

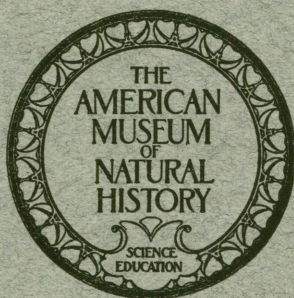
THE TAXONOMY OF THE GENERA OF NEOTROPICAL HYSTRICOID RODENTS

BY G. H. H. TATE

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Article V.—THE TAXONOMY OF THE GENERA OF NEOTROPICAL HYSTRICOID RODENTS

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In preparing the present paper¹ I have tried to bring together all facts bearing upon the past (both pre-Linnaean and post-Linnaean) and present taxonomy of the generic groups considered, together with a summary of the named forms within each; and also from the standpoint of the Rules and Opinions of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature I have examined the status of each genus in regard to its correct name and its genotype with the manner of its fixation and type locality. Although the paper is in the nature of a summary, I have not hesitated to insert comments or annotations when it seemed advisable to do so. As a rule, references to fossil species have been excluded.

The following synopsis shows the arrangement followed for the tropical American Hystricoidea. It is based primarily upon the arrangement of Weber (1928, II, p. 269), but I have modified his "Octodontidae" in accordance with the views of Thomas, Miller, Pocock, and others. The differences between *Hydrochoerus* and *Dolichotis* seem to warrant separation of subfamily rank. Also, in the case of Weber's "Capromyidae," I have introduced the term Capromyinae to embrace the *Capromys*-group of genera, and Myocastorinae to contain *Myocastor*. However, it is not my intention to enter into questions of supergeneric taxonomy.

I wish to acknowledge the kindness of Count Nils Gyldenstolpe in sending me information concerning the existence of certain Linnaean types.

SYNOPSIS OF FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES

Erethizontidae	Capromyidae
Coendinae	Capromyinae
Caviidae	Myocastorinae
Dynomyinae	Octodontidae
Dasyproctinae	Abrocomidae
Caviinae	Ctenomyidae
Hydrochoerinae	Echimyidae
Dolichotinae	Echimyinae
Chinchillidae	Dactylomyinae

¹Completed for publication July, 1933.

Each genus, when circumstances warrant it, is treated under the headings (1) taxonomic history, (2) remarks, (3) genotype, and (4) list of named forms with type localities.

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¹Square brackets indicate that the name is placed in synonymy.

ERETHIZONTIDAE**COENDOU** Lacépède**TAXONOMIC HISTORY**

1648. Marcgrave described (p. 233), under the name CUANDU, a prehensile-tailed porcupine of Brazil. He added that it was quite similar to the "*Tlaquatzin spinosi*" described by "Fr. Ximenes." Marcgrave's CUANDU was the basis of *prehensilis* Linnaeus, 1758 (restricted by Kerr, 1792).
1651. Hernandez described (p. 322) the prehensile-tailed porcupine of Mexico under the names "HOITZTLACUATZIN, seu TLACUATZIN SPINOSO Histrice Novae Hispaniae." Upon the description of Hernandez is based *mexicana* Kerr, 1792. Brisson's name *novae hispaniae*, 1762, is not available (see under Brisson, 1762).
1658. Piso, following the ideas of Marcgrave, wrote of the CUANDU from "nova Hispania" (Book III, pp. 99-100).
1693. Ray based (p. 208) his "*Hystrix americanus*" (a pre-Linnaean name) jointly upon the CUANDU of Marcgrave and the TLAQUATZIN of Hernandez.
1756. Brisson applied (p. 127) "Le Porc-Épic of la Nouvelle Espagne . . . *Hystrix Novae Hispaniae*" to the porcupine of Hernandez (a pre-Linnaean work).
1758. Linnaeus (10th Ed., p. 56) erected the genus *Hystrix*, the only South American porcupine included being *prehensilis*. Based upon the descriptions of Marcgrave, Piso, Ray, and Hernandez, *prehensilis* was a composite species. It was restricted by Kerr, 1792, to the Brazilian porcupine of Marcgrave.
1762. Brisson employed (pp. 86-89) the names *Hystrix Novae Hispaniae* for the Mexican animal, *Hystrix americanus* (after Ray) and "*Hystrix americanus major*." To quote Allen, 1910, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXVIII, p. 322, Brisson's nomenclature is "binary although not binomial, his generic names . . . are available; his specific names are not available, since they are binomial only exceptionally and by chance." Thus, *novae hispaniae* Brisson, 1762, does not pre-occupy *mexicana* Kerr, 1792.

1762. Buffon described (XII, pp. 418-425) "LE COENDOU" (= *Coendou prehensilis* Lacépède, 1802).
He adopted COENDOU from the name of the Guiana porcupine, called CUANDU in Brazil.
His references to authorities appear in the following order:
COENDOU. Mission du P. d'Abbeville au Maragnon. Paris, 1614, feuillet 249, verso (not seen by me)
HOITZLAQUATZIN. Nieremberg (1635), p. 154
HOITZTLACUATZIN. . . . Hernandez . . . (1651)
CUANDU BRASILIENSIBUS. Marcgrave (1648)
CUANDU. Piso (1658).
There are a few subsequent references, including Brisson.
Therefore "LE COENDOU" is clearly a composite species.
1782. Molina remarked (p. 292) upon the "porcupine" of Chile (see 1808).
1789. Buffon described (Suppl., VII, p. 305) his COENDOU A LONGUE QUEUE from Cayenne, considering it a new species. (It became *Coendou longicaudatus* Lacépède, "Didot" edition of Buffon, 1802.)
1792. Kerr restricted (p. 213) the name *prehensilis* Linnaeus to the Brazilian porcupine of Marcgrave and named the Mexican animal of Hernandez *mexicana*.
1793. Pennant treated (3rd Ed., pp. 123-126) the coendous as "long-tailed," "Brazilian," and "Mexican" porcupines.
- 1799.¹ Lacépède proposed (p. 11) *Coendou*, new generic name to contain "COENDOU AMÉRICAIN—*Coendou prehensilis*."
1801. Azara described (II, p. 105) the COUIRY, upon which the names *paraguayensis* Oken; *cuiy* Desmarest; *spinosa* Cuvier, 1822; *insidiosa* Schinz, Wied, etc. (not *insidiosa* Kuhl, 1820) were founded.
1801. Shaw used (II, pp. 1-8) *prehensilis* to include *prehensilis* Linnaeus and COENDOU A LONGUE QUEUE Buffon (= *longicaudatus* Lacépède). His *Hystrix mexicana*

¹For dates of publication of Lacépède's "Tableaux" see Charles W. Richmond, *The Auk*, 1899, XVI, pp. 325-329; 1900, XVII, pp. 166-167. See also C. D. Sherborn, 1899, *Natural Science*, XV, pp. 406-409.

was based upon *novae hispaniae* Brisson, COENDOU Buffon, and the Mexican porcupine of Pennant.

1802. Buffon ("Didot" edition). In this edition the two porcupines of Buffon, 1762 and 1789, were respectively redescribed in Vol. VI, p. 14 and Vol. XI, p. 219. Additional remarks on the porcupines of 1762 were printed in Vol. XI, p. 218.

Lacépède's "Tableaux . . ." of 1799, altered and amplified, were republished in Vol. XIV, of the above edition. In them technical names, followed by Roman and Arabic numerals signifying volume and page of the "Didot" edition, were applied to the common names of Buffon, as follows:

prehensilis, VI, 14; XI, 218 (=LE COENDOU).

longicaudatus, XI, 219 (=LE COENDOU A LONGUE QUEUE).


1808. Molina (edition in English published for I. Riley). The name *Hystrix chilensis* (p. 205) is here supplied for Molina's Chilean "porcupine" (see 1782).¹
1816. Oken, under "COENDU, *Hystrix prehensilis*," wrote (pp. 870-873) of *Hystrix paraguayensis*, new name based upon Azara's CUIY; *Hystrix brasiliensis*; *Hystrix mexicana*; and "4. Art. COENDU."
1820. Kuhl described (p. 71) *Hystrix insidiosa*, *Hystrix nycthemera*, and *Hystrix subspinosa* (a *Chaetomys*), attributing credit for the names to Lichtenstein.
- 1822a. Desmarest described (p. 345) *Hystrix couiy* (antedated by *H. paraguayensis* Oken), based upon the CUIY of Azara; and (p. 346) *Hystrix cuandu* (antedated by *H. prehensilis* Linnaeus), founded upon Marcgrave's CUANDU.
1822. G. F. Cuvier discussed (pp. 413-437) "Acanthion, Eréthizon, Sinéthère et Sphiggure." The generic term "Sinéthère" was applied to the species "*prehensilis*," which, however, was based not upon Marcgrave's CUANDU but on the "COENDOU A LONGUE QUEUE" of Buffon (by Lacépède, "Didot" edition of Buffon, 1802, named *longicaudatus*). Whether *longicaudatus* and *prehensilis* Linnaeus are synonymous is open to question.

¹It seems improbable that any porcupine exists in the wild state in Chile.

- A second term, "Sphiggure," complementary to "Sinétherè," was proposed by Cuvier to include *spinosa*, new name, which he suggested might be identical to Azara's "CUI" (antedated in that case by *paraguayensis* Oken, 1816, and *couiy* Desmarest, 1820); and *villosa*, supposed new species (the hairy ORICO, collected in Brazil by Auguste de Saint Hilaire).
1824. Schinz indicated (p. 238) that *insidiosus* was based upon Azara's CUIY. In such case, *insidiosus* Schinz was probably quite distinct from *insidiosus* Kuhl, 1820.
1825. G. F. Cuvier wrote (p. 256) the names *Sphiggurus* and *Sinoetherus*. This apparently represents the earliest technical spelling of the words. Sherborn gives the date as 1824.
1826. Wied, like Schinz, believed (p. 434) *H. insidiosa* to be "der Cuiy des Azara."
1827. Lesson, using *Coendou* Lacépède, remarked (p. 291) that it had priority over *Synethere* [sic] Cuvier. He followed Cuvier, 1824, in the spelling of *Sphiggurus*.
1829. Fischer (pp. 368-370) spelled Cuvier's two names "*Sinéthères*" and "*Sphiggurus*." He made *novae hispaniae* (p. 369), named after Brisson's animal (= *mexicanus*), a subspecies of *prehensilis* Linnaeus.
1830. Rengger discussed (p. 241) the genus *Sphiggurus*. He wrote copiously on a Paraguayan porcupine (= the CUIY of Azara ?) under the name "*Sphiggurus spinosa* F. Cuv.," placing "*insidiosa* Licht." (= Kuhl) in its synonymy.
- Trouessart (1898, pp. 622-623 and 1905, pp. 514-515), however, thought the *spinusus* of Rengger equal not to *spinusus* but to *villosus* Cuvier.
1835. Brandt merged (pp. 399-424) Cuvier's two divisions, "Sinéthère" and "Sphiggure" under a new generic name *Cercolabes*, retaining for them only subgeneric value. However, *Coendou* is valid, and *Cercolabes* falls into synonymy, the subgenera being now *Coendou* (*Coendou*) and *Coendou* (*Sphiggurus*). For status of *Sinoetherus* see "Remarks."
1841. Lund wrote (pp. 99-100) of "*Synoetheres*" *prehensilis* and *insidiosa*.

1842. Wagner, accepting (I, p. 360) *Cercolabes* Brandt, described *C. melanurus*.
1842. Gray described (p. 262) *Sphiggurus melanurus* (pre-occupied ? Wagner, 1842).
- 1843a. Gray removed (p. 21) *subspinosus* from *Coendou* under the new generic name *Chaetomys*.
- 1843b. Pictet described (pp. 225–227) *Plectrochoerus moricandi*, since considered to be a synonym of *Chaetomys subspinosus*.
1844. Wagner, considering that Brandt had correctly united *Sinoetherus* and *Sphiggurus* under *Cercolabes*, employed (IV, pp. 29–36) the last generically, with sub-generic groups "*Synéthères*" and *Sphiggurus*. Following Brandt, he placed *prehensilis* and *platycentrotus* in the former. *Sphiggurus* included *insidiosus couiy*, *villosa*, *spinosus*, and *affinis* shown as synonyms), *nigricans* (*nycthemera* a synonym), *melanurus*, and *subspinosus*.
1844. Reinhardt described (pp. 240–243) *Cercolabes liebmani* [sic]. Whether the collector's name was Liebmann (p. 240) or Liebman (p. 241) is open to question, but no doubt can be raised as to the original spelling of *liebmani*. (Considered a synonym of *mexicana*.)
1845. Tschudi, after modifying Cuvier's *Sphiggurus* to *Sphingurus* [sic], described (p. 186) *bicolor*.
1848. Waterhouse discussed (pp. 404–436) *Cercolabes*. He pointed out (p. 410) additional characters between *Sphingurus* [sic] and *Synoetherus* and that "*novae-hispaniae*" (= *mexicana*) presented intermediate conditions.

He recognized *prehensilis* with several varieties (see Gray, 1850); *platycentrotus*, *nycthemera* (with *bicolor* a synonym and with comments upon *spinosus* Cuvier). Following Fischer, he used *novae-hispaniae*, based upon Brisson's name of 1762 as a technical specific name, with *mexicana* and *liebmani* in its synonymy (*mexicana* Kerr, however, is to be considered the earliest available name for the Mexican coendou). *Melanurus* and *villosus* (*insidiosus*, *spinosus* of Rengger, and *couiy* given as synonyms) were

- allowed specific rank. *Insidiosa*, *nigricans*, and *affinis* were commented upon, and *pallidus* was described as new.
1850. Gray wrote (pp. 380–381) of *prehensilis*, *boliviensis*, and *tricolor*. *Boliviensis* was based upon a young animal which Waterhouse (1848, p. 414) had considered to be *prehensilis*. *Tricolor* was applied to another specimen, also previously examined by Waterhouse (*op. cit.*, p. 415) and pronounced by him only a variety of *prehensilis*.
1865. Gray described (pp. 321–322) *Erethizon (Echinoprocta) rufescens* from "Columbia."
1869. J. A. Allen considered (p. 237) *rufescens* Gray a young *Erethizon dorsatus*.
- 1872b. Hensel wrote (p. 56) upon *Sphiggurus villosus*, listing *insidiosa* Kuhl as a synonym.
- 1879a. Jentink, after reaching the conclusion that *prehensilis* Cuvier, 1822, and *prehensilis* Brandt, 1835, were unlike species, described (pp. 93–96) *Hystrix brandtii*, founded upon *prehensilis* Brandt. (See also Thomas, 1903.)
1879. Thomas, commenting upon the names in Kerr's 'Animal Kingdom,' stated (pp. 396–397) that *Hystrix mexicana* Kerr = *Sphingurus mexicanus* Shaw.
1880. Alston, rejecting *Coendou* Lacépède, employed (p. 170)  "*Synetheres*" for *mexicana* Kerr.
- 1881 (1880). Trouessart treated (pp. 182–183) "*Synetheres*" under subgeneric headings *Synetheres* and *Sphiggurus*. In the former he grouped *boliviensis*, *prehensilis* Linnaeus, *brandtii*, "? *spinosus* Cuv." and *nycthemera*. Under the latter he placed *novae-hispaniae*, *pallidus*, *melanurus*, and *villosus*. *Platycentrotus* was a subspecies of *brandtii*; *tricolor* of *spinosus*; *bicolor* of *nycthemera*; and *nigricans*, *affinis*, and *insidiosa* of *villosus*. All other names were placed in synonymy.
- He dated "*Sphingurus*" from Alston, 1876 (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 94), although the name had been used already in this form by Tschudi, 1845.
1884. Sclater figured (p. 389) "*Sphingurus spinosus*" and commented upon *spinosus* and *villosus*. (See Thomas, 1902.)

