz southeastward through eastern Puebla, eastern Oaxaca, northern and extreme southern Chiapas, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatan, Quintana Roo, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua to northwestern Costa Rica; altitudinal range from sea level to about 5000 feet, mainly in the humid lower Tropical zone.

**General Characters.**—A medium-sized buff-colored rat with a rather long bicolored tail and large, whitish feet.

**Description.**—Color of upperparts varying from ochraceous buff to ochraceous tawny, deepening in a few examples to light cinnamon brown; lightest on cheeks, shoulders and along sides of face; top of head and back much darkened by black hairs; underparts varying from light buff to light ochraceous buff, in some specimens dull white; outersides of ears blackish, innersides clothed with short ochraceous buff hairs; feet yellowish white; tail brownish above, dull yellowish below, becoming brownish toward tip, in some specimens nearly unicolor dark brownish. Skull: in general form closely resembling that of *O. palustris*; anteorbital foramen extending posteriorly to about a line between the first molars; ascending branches of premaxillary extending to the posterior border of nasals; braincase narrow, with supraorbital ridges well defined and molar teeth relatively small.

**Measurements.**—Average of six specimens from south central Honduras: head and body, 125 (121–131); tail, 146 (128–
160); hind foot, 29 (28–31); ear, 15 (11–16). Skull, two extreme types of adults from Comayaguela and Cantoral, and one from Lake Yojoa, respectively: greatest length, 32.2, 31.9, 31.9; zygomatic breadth, 18, 16.3, 16; breadth of braincase, 13.6, 12.5, 12.7; interorbital constriction, 5, 5.1, 4.5; nasals, 12.1, —, 12; anterior palatine foramen, 6.4, 6.6, 5.5; palatal shelf, 6.4, —, 6; alveolar length of upper molar series, 4.4, 4.5, 4.7.

Specimens from south and central Honduras are paler and clearer ochreous-tawny, with relatively longer and more sharply bicolored tails than typical O. couesi from Guatemala, and the skulls are also relatively lighter, and more slender. A small series from Lake Yojoa district are darker than the average. One individual from El Caliche Cedros is clear ochreous tawny without the admixture of any black hairs. The whole series, however, show a wide range of individual variation and are apparently referable to couesi.

Specimens.—Cortés: El Jaral, 2. Santa Barbara: La Mica, 5. Gracias: Las Flores, 3. Olancho: Catacombas, 1. Tegucigalpa: El Caliche Cedros, 30; El Caliche Orica, 14; Cerro Cantoral, 1 (M. C. Z. 1); Cantoral, 4; Hatillo (M. C. Z. 1); La Flor Archaga (M. C. Z. 2; Univ. Mich. 4); Comayaguela, 12 (M. C. Z. 1); Monte Redondo, 1; La Cueva Archaga, 2; El Zapote, 4; La Pita, 5; La Piedra de Jesús, 4; La Cienega, 2.

Oryzomys alfaroii alfaroii (Allen)
Alfaro Rice Rat


Type Locality.—San Carlos, Costa Rica.

Range.—Heavily forested mountain regions from northern Honduras south through central Nicaragua; Costa Rica, and western Panama; altitudinal range from about 1000 to 4000 feet; mainly in the humid lower Tropical zone.

General Characters.—A rather small dark-colored rice rat, with short pelage, small teeth, and short wide anterior palatine foramina.

Description.—Color of upperparts varying from cinnamon buff to ochreous tawny mixed with black; lighter and clearer ochreous shades on cheeks, shoulders, and sides of body. Underparts white or buffy, thinly overlaying the dark plumbeous basal color; ears thinly clothed with short blackish hairs; feet dull whitish, elongated silvery tufts of hairs on hind toes extending beyond points of claws; tail sparsely covered with short, stiff hairs, brownish or blackish above, yellowish below, basically becoming dusky all around toward tip. Skull: size medium for the alfaroii group, rather narrow and elongated with narrowly spreading zygomata and short wide anterior palatine foramina; in general form very similar to that of O. a. dariensis, but braincase and frontal region usually broader; apparently differing from that of O. a. angusticeps and of O. a. chapmani in shorter anterior palatine foramina; compared with that of O. a. rhabdops the skull is narrower, with smaller and less inflated braincase.

Measurements.—Average of five skins and four skulls from Catacombas: head and body, 88 (80–95); tail, 112 (98–125); hind foot, 25 (24–28); ear, 15 (15–16). Skull: greatest length, 26.7 (25.6–27.3); zygomatic breadth, 13.4 (12.3–14); breadth braincase, 11.1 (10.7–11.5); interorbital breadth, 4.9 (4.7–5); nasals, 10.8 (10–11.3); anterior palatine foramina, 4.2 (3.5–4.5); palatal shelf, 5.5 (5.3–5.8); alveolar length of upper molar series, 3.7 (3.6–3.9).

A female, the only adult out of five from Catacombas, is a very large individual with unusually large ears (16.7 mm., dried skin), large skull (greatest length, 29; zygomatic breadth, 14.9) and differs in some cranial characters from typical alfaroii, especially in the longer and narrower palatine slits. Catacombas specimens are close to typical alfaroii.


Oryzomys alfaroii saturatior (Merriam)
Dusky Rice Rat

TYPE LOCALITY.—Tumbala, Chiapas, Mexico; altitude 5000 feet.

RANGE.—Forested mountain slopes from northern Chiapas southward through central Guatemala and southeast probably to to Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.—Size rather small, very similar in general to O. alfaroi but color darker.

DESCRIPTION.—Color of upperparts cinnamon brownish heavily mixed with black, top of head and median dorsal area darker than sides of body; underparts varying from white to ochraceous buff; ears blackish; feet yellowish white; tail usually dusky all around, but in some examples irregularly yellowish on underparts; young, in first pelage, with upperparts nearly black, the cinnamon brownish hairs inconspicuous and restricted mainly to the sides; underparts dark plumbeous, very thinly overlaid with buffy white. Skull: small and structure light, similar to alfaroi, but shorter and narrower, with slightly smaller molar teeth.

MEASUREMENTS.—Adult female from Cantoral, an adult female from Muya and an adult male from Cerro Pucca, Gracias; total length, 210, 215, 208; tail vertebrae, 110, 115, 123; hind foot (s.u.), 22, 23, 24. Skull: greatest length, 26.4, 26.4, 26.7; zygomatic breadth, 13, 13.7, 13.6; interorbital breadth, 4.8, 4.6, 4.5; nasals, 11, 10.5, 10.5; upper molar series, 3.4, 3.6, 3.3.

Cantal and Muya specimens are apparently referable to saturator as are the Gracias series though the latter have somewhat smaller molars.


Oryzomys fulvescens fulvescens
(Saussure)

Vera Cruz Pigmy Rice Rat

Hesperomys fulvescens Saussure, 1860, Rev. et Mag. de Zool., (2) XII, p. 102.

TYPE LOCALITY.—(Fixed by Merriam), Orizaba, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

RANGE.—Southern Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, eastern Oaxaca, Chiapas, and east through central Guatemala to south central Honduras; altitudinal range from near sea level to about 5500 feet; mainly arid and humid lower Tropical zones.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.—Size small, molar tooth series short; similar to O. f. lenis but upperparts darker ochraceous buff; general tone less yellowish; skull narrow and less massive; size about as in O. f. costaricensis but upperparts usually less tawny; molar series shorter.

DESCRIPTION.—Color of upperparts near ochraceous buff, most intense and in some examples slightly suffused with tawny on rump, palest and purest on cheeks, shoulders, and sides of body, top of head and back moderately darkened by blackish hairs; underparts varying from nearly pure white throughout to warm buff, with white appearing only on lips, chin, and underparts of hind limbs; ears blackish; feet whitish; tail brownish buff, yellowish below, except toward tip which is dusky all around. Skull: about like that of O. f. costaricensis but molar teeth smaller and shorter; compared with O. f. lenis the skull is narrower, with less widely spreading zygomata.

MEASUREMENTS.—Average of six specimens from south central Honduras: head and body, 68 (60–73); tail vertebrae, 107 (102–115); hind foot, 21.5 (21–23); ear, 11 (10–13). Skull: greatest length, 21.3 (19.7–22.6); zygomatic breadth, 11.2 (10.1–11.9); breadth of braincase, 10.2 (9.8–10.5); interorbital constriction, 3.5 (3.3–3.8); nasals, 7.6 (6.3–8.5); anterior palatine foramina, 3.2 (2.9–3.6); palatal shelf, 3.6 (3.3–4); width outer wall antorbital foramen, 1.8 (1.5–2.1); alveolar length of upper molar series, 2.9 (2.7–3).

Honduras specimens appear to be intermediate between O. f. costaricensis and typical O. fulvescens but apparently nearer the latter. Those from Sabana Grande are paler than the average with whiter underparts.

SPECIMENS.—La Paz: Muya, 1. Tegucigalpa: Comayagua, 4 (U. S. N. M. 2); Monte Redondo, 4; Cantoral, 2; Cerro Cantoral (M. C. Z. 2); Hatillo, 1; La Piedra de Jesús, Sabana Grande, 3.
Tylomys nudicaudus (Peters)
Guatemala Greater Climbing Rat


Type Locality.—Guatemala.

Range.—Central Guatemala and probably northern Honduras.

General Characters.—A large tree climbing rat with a very long naked tail, moderately large ears and relatively short feet.

Description.—General color of upperparts dark grayish brown, darkest on head and along median dorsal line; face grayish brown with a broad dusky ring around eye; underparts light buffy fulvous, with some white under forearms and inguinal region, fore and hind feet dark brown, tail blackish from base for about half its length, terminal half white.

Measurements.—Adult female from La Primavera, Guatemala: total length, 500; tail vertebrae, 240; hind foot, 45. Skull: greatest length, 51.2; zygomatic breadth, 26.5; length of nasals, 18.5; alveolar length of upper molar series, 9.

Ototylomys phyllotheus guatemalae Thomas
Guatemala Lesser Climbing Rat


Type Locality.—Tucurú, a hamlet in the valley of the Rio Polochic, about 50 miles southeast of Coban, Guatemala; altitude 2000 feet.

Range.—Southeastern Guatemala, northern Honduras.

General Characters.—A medium-sized dark-colored rat with large ears, sparsely covered with fine dusky hairs; tail naked except for relatively few short scattered hairs, about equal to length of head and body.

Description.—Color of upperparts dark mouse-gray, most hairs dark slate with brownish tips but mixed with long black hairs, darkest on top of head and middorsal region; sides of body, cheeks, outside of fore and hind limbs mouse-gray; fore and hind feet white with a wedge of dark color extending down uppersides below wrists and ankles, more or less to the base of toes and fingers; underparts, including lips, chin, throat, underside of fore limbs and inner-side of hind limbs white to base of hairs; tail blackish all around. Skull: elongated with low, rather flat, braincase; supra-orbital shelves well developed; similar to O. p. fumeus but averaging smaller.

Measurements.—Adult male from Ilama, Santa Barbara (1300 feet elevation), and type in parentheses: length of head and body, 155 (170); tail vertebrae, 155 (161); hind foot in dried skin, 26.8 (28 s.u.); ear, 20 (16). Skull: greatest length, — (40.7); zygomatic breadth, 20 (20.5); length of nasals, 15.2 (15); inter-orbital constriction, 6.3 (6.7); diastema, 10.5 (11); length of bullae, 7; alveoli of upper molar series, 6.7 (6.8).

A specimen from Ilama, Santa Barbara, agrees closely with Thomas’ description of O. guatemalae. One from Catacamas has the dark color extending down upperside of feet almost to claws.

Specimens.—Santa Barbara: Ilama, 1; Santa Barbara, 1. Cortés: Las Ventanas, 1. Olancho: Catacamas, 1; El Bogueron, 1.

Ototoylomys phyllotheus fumeus Allen
Matagalpa Climbing Rat


Type Locality.—Matagalpa, Nicaragua.

Range.—Mountains of northern Nicaragua and central and southern Honduras.

General Characters.—A medium-sized rather pale-colored climbing rat with white underparts; tail about equal length of head and body; similar to O. p. guatemalae but paler and more tawny, with less admixture of black hairs.

Description.—Pelage moderately long, soft, and full; color of Honduras specimen in July pelage: upperparts mainly clear wood-brown; worn hair on head and shoulders, drab, sparsely mixed with black hairs; sides of body, cheeks, and outer-side of fore and hind limbs drab-gray; ears sparsely covered with fine dusky hairs; underparts, including lips, chin, throat, underside of fore limbs and insides of thighs pure white to roots of hair; upper-
side of fore and hind feet, pure white to ankles; tail, dusky above, irregularly blotched with white below, a few scattered hairs growing from between annulations.

**Measurements.**—Adult male from Sabana Grande and type in parentheses: length of head and body, 166 (190); tail vertebrae, — (140); hind foot (s. u.), 26 (30). Skull: greatest length, 42.3 (42); zygomatic breadth, 20 (21); length of nasals, 15 (14); alveoli of upper molar series, 6.9 (6.8).