1888. Winge wrote of (pp. 61–64) *Sphingurus insidiosus*, *S. magnus* Lund (fossil), and *S. prehensilis*.
1889. Cope wrote of *prehensilis* and described (p. 136) "*Sphingurus*" *sericeus* from São João, Brazil.
1895. J. A. Allen, writing upon Kerr's 'Animal Kingdom,' stated (p. 189) that *Hystrix mexicana* = *mexicana* Shaw (1801) = *Synetheres mexicana* (Kerr) Alston.
1898. Trouessart (pp. 621–623) wrongly attributed *Cercolabes* of Brandt to F. Cuvier, 1822.
Rufescens Gray, 1865, Allen, 1869 (an *Echino-procta*), was questioningly placed in the synonymy of *prehensilis*.
 In the synonymy of *brandtii* (1879) were placed *prehensilis* of Brandt, Waterhouse, Burmeister, Lund, and Winge, and also *platycentrotus* Brandt (1835). *Nycthemera* Kuhl included *bicolor* Tschudi. *Novae-hispaniae* Brisson was considered valid with *mexicana* Kerr and *liebmani* included as synonyms. Its date was attributed to the 1756 edition of Brisson instead of to that of 1762 or to Waterhouse, 1848. *Nigricans* Brandt was made a subspecies of *villosus* Cuvier. Other species recognized besides *prehensilis* Linnaeus, were *spinosus*, *tricolor*, *boliviensis*, *pallidus*, *melanurus*, *sericeus*, *affinis*, and *insidiosus*.
- 1899b. Thomas described (pp. 283–285) *Coendou quichua* and *Coendou vestitus*. He questioned (p. 283) the identification by Waterhouse of *bicolor* with *nycthemera*.
- 1901a. Cabrera discussed at length (pp. 158–162) the identity of *rufescens* Gray. He raised *Echinoprocta* Gray to full generic rank.
- 1902b. J. A. Allen, writing upon the names in Oken's 'Lehrbuch der Zoologie,' stated (p. 378) "*Hystrix paraguayensis* [sic] (sub *Coendu*), p. 870. Based on 'Le Couiy' of Azara, for which it is the earliest name, antedating . . . *Sphiggurus spinosus* F. Cuvier, 1822. The species should therefore stand as *Coendou paraguayensis* [sic] (Oken.)" Oken wrote *paraguayensis* [sic].
- 1902b. Thomas described (p. 63) *Coendou roberti*, "allied to *spinosus*, F. Cuvier." He commented upon the *spinosus* of Sclater (1884).

- 1902c. Thomas described (p. 141) *Coendou simonsi*, "allied to *C. bicolor*" ". . . These two species, with . . . *C. quichua* of Ecuador, form a natural group intermediate between the '*Synetheres*' and '*Sphiggurus*' sections."
- 1902f. Thomas described (p. 169) *Coendou rothschildi*, "related to the *C. quichua* . . . represents the *bicolor-quichua* group."
- 1902g. Thomas described (p. 249) *Coendou mexicanus yucataniae*. He mentioned the variability of the skulls of the *mexicanus* group.
- 1903a. Thomas amplified (p. 41) his first description of *rothschildi*.
- 1903b. Thomas described (p. 381) *Coendou laenatus*, "allied to *mexicanus*."
- 1903e. Thomas described (p. 240) *Coendou centralis*, "a member of the group for which Dr. Jentink has used the name *prehensilis* . . . " "That *C. centralis* is not the true *C. prehensilis* is shown by its differences from a specimen obtained in São Paulo, this latter locality being far closer to the region whence Marcgrave described his 'Cuandu,' the original prototype of Linnaeus's *C. prehensilis*."
- Writing of *brandti* Jentink, he remarked that Matto Grosso might be the locality for Brandt's specimens, which were part of the Langsdorff collection, and mentioned the close relationships of *brandti* to *boliviensis*.
1904. J. A. Allen described (p. 441) *Coendou sanctaemartae*, "a small member of the *C. prehensilis* . . . group." He mentioned (p. 442) the variability of degree of inflation of the frontal region.
1904. Palmer designated (p. 633) the type of *Coendou* and also of "*Sinetheres*" as *Hystrix prehensilis* Linnaeus and that of *Sphiggurus* as *Sphiggurus spinosus* Cuvier.
- 1905b. Thomas described (p. 310) *Coendou pruinusos*, comparing it with *vestitus*.
1905. Trouessart adhered (pp. 514-515) quite closely to his list of 1898. He did not subscribe to the use of *mexicana* Kerr for *novae-hispaniae*. Additional species listed were *roberti*, *quichua*, *rothschildi*, *simonsi*, *novae-hispaniae*, *yucataniae*, *vestitus*, and *laenatus*.

1910. Carrucio wrote (pp. 49–55) of a new *Coendou* but gave it no specific name.
1913. J. A. Allen described (p. 478) *Coendou quichua richardsoni*. "This seems to be a coast form of *C. quichua* of the high Andes . . . "
1922. Pocock discussed the relationships (pp. 422–423) of the genera of the Erethizontidae.
- 1923–1924. Winge chose (pp. 60–61, 76) to use the generic term "*Sphingurus*" for *Coendou*.
- 1927a. Thomas, choosing lectotypes in the British Museum (pp. 545–554), listed for *Coendou pallidus*: "young 46.1.9.14. lectoparatype: 42.10.7.15."

REMARKS

The type of *Synoetherus* Cuvier, 1824 (based upon "Sinéthère" Cuvier, 1822), which is commonly held to be synonymous with the subgenus *Coendou*, was "*prehensilis*" Cuvier, 1822. This represented not the *prehensilis* of Linnaeus but the COENDOU A LONGUE QUEUE of Buffon, already named *longicaudatus* by Lacépède, 1802. Therefore, although *longicaudatus* Lacépède (= *prehensilis* Cuvier) is currently cited as a synonym of *prehensilis* Linnaeus, that fact remains unproved.

At first sight indeed, unless it can be definitely synonymized with one of the foregoing, the Linnaean *prehensilis* appears not to have much bearing upon the question of the genotypes of the porcupines. The type of *Sphiggurus* Cuvier was designated by Palmer (1904) as *spinosus* Cuvier. That of *Coendou* was "*prehensilis*" Lacépède (?).

It would simplify matters if we COULD consider Lacépède to have erected *Coendou* for *prehensilis* Linnaeus (formerly composite but restricted by Kerr, 1792, to Marcgrave's porcupine of Brazil). From the emended "Tableaux" of 1802 it appears that Lacépède's *prehensilis* may have been founded upon LE COENDOU of Buffon. But Palmer (1904, p. 194) stated the type of *Coendou* to be "*Coendou prehensilis* (= *Hystrix prehensilis* Linnaeus)."

There is now no prospect of the questions raised in the preceding paragraphs ever being cleared up. But following 'Opinion 54' of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, we may perhaps treat Palmer's views as "reviser's claims" and accept his conclusion that the type of *Coendou* equals *Hystrix prehensilis* Linnaeus. I would, however, also include Kerr's restriction, thus probably confining its type locality to the Pernambuco¹ region. Thus we obtain the following:

¹See Thomas, 1911, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 123–124.

GENOTYPES

- Coendou* Lacépède, 1899 Type by subsequent designation
 (Palmer, 1904): *Hystrix prehensilis* Linnaeus, 1758
- Subgenus *Coendou* Lacépède
 Synonyms ? *Synoetherus* Cuvier, 1824 Type by monotypy: *prehensilis* Cuvier, 1822 (= *longicaudatus* Lacépède, 1802). Assumed synonym of *prehensilis* Linnaeus
- Subgenus *Sphiggurus* Cuvier, 1824 Type by subsequent designation
 (Palmer, 1904): *S. spinosa* Cuvier

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Coendou (*Coendou*)¹(=*Synoetherus* Cuvier?)

a.—Large animals with inflated skulls

prehensilis (Linnaeus)

Synonyms (?):

prehensilis (Linnaeus)

Brazil (probably near Pernambuco)

cuandu (Desmarest)

Brazil (probably near Pernambuco)

longicaudatus Lacépède

Cayenne

boliviensis (Gray)

Bolivia

brandtii (Jentink)

Brazil (Matto Grosso ? Suggested by Thomas, 1903e)

tricolor (Gray)

Bolivia ?

centralis Thomas

Chapada, Matto Grosso, Brazil

b.—Moderate-sized animals with less inflated skulls

bicolor (Tschudi)

Woods between rivers Tullumayo and Chanchamayo, Peru

quichua quichua Thomas

Puembo, Upper Guallabamba River, Prov. Pichincha, Ecuador, 2,500 meters

quichua richardsoni Allen

Esmeraldas, Ecuador. Sea level

simonsi Thomas

Charuplaya, Securé River, just north of 16° S., Yungas, Bolivia, 1,300 meters

rothschildi Thomas

Sevilla Island, off Chiriqui, Panama.

sanctaemartae Allen

Bonda, Santa Marta Distr., Colombia, 150 feet

platycentrotus (Brandt)

"America australis"?

Coendou (*Sphiggurus*)(=*Sphiggurus*)*paraguayensis* (Oken)Paraguay. (Based upon the *Coucy* of Azara. No exact locality)

¹*Coendou*, although of barbarous origin, may be held to be a masculine noun from Lacépède's use of the masculine adjectival ending in the case of *longicaudatus*.

Synonym:	
<i>couiy</i> ¹ (Desmarest)	
<i>spinosus</i> ² (Cuvier)	No locality (Brazil ?)
<i>insidiosus</i> (Kuhl)	No locality (Brazil ?)
<i>villosus</i> (Cuvier)	Brazil
<i>nycthemera</i> (Kuhl)	No locality (Brazil ?)
<i>nigricans</i> (Brandt)	Brazil
<i>affinis</i> (Brandt)	Brazil
<i>sericeus</i> (Cope)	São João do Monte Negro, on tributary of Uruguay River, Prov. Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Lat. 28° S.
<i>roberti</i> Thomas	Rocha Nova, Serra do Mar, Prov. Parana, Brazil. 1,000 meters
<i>chilensis</i> [Riley (?), 1808]	Chile
<i>laenatus</i> Thomas	Boqueté, Chiriqui, Panama. 5,000 feet
<i>melanurus</i> (Wagner)	Barra, Rio Negro, Brazil
<i>melanurus</i> (Gray) (preoccupied ?)	"Brazils"
<i>pallidus</i> (Waterhouse)	"West Indies"?
<i>vestitus</i> Thomas	Colombia
<i>pruinus</i> Thomas	Montañas de la Pedregosa, Mérida, Venezuela. 2,500 meters
<i>mexicanus mexicanus</i> (Kerr)	Mexico
Synonyms:	
<i>novae hispaniae</i> (Fischer)	Mexico
<i>liebmani</i> (Reinhardt)	Mexico
<i>mexicanus yucataniae</i> Thomas	Yucatan (probably near Izamal)

ECHINOPROCTA (Gray)

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1865. Gray described (pp. 321-322) *Erethizon* (*Echinoprocta*) *rufescens*.
1869. J. A. Allen thought (p. 237) that *rufescens* was a young *Erethizon dorsatus*.
1898. Trouessart doubtfully placed (p. 621) *rufescens* in the synonymy of *prehensilis*.
- 1901a. Cabrera redescribed and discussed at length (pp. 158-162) the identity of *rufescens* and raised *Echinoprocta* to full generic rank. Since he had not seen Gray's specimen, his conclusions were based upon the assumption that Gray's porcupine and a specimen in his (Cabrera's) possession from Colombia were identical.

¹Based upon the *couiy* of Azara, and therefore a synonym of *paraguayensis*.

²Cuvier remarked, "appears to have been described by Azara under the name of Coui." It is doubtful, however, whether this was so. Should *paraguayensis* (Oken) prove synonymous with *spinosus* Cuvier, it will equal *spinosus*, type of *Sphiggurus*.

It may be noted here that the American Museum possesses a specimen (No. 73678) from Colombia which agrees closely with the descriptions of Gray and Cabrera.

1905. Trouessart now made (p. 514) *rufescens* a subspecies of *prehensilis*.
 1920. Trouessart, with adult material, reviewed the status of *Echinoprocta rufescens*.

GENOTYPE

Echinoprocta Gray

Type by monotypy: *Erethizon*
(Echinoprocta) rufescens Gray

SPECIES WITH TYPE LOCALITY

Echinoprocta Gray

rufescens (Gray)

"Columbia"

CHAETOMYS Gray

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1820. Kuhl described (p. 71) *Hystrix subspinosus*.
 Olfers wrote (p. 211) of *Hystrix tortilis*. This citation (not seen) is based upon those of early authors (Wagner, Waterhouse, Trouessart).
 1843b. Gray erected (p. 123) *Chaetomys*, new genus, to accommodate *subspinosus*.
 1843. Pictet described and named (pp. 225-227) *Plectrochoerus moricandi*.
 1844. Wagner listed (IV, p. 35) *Cercolabes subspinosus*, with *tortilis* Olfers shown as a synonym.
 1844. Gray further described (p. 36) *Chaetomys subspinosus* and figured the skull.
 1848. Waterhouse wrote upon (p. 399) *Chaetomys subspinosus*, placing in its synonymy *Plectrochoerus moricandi* Pictet.
 1881 (1880). Trouessart listed (p. 182) *subspinosus*, with *tortilis* and *moricandi* synonyms.
 1901a. Cabrera included (p. 162) *Chaetomys* in his key to the "Cercolabidae."

GENOTYPE

Chaetomys Gray

Type by monotypy: *Hystrix subspinosus* Kuhl

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Chaetomys Gray*subspinosa* (Kuhl)

No locality (Brazil ?)

*moricondi*¹ (Pictet)*tortilis*² (Olfers)

CAVIIDAE

DINOMYS Peters

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

- 1873a. Peters erected (p. 551) the genus *Dinomys* to contain the new species *D. branickii*.
- 1873b. Peters further described (p. 227) and figured *Dinomys branickii*.
- 1904a. Goeldi wrote (pp. 158-165) on *Dinomys*.
- 1904b. Goeldi again wrote (pp. 542-549) on *Dinomys*.
1918. Ribeiro described (pp. 13-15) *Dinomys pacarana*.
1921. Anthony described (p. 6) *Dinomys gigas*.
- 1921a. Lönnberg described (p. 49) *Dinomys branickii occidentalis*.
- 1921b. Lönnberg reviewed (pp. 150-154) *Dinomys*.
1931. Sanborn reviewed (pp. 149-155) *Dinomys*. He synonymized all the above forms under *D. branickii* Peters.

GENOTYPE

Dinomys PetersType by monotypy: *Dinomys branickii* Peters

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Dinomys Peters*branickii branickii* Peters

Montaña de Vitoc, Colonia Amable Maria, central Peru

Synonyms:

branickii occidentalis

Near Gualea, Ecuador. 5,000-6,000 feet

Lönnberg

pacarana Ribeiro

"procedente do Amazonas," Brazil

gigas Anthony

La Candela, Huila, Colombia. 6,500 feet

*CUNICULUS*² Brisson, 1762

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1640. De Laet wrote briefly (p. 484) of "LE PAG ou PAGUE." He mentioned a white form (which Kerr, 1792, named *alba*).

¹*Moricandi* and *tortilis* have been treated by authors as synonyms of *subspinosa*.²Restricted through separation of the mountain pacas (*Stictomys*) by Thomas, 1924.

1648. Marcgrave described (p. 224) *PACA BRASILIENSIBUS*.
1651. Hernandez included (Hist. Anim., IV, p. 2) both *Cuniculus* and *Dasyprocta* under his "TOCHTLI sive CUNICULI." (According to Lichtenstein, 1827, Abh. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, p. 101.)
1658. Piso wrote (pp. 101-102) of the *PACA*.
1691. Ray cited (p. 226) the *PACA* of Marcgrave (1648).
1741. Barrère listed (p. 152) the *paca* of Guiana as "CUNICULUS MAJOR, PALUSTRIS, FASCIIS ALBIS NOTATUS."
1751. Klein, under "CAVIA PACA" cited (p. 50) Marcgrave's and Ray's descriptions.
1756. Brisson wrote (p. 144) of "LE PAK, *Cuniculus caudatus*." His description was marked by ** which, as explained in his preface (p. v), indicated that he had drawn up his description from an actual specimen. He cited also Barrère, Marcgrave, Ray, Klein, Johnston, Piso, and de Laet. Locality: "Guiana and Brazil." The above-mentioned animal, redescribed in Brisson, 1762, p. 99, was designated by Hollister, 1913, type of the genus *Cuniculus*.
1762. Brisson erected (p. 98) the generic name *Cuniculus*, a composite genus without designated type. His fourth species (p. 99) was *PACA*, based directly upon his own "LE PAK" of 1756. This description was likewise accompanied by **, which, on the third page of the preface (1762), was explained as indicating that he had personally examined a specimen. Thus, both editions alluded to a *paca* which Brisson had personally inspected. He again cited a number of authors who had written about *pacas*.
- Since Brisson's generic bird names are accepted (Int. Comm. Zool. Nomencl., 'Opinion 37'), his generic mammal names, which have a strictly analogous status, ought also to be accepted. However, his specific names, both bird and mammal, although binary are not binomial and are not accepted. (Allen, 1910, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXVIII, p. 322.) Consequently his *PACA* is not to be interpreted as a technical specific name. However, Linnaeus (12th Ed., 1766) formally described *paca*, listing

- PACA Brisson, 1756 (not 1762) and other authors given beyond.
1763. Buffon described (X, pp. 269-278) "LE PACA," based upon de Lery (1578), Marcgrave, Piso, Ray, Barrère, Brisson, and many other references.
1766. Linnaeus described (12th Ed., p. 81) *Mus paca*, based upon Brisson (1756), Ray, Marcgrave, Piso, and Johnston. This became type of *Cuniculus* Brisson, 1762, by subsequent designation (Hollister, 1913).
1767. Linnaeus again listed (13th Ed., p. 81) *Mus paca*.
1771. Pennant wrote of (p. 244) the "SPOTTED CAVY" and of the white variety (of de Laet, 1640, and Kerr, 1792).
1777. Erxleben listed (p. 356) *Cavia paca*.
1779. Blumenbach listed (p. 91) *Cavia paca*.
1788. Gmelin used (Linnaeus, 13th Ed., reformed, p. 120) the term *Calva paca*.
1789. Gmelin employed (Linnaeus 13th Ed., reformed, reissued, p. 120) *Cavia paca*.
1792. Schreber wrote (p. 609) about "DER PAKA" under the name *Cavia paca*.
1792. Kerr wrote (pp. 216-217) of *C. paca* and *C. paca alba*, basing the latter upon the descriptions of de Laet and Pennant.
1799. Lacépède erected (p. 9) the generic name *Agouti*, listing the single species *Agouti paca* which became thus type of *Agouti* by original designation and monotypy. In consequence *Agouti* is a pure synonym of *Cuniculus*.
1801. Azara wrote (II, p. 20) of the "PAY."
1801. Lacépède reprinted (p. 494) his work of 1799.
1802. Buffon ("Didot" Ed., IV, p. 139, and XI, p. 203). The description of Buffon (1763) was reprinted in Vol. IV; the matter contained in Vol. XI was new.
- Lacépède ("Didot" Ed., XIV) revised and extended his "Tableaux" of 1799 and 1801 so that his genus *Agouti* (p. 166) now included members of various other genera besides "*Agouti paca*, IV, 239 [misprint for 139]; XI, 203." The Roman and Arabic numbers referring to volumes and pages of the "Didot" edition.

1807. G. F. Cuvier wrote (pp. 203–209) of the “GENRE PACA. COELOGENUS (*Cavia paca*, Linnaeus).” He described (p. 206) *Coelogenus subniger*, which he considered the same as Marcgrave’s form, and (p. 207) *Coelogenus fulvus*, based upon the *paca* treated by Brisson. (Thus also a synonym of *paca* Linnaeus.) These two names were placed in the synonymy of *paca* by Wagner (1843).
1811. Illiger, emending the spelling, wrote (p. 92) “*Coelogenys*” for *Coelogenus* of Cuvier.
1814. Fischer applied (p. 85) the generic name *Paca* to the pacas.
- 1822a. Desmarest considered (p. 361–362) the species *paca* to be divided between Cuvier’s two names *subniger* and *fulvus*.
1830. Wagler employed (p. 21) *Cuniculus*.
1830. Rengger wrote at length (pp. 250–259) on the *paca*, uniting Cuvier’s *fulvus* and *subniger* (p. 250).
1844. Wagner recombined (IV, p. 52) *fulvus* and *subniger* under *paca*, naming them var. α and var. β .
1848. Waterhouse reviewed (pp. 364–372) known data on “*Coelogenys* [sic] *paca*” and discussed Cuvier’s *subniger* and *fulvus*.
1854. Burmeister discussed (pp. 227–232) the pacas extensively.
1854. Gervais described (I, p. 326) “*Coelogenys sublaevis*,” based upon a single skull. (At first Thomas, 1905, considered this a *Stictomys*, but later Lönnberg, 1921, and Thomas, 1924, concluded that it truly represented a female *paca*.)
1855. Giebel reviewed (pp. 466–467) “*Coelogenys*.”
- 1872b. Hensel remarked (p. 58) upon the pacas of south Brazil.
1880. Alston discussed (pp. 174–175) the distribution of the pacas in Central America.
- 1881 (1880). Trouessart wrote (p. 193) “*Coelogenys*” [sic]. Under it he placed *paca* Linnaeus (12th Ed.), with *fulvus* a synonym and *subniger* and *sublaevis* distinct forms.
1885. Stolzmann described (pp. 161–167) *Coelogenys* [sic] *taczanowskii* (a *Stictomys*).
1888. Winge discussed (pp. 64–66) the *paca* (of Brazil).
1895. Merriam, pointing out (pp. 375–376) that *Cuniculus* Brisson, 1762, was a composite genus composed of

- Cavia*, *Lemmus*, *Coelogenus*, *Dasyprocta*, *Anisonyx*, and *Allactaga*, attempted unsuccessfully to fix (p. 376) its type as "*alactaga* (Olivier) 1800," by the process of elimination. According to the "Rules," Article 30, and as shown by Hollister (1913) "elimination" was not one of the methods allowed in determining a genotype.
- 1897b. Palmer listed (p. 248) *paca* as type of *Agouti* Lacépède, 1801 (in footnote, p. 243 he corrected this date to 1799).
1898. Trouessart, still not recognizing *Cuniculus* Brisson, listed (p. 635) in *Coelogenys* [sic]: *paca*, *sublaevis*, and *taczanowskii* (a *Stictomys*). *Fulvus* and *subniger* were placed in the synonymy of *paca*.
- 1901f. Thomas treated (p. 532) *paca* under the generic name *Agouti* Lacépède.
1902. Bangs described (pp. 47-48) *Agouti paca virgatus*.
1904. Palmer recorded (p. 84) the date of fixation of *paca* as the type of *Agouti* Lacépède as 1801. (It should now be read Lacépède, 1799.) Of *Coelogenus* he recorded (p. 193) no fixation of type.
- 1905a. Thomas described (p. 589) *Agouti sierrae* (a *Stictomys*).
He pointed out that the pacas fell into two groups—mountain and plains living—and referred both *taczanowskii* and *sierrae* to the mountain group. He considered that *sublaevis* Gervais, whose skull could no longer be found, was probably a mountain *paca*. (But see Lönnberg, 1921a, and Thomas, 1924a.)
1908. Hagmann described (pp. 25-27) *Coelogenys* [sic] *paca mexicanae*.
1912. J. A. Allen recorded (p. 75) *paca virgata* from western Colombia.
- 1913b. Goldman described (p. 9) *Agouti paca nelsoni*.
1913. Lönnberg described (p. 28) "*Agouti* [*Coelogenys*] *sierrae andina*" (a *Stictomys*).
1913. Hollister, pointing out (p. 79) that Merriam's (1895) designation by elimination of *alactaga* as type of *Cuniculus* Brisson (1762) was not valid, formally designated "*Paca*, Brisson, p. 99, based on *Cuniculus major palustris*, *fasciis albis notatus* Barrère, 1741" type of that genus.

As I have shown (Brisson, 1756 and 1762), Brisson did not found *PACA* solely upon Barrère's description but upon a specimen which he (Brisson) was able to examine, and thus it was upon that specimen that *paca* Linnaeus (1766) was based.

1914a. Thomas, in remarks upon "Fiat" vs. "Priority" names, advocated (p. 285) retention of "*Coelogenys*" with type *Mus paca* instead of *Agouti* or *Cuniculus* which names antedated *Coelogenus*.

1920. Goldman, following Hollister, revived (p. 131) *Cuniculus* Brisson for *paca*.

1921a. Lönnberg, discussing the pacas, proposed (p. 43) that Marcgrave's *PACA* be held to constitute the basis of *Mus paca* Linnaeus and suggested Pernambuco for type locality. (This could not be accepted, in view of Hollister's designation, 1913.)

Considering *sublaevis* Gervais (from Colombia), identical with a *paca* from Santa Catharina, south Brazil, he reduced *sublaevis* to a synonym of *paca paca*.

He described (p. 45) "*Coelogenys*" *paca guanta*, comparing it with *virgata*.

He went on to discuss the mountain pacas (*Stictomys*), changing *sierrae andina* to *taczanowskii andina*.

1921b. Lönnberg further reviewed (pp. 145-150) the pacas.

1922. Pocock discussed (p. 424) the relationships of the pacas and agoutis.

1924a. Thomas distinguished (pp. 237-239) the mountain pacas from the lowland pacas under the new generic name *Stictomys*, with type *Coelogenys taczanowskii* Stolzmann. With *taczanowskii* he placed *sierrae* and *andina*.

He confirmed Lönnberg's view that *sublaevis* was based upon a female *paca* rather than upon some relation of *sierrae*.

He made reference to "*thomasi*" (p. 239). This was apparently a *nomen nudum*. At least I have discovered no published description of it.

1924c. Thomas (and other European authorities) reiterated (p. 346) their opinions that, despite priority of *Agouti* and *Cuniculus*, "*Coelogenys*," with type *Mus paca* Linnaeus, should be retained with other *nomina conservanda*.

1925. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in 'Opinion 90,' reported (pp. 34-40) upon the question of suspension of rules in the case of *Coelogenys* (emendation by Illiger, 1811, of *Coelogenus* Cuvier, 1807) vs. *Cuniculus* or *Agouti*. The case of *Coelogenys* was outlined (p. 37). The name *Coelogenys* appeared among the ten which FAILED to receive a two-thirds vote in favor of suspension (p. 39) with the result that the Rule of Priority was to remain in force. In the tabulation of Commissioner's votes (p. 40) the case of *Coelogenus* received ten for and eight against suspension of "Rules."

Accordingly, at the present time, the correct generic name of the lowland pacas must remain *Cuniculus*.

REMARKS

Although there remains no doubt, in view of the action of the Int. Comm. Zool. Nomencl. ('Opinion 90'), that the generic name to be used for the lowland pacas is *Cuniculus*, with genotype *Mus paca* Linnaeus, some question remains as to what *paca* Linnaeus was.

Linnaeus cited under *paca* the descriptions of Ray, Brisson, Marcgrave, Piso, and Johnston and gave as habitat, "Brasilia, Guiana." Ray cited only Marcgrave. Brisson cited Barrère, Ray, Klein, Marcgrave, Johnston, Piso, and de Laet, but his description, marked with ** was based upon a specimen examined by himself. Klein cited Marcgrave.

Except those of Brisson, all citations focus ultimately upon the work of Marcgrave. The question then remains whether *paca* Linnaeus must be held founded upon Marcgrave's *paca* of Brazil or upon Brisson's *paca* from "Guiana and Brazil." The claim of a reviser "is to be accepted as correct until proved incorrect" ('Opinion 54'). Hollister, when selecting *paca* Linnaeus as type of *Cuniculus*, selected as type "*Paca*, Brisson, p. 99, based on *Cuniculus major palustris, fasciis albis notatus* Barrère, 1741," which the Int. Comm. Zool. Nomencl. ('Opinion 90') interpreted as equal to *Cavia paca* Linnaeus. Now Barrère's *paca* was undoubtedly from French Guiana; so Hollister may be considered as having fixed the type locality of *paca* as French Guiana. In the event the Guiana *paca* should prove to be distinct from that of Brazil, the name *paca* would have to be restricted to the former.

GENOTYPE

Cuniculus Brisson

Type by subsequent designation (Int. Comm. Zool. Nomencl., 'Opinion 90'): *Cavia paca* Linnaeus. (*Mus paca* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 1766, 12th Ed., I, p. 81.)

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Cuniculus Brisson

<i>paca paca</i> (Linnaeus)	Cayenne (Brisson and Barrère) ¹
<i>paca alba</i> Kerr	San Francisco River, Brazil
<i>subniger</i> (Cuvier)	Tobago
<i>fulvus</i> (Cuvier)	?
<i>sublaevis</i> Gervais	Colombia
<i>paca virgatus</i> Bangs	Divala, Chiriqui, Panama
<i>paca mexianae</i> Hagmann	Isl. Mixiana, Amazonian estuary, Brazil
<i>paca nelsoni</i> Goldman	Catemaco, southern Vera Cruz, Mexico
<i>paca quanta</i> Lönnberg	Gualea, Ecuador. 5,000 feet

STICTOMYS Thomas

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1854. Gervais described (I, p. 326) *Coelogenys sublaevis*, based upon a single skull from Colombia. (At first considered by Thomas, 1905, as one of the "mountain pacas," but later Lönnberg, 1921, and Thomas, 1924, treated it as a female of *Cuniculus paca*.)
1885. Stolzmann described (pp. 161-167) *Coelogenys* [sic] *taczanowskii*.
- 1905a. Thomas described (p. 589) *Agouti sierrae* from Mérida, referring also a specimen from Bogotá to the same species.
He pointed out that the pacas fell into two groups—mountain and plains—and referred *taczanowskii* and *sierrae* to the mountain group. He considered *sublaevis*, whose skull could no longer be found, probably a mountain paca. (See Gervais, 1854.)
1913. Lönnberg described (p. 28) *Agouti* [*Coelogenys*] *sierrae andina*.
- 1921a. Lönnberg discussed (p. 47) the mountain pacas and transferred (p. 48) his subspecies *andina* (1913) from the species *sierrae* to *taczanowskii*, the name becoming *taczanowskii andina* instead of *sierrae andina*.

¹See "Remarks."

Contrary to the view of Thomas (1905a) he believed (pp. 43-45) *sublaevis* Gervais to be synonymous with *paca paca*.

- 1921b. Lönnberg reviewed (pp. 145-150) the pacas.
 1924a. Thomas erected (pp. 237-239) *Stictomys* with type "*Coelogenys*" *taczanowskii* Stolzmann. With *taczanowskii* he included *sierrae* and *andina*. Finally he agreed with Lönnberg (1921a) that *sublaevis* was not a mountain paca but a female of a lowland paca (*Coelogenus*).

GENOTYPE

Stictomys Thomas

Type by original designation: "*Coelogenys*" *taczanowskii* Stolzmann

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Stictomys Thomas

taczanowskii taczanowskii (Stolzmann) Forest on either slope of the Andes, between 6,000 and 10,000 feet, Ecuador

taczanowskii andina (Lönnberg) Mt. Pichincha, Ecuador. 9,000-12,000 feet

sierrae (Thomas) Montaña Pedregosa, Sierra de Mérida, Venezuela

DASYPROCTA Illiger

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1639. De Rochefort wrote of a species of "Agouty" from the West Indies. In the edition of 1658 the account appears on pp. 123-124.
 1640. De Laet, in his chapter on Brazil, briefly mentioned (p. 484) the "ACUTIS ou AGOUTIS."
 1648. Marcgrave described (p. 224) "AGUTI *vel* ACUTI Brasilensibus." (Origin of *aguti* Linnaeus, 1766.)
 1651. Hernandez included under his "TOCHTLI *sive* CUNICULI" both the agouti and the paca of Mexico (according to Lichtenstein, 1827, Abh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 101). This was probably *mexicana* de Saussure, 1860.
 1658. Piso wrote (p. 102) about the "Aguti" (supplementing the description of Marcgrave).
 1693. Ray wrote of (p. 226) "Mus sylvestris americanus cuniculi magnitudine, porcelli pilis & voce. Aguti *vel* Acuti Brasiliensibus dictus. Marcgr."

1734. Seba wrote (I, p. 67, Pl. xli, fig. 2) of "*Cuniculus Americanus*," referred to by Kerr, 1792 under his "*Aguti americana*."
- The animal figured as *Cuniculus Americanus* by Seba was probably an agouti, but its tail is too long for that of *Dasyprocta*, too short for any *Capromys*, and too densely haired to be that of *Myoprocta*. It may then fairly be considered as not determinable.
1741. Barrère, cataloguing the animals and plants of Cayenne, listed (p. 153) "CUNICULUS OMNIUMVULGATISSIMUS, AGUTI VULGO," which he referred to the agouti of Marcgrave.
1743. Catesby described (II, Append., p. 18) his JAVA HARE (upon which the name *leporinus* Linnaeus, 1758, was based).
1751. Klein based his "aguti *vel acuti*" (p. 50) upon de Laet, Marcgrave, and Ray.
1756. Brisson's AGOUTY (p. 143) like his "ПАК" was founded upon a specimen examined by him, as indicated by the two asterisks placed by the name. The works of Marcgrave, Ray, Barrère, de Laet, Piso, etc., were cited. His "Lapin d'Amerique" was based upon Seba's description. See under Kerr, 1792.
1758. Linnaeus described (10th Ed., p. 59) *Mus leporinus*, based upon the "Java Hare" of Catesby, 1743.
1760. Buffon wrote (VIII, p. 375) of the "AGOUTI" (= *cayanus* Lacépède, 1802) which he founded upon descriptions by de Laet, Marcgrave, Barrère, and other early authors.
1762. Brisson employed (pp. 98-104) the generic name *Cuniculus*, a composite term (see Merriam, 1895), under which he placed "javensis," "aguti," "americanus," "paca," "norvegicus," etc. His AGUTI was marked with **, meaning that he had examined a specimen. Brisson's specific names are not recognized. (See résumé of Allen's views under *Coendou*, Brisson, 1762.)
1766. Linnaeus described (12th Ed., p. 80) *Mus aguti*, which he based upon the "Agouty" of Brisson, 1756; on AGUTI s. ACUTI of Marcgrave (1648) and Piso (1658); and on "*Mus sylvestris americanus*" of Ray (1693).