A specimen of *Ototylomys* from Sabana Grande is indistinguishable in color and size from the type of *O. p. fumeus* but the skull is narrower, a character which is occasionally variable in other series of *Ototylomys*. Specimens from the highlands north of Tegucigalpa are paler in color with whiter feet than the typical *fumeus*. They are nearer to Allen’s species than *guatemalae* which is a smaller darker race with darker feet that inhabits the lowlands nearer the east coast.

**Specimens.**—Tegucigalpa: La Piedra de Jésus, Sabana Grande, 4; El Derrumbo, 1; La Flor Archaga, 1 (M. C. Z. 2).

**Rheomys thomasi** Dickey


**Type Locality.**—Mt. Cacaguatique, Dept. of San Miguel, El Salvador; altitude 3500 feet.

**Range.**—Highlands of Salvador and probably western Honduras.

**General Characters.**—A small, dark-colored, aquatic mouse with short, glossy fur. The feet have short webs between some of the toes and are fringed with bristles. Ears very short.

**Description.**—General color above mummy brown, darkened by the black tips of the longer hairs. Rump nearly black, the tips of the longer hairs here white. Underparts grayish white, the bases of hairs slaty; head slaty blackish; fore feet white; hind feet pale brown, the fringing bristles white; tail well haired, dark brown above, paler below.

**Measurements.**—Type (female adult): total length, 233; tail vertebrae, 125; hind foot, 33. Skull: greatest length, 29.4; basilar length of Hensel, 23.3; zygomatic breadth, 14.7; interorbital constriction, 5.0; maxillary toothrow, 4.5.

A subspecies, *R. thomasi stirtoni*, was described by Dickey from Los Esesmiles (8000 ft.), Dept. Chalatenango, Salvador. It is rather larger than typical *thomasi* and color almost identical. In size this race is intermediate between *thomasi* and *underwoodi* from Costa Rica and may represent the form that inhabits Honduras. Measurement of *R. t. stirtoni*: total length, 253; tail, 120; hind foot, 32. Skull: greatest length, 29.4; zygomatic breadth, 15.3; maxillary toothrow, 4.7.

**Nyctomys sumichrasti decolorus** (True)

Honduras Vesper Rat


**Type Locality.**—Rio de las Piedras, Honduras.

**Range.**—Highlands of central and western Honduras. Limit of range unknown.

**General Characters.**—A rich tawny colored tree rat with short feet and hairy tail, about the size of *N. s. saleini* from Dueñas, Guatemala, but color brighter.

**Description.**—Upperparts rich tawny darkened on back by dark brownish hairs; sides of body clear golden tawny; a narrow dusky ring around eye; tail Prout’s brown or mummy brown; upperside of hind feet to base of toes pale mummy brown; underparts, including fore feet and hind toes, white.

**Measurements.**—Adult male and female from Las Flores, Gracias, and an adult male from El Derrumbo: total length, 249, 267, 255; tail vertebrae, 134, 138, 110; hind foot (in dried skin), 22.5, 22.7, 23.5. Skull: greatest length, 31.6, 30.8, 31.7; zygomatic breadth, 18.5, 18, 18.3; interorbital breadth, 5.7, 5.8, 6; greatest width between temporal ridges, 13.7, 14.2, 13.0; length of nasals, 9.8, 10.4, 9.9; length of anterior palatine foramina, 5.3, 5.4, 5.3; maxillary toothrow, 4.5, 4.5, 4.8.

The Honduras series are all bright rich tawny colored specimens with only a slight shading of dark hairs on middle of back.
Specimens from El Derrumbo and Cantonal are lighter colored than Gracias series, some individuals having hind feet creamy white instead of the usual broad dusky band to base of toes.


**Sigmodon hispidus griseus** Allen


**Type Locality.**—Chontales, Nicaragua.

**Range.**—Pacific coast lowlands of Nicaragua and adjacent portions of Honduras.

**General Characters.**—A rather large gray-colored cotton rat with relatively coarse pelage.

**Description.**—General color above, mixed pinkish buff and black; sides lighter and less varied with black than back; feet buffy white, tail blackish brown above, paler below; underparts white or buffy white.

**Measurements.**—Adult male and female from Sabana Grande: total length, 300, 291; tail vertebrae, 130, 126; hind foot (s. u.) 30, 21. Skull: greatest length, 38, —; length of nasals, 13, 12; basal thickness, 33.5, —; zygomatic breadth, 21.4, 20; mastoid width, 14.2, —; length of upper molar series, 6, 6.3.

A series of cotton rats from Sabana Grande are all coarsely grizzled light gray specimens and very close in color to the type series of *griseus* from Chontales.

**Specimens.**—Tegucigalpa: La Pita, Sabana Grande, 1; El Zapote, 4; La Piedra de Jesús, 3; Sabana Grande, 2.

**Sigmodon hispidus zanjonensis** Goodwin

*Zanjon Cotton Rat*


**Type Locality.**—Zanjon, Guatemala; 9000 feet elevation.

**Range.**—Highlands of western Guatemala and probably western and south central Honduras.

**General Characters.**—A large gray-brown cotton rat, with rather long pelage and relatively long tail, similar to *S. h. saturatus*, but uniformly grayer with grayer and lighter colored feet.

**Description.**—Color of upperparts, including outsides of fore and hind limbs, dull yellowish brown darkened by long black guard-hairs, some of which on rump and sides are tipped with light buff; cheeks, legs, and shoulders less darkened by long black hairs; eyes with indistinct narrow ring of buffy yellow; ears sparsely covered with fine buffy tipped hairs; tail bicolor, brownish above, hairs white below, underparts including fore and hind feet and insides of fore and hind limbs, white, the plumbeous bases of the hair showing through. Skull: short, compact, with heavy rostrum, about as in *S. h. saturatus* but relatively narrower, with molars perceptibly broader and more massive.

**Measurements.**—Adult male and female from La Cueva Archaga: head and body, 197, 144; tail vertebrae, 119, 110; hind foot (s. u.) 30, 28; ear, 17, 15. Skull: greatest length, 36.3, 38.1; zygomatic breadth, 20.5, 20.6; length of nasals, 13.4, 14.5; mastoid breadth, 14.2, 14.2; length of upper molar series, 6.5, 6.2.

The Honduras series of cotton rats present a wide range of individual variation, not only from widely separated districts but in specimens from the same locality. Five specimens from Catacombas in the highlands of northwestern Honduras include one that is as gray as typical *griseus*; others go to the opposite extreme and approach *furvus* in rich brown coloration. A small series from El Mica just north of Lake Yojoa are darker than the average and apparently intermediate between *saturatus* and *zanjonensis*, but appear to be nearer the latter. Those from southern Honduras, near Tegucigalpa, appear to average somewhat larger and approach *S. h. borucae* of Costa Rica. The majority of Honduras specimens from the highlands, however, are nearer to *zanjonensis* than *borucae*.

**Specimens.**—Cortés: Catacombas, 5. Santa Barbara: La Mica, 5. Tegucigalpa: La Flor Archaga (M. C. Z. 1); La Cueva.
Archaga, 24; El Caliche Cedros, 5; El Caliche Orica, 9; Monte Redondo, 7 (Field Mus. 2; Univ. Mich. 4); Comayaguela, 14 (M. C. Z. 1).

**Sigmodon hispidus saturatus** Bailey

*Teapa Cotton Rat*


**Type Locality.**—Teapa, Tabasco, Mexico.

**Range.**—Tabasco, western Chiapas, northern and central Guatemala, and probably south to Lake Yojoa, Honduras.

**General Characters.**—A medium-sized, dark, rich-colored cotton rat, with a relatively short dusky tail and yellowish brown hands and feet.

**Description.**—Color of upperparts dark reddish brown; underparts usually dull cinnamon brown, rarely whitish; feet yellowish brown; tail blackish, only slightly paler below. Skull: short and compact, with heavy rostrum; similar to *S. h. zanjonensis*, but rostrum relatively broader and molars narrower and less massive.

**Measurements.**—Subadult male from El Jaral and a subadult female from Las Ventanas: head and body, 145, 145; tail vertebrae, 90, 130; hind foot, 27, 30; ear, 17, 18. Skull: greatest length, 31.8; basal length, 27.7; length of nasals, 11.7, 12.7; zygomatic breadth, 17.5, 18.4; mastoid breadth, 12.8; alveolar length of upper molar series, 5.8, 5.9.

Four specimens from the northern end of Lake Yojoa are dark-colored individuals with dull cinnamon underparts and very similar to Guatemalan specimens of *saturatus*.

**Specimens.**—Cortéz: El Jaral, 2; Las Ventanas, 2.

**Sigmodon hispidus furvus** Bangs

*Ceiba Cotton Rat*

*Sigmodon hispidus furvus* Bangs, 1903, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., XXXIX, p. 188.

**Type Locality.**—Ceiba, Honduras, sea level.

**Range.**—Known only from type locality and southeast Guatemala.

**General Characters.**—Nearest to *Sigmodon hispidus saturatus* Bailey of Teapa, Tabasco, Mexico, but darker in color; less rusty above; tail blacker, and underparts redder; skull similar, but audital bullae wider and flatter and basioccipital longer and narrower.

**Description.**—Color of upperparts dark rich brown, between mummy brown and burnt umber, rather redder on rump; head, back, and rump darkened and varied by a copious sprinkling of brownish black-tipped hairs; underparts, strong buffy ochraceous; feet and hands dark brown, the hairs colored about like those of the back; ears blackish, nearly naked externally, sparsely haired inside, the color of these hairs about like those of the back; tail black, nearly unicolor, being only just perceptibly paler below. The type is in long, fresh, unworn pelage, and there are a few pure white hairs scattered at irregular intervals along the back and sides.

**Measurements.**—Adult male, the type: total length, 265; tail vertebrae, 105 (tip of tail is gone, probably 5 to 10 mm.); hind foot, with claw, 32; ear, from notch, 18. Skull: basal length, 31.4; occipital length, 35.8; zygomatic width, 20.4; mastoid width, 15.2; interorbital width, 5; length of nasals, 12.6; length of palate to palatal notch, 16.2; length of upper molar series, 6; length of single half of mandible, 20.

**Scotinomys teguina teguina** (Alston)

*Coban Brown Mouse*


**Type Locality.**—Coban, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala.

**Range.**—Central Guatamala and Honduras; limits of range unknown.

**General Characters.**—A very small dark brownish mouse, with soft pelage, and tail shorter than head and body.

**Description.**—General color, about Prout's brown; upperparts ochraceous tawny, heavily mixed with black, darker on middorsal area where the admixture of black hairs is heaviest; underparts varying from pinkish buff to cinnamon buff; fore and hind feet, tail and ears, dusky. Skull: small, molars relatively
narrow and elongated in the antero-posterior direction; the lateral compression is especially noticeable in the posterior portion of the first upper molar; the inner side of this tooth shows the posterior-internal re-entrant angle extending as a deep groove to the alveolar border, and in advanced age three root divisions are visible; the lower incisor lacks a tubercular swelling over the root.

Measurements.—Two skulls and three skins from Monte Verde, Ocotepeque: head and body, 71, 70, 62; tail vertebrae, 47, 48, 51; hind foot, 16, 16, 17; ear, 13, 13, 12. Skull: greatest length, 22.5, 22.7; zygomatic breadth, 10, 11.3; interorbital constriction, 4.3, 4.8; length of nasals, 7.9, 8.6; breadth of braincase, 10.2, 10.3; length of anterior palatine foramina, 3.3, 4; palatal shelf, 4.4, 4.2; alveolar length of upper molar series, 4, 4.

Through the courtesy of the Field Museum I was able to compare the Honduras series with typical S. teguina from Coban, Guatemala, and find them almost identical in color and cranial characters.


Scotinomys teguina rufoniger Sanborn
San Pedro Brown Mouse


Type Locality.—Mountains west of San Pedro, northwestern Honduras; altitude 4500 feet.

Range.—Known only from San Pedro, but probably occurs throughout the Sierra de Merendon on the Honduras Guatemala border.

General Characters.—A small reddish-brown mouse about the size of S. t. teguina, but much darker and richer in color throughout, with a flatter skull.

Description.—General color near warm sepia; upperparts between tawny and russet, heavily mixed with black; underparts about ochraceous tawny; fore and hind feet, tail and ears, dusky. Skull as in teguina, but when viewed from side dorsal outline much flatter and less arched.

Measurements.—Type (topotype in parentheses): total length, 132 (133); tail vertebrae, 56 (58); hind foot, 17 (19). Skull: greatest length, 23.1 (22.7); condylobasal length, 21 (20.3); palatal length, 11.2 (10.6); length of nasals, 7.7 (7.5); interorbital width, 4.3 (4.4); zygomatic width, 11.5; mastoid width, 10.3 (10.4); width of braincase, 10.2 (10.7); upper molar series, 3.9 (4); lower molar series, 4 (4).