- (See restriction of *aguti* by Thomas, 1898, to the agouti of Marcgrave, (1648), from Brazil.)
1767. Linnaeus listed (13th Ed., p. 80) *Mus aguti* and *M. leporinus*.
1771. Pennant recognized (pp. 245-246) the LONG-NOSED CAVY, based upon Marcgrave, Piso, de Laet, Rochefort, Ray, Klein, Linnaeus, Brisson, Buffon, Barrère. (Thus he here dealt essentially with the agoutis of eastern South America—i.e., his LONG-NOSED CAVY was composite.)
1777. Erxleben, under the generic name *Cavia* included (pp. 353-354) *aguti*, based primarily upon the descriptions of de Laet and Marcgrave, but accompanied by a long synonymy which gave it a range from Jamaica to Brazil. He listed also *leporina* of Linnaeus, 1758.
1777. Zimmermann based his *Cavia aguti* (p. 325) upon Klein, Linnaeus, and Buffon.
- 1778.¹ Schreber wrote (p. 613) of "der Aguti."
1779. Blumenbach listed (p. 91) *Cavia aguti*.
1785. Boddaert listed (pp. 102-104) *Cavia aguti*, *acouchy*, and *bicolor* (the last based upon Catesby, and so a synonym of *leporinus*).
1788. Gmelin listed (Linnaeus, 13th Ed., reformed, p. 121) *aguti* under the generic name *Calva*.
1789. Gmelin replaced [Linnaeus 13th Ed., reformed (further corrected and reissued) p. 121] *aguti* in *Cavia*. He listed (p. 122) *americana*, founded upon Seba (1734) and Brisson (1756).
1792. Kerr divided (pp. 217-218) "*Cavia aguti*" into three varieties: "*C. aguti cunicularis*" (not determinable according to J. A. Allen, 1895), based partly upon Linnaeus, 1766, and partly on *Capromys*; "*C. aguti leporina*," based upon *leporina* Erxleben, 1777, p. 355, and claimed by Kerr to be from South America; and "*C. aguti americana*," founded upon Brisson, 1756, and Seba, 1734.
1799. Lacépède listed (p. 9) no true agoutis. The name *Agouti* was employed by him generically for the paca. (See Buffon-Lacépède, 1802.)

¹For this date see Sherborn, 1891, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 589.

1801. Azara recorded (II, p. 26) the *ACOUTI* from near Asuncion, Paraguay. He wrongly concluded (p. 37), from studying Buffon's works, that agoutis and acouchys were one and the same. (Formerly *azaræ* Lichtenstein was employed for the *ACOUTI*. In 1917*d*, however, Thomas showed that *azaræ* was the name of the São Paulo agouti and proposed *felicia* for Azara's species.)
1802. Buffon ("Didot" Ed., III, p. 78, Pl. VI). The *AGOUTI* of 1760 was rediscussed and figured. In the "Tableaux" (XIV) modified from 1799, Lacépède extended the scope of his genus *Agouti* to include besides *paca: cayanus* (new name) III, 78, XI, 201; two true caviés; and the *acuschy*. The Roman and Arabic numbers following *cayanus* referred to volume and page of the "Didot" edition in which the description occurred. It is obvious then that *cayanus* (III, p. 78) referred directly back to the *agouti* of 1760, VIII, p. 375, and consequently was a synonym of *aguti*.
1803. Buffon (Sonnini Ed., XXVI, p. 153) gave the (1760) account of the *agouti* reprinted with additions.
1811. Illiger erected (p. 93) the new genus *Dasyprocta* to contain the species "*Cavia aguti, acuchi* Lin. Gmel."
1812. G. F. Cuvier employed (p. 290) the generic name *Cloromis* for "les agoutis."
1816. Oken's system contained (p. 823) "*Dasyprocta* . . . 1st Art. *S.* [= *Savia*] *acuty*," "*S. acuchy*" was treated as an "*Abart.*" of *acuty*. "*S. leporina, javensis*" was stated to be "Similar, white beneath. Surinam, not in East Indies."
1816. Desmarest, after discussing agoutis in general, described (I, p. 213) *Cavia cristata*.
1817. Rafinesque wrote (pp. 361-363) of *Cavia cristata*.
- 1822*a*. Desmarest wrote (pp. 357-358) of *Dasyprocta acuti* [*sic*]; *Dasyprocta cristata*, giving its origin as Surinam; and *Dasyprocta acuschy* (a *Myoprocta*).
1823. Lichtenstein described briefly (p. 3) *Dasyprocta azaræ*, supposedly based on the *ACOUTI* of Azara, but whose locality he gave as São Paulo. (For discussion of status of *azaræ* see Thomas, 1917.)

1825. G. F. Cuvier again treated (p. 181) the agoutis under the name *Chloromys* [sic].
1829. Fischer, besides true agoutis and acouchis, included (pp. 379–382) in *Dasyprocta patachonica* (a *Dolichotis*) and *viscaccia* (a *Lagotomus*).
1830. Rengger discussed (pp. 259–266) "*Chloromis acuti* F. Cuv." [presumably the same as the ACOUTI of Azara (= *feliccia* Thomas, 1917d)].
1831. Wagler, reviewing the genus *Dasyprocta*, listed (pp. 617–622) *D. aguti* Illiger (based upon the reference in Gmelin's edition of Linnaeus, 1789, which in turn was derived from Linnaeus, 12th Ed., 1766), *D. croconata* (new species), *prymnolopha* (new species), *cristata* "Geoffroy" (Desmarest), *acuschy* Linnaeus (a *Myoprocta*), and *exilis* (new species) (also a *Myoprocta*).

He believed that *azarae* Lichtenstein was inseparable from *aguti* Illiger.

1832. Wagler described (p. 1220) *Dasyprocta fuliginosa*.
- 1837a. Gervais mentioned (p. 107) an agouti ("Agouti ou *Chloromys*") of the West Indies.
1841. Lund, after discussing *Dasyprocta*, described (pp. 286–287) *D. caudata*, which he compared with *D. azarae*, *D. aguti*, and *Myoprocta acuschy*.
1842. Wagner described (I, p. 362) *Dasyprocta nigricans*.
1842. Gray described (p. 264) *D. punctata*, *D. nigra*, and *D. albida* (a *Myoprocta* according to Waterhouse, 1848, but a *Dasyprocta* in the opinion of Selater, 1874).
- 1843b. Gray listed (p. 124) *D. leporina* as "the agouchy" (considered a true *Dasyprocta* by Waterhouse, 1848).
1844. Wagner, under *Dasyprocta*, recognized (IV, pp. 38–49) *azarae* Lichtenstein, *aguti* Erxleben, *croconota*, *cristata*, *prymnolopha*, *nigricans*, and also two species of *Myoprocta*, *acuschy*, and *leptura* (new species).

He treated *punctata* and *caudata* as synonyms of *azarae*. *Nigra* and *fuliginosa* he made synonymous with *nigricans*.

Croconota and *prymnolopha* were figured in Plates 172B and 172C.

1844. Gray published colored plates and gave (p. 36) very brief remarks upon his *D. punctata* and *D. nigra*.

- 1845c. Wagner remarked (pp. 56–57) that *nigra* and *nigricans* were identical with *fuliginosa*; that *punctata* (later shown to be Central American) equaled *azarae*.
 Commenting upon Lund's separation of *caudata* from *aguti* and *azarae*, Wagner affirmed the intergradation of the rump coloring; that "no difference of size exists; and therefore the specific distinction is inadmissible" between *azarae* and *caudata*.
1845. Tschudi listed (p. 189–192) "*aguti*" and described as new *variegata*.
1845. Schinz listed (II, pp. 273–274) *aguti*, *azarae*, *cristata*, *patagonica* (a *Dolichotis*), *acuchy* (a *Myoprocta*) *nigricans*, *punctata*, *albida*, and *variegata*.
1848. Waterhouse, reviewing (II, pp. 372–379) the agoutis, wrote upon *aguti*, *croconota*, *prymnolopha*, *cristata*, *fuliginosa*, *azarae*, *caudata*; and *acouchy*, *leptura*, *exilis*, and *albida* (all four of which he treated as close relatives—i.e., belonging to the modern genus *Myoprocta*).
 He placed *variegata* Tschudi in the synonymy of *cristata* and described "*cristata*, variety" (p. 384). He considered that *nigricans* and *nigra* were equal to *fuliginosa*, and (following Wagner's views, 1845c) *punctata* was held to be a synonym of *azarae*.
 However, contrary to Wagner's (1845c) idea, he thought *caudata* Lund distinct from *azarae*.
 He stated that *leporinus*, based upon the "Java Hare" of Catesby, was certainly an *agouti* and not an *acouchy*, in spite of the fact that it had been treated as the latter by Gray, 1843b.
1855. Giebel, in his "Säugthiere," wrote (I, pp. 467–470) a synopsis of the agoutis. Forms considered were *aguti* Desmarest (1820), *azarae*, *croconota*, *cristata*, *prymnolopha*, and *acuchy* (a *Myoprocta*).
1860. De Saussure described (pp. 53–56) *Dasyprocta mexicana*.
- 1872b. Hensel wrote (p. 57) of "*Dasyprocta aguti*."
1874. Sclater described (pp. 665–666) *Dasyprocta antillensis*.
 He considered that Central America was the home of *punctata*, although Gray (1842) had written "South America." He suggested that *albida* (a *Myoprocta*

- according to Waterhouse, 1848) might be an alb no form of his *antillensis*.
1876. Alston, writing (pp. 347-352) "On the genus *Dasyprocta*, . . .," described as new *D. isthmica*. He recognized *cristata*, *variegata*, *fuliginosa*, *mexicana*, *azarae*, *punctata*, *aguti*, *prymnolopha*, and *acouchy* (a *Myoprocta*). He placed *antillensis* in the synonymy of *cristata*; *croconota* in *aguti* (pp. 351-352); and following previous authors (Wagner, Waterhouse, Selater), he listed *nigricans* and *nigra* under *fuliginosa*, *caudata* under *azarae*, and *albida* (= *antillensis* Selater ?) under *cristata*.
1880. Alston again stated that, besides *mexicana* and *isthmica*, *punctata* Gray was a Central American agouti. He stated that the *punctata* material was collected by Commanders Belcher and Kellett, "probably on the West Coast of Costa Rica or Nicaragua." He indicated (p. 172) the general range of *punctata* as Yucatan, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.
- 1881 (1880). Trouessart listed (pp. 191-192) *isthmica*, *cristata*, *variegata*, *fuliginosa*, *mexicana*, *azarae*, *aguti* Linnaeus, *prymnolopha*, and *acouchy* (a *Myoprocta*) as good species. *Punctata* was shown as a synonym of *isthmica*; *antillensis* and *albida*, respectively, as synonyms and subspecies of *cristata*; *nigra* and *nigricans* as synonyms of *fuliginosa*; *acuti* Rengger, *aguti* Hensel, and *caudata* as synonyms, and *punctata* as a subspecies of *azarae*; and finally *croconota* as a subspecies of *aguti*.
1888. Winge briefly discussed (p. 64) the agutis under "*Dasyprocta aguti*."
1889. Cope described (p. 138) *Dasyprocta aurea*, comparing it with *croconota*, *prymnolopha*, and *azarae*. He recorded "*azarae*" from Matto Grosso.
1893. Allen and Chapman remarked (p. 227) upon "*D. aguti*" from Trinidad.
1895. J. A. Allen, writing of Kerr's 'Animal Kingdom,' said (p. 189) that *Cavia aguti cunicularis* Kerr (1792) was not determinable—that in part it equaled *Capromys*.

1895. Merriam stated (pp. 375-376) that *Cuniculus* Brisson, 1762, was a composite genus which included *Cavia*, *Coelogenus*, and *Dasyprocta*.
- 1897b. Thomas described (p. 219) *Dasyprocta kalinowskii*, comparing it with *variegata* and *fuliginosa*.
1898. Bangs described (p. 163) *Dasyprocta colombiana*, based upon two specimens: the type from Santa Marta, Colombia; the second from Pueblo Viejo (8,000 feet), Colombia.
- 1898d. Thomas, writing (pp. 272-274) upon "*Dasyprocta aguti* and the species allied to it," restricted *aguti* Linnaeus (1766) to Marcgrave's (1648) Brazilian animal. He retained *croconota* for the Amazonian form, and remarking that the red-rumped agoutis of Guiana and Trinidad would require renaming, proposed for them *Dasyprocta rubrata* and *D. rubrata flavescens*, respectively.
1898. Trouessart, following the various opinions of authors already set forth in this present paper, recognized (pp. 633-635) the following species: *mexicana*, *punctata*, *isthmica*, *cristata*, *variegata*, *fuliginosa*, *azarae*, *aguti*, *croconota*, *aurea*, *prymnolopha*, and *acouchy* (a *Myoprocta*).
In the appendix (pp. 1340-1341) he noted Thomas's new forms *kalinowskii*, *rubrata*, and *r. flavescens*, and his restriction of *aguti* to Brazil.
1901. Bangs described (pp. 635-637) *Dasyprocta callida*, comparing it with *isthmica*, *colombiana*, and *punctata*.
- 1901e. Thomas described (pp. 272-273) *Dasyprocta ruatanica*, "a pauperized insular representative of the continental *D. punctata* Gray."
- 1902c. Thomas described (p. 136) *Dasyprocta coibae*, allied to *punctata*, but unlike *callida* Bangs.
- 1903d. Thomas described (pp. 491-492) *Dasyprocta lucifer*, allied to *rubrata flavescens*, and *D. lucifer cayennae*.
- 1903f. Thomas erected (p. 464) *Myoprocta* to contain *Dasyprocta acouchy*.
- 1903g. Thomas proposed (p. 241) *Myoprocta* for *acouchy*. He remarked upon the wide range of "*azarae*" through Chapada, Paraguay, and São Paulo. (For priority between these two references see under *Myoprocta*.)

1904. J. A. Allen added (p. 443) information regarding *colombiana* Bangs.
1905. Trouessart made (pp. 522-523) no modifications in the existing arrangement of species.
1908. Hagmann wrote (p. 27) of "*croconota*" from the island of Mixiana, giving an illustration of its teeth and palate (Pl. II, fig. 3).
1910. Osgood concluded (p. 28) that *colombiana* and *isthmica* should be regarded as subspecies of *variegata*.
- 1910c. Thomas described (pp. 505-506) *Dasyprocta variegata yungarum*. Like Osgood he remarked upon the nearness of *variegata*, *isthmica*, and *colombiana* to each other, and treated them as merely "geographical subspecies."
1911. G. M. Allen, discussing (pp. 202-206) the West Indian *agouti*, pointed out that *cristata* was the name of a continental species, and revived *albida* Gray for the St. Vincent agoutis (which he thought might be a race of the Trinidad form *rubrata* Thomas).
- Turning to *antillensis* Sclater, which he considered distinct from the foregoing, he restricted the application of the name to the agoutis of St. Lucia. He also recorded agoutis from Montserrat and St. Kitts.
- Surveying the distribution of this genus in the West Indies, Allen showed that it is also present upon Grenada, Guadeloupe, and Dominica. Apparently it is or was distributed throughout the Lesser Antilles.¹
1911. J. A. Allen referred (p. 250) agoutis from Anzoategui, San Esteban, and Estada Lara in Venezuela to *rubrata* Thomas (of Trinidad), discussing them at some length. No mention was made of the mainland subspecies *rubrata flavescens* of Caripe, eastern Venezuela.
- Other agoutis were identified as *lucifer* (of the Orinoco region).
1912. Miller designated (p. 287) the genotype of *Dasyprocta* as *Mus aguti* Linnaeus. Designation had, however, been accomplished by Thomas (1903f) when, by

¹I myself have seen *Dasyprocta* sp. in a wild state on the Island of Dominica.

- removing *acouchy* to *Myoprocta*, he left only *agouti* in *Dasyprocta* Illiger (1811). See 'Opinion 6' of International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.
1912. J. A. Allen, remarking upon "*variegata variegata*" from Colombia, also concluded (pp. 79-95) that *colombiana* was at most subspecifically separable. He corrected the "basal length" measurement of the skull of *colombiana*.
1912. Osgood recorded (p. 55) *rubrata flavescens* Thomas from east and *variegata colombiana* Bangs from west of the entrance of Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela.
- 1913b. Goldman described (pp. 11-14) *D. punctata dariensis*, *D. punctata yucatanica*, and *D. punctata chiapensis*.
He suggested the probable affinity of *punctata dariensis* to *variegata* and *colombiana*. *Yucatanica*, he said, marked the northern limit of the *punctata* group, and *chiapensis* represented "an arm of the general range of the *D. punctata* group . . . northward near the Pacific coast . . . to southern Chiapas, Mexico."
1913. Lönnberg recorded (p. 28) "*variegata*" from Gualea, western Ecuador. "1000 to 4000 feet."
1914. G. M. Allen described (pp. 69-71) *Dasyprocta noblei*, from Guadeloupe, comparing it with *antillensis* and *albida*.
- 1914b. Osgood referred (p. 167) some Peruvian agoutis to *fuliginosa*.
1915. J. A. Allen described (pp. 625-629) *D. fuliginosa candelen-sis*, *D. variegata zamorae*, and *D. variegata chocoensis*.
He proposed (p. 626) as type locality of *fuliginosa* Villa de Borba (Rio Madeira). The *fuliginosa* and *variegata* groups which were very closely related, he suggested ought to be merged together. In this group he included *aurea* Cope.
Writing (p. 628) of the orange-rumped agoutis, he stated the earliest available names to be *croconota* for the Amazonian form and *prymnolopha* for the Guinea form. For *croconota* he proposed fixing the type locality as "mouth of the Rio Madeira." He reduced *lucifer* Thomas to a subspecies of *croconota*.

Without taking any definite stand as regards *lucifer cayennae* he advocated reduction of *prymnolopha* also to the rank of a subspecies of *croconota*.

As a postscript to the above he wrote (p. 633) that examination of *aurea* Cope convinced him that it was albinistic—"a yellow albino . . . not an albinism of *D. azarae*." He described as new (p. 634) *D. variegata urucuma*, previously thought by him referable to *aurea* Cope.

1915. Osgood described (pp. 192-194) *D. nigriclunis*, comparing it with *prymnolopha*.

1916*d*. J. A. Allen placed (p. 568) *leptura*, hitherto considered a synonym of *acouchy* (a *Myoprocta*) as a subspecies of *D. aguti*. (This must surely have been a slip. Allen must have been well aware that *leptura* was a *Myoprocta*.)

1917. Goldman described (pp. 113-115) *Dasyprocta punctata nuchalis*, allied to *D. p. isthmica* and *D. p. dariensis*, and *D. punctata richmondi*, allied to *D. p. isthmica* and *D. p. yucatanica*.

Commenting upon the possible type locality of *punctata punctata*, he proposed Realejo, on the west coast of Nicaragua. (See Alston, 1880.)

1917*c*. Thomas described (p. 259) *D. aguti lunaris*, comparing it with *aguti* and *croconota*. He doubted (p. 260) whether it came from the Moon Mountains, suggesting as an alternative Demarara.

Commenting upon J. A. Allen's paper of 1915, he opposed the inclusion of *prymnolopha* as a subspecies of *croconota*, giving the range of *prymnolopha* as Pará to Bahia.

He doubted whether *nigriclunis* Osgood (1915) was separable from *prymnolopha*.

1917*d*. Thomas, stating (p. 310) that the São Paulo and Paraguayan agutis were certainly distinct, tried to show that *azarae* Lichenstein and *caudata* Lund were synonymous, both names referring to the São Paulo species. For the Paraguayan form, hitherto termed *azarae*, he proposed the new name *felicia*.

He asserted that *aurea* Cope was barely distinguishable from *azarae*.

He described *D. azarae catrinae* and *D. variegata boliviae*, the latter intergrading at the northern edge of its range with *D. v. yungarum*.

He described *D. pandora*, "representative of *D. variegata*."

- 1918. Miller, writing (pp. 508-509) of the aguti of St. Kitts, showed that *D. aguti*, "the golden-rumped Brazilian agouti," had been introduced there at least as long ago as 1852.
- 1920. Goldman, reviewing the Panamanian agoutis (pp. 126-131) fixed the type of *punctata isthmica* as Colon, Panama (suggested by Alston, 1876).
- 1923a. Thomas described (pp. 341-342) *D. aguti maraxica*.
- 1926. International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in 'Opinion 91,' recommended (pp. 1-2) that *Dasyprocta* Illiger, 1811, with type *Mus aguti* Linnaeus, 1758, be placed on the "official list."
- 1927a. Thomas, in his list of lectotypes, showed (pp. 545-554) for the lectotype of *D. isthmica* Alston: female, B.M. 98.10.25.2 and lectoparatype male, B.M. 98.10.25.1, both from Panama.
- 1931. Goldman described (p. 481) *D. punctata underwoodi*.

REMARKS

The type of *Dasyprocta* is unquestionably equal to *Mus aguti* Linnaeus. The identity of that type, however, is doubtful. *Aguti* (Linnaeus) was based upon Brisson, 1756, who described from an actual specimen, and upon Marcgrave. It was thus composite. In this case the "reviser" was Thomas, 1898*d*, who restricted *aguti* (Linnaeus) to Marcgrave's animal from Brazil. This restriction, it seems to me (see 'Opinion 54,' Int. Comm. Zool. Nomencl.), is sufficient to eliminate Brisson's AGUTI, in spite of the fact that it was founded upon an actual specimen.

The true agoutis apparently fall into three main groups: Central American agoutis, extending from Mexico through Central America and the western margin of Colombia to southern Ecuador; dark gray agoutis, occupying the eastern Andean foothills and western Amazonia and reaching at least as far east as the Rio Madeira, Rio Negro, and the Mt. Duida region; and eastern or "red-rumped" agoutis, stretching from Paraguay through eastern Brazil, the coastal Guianas, lower Orinoco,

to Trinidad, and those other West Indian islands on which *Dasyprocta*, is indigenous. This arrangement is purely tentative. I have not attempted to look into the anatomy of the animals to see whether the above grouping, based upon skins and a certain unity of geographical disposition, can be confirmed or not.

The mouth of the Madeira clearly marks one of the meeting places of the red-rumped groups and the dark gray group. Probably this line is carried southwest, more or less along the transition area between west Amazonian forest and Matto Grosso savanna land. At any rate, we have a light brown specimen from Buenavista, eastern Bolivia, which does not belong in the dark gray division. North of the Amazon the dark gray agoutis occupy the whole of the Rio Negro, Cassiquiare, and Alto Orinoco, and, although no agoutis whatever have been recorded in the Roraima area [Schomburgk reports only the Guiana form ("agouti") from the lowlands], I suspect that the dark gray group extends through the sandstone area, possibly being represented by *cristata* (a dark-colored form).

Concerning Catesby's "Java Hare" (*leporinus* Linnaeus), I cannot doubt, despite the artists' error in drawing a hairy instead of a naked tail, that a true *Dasyprocta* was the subject. In seeking its identification, the dark-colored and red-rumped agutis may be dismissed at once, leaving the Central American group and perhaps those of Paraguay and south Brazil as possibilities. The probabilities favor the first of these, and accordingly I have placed *leporina* at the end of that list of species. It must, however, in all likelihood be classed as unidentifiable.

GENOTYPE

Genus *Dasyprocta* Illiger

Type by subsequent designation (Thomas, 1903d)¹: *Mus aguti* Linnaeus² (restricted by Thomas 1898d to the Brazilian agouti of Marcgrave, 1648)

¹This is the earliest designation which I have discovered. Neither True (1885), Thomas (1896) nor Miller and Rehn (1902) designated a type of *Dasyprocta*. Nor, so far as I have discovered, did any early workers with the genus do so.

Removal into *Myoprocta* by Thomas (1903f) of *acouchy*, the second of the two species listed by Illiger under his *Dasyprocta*, constitutes, according to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 'Opinion 6,' fixation of *aguti* as type of *Dasyprocta* by subsequent designation. In this case Thomas actually did divide the genus *Dasyprocta* Illiger in the sense that he separated *Myoprocta* from all other species of *Dasyprocta*, thereby including the species *aguti*.

²*Mus aguti* Linnaeus (1766) was the basis of "*Cavia aguti* Lin. Gmel." (1789), which Illiger included with *acouchy* in his genus *Dasyprocta*.

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Dasyprocta Illiger

Eastern agoutis

<i>noblei</i> G. M. Allen	Guadeloupe, West Indies
<i>antillensis</i> Selater	St. Lucia, West Indies
<i>albida</i> Gray	St. Vincent, West Indies
<i>rubrata rubrata</i> Thomas	Savannah Grande, Trinidad
<i>rubrata flavescens</i> Thomas	Caripe, Cumana, Venezuela
<i>lucifer lucifer</i> Thomas	Caicara, Rio Orinoco, Venezuela
<i>lucifer cayennae</i> Thomas	Approvague, Cayenne
<i>cayanus</i> (Lacépède)	Cayenne
<i>prymnolopha</i> Wagler	Guiana
<i>aguti lunaris</i> Thomas	Moon Mountains, British Guiana? (or Demarara ?)
<i>croconota</i> Wagler	Amazon River, Brazil. (Fixed by Allen, 1915. Mouth of Rio Madeira)
<i>aguti maraxica</i> Thomas	Marajo Island, mouth of Amazon River, Brazil
<i>aguti aguti</i> (Linnaeus)	Brazil (Marcgrave. Restricted by Thomas, 1898)
<i>nigriclunis</i> Osgood	São Marcello, upper Rio Preto, Bahia, Brazil
<i>aurea</i> Cope	Chapada, Matto Grosso, Brazil
<i>azarae</i> Lichtenstein	São Paulo, Brazil
<i>azarae catrinae</i> Thomas	Santa Catherina, southern Brazil
<i>caudata</i> Lund	Rio das Velhas, Minas Geraes, Brazil
<i>felicia</i> Thomas	Near Concepcion, Paraguay

Central American agoutis

<i>punctata punctata</i> Gray	"South America." (Fixed by Gold- man, 1917. Realejo, west coast of Nicaragua)
<i>punctata nuchalis</i> Goldman	Divala, Chiriqui, Panama
<i>punctata richmondi</i> Goldman	Escondido River, fifty miles above Bluefields, Nicaragua.
<i>punctata isthmica</i> Alston	Central America [Colon ?]
<i>punctata underwoodi</i> Goldman	San Geronimo, District of Pirris, western Costa Rica
<i>punctata ruatanica</i> Thomas	Ruatan Island, Bay of Honduras
<i>punctata dariensis</i> Goldman	Head of Rio Limon, Mt. Pirri, eastern Panama. 5,200 feet
<i>punctata yucatanica</i> Goldman	Apazote (near Yoheltun), Cam- peche, Mexico
<i>punctata chiapensis</i> Goldman	Huehuetan, southern Chiapas, Mexico
<i>mexicana</i> de Saussure	Vera Cruz, Mexico

<i>callida</i> Bangs	San Miguel Island, Panama
<i>coibae</i> Thomas	Coiba Island, Panama
<i>pandora</i> Thomas	Gorgona Island, off Colombia
<i>colombiana</i> Bangs	Santa Marta, Colombia
? <i>leporina</i> ¹ (Linnaeus)	Unknown

Synonym: *bicolor* Boddaert

Dark gray agoutis

<i>variegata variegata</i> Tschudi	On the edge of the upper forest and Ceja-region, up to 6,000 feet, eastern Peru. (Chanchamayo region)
<i>variegata zamorae</i> J. A. Allen	Zamora, eastern Ecuador. 2,000 feet
<i>variegata boliviae</i> Thomas	Charuplaya, Bolivia
<i>variegata yungarum</i> Thomas	Chimosi, Yungas, Bolivia. 1,700 meters
<i>variegata chocoensis</i> J. A. Allen	Los Cisneros, Choco distr., Colombia. 600 feet
<i>variegata urucuma</i> J. A. Allen	Urucum, near Curumba, Matto Grosso, Brazil
<i>kalinowskii</i> Thomas	Idma, valley of Santa Ana, Cuzco, Peru. 4,600 feet
<i>fuliginosa fuliginosa</i> Wagler	Near Amazon River, Brazil. (Fixed by Allen, 1915. Borba, Rio Madeira)
<i>fuliginosa candelensis</i> J. A. Allen	La Candela, Huila, Colombia. 6,500 feet
<i>nigricans</i> Wagner	"From Borba, R. Madeira and from Cocuy, R. Negro," Brazil
<i>nigra</i> Gray	South America
? <i>cristata</i> (Desmarest)	Surinam

MYOPROCTA Thomas

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1730. Des Marchais wrote (III, p. 303) "Il y a à Cayenne un autre animal qui l'on appelle Agouchi. C'est un espèce d'Agouti. Il est plus petit, . . ." (Assumed to be the origin of *acouchy* Erxleben, 1777.)
1741. Barrère listed (p. 153) "CUNICULUS MINOR, CAUDATUS, OLIVACEUS. Akouchy" from Cayenne. No references were given.
1743. Catesby described (II, Suppl., p. 18) the JAVA HARE, an agouti, treated by Gray (1843b) as a *Myoprocta*. (Origin for *leporinus* Linnaeus and almost certainly a *Dasyprocta*.)

¹Unidentifiable. Treated by authors as a synonym of *aguti aguti*.

1767. Buffon wrote (XV, p. 158) of the "AKOUCHI" (= *Agouti acuschy* Lacépède), referring only to Barrère.
1771. Pennant wrote (p. 246) of the "OLIVE CAVY," based upon Barrère, Buffon, and Des Marchais.
1777. Erxleben, under the generic name *Cavia*, applied (p. 354) the specific name *acuschy* to the animal of Des Marchais, Barrère, Buffon, and Pennant.
1777. Zimmermann used (p. 508) the spelling "*akouchi*" for the same animal. (For preferential use of Erxleben's name see Allen, 1902a.)
1788. Gmelin, placing the species in his genus *Calva*, employed (Linnaeus 13th Ed., reformed, p. 121) the spelling "*acuschy*."
1789. Gmelin returned (Linnaeus, 13th Ed., reformed and further corrected, p. 121) "*acuschy*" from *Calva* to *Cavia*.
1792. Schreber wrote (p. 612) of "der Akuschi."
1792. Kerr listed (p. 217) "*Cavia acuschy*."
1802. Buffon ("Didot" Ed., VII, p. 337, XI, p. 216) wrote of l'ACOUCHI [*sic*]. In Lacépède's "Tableaux" (XIV, p. 166 of "Didot" edition) *acuschy* is placed under the generic name *Agouti*. The numerals (VII, p. 337 and XI, p. 216) following the word *acuschy* referred to volumes and pages of the "Didot" edition. Volume VII consists essentially of a restatement of the article in Buffon (1767).
1811. Illiger included (p. 93) *acuchi* [*sic*] in his genus *Dasyprocta*.
1812. G. F. Cuvier used (p. 290) the generic name *Cloromis* for "les agoutis."
1816. Oken treated (p. 823) "acuchy" as an "Abart." of *Dasyprocta* "*acuty*."
1825. G. F. Cuvier again treated (p. 181) the agoutis under the name *Chloromys* [*sic*].
1831. Wagler, reviewing *Dasyprocta*, listed (pp. 617-622) *Cavia acuschy* Linnaeus and described as new *D. exilis*. "*Acuschy* Linnaeus" which appeared in the 13th Ed. reformed, 1788, was antedated by *acuschy* Erxleben, 1777.
1842. Gray described (p. 264) *Dasyprocta albida*. (See Waterhouse, 1848 and Sclater, 1874.)

- 1843b. Gray treated (p. 124) *leporina* (the "Java Hare" of Catesby, 1743) as equal to the "agouchy." This was denied by Waterhouse, 1848.
1844. Wagner, under *Dasyprocta*, listed (IV, pp. 48-49) *D. acuschy* Erxleben and described *D. leptura* (new species).
1848. Waterhouse treated (pp. 391-397) *acouchy*, with *leptura*, *exilis*, and *albida* as close allies. He pointed out that Catesby's JAVA HARE (*leporina*), held by Gray in 1843b to be an *acouchy*, was in reality a true agouti. He considered *leptura* Wagner (1843) "a mere variety" and *exilis* Wagler (1831) "a young specimen" of the *acouchy*. *Albida* Gray was said to be about the size of the *acouchy*, but in very bad condition.
1874. Selater (p. 665), opposing Waterhouse (1848), thought that *albida* was an albino form of his *antillensis* (and therefore a *Dasyprocta*).
1876. Alston, in his revision of *Dasyprocta*, doubted (p. 351) whether any representative of the *acouchy* occurred in the West Indies. He agreed (p. 352) with Waterhouse's disposition of *leptura* and *exilis* as synonyms of *acouchy*.
- 1881 (1880). Trouessart listed (p. 193) under *Dasyprocta*, *acouchy*, with subspecies *leptura* and *exilis*. *Leporinus* Linnaeus, the "Java Hare" (a true *Dasyprocta* ?), was placed with doubt in the synonymy of *acouchy*.
- 1902a. J. A. Allen, writing of Zimmermann's 'Spec. Zoologiae Geographicae' (1777), showed (p. 15) that it was issued simultaneously with Erxleben's 'Systema Regni Animalis' (1777). He concluded (p. 18) that since Erxleben's names had long been current, there was no reason for giving Zimmermann preference over the former. Thus *Cavia acouchy* Erxleben (= *Cavia akouchi* Zimmermann) should be considered valid.
- 1903f. Thomas erected (p. 464) *Myoprocta* to contain *Dasyprocta acouchy* "Lin." [sic]. [Should be written Erxleben.¹]

¹Note: This article was published in the number of Annals and Magazine of Natural History for October, 1903, whereas the article following was only READ at the meeting of the Zoological Society on November 3, 1903.