The dark color of S. t. rufoniger readily separates it from all other known forms. The San Pedro region is much more humid than Coban, and is entirely a region of hardwood, while the limestone formation at Coban permits the growth of pine on the higher ridges.

Specimens.—The type and three topotypes, two without skulls, are in the Field Museum.

Neotoma ferruginea solitaria Goldman
Norton Wood Rat


Type Locality.—Norton, Guatemala.

Range.—Known from Norton and Saracapulus, Guatemala, and probably Pucca Gracias, Honduras.

General Characters.—Similar in general characters to N. chrysomelas but smaller, with relatively narrower skull and smaller teeth; similar to N. ferruginea but less richly colored; skull relatively narrower and teeth smaller.

Description.—Color of upperparts tawny ochraceous, brightest along sides; underparts, dull white owing to the broad plumbeous basal color of fur; hind feet to toes irregularly clouded with dusty, toes white; tail faintly bicolor. Skull small, relatively long and narrow; rostrum slender; nasals long and attenuated posteriorly.

Measurements.—Adult male from Pucca Gracias, and type in parentheses: total length, 343 (338); tail vertebrae, 168 (156); hind foot in dried skin, 30 (35). Skull: basial length, — (35.5); zygomatic breadth, 21.3 (22.4); interorbital breadth, 5.6 (5.5); length of nasals, 17.7 (18.2); length of palatine foramina, 9.2
arranged in alveolar premolars, and three no rat- or of Old World mammals. Its members comprise the largest family of Old World mammals. Its members are typically rat- or mouse-like. They have no premolars, and three true molars on each side with transverse series of tubercles arranged in three longitudinal rows.

**Mus musculus** Linnaeus


The Muridae comprise the largest family of Old World mammals. Its members are typically rat- or mouse-like. They have no premolars, and three true molars on each side with transverse series of tubercles arranged in three longitudinal rows.

**Muridae**

*Type Locality.*—Upsala, Sweden.

**Range.**—Introduced and widely established in North and South America.

**General Characters.**—A small dark grayish-brown mouse; tail slightly longer than head and body.

**Description.**—General color dark and brownish, usually without evident yellowish tinge; underparts dusky grayish; tail and feet about color of back. Skull: small
and slender with three longitudinal rows of tubercles on molars.

**Measurements.**—Specimen from Sabana Grande: head and body, 72; tail vertebræ, 76; hind foot, 18; ear, 19.

The house mice from Honduras seem to be separable into three subspecific forms. The distinction between these forms of *Mus*, however, is based primarily on color characters. The specimens from Cedros are typical *musculus* and almost identical with specimens from England. Cantoral specimens are referred to *azoricus* and are characterized by a strong suffusion of buff throughout the series. Archaga specimens are closest to *julapae* and are distinguished by their relatively dark color and the development of a broad dark dorsal line.


### Erethizontidae

**American Porcupines**

The porcupines constitute a family of large rodents recognizable externally by the well-developed, long, sharp spines loosely attached to the skin.

**Coendou mexicanum mexicanum** (Kerr)

*Hystrix mexicana* Kerr, 1792, Animal Kingdom, I, p. 214.

**Type Locality.**—Mountains of Mexico, exact locality not known.

**Range.**—Probably high mountain ranges of Mexico, Guatemala, and northern Nicaragua; replaced in Yucatan and Costa Rica by somewhat smaller and slightly different forms.

**General Characters.**—A medium-sized black porcupine with a long prehensile tail; the upper instead of the underside of the terminal portion modified; long, thick, black woolly hair almost or entirely covering the spines.

**Description.**—Color of entire upperparts black, sometimes with a slight rusty tinge, the hair soiled whitish at base; spines of back, basal three-fifths pale yellowish white, tips brownish black; underparts grizzled, the spines white, bristly and black-tipped; fore and hind feet black; tail, upper basal four-fifths with short spines, rest of tail covered with black bristly hairs except upper terminal third which is naked. Skull: frontal region greatly inflated, the highest point at about naso-frontal suture; nasals with sides nearly parallel; supraorbital ridges converging evenly posteriorly, meeting at about occipito-parietal suture and forming a sagittal crest in some specimens; palatal foramina extending posteriorly beyond the premaxillo-maxillary suture; anterior part

**Rattus rattus rattus** (Linnaeus)

*Black Rat*


**Type Locality.**—Upsala, Sweden.

**Range.**—Introduced and widely established in North and South America.

**General Characters.**—A mediumsized dark-colored rat with tail naked, longer than head and body.

**Description.**—General color black or blue black, underparts mouse-gray. Skull: angular with beaded orbital ridges extending across parietals; upper molars with three longitudinal rows of tubercles.

**Measurements.**—Subadult female from Cantoral: total length, 345; tail vertebræ, 185; hind foot (s.u.), 34; ear, 17.

The black house rat is easily recognized by its dark color and long coarsely annulated tail.

**Specimens.**—Gracias: Las Flores, 1. Tegucigalpa: Cantoral, 1, La Cueve Archaga, 3; La Piedra de Jesús, 1.
of premaxillae projecting well in front of nasals; interparietal region smooth, convex, broadening posteriorly with well-marked postorbital inflation; braincase rather small and narrow; anterior palate hollowed behind palatal foramina; bullae well inflated, long and narrow; molars relatively large; premolars rather larger than molars.

Measurements.—Two adult males and two adult females from Laguna Archaga and Guaymaca: head and body, 480, 520, 450, 410; tail vertebrae, 280, 250, 210, 210; hind foot, 65, 65, 55, 60. Skull: greatest length, 96.3, 97.8, 92.2, 93.5; basilar length, 81.2, 80.8, 79.3, 79.5; palatal length, 45, 41.8, 40.7, 41.5; length of nasals, 30, 32, 34.2, 32.5; breadth of nasals, 20.2, 20, 19, 21.7; zygomatic breadth, 54, 57, 52.4, 55.8; interorbital breadth, 34.5, 32.5, 31.2, 35.7; length of upper molar series, 21, 21.6, 20.3, 19.2.

The exact locality for the type of C. mexicanum has not been fixed and an adequate description of typical specimens is not available. Underwood specimens from Honduras seem to agree rather closely with what I gather to be the general characters of C. mexicanum. The series show very little individual variation, which is unusual in this group of porcupines. Four specimens collected by Richardson at Matagalpa and Ocoital, Nicaragua, average a little smaller but are close in general characters with the Underwood material.

Specimens.—Tegucigalpa: Laguna Archaga, 2; La Lima, Cantoral, 1; Guaymaca, 2.

Dasyproctidae

Agoutis and Pacas

The members of this family are terrestrial, with hoof-like claws, short ears, rudimentary tail, and slender limbs. They are large-sized rodents, mainly South American in distribution, but two genera range northward through middle America to southern Mexico.

Dasyprocta punctata punctata Gray's Agouti


Type Locality.—Probably western Nicaragua.

Range.—Western Costa Rica, north to Salvador and western Honduras.

General Characters.—A medium-sized rabbit-like animal with rudimentary tail, three toes on hind foot and coarse yellowish tawny pelage.

Description.—Color of Honduras specimens: upperparts yellow-ochre coarsely mixed with black becoming yellowish tawny on shoulders; underparts a more greenish yellow than back; hair yellowish to base in area along median line of abdomen; feet black or black mixed with tawny. Skull normal for the punctata group but showing some individual variation.

Measurements.—Adult male and female from Intibuca: head and body, 545, 515; tail vertebrae, 25, 20; hind foot, 115, 112; ear, 36, 36. Skull: greatest length, 113.5, 110; condylobasal length, 95.3, 91.7; zygomatic breadth, 49.4, 49.9; length of nasals, 46.3, 40.6; least interorbital breadth, 30.5, 30.5; palatal length, 50.9, 49.6; alveolar length of upper molar series, 19.6, 18.3.

Intibuca specimens agree closely with those from Salvador in the Dickey collection which Goldman considers near typical punctata. One individual from the Roman River in the Museum collection is also referable to this race. Dasyprocta punctata was originally assigned to South America by Gray but according to Alston the specimens forming the basis of Gray's short description were collected by Commanders Belcher and Kellett and probably on the west coast of Costa Rica or Nicaragua.

Specimens.—Intibuca: La Florida, 2. La Paz: El Guayabal, 3; El Horno, 3. Tegucigalpa: El Zapote Grande, 1. Santa
Barbara: Santa Barbara, 1. Colon: Roman River, 1.

**Dasyprocta punctata richmondi** Goldman
Richmond Agouti


**Type Locality.**—Escondido River, 50 miles above Bluefields, Nicaragua.

**Range.**—From Talamanca, Costa Rica, north through central and eastern Nicaragua to south central and eastern Honduras.

**General Characters.**—Similar in general to _punctata_ but color more tawny and darker.

**Description.**—Color of upperparts varying from rich tawny to near burnt sienna, coarsely mixed with black, the tawny or rufescent element predominating especially over back and rump; underparts in general overlaid with varying shades from warm buff to ochraceous buff, except along median line of abdomen, where the buffy color extends to roots of hairs; feet black. Skull: similar in size to that of _D. p. isthmica_ but rostrum narrower; sphenopalatine vacuities usually larger; audital bullae more inflated anteriorly. Closely resembling that of _D. p. yucatanica_ but audital bullae usually smaller and less fully inflated.

**Measurements.**—Adult female from Monte Redondo and the type in parentheses: head and body, 545 (455); tail, 15 (35); hind foot (s.l.), 110 (123); ear, 40. Skull: greatest length, 109 (110.7); condylobasal length, 93.5 (101.4); zygodic breadth, 49.5 (49.4); length of nasals, 43.5 (44.4); interorbital breadth, 30 (28.4); palatal length, 47.4 (57.4); alveolar length of upper molar series, 19.5 (17.9).

One specimen from El Caliche Cedros is almost clear tawny on the rump with little admixture of black and much brighter color than the one from Monte Redondo. Both specimens, however, are tawny in color and very different to the greenish yellow shades of typical _punctata_.

**Specimens.**—Tegucigalpa: Monte Redondo, 1; El Caliche Cedros, 1.

**Dasyprocta ruatanica** Thomas
Ruatan Island Agouti


**Type Locality.**—Ruatan Island, Bay Islands, Honduras.

**Range.**—Bay Islands, Honduras.

**General Characters.**—Similar in general to the mainland form _D. punctata_, but much smaller.

**Description.**—Fur as in _D. punctata_, everywhere annulated to the roots with black and ochraceous or yellow, the annulations conspicuous on the surface, underparts like back, but more olivaceous; a white spot on chin and a yellow patch on lower part of abdomen. Skull in general shape closely agreeing with that of the type of _D. punctata_, but smaller in all dimensions.

**Measurements.**—Type (adult female): head and body, 435; hind foot, 101. Skull: greatest length, 96.5; zygodic breadth, 46; interorbital breadth, 27.5; length of upper toothrow, 17.4.

**Cuniculus paca nelsoni** (Goldman)
Nelson Paca


**Type Locality.**—Catemaco, southern Vera Cruz, Mexico.

**Range.**—Coastal plains and mountain slopes from the vicinity of Jalapa, Vera Cruz, eastward and southward through Tabasco, Chiapas, and the Peninsula of Yucatan to eastern Guatemala, western and central Honduras.

**General Characters.**—Similar to _C. p. virgatus_ but general color more rusty or reddish brown, dark stripe below lower lateral white stripe obsolescent (distinct in _virgatus_); pelage longer and denser; molariform toothrow narrow; differing from typical _C. p. paca_ in the obliteration of the lower lateral stripe.

**Description.**—Ground color of upperparts varying from dark cinnamon brown to warm sepia, interrupted along sides by white arranged in narrow stripes or lines of spots; two lateral white lines begin as rows of spots along sides of neck and become stripes near shoulders, curve down-
ward along lower part of sides, rise again toward hips and break into spots over sides of rump; above the upper lateral white stripe and separated from it by a broad dark stripe, a line of spots reaches from neck to rump and above this a shorter parallel row extends along posterior part of back; lower lateral white stripe bounded below by a narrow and rather indistinct dark line; a third white stripe, continuous and distinct in C. p. paca, is indicated posteriorly near the thigh where it merges with the white of the underparts; underparts, usually including innersides of limbs, dull white; cheeks grayish brown; outer sides of fore limbs pale fawn color; hind limbs similar to back. Skull: closely resembling that of C. p. virgatus but rostrum longer; frontals more inflated along maxillary borders; molariform teeth narrower.

**Measurements.**—Adult male from Guaymaca and type in parentheses: head and body, 650 (765); tail, 15 (29); hind foot, 95 (127); ear, 25. Skull: greatest length, 149.3 (154.8); condylobasal length, 138 (147.5); zygomatic breadth, 114 (111.7); interorbital constriction, 40 (43.3); nasals, 48 (55.7); maxillary tooth-row, — (30).