- 1903g. Thomas proposed (II, p. 241) *Myoprocta* for *acouchy*.
1913. J. A. Allen described (pp. 476-477) *Myoprocta milleri*, which he compared with *acouchy*.
1913. Pocock described (p. 110) *Myoprocta pratti*, comparing it only with *acouchy*.
- 1916d. J. A. Allen (p. 568) treated (apparently erroneously) *leptura*, hitherto considered a synonym of *acouchy*, as a subspecies of *aguti* (a *Dasyprocta*).
He recognized *exilis* Wagler, previously held to be synonymous with *acouchy*, and fixed as its type locality "near the mouth of the Rio Negro." He placed *pratti* Pocock in the synonymy of *exilis*. (See Thomas, 1917c.)
- 1917c. Thomas, commenting upon Allen's paper of 1916, disagreed (p. 261) with the latter's inclusion of *pratti* in *exilis*. He wrote "how he can deduce that '*D. exilis* belongs evidently to the olivaceous and not to the rufous section of the genus' from Wagler's words '*notaeo toto castaneo-fuscescente*' I am at a loss to understand." He reiterated that *exilis* was equal to *acouchy*.
- 1920f. Thomas, adhering (pp. 278-280) to his opinion of 1917c concerning the distinctness of *pratti* and *exilis*, described *Myoprocta pratti limanus* from near the mouth of the Rio Negro.
He listed three subspecies of the "greenish *acouchy*." *M. pratti pratti* [exact type locality now stated (p. 279)]; *M. pratti milleri* (making *milleri* a subspecies of *pratti*); and *M. pratti limanus*.
- 1921a. Lönnberg described (pp. 41-43) *Myoprocta exilis parva*, which he compared with *milleri*, *limanus*, and *pratti*.
1922. Pocock discussed (p. 424) the relationship of the agoutis and pacas.
1925. Lönnberg, after discussing (p. 273) the "reddish" and "greenish" colored *Myoprocta*, described (p. 274) *M. pratti archidonae*.
- 1926c. Thomas, writing (pp. 637-639) upon "The *acouchis* of the *Myoprocta pratti* group," described *M. pratti caymanum* and *M. p. puralis*.

He averred (p. 639) that in spite of "corpore olivaceo" in Erxleben's definition of *acouchy*, the species referred to was "the reddish *acouchy* of Cayenne."

GENOTYPE

Genus *Myoprocta* Thomas

Type by original designation¹: *Cavia acouchy* Erxleben, 1777. (= "*Cavia acuchi* Lin. Gmel." of Illiger

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Myoprocta Thomas

<i>acouchy</i> (Erxleben)	Cayenne
<i>exilis exilis</i> (Wagler)	Amazon River, Brazil
<i>exilis parva</i> Lönnberg	Rio Curaray, Prov. Oriente, Ecuador
<i>leptura</i> (Wagner)	Rio Negro, Brazil
<i>milleri</i> Allen	La Murelia, Caqueta, Colombia. 600 feet
<i>pratti pratti</i> Pocock	"Amazons," Peru (Pongo de Ren- tema, Rio Marañón, 78° 20' W. —Thomas, 1920)
<i>pratti limanus</i> Thomas	Acajutuba, above Manáos, near the mouth of the Rio Negro, Brazil
<i>pratti archidona</i> Lönnberg	Archidona, Prov. Oriente, Ecuador. 2,400 feet
<i>pratti caymanum</i> Thomas	Canabouca, Parana do Jacaré, south side of river Solimões, about 120 kilometers southwest of Manáos, Brazil
<i>pratti puralis</i> Thomas	Ayapua, angle between rivers Purus and Solimões, about 300 kilo- meters southwest of Manáos, Brazil

CAVIA Pallas

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1547. Oviedo (see Oviedo, 1851) described a small West Indian mammal named CORI. See Miller, 1929*b*, 1930.
1648. Marcgrave wrote of (p. 223) *APEREA BRASILIENSIBUS* and (p. 224) *CAVIA COBAYA* with varicolored fur (presumably the domestic guinea pig). Although Erxleben (1777) listed under *aperea* other citations besides Marcgrave, all hark back to Marcgrave as the original. *Aperea* Pallas, 1766, being unaccompanied by description is a *nomen nudum*.

¹On basis of precedent set in 'Opinion 6' (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature).

1747. Linnaeus first mentioned (p. 224) *Mus cobaya* (the domestic guinea pig).
1751. Klein used (p. 49) *Cavia* in a generic sense, listing after it *cobaya*, *aguti*, *paca*, *aperea*, *surinamensis*, *bahamensis*, *javensis*, and *hudsonis*, all pre-Linnaean names and invalid.
1754. Linnaeus briefly described (p. 9) *Mus brasiliensis* ("pre-Linnaean"), which Trouessart (1898, p. 637) placed in the synonymy of *Cavia porcellus*. Republication of *Cavia brasiliensis* by Trouessart (1898) does not validate the name. ('Opinion 5,' International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.)
1758. Linnaeus (10th Ed., p. 59) described *Mus porcellus*. This name was based upon the domestic guinea pig mentioned by him in 1747.
1766. Linnaeus (12th Ed., p. 79) listed *Mus porcellus*.
1766. Pallas discussed (pp. 30-33) *Cavia (sensu lato)* in general, listing (p. 31) *cobaya*, *acuti*, *aperea*, *capybara*, and *paca*. *Cobaya* Pallas was founded upon *CAVIA COBAYA* Marcgrave, 1648.
1767. Linnaeus (13th Ed., p. 79) wrote of *Mus porcellus*.
1767. Buffon wrote (XV, p. 160) of l'APEREA (= *Agouti aperea* Lacépède). See Buffon, "Didot" edition, 1802. Buffon's description was based upon the writings of Marcgrave, Piso, and Oviedo.
1777. Erxleben wrote of (p. 348) *Cavia aperea*, *Cavia porcellus*, *C. capensis* (a *Procavia*), *C. aguti* (a *Dasyprocta*), etc.
1779. Blumenbach listed (p. 91) *Cavia porcellus*.
1782. Molina described (p. 306) *Lepus minimus* (probably a *Galea*).
1785. Boddaert wrote (pp. 102-104) of *Cavia aperea*, *Cavia cobaya*, and *Cavia bicolor* (= *leporinus* Linnaeus, a *Dasyprocta*).
1788. Gmelin, in Linnaeus (13th Ed., reformed, p. 122) placed *aperea* and *cobaya* in *Calva*.
1789. Gmelin, in Linnaeus (13th Ed. reformed and further corrected, p. 122) placed *aperea* and *cobaya* under *Cavia* instead of under *Calva* (see 1788).
- 1792.¹ Schreber wrote (pp. 616-617) of *Cavia aperea* and *Cavia cobaya*, and (p. 905) of *Lepus minimus* (a *Galea*?).

¹For this date see Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1891, p. 587.

- 1797 (1795). Link wrote (p. 73) of *Cavia*.
1799. Lacépède employed (p. 9) for the "cabiai" (capybara) the technical name *Cavia cobaya*.
1801. Azara described (II, pp. 65-72) l'APEREA.
1802. Buffon ("Didot" Ed., VII, p. 340). Under l'APEREA were republished the descriptions of Buffon, 1767. This animal was named by Lacépède (in "Didot" Ed., XIV, p. 166) *Agouti aperea*. The full reference given was: "4. l'aperea, *Agouti aperea*. VII, 340."
1812. G. F. Cuvier employed (p. 292) *Anoema* as a generic name in place of *Cavia*.
1817. Rafinesque wrote of (pp. 361-363) *Cavia cristata* Geoffroy (a *Dasyprocta*).
1820. Geoffroy St. Hilaire and Cuvier proposed (text of Pl. xxii) the name *Anoema hilaria*, *nomen nudum* for a form of *Cavia* allied to *aperea*.
1820. Wied described (p. 43) *Cavia rupestris* (a *Kerodon*).
- 1822a. Desmarest wrote (p. 356) of *Cavia cobaya*, making all other specific names of *Cavia* synonyms.
1823. Lichtenstein listed (p. 3) *Cavia azarae* and *Cavia obscura*, the latter questioningly founded upon Marcgrave and Gmelin, and clearly a *nomen nudum*. (See Wagner, 1843.)
1825. G. F. Cuvier described (p. 151) *Anoema moco* (= *rupestris*, a *Kerodon*).
1826. Geoffroy St. Hilaire described (p. 120) *Cavia sciurus* (= *rupestris*, a *Kerodon*).
1830. Rengger discussed (pp. 274-278) "*Cavia aperea*."
1831. Wagler described (p. 512) *Cavia fulgida* and *Cavia spixii* (a *Galea*).
1833. Geoffroy St. Hilaire and d'Orbigny described (Pl. xii) *Cavia australis* (a *Caviella*).
- 1835a. Bennett described (pp. 189-191) *Cavia cutleri*. (See especially Thomas, 1917.)
1835. Brandt described (pp. 436-442) *Cavia leucopyga* and *Cavia flavidens* (by Thomas, 1916, considered a *Galea*).
1839. Waterhouse, under "*Cavia cobaia*," quoted (p. 89) Darwin's notes on the *Cavia* of Maldonado.
1841. Lund, discussing the cavies (pp. 282-286) described (pp. 283-284) *Cavia rufescens* (by Trouessart, 1898, made a

- subspecies of *porcellus*), and very briefly (pp. 285–286) *saxatilis* (held by Trouessart, 1898, to be a subspecies of *Galea boliviensis*), which he stated was very distinct from *rupestris* (a *Kerodon*). He also mentioned (p. 286) a fossil form *bilobidens*.
1844. Wagner, writing (IV, pp. 57–68) of the genus *Cavia*, listed *aperea* (with *cobaya* Desmarest, part, in its synonymy); *fulgida* Wagler, a redescription of the type (with *rufescens* Lund in its synonymy); *australis* (a *Caviella*); *flavidens*; *spixii* (a *Galea*); *leucopyga* (with the *nomen nudum obscura* Lichtenstein, 1823, in synonymy); *nigricans* (described as new); *cutleri*; and *cobaya* (with *porcellus* Erxleben in synonymy).
1845. Tschudi wrote of (pp. 194–196) "*Cavia cutleri*," renamed *tschudii* by Fitzinger, 1867.
1847. Gay remarked (p. 128) that *minimus* (Molina) was a *Cavia*. He placed it in the synonymy of "*C. aperea*." It was probably a *Galea*.
1847. D'Orbigny and Gervais wrote (p. 26) of *Cavia australis* (a *Caviella*) and "*Cavia flavidens*" (from Bolivia).
1848. Waterhouse reviewed the cavies (pp. 162–200). He used the subgenera *Cerodon* [*sic*] and *Cavia*. In the former, besides *rupestris*, he included *flavidens*+*nigricans*+*obscurus*; *spixii* (a *Galea*); *boliviensis*, with *musteloides* in synonymy (a *Galea*); and *australis* (a *Caviella*). In subgenus *Cavia* he placed *aperea*+*cobaya*+*porcellus*; *cutleri*; *fulgida*+*rufescens*; *leucopyga*; *cutleri* of Tschudi (= *tschudii* Fitzinger); *saxatilis*.
1854. Burmeister, discussing the cavies (pp. 242–251) dealt with "*aperea*," "*fulgida*," "*leucopyga*," "*spixii*" (a *Galea*), "*flavidens*," and *rupestris* (a *Kerodon*).
1861. Burmeister described (p. 425) *Cavia leucoblephara* (a *Galea*).
1867. Fitzinger renamed (p. 154) "*Cavia cutleri*" of Tschudi *Cavia tschudii*.
- 1872b. Hensel discussed (pp. 59–61) "*Cavia aperea*" and "*Cavia cobaya*."
1879. Burmeister divided (pp. 268–274) *Cavia* into subgenera *Cavia* and *Anoema*. In the first he listed only *leu-*

copyga; in the second *leucoblephara* (a *Galea*) and *australis* (a *Caviella*).

- 1881 (1880). Trouessart divided (pp. 194-196) *Cavia* into subgenera *Cavia*, *Galea*, and *Kerodon*. The second comprised *Galea* and *Caviella* of the present paper.

Cavia (*Cavia*) included *aperea* (Marcgr., Erxleben.), "*fulgida*," and *leucopyga*. As forms of *aperea* he placed *cobaya* and *cutleri*. *Tschudii* Fitzinger (1867) was made a subspecies of *leucopyga* and *aperea* of Rengger and *azarae* Lichtenstein synonyms of the same.

1883. Pelzeln listed (p. 79) the cavies collected by Natterer.
 1888. Winge wrote (pp. 66-69) of the cavies. Species discussed were "*boliviensis*," "*flavidens*," *vates* (a new fossil form), and "*porcellus*."
 1889. Nehring discussed (pp. 1-4) the origin of the guinea pig.
 1891. Nehring again discussed (pp. 65-77) the origin of guinea pigs.
 1895. Merriam pointed out (p. 376) that *Cavia* Pallas, 1766, formed part of the composite genus *Cuniculus* Brisson.
 1898b. Thomas described (pp. 282-283) *Cavia niata* (a *Monticavia*).
 1898c. Thomas described (p. 284) *Cavia maenas* (a *Caviella*).
 1898. Trouessart (pp. 637-640), suppressing *Galea*, now divided *Cavia* into subgenera *Cavia* and *Kerodon*. In the latter he included true *Kerodon rupestris* and also modern *Galea* and *Caviella*.

"*Aperea* Gmelin" was placed in the synonymy of *porcellus*. No mention was made of *aperea* Erxleben. *Rufescens* appeared as a subspecies of *porcellus*. *Cutleri* was given full specific rank, with *cobaya* of Schreber and other authors (founded upon Marcgrave's work). Other species listed were *fulgida*, *leucopyga*, and *tschudii*. As before, *azarae* and *aperea* Rengger were listed synonyms of *leucopyga*.

No true *Cavia* was included under "*Kerodon*."

- 1901c. Thomas described (p. 195) *Cavia boliviensis littoralis* (a *Galea*).
 1901d. Thomas described (pp. 152-153) *Cavia porcellus guianae*.

- 1901f. Thomas, under *Cavia aperea*, discussed (pp. 532-534) the cavies of Brazil and Paraguay. He concluded that *aperea* should be applied to the large species of Marcgrave and Erxleben, and not to the small "Prea" of authors, which is *rufescens* Lund (*fulgida* Wagler being a synonym). *Leucopyga* Brandt was held to be a synonym of the large *aperea*, and the "*Aperea*" of Azara was also held to be closely allied.
- He restricted *porcellus* Linnaeus to the domestic guinea pig.
- 1901g. Thomas described (pp. 538-539) *Cavia rufescens pamparum* (=the "quiso" of Paraguay).
1904. Palmer designated (p. 165) *cobaya* Pallas type of *Cavia*.
1905. Trouessart embodied (pp. 525-526) alterations suggested by recent authors. The subgeneric arrangement of 1898 was retained.
- 1910a. Thomas wrote (pp. 239-247) of *Cavia rufescens pamparum*.
1911. J. A. Allen described (pp. 239-273) *Cavia porcellus venezuelae*.
1913. Osgood described (p. 98) *Cavia atahualpae*.
1914. Ribeiro mentioned (pp. 1-49) "*Cavia leucopyga*."
1915. Osgood erected (p. 194) *Caviella* new subgenus with type *Cavia australis* Geoffroy and d'Orbigny.
- He set forth a classification of the genera and subgenera of the Cavies: *Kerodon* and *Cavia* were treated as full genera, the latter being divided into subgenera *Cavia*, *Caviella*, and *Galea*.
- He described (p. 196) *Cavia (Galea) wellsii*.
- 1916b. J. A. Allen described (pp. 83-87) *Cavia (Cavia) anolaimae*.
1916. Osgood wrote (pp. 199-216) of *Cavia musteloides boliviensis* (a *Galea*), suggesting that *musteloides* and *boliviensis* might be synonymous.
- 1916d. Thomas discussed (pp. 301-303) the classification of the cavies. Giving a key to them, he made full genera of *Cavia*, *Caviella*, *Galea*, and *Kerodon*, and erected *Monticavia*, a new genus with type *Cavia niata*.
- 1917a. Thomas reviewed (pp. 152-160) the species of the genus *Cavia*. With *fulgida* he synonymized *rufescens*, *nigricans*, and *obscurus* (*nomen nudum*, renamed *nigricans* by Wagner, 1843). He raised from sub-

species to full species: *guianae* and *pamparum*. And he described as new *rosida* and *nana*. *Azarae* Wagner, 1843, was made a subspecies of *aperea*.¹

He considered *cutleri* Bennett to be a domestic guinea pig (*porcellus*).

In *tschudii* he recognized the subspecies *tschudii* *tschudii* and *tschudii atahualpae* and described two other subspecies, *tschudii umbrata* and *tschudii pallidior* (renamed by Osgood, 1919, *tschudii arequipae*).

1919. Osgood suggested (p. 34) that in the event of nonrecognition of *Monticavia* as a full genus, *Cavia tschudii pallidior* was preoccupied by *Kerodon niata pallidior* Thomas, 1902*d*, and proposed instead *Cavia tschudii arequipae*.
- 1926*b*. Thomas described (pp. 607–608) *Cavia tschudii sodalis*.
- 1926*d*. Thomas described (pp. 166–167) *Cavia tschudii stolidia*.
- 1927*e*. Thomas described (pp. 604–605) *Cavia tschudii festina*.
1929. Sanborn recorded (pp. 147–165) *Cavia rufescens pamparum*.
- 1929*b*. Miller wrote (pp. 2, 11, 14) of the now extinct *Cavia* in the West Indies, relating it to the “*cori*” of Oviedo (1547).
1930. Miller again discussed (p. 8) the West Indian *Cavia*.

REMARKS

Certain Brazilian species of *Cavia*, usually due to imperfect descriptions and lack of type specimens, are only doubtfully identifiable. Besides *Cavia*, two other modern genera of cavies are certainly present in that country: viz., *Kerodon* and *Galea*. As shown below, the questionable species of *Cavia* have been variously synonymized with different species of the above genera by Thomas, Osgood, Trouessart, and others.

Aperea Erxleben, a large-sized animal (Thomas), was early synonymized by authors with *porcellus*. Hensel (1872*b*), however, distinguished the two. Trouessart (1898) again synonymized them. Thomas (1901*f*) proposed that *porcellus* Linnaeus, 1758 (= *cobaya* Linnaeus, 1747, Boddaert, 1785) be restricted to the domestic guinea pig, *aperea* Erxleben being used for a large form from Brazil and “*rufescens*” (*fulgida*) for a

¹Note: *Azarae* is not “the Paraguay cavy,” as stated by Thomas (p. 154), but came from São Paulo, Brazil (Lichtenstein, 1823).

smaller species. Trouessart (1905) listed *aperea*, a full species. Thomas (1917a) again showed *aperea* to be "largest of the genus" and indicated its range to be eastern Brazil.

Leucopyga Brandt, of which two specimens were brought from "Brazil" by Langsdorff, was stated by its describer to exceed "*aperea*" and to be equal in size to *rupestris*. It was compared throughout with "*aperea*." The general practice has been for authors (Waterhouse, Burmeister, etc.) who synonymized *aperea* with *porcellus* to employ *leucopyga* for the large Brazilian wild cavy. Trouessart (1898) did likewise.

Thomas (1901f) showed that *leucopyga* was a synonym of *aperea* and that both applied to the large cavy of eastern Brazil. Following Thomas, Trouessart (1905) revised his catalogue. Thomas (1917a) again treated *leucopyga* as a synonym of *aperea* Erxleben.

Azarae Lichtenstein (1823), accompanied by a brief description, was definitely stated to have been brought from the Province of São Paulo. Wagner (1843, footnote) looked upon it as a variety of *leucopyga* (now held to be equal to *aperea* Erxleben). He cited the SECOND list of duplicates published by Lichtenstein (1835), not the first list (1823). However, this second list, which I have not seen, can in no way alter the validity of the original description. Waterhouse (1848) made no comment on *azarae*. Burmeister (1854 and 1879) and Trouessart (1898) follow Wagner's views.

Thomas (1901f) erroneously assumed that *azarae*, whose author he designated as Wagner, was based on the *APEREA* of Azara and came from Paraguay. In consequence, Trouessart (1905) listed "*azarae* Wagner." Osgood (1915) made *azarae* Wagner a subspecies of *aperea* Erxleben. Finally, Thomas (1917a), evidently still with the same views as in 1901f, wrote *Cavia aperea azarae* Wagner.

It seems then that *azarae* Lichtenstein was founded upon the actual specimen described in 1823, which came from the province of São Paulo, and the "*azarae*" used by Osgood and Thomas for Paraguayan animals is preoccupied. True *azarae*, then, is probably a synonym of *aperea aperea*, whereas the Paraguayan form, if separable, will require a new name.

Fulgida Wagler and *rufescens* Lund. The former was from the "Amazonian" journey of Spix; the latter was collected at Lagoa Santa. Lund described *rufescens* in great detail (p. 284).

Wagner (1843) was the first author to synonymize these two species, his opinion being confirmed by Waterhouse (1848). But Winge (1888),

giving no reason, stated that "*Cavia rufescens* Lund = *C. porcellus* Linnaeus." This latter opinion was acceded to by Trouessart (1898) who made *rufescens* a subspecies of *porcellus*.

Thomas (1901f) disagreed with Winge and inclined to follow Wagner and Waterhouse. He pointed out that Spix, besides traveling up the Amazon, also visited the region inhabited by *rufescens*.¹ Later (1917a) he actually made *rufescens* a synonym of *fulgida* and stated that "Amazonian" was erroneous. The range suggested by him for the species extends from Santa Catherina to Minas Geraes.

GENOTYPE

Cavia Pallas, 1766

Type by subsequent designation (Palmer, 1904): *Cavia cobaya* Pallas, 1766 (= *Mus porcellus* Linnaeus, 1758)

The name *porcellus*, indicated by Thomas (1916d) as type of *Cavia*, is "excluded from consideration" (Int. Comm. Zool. Nomencl., Rules, Art. 30, Rule, e, α), because it was "not included under the generic name at the time of its original publication"

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Cavia Pallas

Brazil and Paraguay region

aperea aperea Erxleben
aperea azarae Lichtenstein
fulgida Wagler
 ?Synonyms: *rufescens* Lund
 nigricans Wagner
rosida Thomas

Brazil
 Ypanema, Prov. São Paulo, Brazil
 Amazonia
 Lagoa Santa
 Roça Nova, Prov. Paraná, Brazil.
 1,000 meters

Guiana region

"*porcellus*" *guianae* Thomas
 "*porcellus*" *venezuelae* Allen

Kanuku Mts., British Guiana?
 Altagracia, Immatoca district, Venezuela

North pampas region

rufescens pamparum Thomas

Goya, Corrientes, Argentina

North Andean region

anolaimae Allen

Anolaima, on a branch of the R.
 Bogotá, west of Bogotá, Colombia

¹For map showing Spix's travels in Brazil, see Amaral, A. de 1931, Bol. Mus. Nac., VII, 3, p. 196.

South Andean region

<i>atahualpae</i> Osgood	Cajamarca, Peru. 9,100 feet
<i>tschudii tschudii</i> Fitzinger	City of Yca, 70 miles east of Pisco, western Peru
<i>tschudii arequipae</i> Osgood (new name for <i>tschudii pallidior</i>)	Arequipa, Peru
<i>tschudii sodalis</i> Thomas	Norco, 20 kilometers northwest of Vipos, Prov. Tucuman, Argentina
<i>tschudii stolida</i> Thomas	Rio Utcubamba, 15 miles south of Chachapoyas, Peru
<i>tschudii festina</i> Thomas	Huariaca, Junin, Peru. 9,000 feet
<i>tschudii umbrata</i> Thomas	Incapirca, Zeziro, central Peru
<i>nana</i> Thomas	Chulumani, Yungas, Bolivia. 2,000 meters

Domestic

<i>porcellus</i> Linnaeus	"Brazil"
Synonyms: <i>cobaya</i> Pallas	
<i>culleri</i> Bennett	"Chile," Thomas thought it a domestic guinea pig (1917)

GALEA Meyen

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1782. Molina described (p. 306) the CUY, *Lepus minimus*. See Schreber, 1792, Molina (Riley's translation into English, 1808) and Gay, 1847. The CUY was apparently a cavy, either of the genus *Cavia* or *Galea*, and more probably the latter.
1792. Schreber wrote (p. 905) of *Lepus minimus* (a *Galea*?).
1831. Wagler described (p. 512) *Cavia spixii*.
1833. Meyen described (p. 597) *Galea musteloides*.
1835. Wiegmann remarked (II, pp. 213-215) on *Galea*.
- 1835c. Bennett commented (p. 494) upon *Galea* Meyen.
1841. Lund described very briefly (pp. 285-286) *Cavia saxatilis*.
1844. Wagner listed (IV, p. 62) *spixii*.
1847. Gay remarked (p. 128) upon *minimus* (Molina).
1848. Waterhouse described (II, p. 175) *Cavia boliviensis* (*musteloides* in synonymy). He discussed *spixii* (p. 173); *musteloides* (p. 179); and *saxatilis* Lund (p. 199). The last he held to be equal to his "Cavia A. 1," which combined *flavidens nigricans* and *obscurus*.
1861. Burmeister described (II, p. 425) *Cavia leucoblephara*.

1879. Burmeister remarked further (p. 271) on *leucoblephara*.
- 1881 (1880). Trouessart placed (p. 195) under *Cavia* (*Galea*): *boliviensis* with subspecies *musteloides*; *australis* (a *Caviella*); *flavidens*, with varieties *nigricans*, *obscurus*, and *saxatilis*; *spixii*; and *leucoblephara*.
1898. Trouessart listed (pp. 638–640) the several species of *Galea*, as well as *Caviella* and true *Kerodon* under his subgenus "*Cerodon*."
- 1901c. Thomas described (p. 195) *boliviensis littoralis*.
1905. Trouessart included (pp. 526–527) *Galea*, *Caviella*, *Monticavia*, and true *Kerodon* under his subgenus "*Cerodon*."
- 1911a. Thomas described (pp. 606–608) *Kerodon palustris*, comparing it with *spixi* [*sic*] and *boliviensis*.
- 1911b. Thomas described (pp. 250–256) *Kerodon auceps* and discussed the relationship of *boliviensis* with *musteloides*.
1915. Osgood, in his classification of the cavies, made (p. 195) *Galea* a subgenus of *Cavia*. He described (p. 196) *Cavia* (*Galea*) *wellsi*.
Species also placed by him in this subgenus were: *musteloides*, *boliviensis*, *b. leucoblephara* Burmeister, *b. littoralis*, *auceps*, *spixi*, and *palustris*.
He made no allusion to *flavidens* and *leucopyga* Brandt (see Thomas, 1916d).
- 1916d. J. A. Allen alluded (p. 567) to *Cavia* (*Galea*) *boliviensis*.
1916. Osgood wrote (pp. 199–216) of *Cavia musteloides boliviensis*. He suggested that *musteloides* and *boliviensis* might even be synonyms.
- 1916d. Thomas, in his discussion of the classifications of the cavies, made (pp. 301–303) *Galea* a full genus. To the species listed by Osgood (1915) he added *flavidens* Brandt.
- 1919b. Thomas described (pp. 211–212) *Galea negrensis*.
- 1919c. Thomas wrote (pp. 489–500) of *Galea* species.
- 1919d. Thomas described (pp. 134–135) *Galea comes*.
- 1921i. Thomas described (pp. 623–624) *Galea boliviensis demissa*.
- 1926a. Thomas reduced (p. 327) both *boliviensis* and *comes* to synonyms of *Galea musteloides*.
1929. Thomas wrote (pp. 34–45) of *Galea littoralis*, remarking that *negrensis* was indistinguishable from it.

REMARKS

Galea seems to fall into two geographical groups, *musteloides* ranging from the Bolivian highlands southeast across Argentina, and *spixii*, *palustris*, *wellsi*, and their allies occupying eastern Brazil. It seems not improbable that these latter caviés may belong in a single species, as has been shown for the subspecies of *musteloides*.

Spixii Wagler (1831) was described as from "Amazon River." Wagner (1843) considered it a good species. Waterhouse extended the range of "*spixii*" to Rio de Janeiro. Trouessart (1898) followed earlier authors, but later (1905) listed *Cerodon* [sic] *spixi* [sic]. Osgood (1915) placed *spixi* [sic] in the subgenus *Galea*. He identified as *spixi* specimens from Ceará and advocated disregard of Wagler's statement of locality and selection of Campo Geraes de San Felipe, just east of Januária, Bahia. Thomas (1916*d*); making *Galea* a full genus, included *spixi* [sic] in it.

Saxatilis Lund (1841) which was most inadequately described, remained unnoticed by Wagner (1843). Waterhouse (1848) suspected it to be the same as his "*Cavia* A. 1" or "Rufous-brown Cavy" (= *Galea flavidens*). Winge (1888, p. 143) stated arbitrarily that *saxatilis* equaled *boliviensis* (= *Galea musteloides*), consequently Trouessart (1898 and 1905) made it a subspecies of *boliviensis*. Osgood (1915) and Thomas (1916*d*) ignored the name.

What *saxatilis* from Lagoa Santa represented may never be determined. Lund's comparative measurements and fragmentary description show that it was quite a small cavié. Whether it was a *Cavia* or a *Galea* is open to question. If the former, it may have been *fulgida*; if the latter, either *spixii* or *wellsi*. Mainly on the basis of Winge's statement, the likelihood is greater that it was a *Galea*, but not *boliviensis*. Between *spixii* and *wellsi*, I would perhaps assign it to *spixii*.

Flavidens Brandt and *nigricans* Wagner. The former, collected in "Brasília" by Langsdorff, slightly exceeded "*aperea*," but was smaller than Brandt's *leucopyga* (now held to be equal to *aperea* Erxleben). Wagner (1843) recognized it as a distinct form and then described *nigricans*, based upon a specimen in the Frankfurt museum labeled "*obscurus*." Waterhouse (1848) combined the above two under his "*Cavia* A. 1" or "Rufous-brown Cavy." Burmeister (1854) concurred with Waterhouse. Winge (1888) recognized "*flavidens* Brandt." Trouessart (1898 and 1905) listed *flavidens* with *nigricans* in its synonymy under "*Kerodon*." Osgood (1915) in his arrangement of the caviés omitted all mention of *flavidens*, but Thomas (1916*d*) placed it in the full genus *Galea*.

GENOTYPE

Galea MeyenType by monotypy: *Galea musteloides* Meyen, 1833

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Galea Meyen

Bolivia, Chile, Argentina

musteloides musteloides Meyen

Pass of Tacara and Tajori, western Andes, northwest Bolivia

Synonyms: *boliviensis boliviensis* (Waterhouse)
comes ThomasHighlands between Cochabamba and La Paz, Bolivia
Maimara, Jujuy, Argentina, 2,230 meters*musteloides auceps* (Thomas)

Guarina, southeast end of Lake Titicaca, Bolivia

musteloides demissa Thomas

San Antonio, Parapiti, lowlands of southeastern Bolivia. 600 meters

musteloides leucoblephara (Burmeister)

Mendoza to Tucuman, Argentina

musteloides littoralis (Thomas)

Bahia Blanca, Argentina

Synonym: *negrensis* Thomas

Pilcañeu, Upper Rio Negro, Argentina. 1,400 meters

minimus (Molina)¹

Chile

Brazil

spixii (Wagler)

Brazil

?Synonym: *saxatilis* Lund

Lagoa Santa

palustris (Thomas)

Cameta, lower Rio Tocantins, Brazil

flavidens Brandt

Brazil (sent by Langsdorff)

?Synonym: *nigricans* Wagner

Brazil

wellsi Osgood

São Marcello, junction Rio Preto and Rio Sapaõ, Bahia, Brazil

CAVIELLA Osgood

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1520. Pigafetta, reporting on Magellan's voyage, mentioned "rabbits (conigli) smaller than ours." (See translation by J. A. Robertson, 1906, I, p. 63.) It seems likely that these were *Caviella* rather than *Dolichotis*.
1833. Geoffroy St. Hilaire and d'Orbigny described (4 pages of text, and Pl. XII) *Cavia australis*.
- 1835a. Bennett described (pp. 189-191) *Kerodon kingii*, a synonym of *australis* (?).

¹Probably *Galea musteloides* subspecies.

1844. Wagner listed (IV, p. 60) *australis*.
 1847. D'Orbigny and Gervais wrote (p. 26) of *Cavia australis*.
 1848. Waterhouse wrote (pp. 180–183) of *Cavia australis*.
 1855. Baird recorded (pp. 153–171) *Cavia australis* from Chile (lat. 33°S.).
 1879. Burmeister wrote (pp. 272–273) of *australis*.
 1881 (1880). Trouessart placed (p. 195) *australis*, with subspecies *kingii*, under *Cavia* (Galea).
 1894. Matschie commented (pp. 57–64) on *Cavia australis*.
 1898. Trouessart listed (p. 639) *australis*, with synonym *kingii*, under his subgenus "*Cerodon*." The scope of *Kerodon* in 1880 had been limited to *rupestris*.
 1898c. Thomas described (p. 284) *Cavia maenas*.
 1905. Trouessart listed (p. 527) *moenas* [sic] and *australis* under his subgenus "*Cerodon*."
 1915. Osgood erected (p. 194) *Caviella* new subgenus of *Cavia* with type *Cavia australis* Geoffroy and d'Orbigny.
 1916d. Thomas, in his classification of the cavies (pp. 301–303) made *Caviella* a full genus. He listed only *australis* and *maenas*.
 1921d. Thomas reviewed (pp. 445–448) the genus *Caviella*, treating all forms as subspecies of a single species. He reviewed *C. australis australis* and *C. australis maenas*, and described *C. australis nigriana*, *C. australis joannia*, and *C. australis salinia*.
 1929. Thomas wrote (pp. 35–45) of *Caviella australis*, stating that the original *australis* came from lower Rio Negro, and not from far southern Patagonia. In consequence he synonymized *australis nigriana* with *australis australis* and revived *australis kingii* for the southern form, if distinct.