The Underwood specimens include an adult male with palate and roof of mouth damaged and two subadult specimens. All three are extensively white on underside of fore and hind limbs.

The specimens from Rio Coco, Vijagua, and Matagalpa, Nicaragua, show the encroachment of the white underparts along the sides and the consequent more or less obliteration of the dark stripes, and are probably referable to *nelsoni*.

In the Mexican paca the encroachment of the white color of the underparts along the sides has reduced the dark stripe below the lower of the two lateral white stripes to a very narrow line.


**Echyminidae**

This family includes various forms of Central and South American spiny rodents and large tree rats found on certain islands in the West Indies and off the coast of Central America. It is mainly South American in distribution and of the several genera recognized only one ranges within the limits of Honduras. One premolar and three molars present on each side of upper and lower jaws.

**Capromys thoracatus** True

White-banded Hutia


**Type Locality.**—Little Swan Island, Gulf of Honduras.

**Range.**—Known only from the type locality.

**General Characters.**—A mediumsized, robust animal with short limbs and short scantily haired tail; ears rather small; thumb of fore foot rudimentary but carrying a blunt claw.

**Description.**—Hairs dull plumbeous brown at base, with a subterminal ring of dull Naples yellow, tips blackish brown; throat pale gray; a band of nearly pure white hairs across breast between fore legs; limbs and feet like back but darker.

**Measurements.**—Total length, 389; length of tail, 45; hind foot, 65. Skull: greatest length, 68.5; length of nasals, 23; zygomatic breadth, 35.5; interorbital constriction, 17.7; upper molar series, 15.5.
ORDER CARNIVORA

Carnivores

Procyonidae

Raccoons, Coatis, and Kinkajous

Members of this family are all medium-sized carnivores with plantigrade feet, naked soles, and curved non-retractile claws. The tail is moderately long, somewhat bushy, and usually ringed.

Procyon lotor crassidens Hollister

Costa Rica Raccoon


Type Locality.—Talamanca, Costa Rica.

Range.—Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and north to south central Honduras.

General Characters.—A medium-sized robust animal with short rounded ears and rather short and somewhat bushy ringed tail; P. l. crassidens is about the same size as P. l. shufeldti from Campeche, but color darker; upperparts less heavily overlaid with black, and the subterminal light zone of longer hairs less extended.

Description.—Color of upperparts, from crown to base of tail, light buffy with thinly distributed overlying black-tipped hairs, resulting in a coarsely grizzled blend; sides of body lighter than back; nape near rusty rufous; top of head clearer gray than rest of body, mixed with black; black mask across face extending downward along median line of muzzle, lips and chin white; underparts overlaid with very light buffy hairs, the light brownish underfur showing through; throat patch blackish brown; ears grayish; black postauricular spots small; limbs similar in color to upperparts, the over-hairs becoming dull white on feet; tail buff with seven narrow black rings, alternating with light ochraceous buffy rings and a black tip.

Skull: condylobasal length, 123; zygomatic breadth, 75.5; greatest length of nasals, 34.5; interorbital breadth, 25.7; upper toothrow, e-m², 48; pm²-m², 31; pm⁴-m², 25.1.

The only two specimens collected by Underwood in Honduras are too immature for definite identification. They seem to agree closely with crassidens in dark color and general characters.

Specimens.—Tegucigalpa: La Flor Archaga, 2.

Nasua narica richmondi Goldman

Nicaraguan Coati Mundi


Type Locality.—Escondido River, 50 miles above Bluefields, Nicaragua.

Range.—Humid and tropical forested region of eastern Nicaragua and Honduras.

General Characters.—A medium-sized dark-colored animal with a long mobile snout that extends well forward beyond lower lip; legs short, ears short, tail long and muzzle white.

Description.—Upperparts dark brownish black washed with light buff, changing gradually to tawny between shoulders; outsides of forearms overlaid with buffy white, the long white tips of hairs contrasting with the general dark tone of the body; underparts in general dark brownish black, mixed with buffy white on chest and throat; muzzle white, with two narrow whitish lines extending backward along face, diverging gradually to enclose eye; ears edged with buffy white; feet black; tail brownish black with only a trace of light-colored annulations discernible.

Measurements.—Adult male from Santa Barbara and an adult female from Muin, La Paz: head and body, 740, 525; tail vertebrae, 510, 470; hind foot, 120, 85. Skull: occipitonasal length, 120, 115.5; condylobasal length, 122.5, 115.7; zygomatic breadth, 77.3, 64; interorbital
breadth, 30, 26.5; crown length of last upper three molar teeth, 21.5, 20.3; width of posterior premolar, 7.2, 7.3.

*N. n. richmondi* is a large dark-colored subspecies with small teeth. Females lighter colored than males and with more definite light markings on head and shoulders. Honduras specimens are indistinguishable in color from the type of *Nasua n. bullata* from western Costa Rica but the skulls are shorter and relatively broader. Cranial characters average close to *N. n. molaris* from Colima, especially in the size of the bullae and molariform teeth. The Honduran and Nicaraguan specimens seem to represent a separable geographical race. Goldman described *Nasua n. richmondi* from Bluefields, Nicaragua, and while the type has a relatively slender rostrum, narrow interorbital and large bullae (characters subject to a wide range in all forms of *Nasua narica* group) this name is probably applicable to Honduran and Nicaraguan specimens.

**Specimens.**—Santa Barbara: Santa Barbara, 1. Tegucigalpa: Laguna Archaga, 1; Guaymca, 1; Monte Redondo (M. C. Z. 1). La Paz: Muin, 2.

**Potos flavus campechensis** Nelson and Goldman
Campeche Kinkajou


**Type Locality.**—La Tuxpenia, Champoton, Campeche, Mexico.

**Range.**—Campeche, Yucatan Peninsula, Tabasco, Guatemala, and northern Honduras.

**General Characters.**—A uniform light-colored arboreal animal with thick, short pelage; short ears, long prehensile tail, rounded head, and robust form; similar in general characters to closely allied geographical races but paler in color and smaller in size.

**Description.**—Color of upperparts in general about clay-color but shade rather variable; underparts of Honduran specimens light ochraceous buff; tail above, about like back, becoming more brownish toward tip. Skull: similar in general form to *Potos f. chiriquensis* but braincase narrower; bullae usually larger; differing from *aztecus* in smaller size.

**Measurements.**—Adult male (?) and female from Santa Barbara: total length, 900, 910; tail vertebrae, 455, 480; hind foot, 92, 92. Skull: greatest length, 88.1, 91.8; condylobasal length, 81.8, 85.8; interorbital breadth, 18.9, 21.3; postorbital constriction, 16.6, 20.6; zygomatic breadth, 61.7, 60.7; breadth across mastoid processes, 45.5, 46.2; breadth braincase, 39.5, 39.6; alveoli, front of canines to back of last molar, 25.2, 26.4.

The Santa Barbara and Cedros specimens are apparently referable to *campechen- sis* though they may not be typical. One fully adult male has a short, finely constructed skull with rather large bullae, well-developed sagittal crest, and wide zygomatic arches, contrasting with the relatively normal long heavy skulls in the rest of the series.

**Specimens.**—Santa Barbara: La Mica, 1; Santa Barbara, 3. Tegucigalpa: El Caliche Cedros, 1.
Bassariscidae

Cacomistles

The cacomistles are slender, short-legged animals, with short rounded heads, long tails and large ears, feet densely haired to pads. Mexican species commonly live in caves and cliffs, but Central American forms seem to be more arboreal in their habits.

Jentinka sumichrasti variabilis (Peters)
Guatemala Cacomistle


Type Locality.—Coban, Guatemala.
Range.—Guatemala and Honduras.

General Characters.—The cacomistle is a long slender animal with short limbs; rather large ears; short rounded head; long tail, well haired to the tip, and ringed in contrasting colors throughout its length.

Description.—General color of upperparts buffy grayish, extensively overlaid with black, darkest on head and along median line of back. Tail with eight or nine gray rings alternating with black rings, tending to become clear black toward tip. Fore and hind feet and toes blackish. Underparts and inner sides of limbs light ochraceous buff; ears blackish.

Measurements.—Adult male and female from Guatemala: total length, 925, 870; tail vertebrae, 500, 500; hind foot, 75, 75. Skull: female, greatest length, 87; zygomatic breadth, 50; interorbital breadth, 15.5; upper toothrow, c to m², 33.

Mustelidae

Weasels, Tayras, Grisons, Skunks, and Otters

Members of this family have long, slender bodies, short limbs, usually well-developed anal scent glands, and teeth modified for cutting flesh; carnassial teeth well developed; upper molars one on each side.

Mustela frenata nicaraguensis (Allen)
Nicaragua Weasel


Type Locality.—Matagalpa, Nicaragua.
Range.—Nicaragua and Honduras.

General Characters.—A medium-sized dark-colored weasel with white facial markings. Similar to tropicalis but coloration darker. Pelage relatively short and coarse.

Description.—Color of upperparts ochraceous tawny overlaid with black, darker on shoulders and becoming black on head, white facial markings well developed; limbs, feet, and tail like back, with tip of tail black; underparts pale ochraceous tawny becoming light ochraceous buff on throat. Skull large with elongated braincase and a low sagittal crest in adult males.

Measurements.—Adult male from La Paz and a female from Tegucigalpa: total length, 490, 351; tail vertebrae, 200, 133; hind foot, 48, 36. Skull: basilar length, 48, 39.5; upper toothrow, canine to last molar, 15.5, 12; interorbital breadth, 10.9, 8.8; mastoid breadth, 20.8, 19.5; zygomatic breadth, 28.9, 22.5; length of bullae, 14.6, 13.2.

The Honduras specimens show characters of M. f. nicaraguensis, M. f. perda, M. f. goldmani, and M. f. costaricensis. Relationship to the latter is slight and shown only by selected specimens. M. f. perda and M. f. nicaraguensis are, according to Hall, closely related and comprise a lowland type in contrast to goldmani, a highland form. The Honduras specimens are intermediate between the upland and lowland weasels, but, everything considered, the name M. f. nicaraguensis Allen should be applied to them.

Specimens.—Tegucigalpa: La Flor Archaga (M. C. Z. 1); Cerro Grande, 1;
Alto Cantoral, 2; Comayaguela (M. C. Z. 1); Tegucigalpa, 2.

**Lutra latidens** Allen

*Nicaragua Otter*


**Type Locality.**—Lavala, Matagalpa, Nicaragua.

**Range.**—Central Nicaragua and north to south central Honduras; limits of range unknown.

**General Characters.**—A long, slender animal, with flattened head, short limbs, and long muscular tail; tufts of hair under the toes and the granular tubercles present on the hind feet of the *canadensis* group are absent in Central American species; the Nicaraguan otter is distinguished from its near geographical allies by larger size and especially by its more massive dentition.

**Description.**—Color of upperparts uniform warm sepia or mars brown; underparts brownish washed with buffy white, purest on throat, pectoral and inguinal regions; lips and innersides of fore and hind legs light buff; upper side of fore and hind feet paler and more buffy than rest of upperparts, becoming almost buffy white on toes of hind feet. Skull: large, massive, and broad, with frontal region not especially flattened; bullae short and flat, differing from *L. annectens* from Rio de Tepic, Mexico, in its much larger size and relatively more massive teeth; compared with Costa Rica and Panama species it is very much larger, with relatively smaller and less inflated bullae and less flattened frontal region.

**Measurements.**—An adult male from Comayaguela and external measurements of the type in parentheses: total length, 1015 (1280); tail vertebrae, 465 (490); hind foot, 125; ear, 21. Skull: zygomatic breadth, 79.5; interorbital breadth, 25.5; postorbital breadth, 16; maxillary toothrow, 38.5; alveolar length of upper carnassial, 13; alveolar breadth of upper carnassial, 11.

The Comayaguela specimen was shot on the Rio Grande, the river that divides the cities of Comayaguela and Tegucigalpa.

**Specimens.**—Tegucigalpa: Comayaguela, 1.

**Tayra barbara inserta** Allen

*Nicaragua Tayra*


**Type Locality.**—Uluce, Matagalpa, Nicaragua.

**Range.**—Most of Nicaragua and south central Honduras; limits of range unknown.

**General Characters.**—A large weasel-like animal, black in general color but with head and neck very dark brown; very similar to *T. b. biologiae* from Panama; in the type series of *inserta* the black extends forward on the ventral surface of throat, without a trace of a white or yellowish spot on fore neck; other Nicaraguan specimens from east and south of Mata galpa have a well-pronounced white area on fore neck.

**Description.**—Color of body, limbs, and tail, black; head and neck dull dark brownish. Skull: in general, large and massive with a well-developed sagittal crest in old males; molariform teeth relatively small for an animal of this type; canines short and heavy.

**Measurements.**—Adult female from Cantoral and an adult male from Catacamas: head and body, 628, 650; tail vertebrae, 440, 425; hind foot (s.u.), 95, 115; ear, 25, 42. Skull: greatest length, 112, 119.5; condylobasal length, 108.5, 115.5; zygomatic breadth, 66.3, 80.5; interorbital constriction, 25.2, 31.4; postorbital constriction, 23, 25.2; upper toothrow from canine to last molar, inclusive, 33.9, 33.9.

An old female from Cantoral is not quite so dark as in the type of *T. b. inserta* and it has a small yellowish spot on the underside of neck, a few buffy hairs around claws and pads on outer side of fore feet. An old male from Catacamas is almost uniform black with only a slight suggestion of brown on head and neck.

**Specimens.**—Olancho: Catacamas, 1. Tegucigalpa: Cantoral, 1.
Grison canaster (Nelson)
Yucatan Grison


Type Locality.—Near Tunkas, Yucatan, Mexico.

Range.—Southern Mexico, south to Panama.

General Characters.—The grison is a robust weasel-like animal with short limbs, broad head, short rounded ears, short tail, soles of hind feet naked.

Description.—General color of upperparts grizzled; face, limbs, and underparts black, a white band across forehead extending over eyes and across cheeks and ears nearly to shoulders.

Measurements.—Specimen from Orizaba, Mexico: total length, 720; tail, 170; hind foot, in dried skin, 50. Skull: zygomatic breadth, 50; across postorbital processes, 26; alveolar length of upper carnassials, 9.

Spilogale angustifrons elata Howell
Highland Spotted Skunk

Spilogale angustifrons elata Howell, 1906, North American Fauna, No. 26, p. 27.

Type Locality.—San Bartolomé, Chiapas, Mexico.

Range.—Highlands of Chiapas, probably Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica; limits of range unknown.

General Characters.—A small slender weasel-like skunk, with rather long soft fur and extensive white markings. S. a. elata is a small race of spotted skunks, similar in color to S. ambigua, but lateral stripes averaging broader and usually without white bands on thighs.

Description.—General color black, a triangular white spot on forehead between eyes; four parallel white stripes on the upperparts extending to about middle of back, the inner two commencing between the ears, the outer two extending forward under and in front of ear; another white stripe on each side commencing just behind the fore leg and running parallel with and beyond the dorsal stripes, where it curves up on the back and almost meets the corresponding stripe at the middorsal line; between the ends of these two lateral stripes on the back are two narrow white patches in line with the median dorsal stripes; two white transverse bands in front of the hips, a small white patch on each side of the rump, a narrow white patch on each side of the tail at base; end of tail black. Skull, relatively long and slender, about the size of S. a. tropicalis but rostrum broader and only slightly depressed below level of upper surface; postorbital processes well developed; upper molar larger than in tropicalis and more evenly rounded on insides; lower carnassial broader and interpterygoid fossa broader.

Measurements.—Adult male from La Flor Archaga, an adult male from Cantoral and type in parentheses: head and body, 254, 230 (262); tail vertebrae, 105, 130 (120); hind foot, 36, 34 (37); ear, 21, 15. Skull: basilar length, 45, 43.7 (45.5); occipitonasal length, 51.5, 49.2 (49.5); zygomatic breadth, 32.4, 32.3 (33.7); interorbital constriction, 14.3, 13.9 (14.8); mastoid breadth, 28, 27 (28.5); upper tooththrow, exclusive of incisors, 16, 17.3.

Underwood's specimens from southern Honduras are all males and show considerable individual variation, both in color markings and cranial characters. The median dorsal stripes are grayish, owing to intermixture of black with the white hairs. In the Archaga specimens the lateral lines terminate at the shoulder; in the Cantoral specimen these lines extend well forward on the outside of the forearm. Both localities are closely associated geographically and topographically, and the specimens agree in general with the type description of elata.

Specimens.—Tegucigalpa: La Flor Archaga, 1; Cantoral, 1; Laguna Archaga, 1.

Mephitis macroura macroura
Lichtenstein
Hooded Skunk

Mephitis macroura Lichtenstein, 1832, Darstellung neuer oder wenig bekannter Säugethiere, Pl. 46.

Type Locality.—Mountains northwest of the City of Mexico.
Range.—Highlands of central and southern Mexico, south to Honduras.

General Characters.—A mediumsized skunk with extremely variable coloration. Two patterns occur: one in which the upperparts are chiefly white, the underparts black; the other in which the upperparts are mostly black with narrow lateral stripes and underside of tail white. Between these two extremes are many intermediate phases; frontal stripe narrow or absent.

Description.—In the white-backed phase a broad band of white begins between the ears and covers the whole back and upper surface of tail, the white hairs mixed with black, giving a more or less grayish effect. Skull: short and broad; interpterygoid fossa U-shaped, ending on a line with last molars; sagittal crest and mastoid processes well developed; molars small.

Measurements.—Adult male and female from Catcakamas, male from Catacamas, male from Sabana Grande, all with worn teeth: total length, 699, 651, 546, 530; tail vertebrae, 230, 220, 186, 230; hind foot (s.u.), 75, 70, 60, 60. Skull: condylobasal length, 77, 77.5, 67.5, 69.5; zygomatic breadth, 54.7, 50.2, 47, 47; palatal length, 33.5, 32.5, 30, 29.5; worn upper molar on outer edge, 8.8, 8.3, 8.5, 8.9, before wear average probably about 9.

External characters of the Honduran specimens with exception of size show no individual variation. Cranial characters, however, are more variable. Specimens from Catcakamas are the largest and nearest to typical nicaraguensis from San Rafael del Norte. Archaga and Gracias specimens are relatively smaller with smaller molars but general characters similar to the type series. An adult male from Cedros and one from Sabana Grande with worn molars might well represent a distinct race if it were not for the geographical position of the localities. These specimens are relatively small in size; skulls, short and broad with a definitely arched palate; teeth and external characters, except for smaller size, about the same as in the rest of the series. Mastoid processes are pronounced in the type series and Gracias specimens but undeveloped in the Tegucigalpa and Olancho series.

Specimens.—Olancho: Catcakamas, 5. Tegucigalpa: El Caliche Orica, 1; Tegucigalpa, 1; La Flor Archaga, 1.

Conepatus nicaraguensis Allen
Nicaragua Hog-nosed Skunk


Type Locality.—San Rafael del Norte, Nicaragua.

Range.—Highlands of central Nicaragua and north to central Honduras.

General Characters.—A large skunk with a very long snout and a naked pad on upperside for rooting. Soles of hind feet naked to heel.

Description.—Color: black with a single broad, white, medium dorsal band beginning on top of head and reaching to tail; tail, white except at base below. Skull: relatively high, nasals and maxillae ending posteriorly on essentially the same plane.

Measurements.—Adult male and female from Catcakamas, male from Cedros and male from Sabana Grande, all with worn teeth: total length, 699, 651, 546, 530; tail vertebrae, 230, 220, 186, 230; hind foot (s.u.), 75, 70, 60, 60. Skull: condylobasal length, 77, 77.5, 67.5, 69.5; zygomatic breadth, 54.7, 50.2, 47, 47; palatal length, 33.5, 32.5, 30, 29.5; worn upper molar on outer edge, 8.8, 8.3, 8.5, 8.9, before wear average probably about 9.
Canidae
Wolves and Foxes

In all the genera of this family, the canine teeth are long and powerful, the carnassial teeth well developed, with sharp shearing edges; the claws not retractile, feet digitigrade, muzzle elongated, tail long and bushy.

Urocyon cinereoargenteus guatemalae
(Miller)
Guatemala Gray Fox


**Type Locality.**—Nenton, Guatemala.

**Range.**—Highlands of western Guatemala, central and southern Honduras; limits of range unknown.

**General Characters.**—Typically fox-like in general appearance but with a concealed mane of stiff hairs and pupil of eyes elliptical; *U. c. guatemalae* is similar to *U. littoralis* from the Santa Barbara islands but color darker and richer, carnassial teeth heavier and audital bullae slightly more inflated than in other members of the *cinereoargenteus* group.

**Description.**—Type specimen in unworn winter coat. Quality of fur and arrangement of color bands as in *U. parvidens* and other members of the genus; dorsal surface clear gray formed by nearly equal mixture of black tips and white subterminal rings of the coarse hairs; underfur pale cream buff appearing at surface only when hair is disarranged; top of head tinged with tawny; on sides the black tips are less conspicuous than on back, the buff of underfur appears distinctly at the surface; belly ochraceous buff except along median line and between hind legs where it is dull white; base of ear and area behind ear tawny ochraceous, this area extending back to front leg but much suffused with gray except on and close to ear; distal half of ear thickly sprinkled with dusky hairs; inner surface of ear whitish; muzzle, upper lip, and chin dark brown; cheek between eye and lip and region beneath the ochraceous area under ear, dull white, continuous with white of throat; dorsum of manus and pes a coarse dark grizzle of black, white, and tawny; insides of hind leg white; outer and posterior side dull ochraceous; palms and soles dull ochraceous; the gray of sides of belly extends down the front of fore leg to join the gray of the foot; outer surface of fore leg dull ochraceous; tail gray, heavily shaded with black; a broad, black dorsal stripe and conspicuous black tip; underside of tail dull ochraceous. Specimens in worn pelage are less gray than type and the tawny areas are brighter and more extensive. Skull closely resembles that of *U. littoralis* but averages slightly larger. It is much smaller, however, than that of the ordinary gray fox of Mexico north of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Zygomata slightly less flaring than in *U. littoralis*. Audital bullae slightly larger and closer together than in *U. littoralis*, their longitudinal diameter greater relatively to their transverse diameter. The whole surface of the bullae is more evenly rounded than in other members of the *cinereoargenteus* group; in this respect showing an approach to *U. fraterculus* and *U. parvidens*. Compared with that of *U. parvidens* the skull of *Urocyon guatemalae* is considerably larger, while the audital bullae are actually as well as relatively smaller.

**Measurements.**—Adult female from La Flor Archaga and the type, an adult male, in parentheses: head and body, 535 (503); tail vertebrae, 290 (327); hind foot, 110 (128); ear, 55. Skull: greatest length, 112.3 (111); basal length, 110 (101); basilar length, 101.8 (98); palatal length (median), 53.5 (51.4); nasals, 34.5 (33.1); zygomatic breadth, 60.5 (60); interorbital breadth, 21.4 (21.4); upper toothrow, exclusive of incisors, 46.7 (46).

Underwood's Honduras specimens of gray fox all appear to agree closely with typical *guatemalae*. Mexico north of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is inhabited by gray foxes of large size and pale color, which resemble *U. c. scotti* Mearns. These animals are replaced south of the Isthmus by *U. s. fraterculus* and *U. c. parvidens* in the arid tropical region of Yucatan and by
**U. c. guatemalae** in the humid tropical region of Guatemala and Honduras.

**Specimens.**—Gracias: Las Flores, 1. Ooctepeque: Belen Guacho, 1. Intibuca: La Florida, 1. Tegucigalpa: La Flor Archaga, 1 (M. C. Z. 1); Hatillo (M. C. Z. 1); Cantoral, 1; El Picaicho, 4; Tegucigalpa, 3; La Paz: La Cruz Grande, 1.

**Canis hondurensis** Goldman

Honduras Coyote


**Type Locality.**—Cerro Guíñote, northeast of Archaga, on the Talaña road north of Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

**Range.**—Known only from the open country in the vicinity of the type locality.

**General Characters.**—A rather small, rufescent species with coarse, thin pelage and a short, broad skull. Similar in color to *C. latrans dickeyi* of the Pacific coast region of Salvador, but smaller; and skull characters, especially the shorter toothrows and more widely spreading zygoma, distinctive. Resembling *C. l. goldmani* of eastern Chiapas, Mexico, but back apparently more heavily overlaid with black and differing in various cranial features.

**Description.**—Color of type: top of head and back coarsely grizzled buffy-grayish mixed with black, the black tending to predominate on the back; muzzle, outer surfaces of ears, flanks, fore and hind limbs rusty rufous; a short, narrow line of black hairs along middle of anterior surface of forearm; underparts sparsely clothed, the hairs light buffy across abdomen, becoming whitish on throat and inguinal region; a few inconspicuously dark-tipped hairs across underside of neck; tail above overlaid with black like back, below light buffy, giving way to black all around at tip. Skull, similar in general to that of *C. l. dickeyi* but smaller, especially shorter, with more widely spreading zygoma; nasals much shorter and broader between maxillae; palate relatively broader; audital bullae smaller; dentition similar but maxillary and mandibular toothrows shorter and the premolars more closely crowded.

**Measurements.**—Type and an adult male; total length, 1240, 1300; tail vertebrae, 350, 350; hind foot, 190, 225. Skull: greatest length, 190.3, 204; condylobasal length, 178.2, 190; zygomatic breadth, 100.7, 110; breadth of rostrum (at constriction between first and second upper premolars), 30, 30.9; interorbital breadth, 35.1, 36.3; postorbital constriction, 39.1, 39.4; breadth across mastoid processes of squamosal, 60.7, 62; greatest length of nasals, 76, 74; width of nasals (across middle between maxillae), 12.6, 11; maxillary toothrow (alveoli), 77.2, 82.5; crown length (outer side) of upper carnassial, 20, 20; crown width of upper carnassial, 9.9, 10.

In Central America coyotes are restricted mainly to open savanna or semi-forested areas, subject to a long dry season, along the Pacific coast as far south as Costa Rica. They do not regularly occur in the unbroken forests that cover so much of the general region, and form more or less effective barriers limiting their distribution.

Mr. Underwood describes the region of the type locality as open, sterile, and rocky, and concerning the occurrence and habits of coyotes says: "... they seem to prefer to make their dens amongst the rocks often within a league or so from cattle farms or haciendas where calves and chickens can be gotten."

**Specimens.**—Tegucigalpa: Cerro Guíñote (U. S. Fish and Game, 3); La Cueva Archaga, 1.
Felidae

Cats

The Felidae is the most specialized family of the order Carnivora. In all the species the feet are digitigrade, the claws retractile, the head broad and rounded; canine teeth exceptionally long and sharp, upper carnassial very large, with a trilobate blade, only one small true molar on each side above and below.

**Felis onca centralis** Mearns
Central American Jaguar


**Type Locality.**—Talamanca, Costa Rica.

**Range.**—Panama north to Honduras.

**General Characters.**—The jaguar is a large tawny spotted cat with tail about equal to length of body. *F. o. centralis* is a relatively small race but the largest of the Central American cats.

**Description.**—Color of upperparts clay-color with a median chain of black spots, bordered on each side by five longitudinal rows of black rosettes; the lateral rosettes increase in size toward belly, and contain from one to five small black spots. Crown and neck tawny with black spots or rosettes, tail clay-color and heavily spotted and banded with black; underparts buffy white.

**Measurements.**—Total length, 1800; tail vertebrae, 575; hind foot, 220. Skull: occipitalasal length, 240; zygomatic breadth, 153; length of carnassial, 26.

**Felis pardalis pardalis** Linnaeus
Mexican Ocelot


**Type Locality.**—"Mexico," more definitely assigned to Vera Cruz by Allen.

**Range.**—Southeastern Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras. Limits of range not determined.

**General Characters.**—A rather large spotted cat with relatively short tail. Larger than the long-tail tiger cat but with a much shorter tail.

**Description.**—Color of adult male from Honduras: upperparts, ground color light ochraceous buff, darkest on head and middorsal area. Five parallel black stripes on neck; outer two double lines enclosing narrow buffy areas. A more or less broken black middorsal line. Rest of back and sides evenly distributed with irregular rosettes. Limbs and feet paler than back, with rather small black spots. Underparts white with large black spots. Skull: massive with heavy zygomatic arches and abruptly truncated rostrum, resulting in a sharp angle in the nasal bones; bullae swollen and rounded.

One Honduras specimen is an adult male; although the sagittal crest is not well developed, it equals in size specimens of *F. p. mearnsi* from Nicaragua, figured by Allen, and is apparently larger than a fully adult male from Guatemala referred by me as typical *pardalis*. The present specimen, however, is much paler in color than the Nicaraguan specimens of *mearnsi* and the bullae are more rounded and swollen. The specific characters of the ocelot seem to be very unstable and until a larger series of Central American specimens can be brought together the status of the Honduras form cannot be definitely determined.

**Specimens.**—Tegucigalpa: Archaga, 1; La Cueva Archaga, 1.

**Felis glaucula yucatanica** Goldman
Yucatan Long-tailed Tiger Cat


**Type Locality.**—Merida, Yucatan.

**Range.**—The Peninsula of Yucatan, northern Chiapas, and south to central Honduras.

**General Characters.**—A mediumsized spotted cat, closely resembling the
ocelot, but differing in more slender form and longer tail; hairs on nape of neck reversed; the direction of the pelage of the nape, however, is apt to be unreliable as a distinctive character; F. g. yucatanica is distinguished from its geographical neighbors by the very pale buffy grayish ground color of the pelage.

**DESCRIPTION.**—Color of type: upperparts very pale buffy gray from top of head over nape and along median dorsal area to base of tail, becoming still paler and clearer gray on sides; upper surface irregularly spotted or streaked with black as usual in the group, the black spots on the flanks tending to encircle lighter areas; top of head with six narrow, longitudinal black lines; black facial markings as usual in the group; nape with a narrow median black line bifurcating posteriorly, and two broader parallel lines; median line of back with two more or less interrupted black lines, paralleled by a row of elongated black spots on each side; underparts white, spotted with black across abdomen, on insides of limbs and on underside of neck; an interrupted black bar across throat; outsides of forearms and hind legs very pale buffy gray, spotted with black; feet pale gray, dotted with small black spots; outsides of ears deep black, edged with white, and with the usual white submarginal median spots; tail (incomplete) above with smaller black spots and dull white interspace. Skull characters drawn from a subadult female from Tecpactan, Chiapas, as follows: similar to that of F. g. oaxacensis, but nasals narrower posteriorly; dentition heavier, the upper carnassials decidedly broader. Dentition approaching that of F. g. nicaraguae but interpterygoid fossa narrower, and nasals narrower posteriorly.

**MEASUREMENTS.**—Adult female from Guaymeca and subadult female from Tecpactan, Chiapas, in parentheses: head and body, 510 (452); tail vertebrae, 400 (383); hind foot, 100, in dried skin, 110 (120); ear, 30. Skull: greatest length, 89.5 (90); condylobasal length, 84.5 (84); zygomatic breadth, 60 (54.8); interorbital breadth, 16.4 (14.8); length of nasals, median line, 16.5 (15); greatest breadth of nasals anteriorly, 11.1 (10.6); greatest breadth of braincase, 43.3 (44); upper toothrow exclusive of incisor, 26.8 (27.7); upper carnassials, crown, 10.9 (11.8).

The pallid coloration association with the general aridity of the climate distinguishes a number of mammals of the Yucatan Peninsula region, and the long-tailed tiger cat appears to be no exception to the rule. In cranial characters the Honduras specimen is smaller and suggests relationship to F. g. nicaraguae but it lacks the rich tones of the latter and agrees well with the type description of yucatanica, except slightly darker.

**SPECIMENS.**—Tegucigalpa: Guaymeca, 1. Santa Barbara: Santa Barbara, 1 juv.

**Felis concolor mayensis** Goldman

**Guatemala Puma**

*Felis concolor mayensis* GOLDMAN, 1929, Jour. Mamm., X, No. 4, p. 350.

**TYPE LOCALITY.**—La Libertad, Dept. of Peten, Guatemala.

**RANGE.**—Vera Cruz, Guatemala, and probably Honduras.

**GENERAL CHARACTERS.**—A large tawny cat without spots. Rounded ears and moderately long tail. Closely related to *F. c. costaricensis* but smaller and differing in cranial details, especially in the form of the nasals and shorter postorbital processes.

**DESCRIPTION.**—Color from top of head, median dorsal area, to base of tail, between tawny and ochreous tawny, richest on rump, the general color grading on sides of body and outsides of limbs to light ochreous buff; underparts white, with a few irregular buffy markings; tail like body but overlaid with black along distal half, tip black.

**MEASUREMENTS.**—Type (adult male): total length, 1710; tail vertebrae, 660; hind foot, 240. Skull: greatest length, 183; zygomatic breadth, 127.7; interorbital breadth, 37.7; alveolar length of upper canine and premolar series, 55.4; alveolar length of upper carnassial, 20.6.

*F. c. mayensis* is the smallest of the North American members of the group and is intermediate between the rich-colored and delicate-structured tropical forms and the plainer-colored more northern races.
Felis (yagouroundi) fossata Mearns
Yucatan Yagouroundi


**Type Locality.**—Merida, Yucatan, Mexico.

**Range.**—Yucatan Peninsula region; limits of range unknown.

**General Characters.**—A small slender long-tailed cat, with short limbs, elongate body, and variable but unspotted coloration. It is a dichromatic species presenting gray and red color phases of varying tones. In the red phase it is nearly uniformly rusty red, darker on head and limbs and paler below. In the gray phase the pelage is dark brown or black finely mixed with buffy gray, producing a grizzled effect; underparts slightly paler.

**Description.**—Color of two specimens collected by Underwood is dusky gray throughout, the hairs blackish, light buff at base and two narrow buffy bands, paler on top of head, chin, ears, and throat, darker on middorsal region. A third specimen is light buffy gray contrasting with the other two. Skull: elongate; cranium compressed laterally; rostrum elevated; dorsal contour convex posteriorly, flattened supraorbitally, with marked declination forward from middle of nasals; interorbital region with a deep fossa continuing forward to extremity of nasals; jugal broad; auditory bullae large and broad, constricted laterally; sagittal and occipital crests moderately well developed.

**Measurements.**—Female and male adult from La Flor Archaga: head and body, 660, 680; tail vertebrae, 400, 530; hind foot (s.u.), 120, 140; ear, 25, 40. Skull: occipito-nasal length, 89.3, 107; zygomatic breadth, 62.3, 71; condylar length, 91.4, 102.4; breadth of braincase above auditory meatus, 44, 45; palatal length, 41, 42; breadth of jugal, 10.1, 13.2; length of upper carnassial, 11.2, 12.1; length from upper canine to back of carnassial, 29, 32.1; auditory bullae, 20.5 × 12, 22.4 × 11.4.

The type of *F. fossata* is a skull without skin, probably that of a male, with moderately large teeth and large bullae. The Archaga specimens seem to combine the characters of *F. j. tolteca* and *F. fossata*. Compared with the type of *F. panamensis*, which is a subadult female, they have relatively smaller carnassial teeth with a distinct protocone and larger bullae. General dimensions and color of both forms, however, are very similar. Underwood's specimens are here provisionally referred to *F. fossata* largely on geographical grounds. Very little is known of these cats. They are an extremely variable group and few specimens are available for study.

**Specimens.**—Tegucigalpa: La Flor Archaga, 2. La Paz: Muin, 1.

**ORDER PINNIPEDIA**

**Seals**

**Phocidae**

**Hair Seals**

Seals of the family Phocidae have no external ear, coarse pelage, hind limbs directed backward and incapable of rotation forward; fore limbs smaller than hind, fully haired and provided with claws. They are large-sized animals, highly modified for a life in the water.

**Monachus tropicalis** (Gray)

West Indian Seal

*Phoca tropicalis* Gray, 1850, Cat. Seals Brit. Mus., p. 28.
Goodwin, Mammals of Honduras

brown tinged with gray; sides of body lighter than back and grading to yellowish white on underparts.

Measurements.—Total length to end of hind limbs, 2390; length of manus, 300; of pes, 320. Skull from Yucatan (adult male): greatest length, 283; zygomatic breadth, 175; interorbital breadth, 30.5; alveolar length of upper toothrow, canine to last molar, 84.2.

ORDER SIRENIA

Seacows

Trichechidae

Manatees

The manatees are a group of herbivorous mammals inhabiting the delta regions along the Atlantic side of Middle America, northern South America, and the West Indies. They are highly specialized aquatic mammals of large size; head rounded; muzzle truncate, eyes small, mouth comparatively small, fore limbs developed as swimming paddles, no trace of hind limbs; tail broad and greatly expanded transversely.

Trichechus manatus Linnaeus

West Indies Manatee


Type Locality.—West Indies.

Range.—West Indies and Atlantic coast of southern Mexico and Central America, and northern South America.

General Characters.—A large robust mammal with thick pendulous lips and blunt truncate muzzle; upper lip cleft medially; fore limbs modified into broad flippers; no trace of hind limbs; tail broad, flat; eyes minute; nostril valve-like; external ear very small. Skin practically naked but muzzle set with stiff bristles.

Description.—General color uniform dull grayish; bones dense. Skull massive, mandible with horny plate attached anteriorly in place of teeth. Molar teeth in both jaws square, with elevated tuberculate ridges.

Measurements.—Adult specimens average about seven feet and weigh about 430 lbs. Individuals have been recorded as measuring as much as twelve feet.

ORDER PERISSODACTYLA

Odd-toed Ungulates

Tapiridae

Tapirs

The tapirs are the only indigenous odd-toed ungulates existing in America. They are stockily built animals with short, stout legs and a long, prehensile upper lip, short ears, rather long neck and a short tail. The front feet have four toes, but the outer one does not give support to the body.

Tapirella dowii (Gill)

Dow's Tapir

ORDER ARTIODACTyla

Even-toed Ungulates

Tagassuidae

Peccaries

The family Tagassuidae includes two species of peccaries, or pig-like animals. Both have short tails, coarse bristly hairs, four toes on fore feet and three on hind feet, and large tusks or canine teeth.

Tagassu tajacu nigrescens (Goldman)

Honduras Collared Peccary


TYPE LOCALITY.—Chamelicon, Honduras.

RANGE.—Central and northwestern Honduras to northern Guatemala and eastern Quintana Roo.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.—A mediumsized dark form without distinct dorsal stripe. Similar to T. yucatanensis but larger and general color uniformly much darker; cranial characters differing in detail. In general color somewhat resembling nelsoni but lighter, under tone more grayish. Skull smaller, shorter, and relatively broader, with molariform toothrows decidedly shorter. Similar in general to T. crumigrum, but lighter element in pelage buffy or grayish instead of tawny, and dentition lighter.

DESCRIPTION.—Color of type: upper and underparts in general very light ochraceous or pinkish buffy, varying to grayish on lower part of back, coarsely mixed or heavily overlaid with black; chin and median line of underparts blackish; muzzle above, and feet, black. Shoulder stripes light buffy but rather narrow and indistinct.

MEASUREMENTS.—Type: total length, 890; hind foot, 180. Skull: greatest length, 238.5; condylobasal length, 199; zygomatic breadth, 99.8; interorbital breadth, 56.1; breadth across postorbital processes, 72.7; maxillary toothrow, 58.2.

This dark race is apparently the most closely allied to yucatanensis but is distinguished by its darker color due to the more uniform distribution of hairs with long black tips. Underwood's specimens from Cantoral and Gracias are dark-colored, and agree closely with nigrescens in this respect. The skulls, however, are too immature to show any definite characters.


Tagassu pecari ringens (Merriam)

Campeche White-lipped Peccary


TYPE LOCALITY.—Apazote, near Yo-haetun, Campeche, Mexico.

RANGE.—Campeche, Guatemala, and probably Honduras.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.—The white-lipped peccaries are larger and blacker than the collared peccaries and are further distinguished externally by a conspicuous white area extending from the mouth along the side of face.

DESCRIPTION.—General color nearly black, muzzle, chin, and lips, pale yellowish white, the whitish color extending back broadly on each side of upperjaw to below ears; underparts black mixed with fulvous, limbs and feet black mixed with white near hoofs.

MEASUREMENTS.—Type (adult female): total length, in dry skin, 1180; hind foot, in the flesh, 229. Skull: basal length, 242; zygomatic breadth, 112; length of upper molariform series, 78.
Cervidae

Deer

The family Cervidae includes all the true deer, males having deciduous, solid antlers (females also in some cases) which grow from permanent bases on the frontals; no upper incisors; canines sometimes present; second and fifth toes, small lateral hoofs or dew-claws usually present.

**Odocoileus truei** Merriam

_Honduras_ White-tailed Deer


**TYPE LOCALITY.**—Segovia River, eastern Honduras.

**RANGE.**—Honduras and Nicaragua, limits of range unknown.

**GENERAL CHARACTERS.**—A medium-sized white-tailed deer, with simple spiked antlers, slightly lyrate, and directed backward in line of face.

**DESCRIPTION.**—Summer pelage: bright chestnut, a dusty band from nose to forehead; orbital ring white, chest and flanks pale chestnut; throat, abdomen, inguinal region, and inside of fore legs, white; tail above tawny, beneath white; winter pelage, darker and grayer.

**MEASUREMENTS.**—Young male from eastern Honduras: height at shoulder, 732; tail to end of hair, 239; hind foot, 312; length of antlers, 88. Skull (adult male): greatest length, 222; length of nasals, 70; length of upper toothrow, 69.

**Mazama satorii cerasina** (Hollister)

_Middle American Forest Deer or Brocket


**TYPE LOCALITY.**—Talamanca, Costa Rica.

**RANGE.**—Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Guatemala.

**GENERAL CHARACTERS.**—The forest deer is a small reddish species, with antlers reduced to simple spikes; the body is heavy for so small an animal but the limbs are very slender; *M. s. cerasina* is a rich-colored form, differing from the Mexican and Canal Zone species in its considerably darker and more reddish coloration.

**DESCRIPTION.**—Color of type specimen: above, from nose to withers, including most of outsides of ears, dark blackish brown; sides of muzzle, region around eyes, and hairs of crown-tuft mixed with reddish. Entire upperparts and sides of body, fore limbs to knees and outsides of hind limbs to points of hock bright reddish chestnut (almost Hay’s russet of Ridgway), darkest on back and lighter and brighter on sides, hips, and limbs. Chin and throat, warm buff; the chin crossed by a band of brownish; lower neck brownish; underparts of body like sides but lighter colored, without line of demarcation; inguinal region dark buffy, scantily haired. Lower fore and hind limbs dark brown, the feet reddish. Tail above like rump, below whitish. Two skins of older animals from the type locality are virtually like the type, and three skins of adults from Guatemala are only slightly paler, clearly resembling _cerasina_ more than they do Mexican specimens of _satorii_.

**MEASUREMENTS.**—Old female from Gracias and type in parentheses: head and body, 972 (910); hind foot, 290 (235). Skull: greatest length, 179 (176); condylo-basal length, 173 (167.5); zygomatic breadth, 84.8 (80.5); length of nasals, 53.1 (46.5); upper molar premolar series, 52.5 (58—milk premolars in place).

Underwood’s Honduras specimens include an old female, one young female, and a spotted fawn. There are apparently no characters separating the Middle American brocket from the Mexican race other than color. The Honduras specimens are equally as dark and rich in color as those from Costa Rica.

**SPECIMENS.**—Gracias: Pueca, 1. La Paz: Muya, 1. Tegucigalpa: La Flor Archaga, 1.
INDEX

abrasus, Eumops, 144
Adelonycteris gaumeri, 141
adolphi, Sciurus, 152
aequatorialis, Alouatta, 147
Agouti nelsoni, 174
paca, 174
alba, Ectophylla, 134
albigula, Thyroptera, 140
albiventer, Thyroptera, 140
albus, Diclidurus, 120
alfaroi, Hesperomys, 164
Oryzomys, 164
Alouatta aequatorialis, 147
palliata, 147
alstoni, Caluromys, 114
Marmosa, 114
ambigua, Spilogale, 180
amblyotis, Phyllostoma, 125
Tonatia, 125
angulatus, Pecari, 188
angusticeps, Oryzomys, 164
angustifrons, Spilogale, 180
annectens, Lutra, 179
Anoura geoffroyi, 128
lasiopyga, 128
argyrodytes, Chironectes, 112
Artibeus hartii, 137
jamaicensis, 137
jamaiicensis, 135
nanus, 136
palmarum, 135
phaeotis, 136
planirostris, 135
richardsoni, 135
toltecus, 136
watsoni, 136
Atalapha mexicana, 141
Ateles pan, 146
aurita, Lonchorhina, 125
auritus, Chrotopterus, 128
Varipyrrhus, 128
australis, Reithrodontomys, 158
azoricus, Mus, 172
azteca, Carollia, 131
azteca, Carollia, 132
perspicillata, 131
subrufa, 131
castanea, Carollia, 132
Cebus capucinus, 146
imitator, 146
limitaneus, 146
centralis, Cabassous, 148
Centronycteris, 118
Diphylla, 138
Felis, 184
Myrmecophaga, 149
Philander, 114
Promops, 143
Pteronotus, 123
Saccopteryx, 118
Tatoua, 147
Ziphila, 147
Centronycteris centralis, 118
maximiliani, 118
Centurio senex, 137
cerasina, Mazama, 189
chamula, Neotoma, 171
chapmani, Oryzomys, 164
cherrii, Reithrodontomys, 159
chiapensis, Heterogeomys, 157
Reithrodontomys, 158
Sylvilagus, 150
Chironectes argyrodytes, 112
panamensis, 112
Choeronycteris godmani, 129
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goodwin, Mammals of Honduras</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choeronycteris godmani, 129</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mexicana, 129</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrotopterus auritis, 128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chrysomelas, Neotoma, 171</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cinereargentus, Urocyon, 182</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cirrhosus, Trachops, 127</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coendou mexicanum, 172</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coffini, Trachops, 127</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concolor, Felis, 185</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conepatus nicaraguensis, 181</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>continentis, Chilonycteris, 122</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cormura brevirostris, 119</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>costaricensis, Felis, 185</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustela, 178</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oryzomys, 165</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>couesi, Hesperomys, 163</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oryzomys, 163</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crassidens, Procyon, 176</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erusnigrus, Tagaseu, 188</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptotis goodwini, 116</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>micrura, 116</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nigrescens, 117</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>olivacea, 116</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuniculus nelsoni, 174</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paca, 174</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>virgatus, 174</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclopes didactylus, 149</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dorsalis, 149</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclothorus dorsalis, 149</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dariensis, Oryzomys, 164</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dasyprocta isthmica, 174</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>punctata, 173</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>richmondi, 174</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rustanica, 174</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yucatanica, 174</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dasypus ega, 142</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panamensis, 142</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dasypus mexicanus, 148</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>novemcinctus, 148</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>davyi, Pteronotus, 123</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decolorus, Nyctomys, 167</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhipidomys, 167</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitomys, 167</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dentaneus, Metachirus, 113</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deppei, Scurus, 153</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>derbianus, Caluromys, 114</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermanura phaeotis, 136</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desmarestianus, Heteromys, 155</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desmodus murinus, 138</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rotundus, 138</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dickeyi, Canis, 183</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diclidurus albus, 120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>virgo, 120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>didactylus, Cyclopes, 149</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Didelphis marsupialis, 111</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphyllia centralis, 138</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecaudata, 138</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dirias minor, 121</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discicera, Hyonycteris, 139</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thryoptera, 139</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discolor, Phyllostomus, 126</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dorsalis, Cyclopes, 149</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclothorus, 149</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reithrodontomys, 158</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dowii, Easmognathus, 187</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapirella, 187</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysopes glaucinus, 144</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecaudata, Diphylla, 138</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ectophylla alba, 134</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ega, Dasypus ega, 142</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elasmognathus dowii, 187</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elata, Spilogale, 180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emballonura brevirostris, 119</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>macrotis, 119</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enchiathenes harti, 137</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eptesicus fuscus, 140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miradorensis, 140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propinquus, 141</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eumops abramsii, 144</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>californicus, 144</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glaucinus, 144</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perotis, 145</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>underwoodi, 143</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felis centralis, 184</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concolor, 185</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>costaricensis, 185</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fossata, 186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glauca, 184</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mayensis, 184</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mearnsi, 184</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nicaraguense, 185</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oaxacensis, 185</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onca, 184</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panamensis, 186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pardalis, 184</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tolteca, 186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yagouaroundi, 186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yucatanica, 186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ferruginea, Neotoma, 170</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fervidus, Caluromys, 114</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philander, 114</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flavus, Potos, 177</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>floridanus, Sylvilagus, 150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fossata, Felis, 186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fraterculus, Urocyon, 182</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frenata, Mustela, 178</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fulvescens, Hesperomys, 165</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oryzomys, 165</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reithrodontomys, 158</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fumeus, Ototylomys, 166</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>furvus, Sigmodon, 168</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fusatus, Heteromys, 155</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fusogriseus, Metachirus, 113</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philander, 113</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fuscus, Eptesicus, 140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gabbi, Lepus, 151</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sylvilagus, 151</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galictis canaster, 180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaumeri, Adelonycteris, 141</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geoffroyi, Anoura, 128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glauca, Dysopes, 144</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eumops, 144</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glaucomys goldmani, 154</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>underwoodi, 154</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volans, 154</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glauca, Felis, 184</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glossophaga leachii, 128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soricina, 128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>godmani, Choeronicus, 129</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Choeronycteris, 129
goldmani, Canis, 183
Glaucomys, 154
Mustela, 178
Sciurus, 152
Reithrodontomys, 159
goodwini, Cryptotis, 116
gracilis, Rhogeessa, 142
grisescens, Baiomys, 160
griseus, Sigmodon, 168
Grison canaster, 180
guatemalae, Ototylomys, 186
Urocyon, 182
guatemalensis, Peromyscus, 161
harti, Artibeus, 137
Enchisthenes, 137
hastatus, Phyllostomus, 178
helleri, Vampyrops, 133
Hemiderma subrufum, 131
hernandezii, Procyon, 176
Hesperomys alfarei, 164
couesi, 163
fulvescens, 165
nudicaudus, 166
teguina, 169
Heterogeomys chiapensis, 157
hispidus, 157
Heteromys desmarestianus, 155
fuscatus, 155
salvini, 156
heterothrix, Lioms, 155
hispidus, Heterogeomys, 157
Sigmodon, 168
hoffmanni, Sciurus, 153
hondurensis, Canis, 183
Peromyscus, 163
Sturnira, 133
Sylvilagus, 150
Hylonycteris underwoodi, 129
Hyonycteris discifera, 139
Hystrix mexicana, 172
imitator, Cebus, 146
inserta, Tayra, 179
io, Balantiopteryx, 120
Ischnoglossa nivalis, 130
Isthmica, Dasyprocta, 174
jalapae, Mus, 172
jamaicensis, Artibeus, 135
Jentinka sumichrasti, 178
variabilis, 178
kappleri, Peropteryx, 119
laniger, Philander, 114
lasionga, Anoura, 128
Glossophyteris, 128
Lasiusurus borealis, 141
mexicana, 141
latidens, Lutra, 179
latrans, Canis, 183
lechii, Glossophaga, 128
Monophyllus, 128
lenis, Oryzomys, 165
leporinus, Noctilio, 121
Leptonycteris nivalis, 130
Lepus brasiliensis, 151
gabbi, 151
Lichonycteris obscura, 130
lilium, Sturnira, 132
limitaneus, Cebus, 146
Lioms heterothrix, 155
salvini, 156
littoralis, Urocyon, 182
Lonchorhina aurita, 125
lophurus, Peromyscus, 163
loro, Procyon, 176
lucifrons, Reithrodontomys, 159
ludovici, Sturnira, 133
Lutra annectens, 179
canadensis, 179
latidens, 179
Macrogogmys atagalpae, 157
macrotis, Emballonura, 119
Peropteryx, 119
Macrotus mexicanus, 124
macoura, Mephitis, 180
major, Vampyrodes, 134
manatus, Trichechus, 186
Marmosa alstoni, 114
mexicana, 115
murina, 115
nigricans, Didelphis, 111
macogynos, Macrogogmys, 157
Sciurus, 153
maximiliani, Centronycteris, 118
mayensis, Felis, 185
Mazama cerasina, 189
satorii, 189
tema, 189
mearnsi, Felis, 184
megalogylla, Mormoors, 123
Mormoors, 123
meagolotis, Micronycteris, 123
Mephitis macoura, 180
vittata, 181
Metachirus dentaneus, 113
fuscogriseus, 113
nudicaudatus, 113
mexicana, Atalapha, 141
Choeronycteris, 129
Hystrix, 172
Lasiusurus, 141
Marmosa, 115
Micronycteris, 123
Myrmecophaga, 149
Tamandua, 149
mexicanum, Coendou, 172
mexicanus, Dasypus, 148
Macrotus, 124
Natalus, 139
Noctilio, 121
Peromyscus, 162
Reithrodontomys, 159
Micronycteris megalotis, 123
mexicana, 123
microtis, 124
minuta, 124
schmidtorum, 124
microtis, Micronycteris, 124
micrura, Cryptotis, 116
mierurus, Sorex, 116
Mimon bennettii, 125
minor, Dirias, 121
Noctilio, 121
minusculus, Reithrodontomys, 160
minuta, Micronycteris, 124
miradorensis, Eptesicus, 140
Scotophilus, 140
modestus, Reithrodontomys, 158
molaris, Nasua, 177
Moḥossus bondae, 145
nigricans, 144
sinaloa, 145
Monachus tropicalis, 186
murina, Marmosa, 115
murinus, Desmodus, 138
Mus azoricus, 172
musculus, 171
rattus, 172
Mus, 171
Mustela costaricensis, 178
goldmani, 178
nicaraguensis, 178
perda, 178
tropicalis, 178
Myocetes palliatus, 147
Myotis nigricans, 140
Myrmecophaga centralis, 149
mexicana, 149
tamandua, 149
tridactyla, 149
nanus, Artibeus, 136
narica, Nasua, 176
naso, Rhynchichus, 117
Vespertilio, 117
Nasua bullata, 177
molaris, 177
narica, 176
richmondi, 176
Natalus mexicanus, 139
nelsoni, Agouti, 174
Cuniculus, 174
Tagassu, 188
Vampyrurus, 128
Vampyrus, 128
Neotoma chamula, 171
chrysomelas, 171
gryllus, 170
solitaria, 170
nicaraguensis, Conopatus, 181
Felis, 185
Marmosa, 115
Mustela, 178
nigrescens, Baiomys, 160
Blarina, 117
Cryptotis, 117
Pecari, 188
Soriciscus, 117
Tagassu, 188
nigricans, Molossus, 144
Myotis, 140
Vespertilio, 140
nivalis, Ichnoglossa, 130
Leptonycteris, 130
Noctilio leporinus, 121
mexicanus, 121
minor, 121
novemcinctus, Dasypus, 148
nudicaudatus, Metachirus, 113
nudicaudatus, Hesperomys, 166
Tylomys, 126
nudipes, Peromyscus, 162
Nyctinomops yucatanicus, 143
Nyctomys decolorus, 167
salvini, 167
simumhrasti, 167
oaxacensis, Felis, 185
obscura, Lichonycteris, 130
ootepequensis, Reithrodontomys, 159
Odocoliueus truei, 189
olivacea, Cryptotis, 116
olivaceus, Blarina, 116
Onea, Felis, 184
opossum, Philander, 113
Orthogeomys grandis, 156
pluto, 156
Oryzomys alfaroi, 164
angusticeps, 164
chapmani, 164
costaricensis, 165
cousi, 163
dariensis, 164
fuscus, 165
lenis, 165
palustris, 163
rhadops, 164
saturiatt, 164
Ototerus pygmaeus, 124
Ototyomys fumeus, 166
guatemalae, 166
phyllotis, 166
paca, Agouti, 174
Cuniculus, 174
palliatia, Alouatta, 147
palliatia, Myocetes, 147
palmarum, Artibeus, 135
palustris, Oryzomys, 163
pan, Ateles, 146
panamensis, Chironectes, 112
Daasyperus, 142
Felis, 186
Phyllostomus, 125
parvus, Felis, 184
parvidens, Sturnira, 132
Urocyon, 182
Pecari angulatus, 188
nigrescens, 188
pecari, Tagassu, 188
perda, Mustela, 178
Peromyscus boylii, 161
guatemalensis, 161
hondurensis, 163
lophurus, 163
mexicanus, 162
nudipes, 162
sacarensis, 161
saxatilis, 162
stirtoni, 162
tropicalis, 161
Peropteryx kappleri, 119
macrotis, 119
perotis, Eumops, 143
personata, Chilonycteris, 122
perspicillata, Carollia, 136
phaeotis, Artibeus, 136
Dermanura, 136
Philander centralis, 114
fervidus, 114
fuscogriseus, 113
laniger, 114
opossum, 113
Phoca tropicalis, 186
Phylloderma septentrionalis, 126
stenops, 126
Phylllostoma ambyotis, 125
bilabiatum, 137
planirostris, 135
verrocosum, 126
Phyllostomus discolor, 126
hastatus, 125
panamensis, 125
verrucae, 126
phyllotis, Ototylomys, 166
planirostris, Artibeus, 135
Phyllostoma, 135
plicata, Balantiopteryx, 119
pluto, Orthogeomys, 156
Potos aztecus, 177
campechensis, 177
chiquiense, 177
flavus, 177
priscus, Rhynchiscus, 117
Procyon crassidens, 176
hernandesii, 176
lotor, 176
shufeldti, 176
Promops centralis, 143
propinquus, Eptesicus, 141
Vesperus, 141
Pteronotus centralis, 123
davyi, 123
suspenalis, 123
punctata, Dasyprocta, 174
pygmaeus, Otopterus, 124
Pygoderma bilabiatum, 137
Rattus rattus, 172
rattus, Mus, 172
Rattus, 172
Reithrodontomys australis, 158
cherrii, 159
chiapensis, 158
dorsalis, 158
fulvescens, 158
goldmani, 159
lucifrons, 159
mexicanus, 159
minusculus, 160
modestus, 158
octotequensis, 159
underwoodi, 158
rhabdops, Oryzomys, 164
Rheomys stirtoni, 167
thomasi, 167
underwoodi, 167
Rhipidomys decolor, 167
Rhogeessa gracilis, 142
tumida, 142
Rhynchiscus naso, 117
priscus, 117
richardoni, Artibeus, 135
richmond, Dasyprocta, 174
Nasua, 176
ringens, Tagassu, 188
Tayassu, 188
rotundus, Desmodus, 138
ruatanica, Dasyprocta, 174
Marmosa, 115
rubiginosa, Chilonycteris, 122
rufoniger, Scotinomys, 170
rufus, Molossus, 145
sacarensis, Peromyscus, 161
Saccopteryx bilineata, 118
centralis, 118
salvini, Chiropotes, 134
Heteromys, 156
Liomyx, 156
Nyctomys, 167
satorii, Mazama, 189
saturatior, Oryzomys, 164
saturatus, Sigmodon, 168
saxatilis, Peromyscus, 162
schmidtior, Micronycteris, 124
Sciurus adolphi, 152
belti, 153
boothiae, 152
deppei, 153
goldmani, 152
hoffmanni, 153
matagalpae, 153
underwoodi, 152
variegatoidea, 151
vivax, 154
Scotinomys rufoniger, 170
teguina, 169
Scotophilus miradorensis, 140
scottii, Urocyon, 182
senex, Centurio, 137
septentrionalis, Phylloderma, 126
shufeldti, Procyon, 176
Sigmodon borucae, 168
furvas, 169
griseus, 168
hispidus, 169
saturatus, 169
zanzibaricus, 168
sinaloa, Molossus, 144
Sitomys decolor, 167
solitaria, Neotoma, 170
Goodwin, Mammals of Honduras

Sorex micrurus, 116
soricina, Glossophaga, 128
Soriciscus nigrescens, 117
spectrum, Vampyrus, 128
Vampyrus, 128
Spilogale ambiguus, 180
angustifrons, 180
eleta, 180
tropicalis, 180
Stenoderma tolteca, 136
stenops, Phyliderma, 126
stirtoni, Peromyscus, 162
Rheomys, 167
Sturnira, hondurensis, 133
lilium, 132
ludovici, 133
parvidens, 132
suapurensis, Pteronotus, 123
subrufa, Carollia, 131
subrufum, Hemiderma, 131
sumichrasti, Jentinka, 178
Nyetomys, 167
Sylvilagus aztecus, 150
chiapensis, 150
floridanus, 150
gabbi, 151
tumacu, 151
yucatanus, 150
Tadarida yucatanica, 143
Tagassu crusnigrum, 188
nelsoni, 188
nigrescens, 188
pecari, 188
ringens, 188
tajacu, 188
yucatanus, 188
tajacu, Tagassu, 188
Tamandua mexicana, 149
teniuostris, 149
tetradactyla, 149
tamandua, Myrmecophaga, 149
Tapirella dowii, 187
Tatoua centralis, 148
Tayassu albirostris, 188
ringens, 188
Tayloria barbara, 179
biogeia, 179
inserta, 179
teguina, Hesperomys, 169
Scotinomys, 169
tema, Mazama, 189
teniuostris, Tamandua, 149
tetradactyla, Tamandua, 149
thomasi, Rheomys, 167
thoracatus, Capromys, 175
Thyroptera albigula, 139
albiventer, 140
discifera, 139
tricolor, 140
tolea, Felis, 186
Stenoderma, 136
tolteca, Felis, 186
Sorex micrurus, 116
torre, Chilonycteris, 122
Trachops cirrhosus, 127
cofini, 127
Trichechus manatus, 187
tricolor, Thyroptera, 140
tridactyla, Myrmecophaga, 149
tropicalis, Monachus, 186
Mustela, 178
Peromyscus, 161
Phoca, 186
Spilogale, 180
treu, Odocoileus, 189
tumacu, Sylvilagus, 151
tumida, Rhogeiss, 142
Tylomys nudicaudus, 166
underwood, Eumops, 143
Glaucomyse, 154
Hylonycteris, 129
Reithrodontomys, 158
Rheomys, 167
Sciurus, 152
Urocyon cinereoargenteus, 182
fratculus, 182
guatemalae, 182
littoralis, 182
parvidens, 182
scotti, 182
Urocyptus bilineatus, 118
Vampyrodes major, 134
Vampyrops helleri, 133
Vampyrus nelsoni, 128
spectrum, 128
Vampyrus auritus, 128
nelsoni, 128
spectrum, 128
variabilis, Bassaria, 178
Jentinka, 178
variegatoide, Sciurus, 151
verrucosum, Phyllostoma, 126
verrucosus, Phyllostomus, 126
Vespertilio naso, 117
nigricans, 140
Vesperus propinquus, 141
virgatus, Cuniculus, 174
virgo, Diclidurus, 120
vittata, Mephitis, 181
vivax, Sciurus, 154
volans, Glaucomyse, 154
Watsoni, Artibeus, 136
yagouaroudi, Felis, 186
yucatanensis, Tagassu, 188
yucatanica, Dasyprocta, 174
Felis, 184
Tadarida, 143
yucatanicus, Nyctimomops, 143
Sylvilagus, 150
zanjonensis, Sigmodon, 168
Ziphila centralis, 148