GENOTYPE

Caviella Osgood

Type by original designation: *Cavia australis* Geoffroy and d'Orbigny

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Caviella Osgood

australis australis (Geoffroy and d'Orbigny)

Rio Negro and southward, Patagonia (Thomas, 1929, states "lower Rio Negro")

Synonym (Thomas, 1929):

australis nigriana Thomas Nequen, Rio Negro, Argentina

australis kingii Bennett
australis joannia Thomas
australis maenas Thomas

Port Desire, Patagonia
 Cañada Honda, San Juan, Argentina
 Chilecito, Rioja, Argentina. 1,200
 meters

MONTICAVIA Thomas

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

- 1898*b*. Thomas described (pp. 282–283) *Cavia niata*.
 1902*d*. Thomas described (pp. 222–230) *Kerodon niata pallidior*.
 1905. Trouessart listed (p. 527) *niata* and *niata pallidior* under his subgenus "*Cerodon*."
 1915. Osgood, in his classification (p. 195), placed *niata* and *niata pallidior* in *Caviella*.
 1916*d*. Thomas, in his classification of the cavies, erected (p. 303) *Monticavia* with genotype *Cavia niata*. He included with it *niata pallidior*.
 1919. Osgood clearly doubted (pp. 33–36) the validity of *Monticavia* as a full genus (see under *Cavia*, 1919).

GENOTYPE

Monticavia Thomas

Type by original designation: *Cavia niata* Thomas

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Monticavia Thomas

niata niata (Thomas)

niata pallidior (Thomas)

Mount Sajama, Bolivia. 4,000 meters
 Pampa Aullaga, west of Lake Poopo,
 Bolivia. 3,700 meters

NANOCAVIA Thomas

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

- 1925*a*. Thomas erected (p. 419) *Nanocavia* to contain the new species *Nanocavia shiptoni*.

SPECIES WITH TYPE LOCALITY

Nanocavia Thomas

shiptoni Thomas

Laguna Blanca, Catamarca, Argentina. 3,400 feet

KERODON Cuvier

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1820. Wied described (VI, p. 43) as *Cavia rupestris*, the moco of eastern Brazil.
1825. G. F. Cuvier erected (p. 151) the generic name *Kerodon* to contain the mocco, and thus *rupestris*.
1826. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, under article 'Kerodon,' described (p. 120) "Le Moco, *Kerodon sciureus*," a synonym of *rupestris*.
- 1835a. Bennett described (pp. 189–191) *Kerodon kingii* (a *Caviella*).
1839. Waterhouse, under "*Kerodon kingii*," cited (pp. 88–89) Darwin's description of *Caviella australis*.
1841. Lund discussed (pp. 285–286) *Kerodon rupestris*.
1844. Wagner listed (IV, p. 60) *australis* (a *Caviella*) under *Cavia*.
1848. Waterhouse discussed (pp. 163–168) *Cerodon* [sic] *rupestris*.
- 1881 (1880). Trouessart, under *Cavia* (*Kerodon*), included (p. 196) only *rupestris*, with *moco* and *sciureus* shown as synonyms.
1898. Trouessart, changing his arrangement of 1881, united (pp. 638–640) the species of *Caviella*, *Galea*, and true *Kerodon* under his subgenus *Cerodon* (spelling emended, 1848, by Waterhouse).
- 1902c. Thomas used (pp. 125–143) *Kerodon* for *boliviensis* (a *Galea*).
- 1902d. Thomas employed (pp. 222–230) *Kerodon* again for *boliviensis* and for *niata pallidior* (a *Monticavia*).
1905. J. A. Allen employed (p. 25) *Kerodon* for *australis* (a *Caviella*).
1905. Trouessart continued (pp. 526–527) his generic arrangement of 1898, including also *niata* (a *Monticavia*) in his subgenus "*Cerodon*."
- 1910b. Thomas used (pp. 500–503) *Kerodon* for *spixii* (a *Galea*).
- 1911a. Thomas named (pp. 606–608) *palustris* (a *Galea*) under the generic term *Kerodon*.
- 1911b. Thomas used (pp. 250–256) *Kerodon* for *boliviensis* and for *auceps*.
1915. Osgood, in his classification of the cavies (pp. 194–195), restricted *Kerodon* to the single species *rupestris* Wied.
- 1916d. Thomas, in his discussion of the cavies, accepted (pp. 301–303) Osgood's restriction of *Kerodon* to *rupestris*.

REMARKS

The genus *Kerodon* Cuvier, originally proposed to contain *rupestris*, was expanded by various authors to embrace also species of *Galea* and *Caviella*. Osgood's restriction (1915) and Thomas's acceptance of the same (1916d) indicate that the genus is monotypic.

GENOTYPE

Kerodon Cuvier, 1825

Type by monotypy: *Cavia rupestris*
Wied

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Kerodon Cuvier

rupestris Wied

Rio Grande de Belmont, Rio Pardo,
Rio San Francisco, etc., Brazil

Synonyms: *moco* Cuvier

sciureus Geoffroy St. Hilaire

HYDROCHOERUS Brisson

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1640. DeLaet mentioned briefly (p. 484) "LES PACAS," which may have been either capybaras or true pacas.
1648. Marcgrave described (p. 230) CAPYBARA BRASILIENSIBUS. (Basis of *hydrochaeris* Linnaeus and of *capybara* Erxleben in part.)
1658. Piso wrote (p. 99) of the CAPYBARA.
1693. Ray cited (p. 126) the "Capy-Bara" of Marcgrave.
1730. Des Marchais wrote (III, p. 314) of the COCHON D'EAU.
1741. Barrère described (p. 160) the capybara under the name "SUS MAXIMUS, PALUSTRIS. . . ."
1756. Brisson employed the term (pp. 116-117) HYDROCHOERUS (pre-Linnaean) in the generic sense, basing it upon Marcgrave, Ray, Piso, and later authors' descriptions.
1762. Brisson erected (pp. 80-81) the generic name *Hydrochoerus* and also the specific name *hydrochoerus*, based upon Marcgrave, Johnston, Barrère, and des Marchais; but Brisson's specific names are not considered valid. (J. A. Allen, 1910, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXVIII, p. 322.) It may be noted that Brisson's account of this animal is NOT marked **, and therefore he did not describe from an actual specimen.

1764. Buffon discussed (XII, pp. 384-401) the capybara under the name "CABIAI," derived from "CABIONARA" and cited the writings of Marcgrave, Piso, Ray, and others.
1766. Linnaeus described (12th Ed., p. 103) *Sus hydrochaeris* [sic], which he based¹ upon the writings of Marcgrave and Ray but stated that it came from Surinam. Marcgrave's capybara was from Brazil (probably Pernambuco region). Yet Hollister (1914a) fixed Surinam as type locality and proposed *hydrochaeris notalis* for the Paraguayan (and Marcgravian?) capybaras.
1767. Linnaeus listed (13th Ed., p. 103) *Sus hydrochaeris*.
1777. Erxleben used (p. 193) the combination *Hydrochoerus capybara*. His *Hydrochoerus*, however, was composite, the other species being *Hydrochoerus tapir*.
1785. Boddaert listed (pp. 47, 102) *Cavia capybara*. *Hydrochoerus* was employed (pp. 51, 161) for the tapir.
1788. Gmelin employed (13th Ed., reformed, Linnaeus, p. 123) *Calva capybara* for *Hydrochoerus*.
1789. Gmelin wrote (13th Ed., reformed, reissued, p. 123) *Cavia capybara*.
1792. Schreber wrote (p. 620) of *Cavia capybara*.
1797. Link (1795) following Erxleben and Boddaert, used (p. 105) *Hydrochoerus* for the tapir.
1801. Azara wrote (II, p. 12) of the "CAPIYGOUA."
1802. Buffon ("Didot" Ed., V, p. 304, Pl. 1) reproduced the CABIAI of Buffon (1764) to which Lacépède in Vol. XIV, p. 165, gave the name *Cavia cobaya*. (This may be considered a synonym of *hydrochaeris* Linnaeus. It is also a homonym of *C. cobaya* Pallas, 1766.)
1841. Lund described briefly (p. 100) *Hydrochoerus sulcidens* (fossil).
1848. Waterhouse published (pp. 201-207) a thorough discussion of the capybara.
1854. Burmeister discussed (pp. 237-242) the capybara extensively.
1855. Giebel reviewed (pp. 464-466) *Hydrochoerus*.

¹He stated that he had seen a juvenile specimen, but his description had apparently not been drawn up from that animal.

- 1872*b*. Hensel remarked (p. 61) upon the capybaras of south Brazil.
- 1881 (1880). Trouessart treated (p. 197) *hydrochaerus* [*sic*] as a synonym of *capybara*. The fossil form *sulcidens* was considered a distinct species.
1888. Winge discussed (pp. 69–70) the capybara.
1895. Merriam (pp. 375–376) pointed out that *Hydrochoerus* Brisson, 1762, was a valid genus and held that its type should be *H. hydrochoerus* Brisson. (But Brisson's specific names are not now considered valid. See reference to Allen's remarks under Brisson, 1762.)
- 1897*a*. Palmer stated (p. 106) that *Hydrochoerus* Brisson should date from 1762, not 1756.
1898. Trouessart treated (p. 643) "*hydrochoerus* [*sic*] L., 1766" and *sulcidens* Lund as synonyms of *capybara* Erxleben, 1777.
1900. Berg attributed (pp. 221–222) the specific name *hydrochoerus* [*sic*] to Linnaeus (12th Ed., p. 103).
1904. J. A. Allen used (p. 444) the combination *Hydrochaerus hydrochaeris* Linnaeus.
1904. Palmer accepted (p. 334) *hydrochoerus* Brisson, 1762, as a valid specific name and stated the type to be "*Hydrochoerus hydrochoerus* Brisson (= *Sus hydrochaeris* Linnaeus, 1766)." Brisson's specific names are not valid. See under Brisson, 1762, and Merriam, 1895.
1905. Trouessart wrote (p. 529) "*capyraba*" (misprint ?) Linné. *Capybara* was retained in synonymy. *Sulcidens* was made a synonym of a fossil species *giganteus* Winge.
1911. International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in 'Opinion 37,' ruled that Brisson's generic names of birds were available under the Code. Since his generic bird and animal names are comparable in status, this should be extended to his mammalian genera and would then confirm the standing of his genus *Hydrochoerus*.
- 1912*c*. Goldman described (p. 11) *Hydrochoerus isthmius*.
1912. Osgood recorded (p. 56) *Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris* from Lake Maracaibo, northwest Venezuela.

- 1914a. Hollister described (pp. 58–59) *Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris notialis*. He compared it with “*h. hydrochaeris* from Surinam.” If Linnaeus’s capybara is held to be from Surinam, then the capybara of Marcgrave would probably be referable to *notialis* (Hollister mentions intergrading forms from Brazil). But see “Remarks.”
1922. Pocock placed (p. 426) *Hydrochoerus* in the family Hydrochoeridae distinct from the Caviidae.

REMARKS

The specific name *hydrochaeris* Linnaeus, 1766, was founded upon two citations only: Marcgrave, 1648, and Ray, 1693. The only authority cited by Ray for his “Capy-Bara” was Marcgrave. Linnaeus remarked incidentally that he had seen a juvenile specimen. Thus the Linnaean species was based wholly upon Marcgrave’s description and upon the young animal (without stated locality) seen by Linnaeus. Instead, however, of giving Brazil as locality, Linnaeus wrote Surinam.

Under these circumstances it is doubtful whether Hollister, 1914a, had sufficient justification for his selection of Surinam as type locality for *hydrochaeris*; at all events the Linnaean account provides insufficient evidence in favor of that selection. On the contrary, Linnaeus gives two citations which point clearly to Brazil, besides which, as every student knows, he made frequent errors in his localities.

One cannot but conclude that the type locality of *hydrochaeris*, based upon Marcgrave’s writings, must be fixed as Brazil (probably the province of Pernambuco). In such case it may later be shown that *hydrochaeris notialis* Hollister from Paraguay is a synonym of *h. hydrochaeris* Linnaeus. Furthermore, should the capybara of Surinam prove to be a distinct form, the name *capybara* Erxleben might be available. Besides Marcgrave, Ray, Piso, and others whose works refer to Brazilian capybaras, Erxleben cited Des Marchais, Barrère, and Fermin whose accounts refer definitely to Surinam; and on this basis it might be possible to restrict the name to such a Surinam form whose distinctness, however, still remains to be demonstrated.

GENOTYPE

Hydrochoerus Brisson, 1762

Type by subsequent designation
(Palmer, 1904): *Sus hydrochaeris*
Linnaeus, 1766

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITY

Hydrochoerus Brisson

<i>hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</i> (Linnaeus)	Brazil (based upon Marcgrave)
<i>hydrochaeris notialis</i> Hollister	Paraguay
<i>capybara</i> Erxleben	Brazil (based upon Marcgrave)
<i>sulcidens</i> Lund (fossil)	Lagoa Santa, Brazil
<i>isthmius</i> Goldman	Marraganti, near head of tidewater, Rio Tuyra, eastern Panama

DOLICHOTIS Desmarest

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1694. Narborough described (p. 33) "hares" briefly in his account of Magellan's Strait.
1774. Hawkesworth, in the account of Byron's voyage, described (I, p. 23) a "lièvre," with "la chair très blanche et d'un goût très agreable."
1780. Zimmermann described (p. 328) "*Cavia (Patagonum)*" He alluded to Pennant's knowledge of the animal, but no mention of it by Pennant appears until his second edition of 'History of Quadrupeds.'
1792. Kerr wrote (p. 220) of the "Patagonian Cavy—*Cavia magellanica*."
1793. Pennant wrote (2d Ed., II, p. 91) of the "Patagonian Cavy."
1801. Shaw wrote II (1), p. 226 of the "Patagonian Cavy. *Cavia patachonica*."
1801. Azara wrote (II, pp. 51–56) of the "*Lièvre pampa*," extending from lat. 35° S. to Patagonia.
1816. Oken, under *Cavia*, listed (p. 825) "*Cavia patagonum*, *Lepus patagonicus* [sic]."
- 1820? Desmarest erected (pp. 205–211) the genus *Dolichotis*, with type *Cavia patachonica* Shaw. (Palmer, Science, (2) VI, pp. 105–106 gives the date as 1819.)
- 1822a. Desmarest placed (p. 358) *patachonica* in *Dasyprocta* but in the footnote (pp. 359–360) called attention to the name *Dolichotis*.
1827. Lesson employed (p. 295) the combination *Lepus magellanicus*. He listed also (p. 301) "*Chloromys patagonicus*; *Dasyprocta patagonica*."
1829. Lesson and Garnot (1826) wrote (I, pp. 168–170) in detail about "*Lepus magellanicus*."

1830. Lesson wrote (p. 113, Pl. XLII) of *Mara patagonica*.
1842. Lesson still used (p. 103) *Mara* as generic name for *Dolichotis*.
1844. Wagner employed (IV, p. 66) *Dolichotis patagonica*.
1848. Waterhouse discussed (pp. 155–162) *Dolichotis* thoroughly.
1855. Giebel reviewed (p. 464) *Dolichotis*.
1875. Burmeister described (pp. 634–637) *Dolichotis salinicola*, and added remarks concerning "*D. patachonica*."
1876. Burmeister added (pp. 461–462) notes upon *D. salinicola*.
1877. Weyenbergh described as new (pp. 247–257) *Dolichotis centralis*, commenting extensively upon the genus.
1879. Burmeister reduced (pp. 260–263) *salinicola* to a color phase of "*patagonica*."
1879. Thomas, discussing the mammals of Kerr's 'Animal Kingdom,' stated (p. 397) that *D. patachonica* (Shaw, 1801) must now stand as "*D.*" *magellanica* (Kerr, 1792).
- 1881 (1880). Trouessart treated (pp. 196–197) *salinicola* as a subspecies of *patagonica*. *Magellanica* was made a synonym of *patagonica* and *centralis* a synonym of *salinicola*.
1893. Holmberg discussed (pp. 238–240) the species of *Dolichotis*.
1895. J. A. Allen, also writing upon Kerr's 'Animal Kingdom,' stated (pp. 179–192) that *C. magellanica* Kerr, 1792, = *C. patachonica* Shaw, 1801, = *Dolichotis magellanicus* Thomas, 1879.
1898. Berg found (pp. 23–24) *D. salinicola* a good species. He placed *centralis* and part of *patagonica* in its synonymy.
1898. Remy St. Loup considered (p. 43) *salinicola* a good species.
1898. Trouessart listed (p. 641) *magellanica* Kerr "1818," *salinicola* Burmeister and *centralis* Weyenberg in the synonymy of *patagonica* Shaw, 1801.
- 1902e. Thomas described (p. 242) *Dolichotis magellanicus centricola*.
- 1902a. J. A. Allen, commenting upon Zimmermann's 'Geographische Geschichte,' 1780, showed (p. 22) that *Cavia patagonum* Zimmermann took precedence over *C. patagonica* (1801) Shaw and that the name should now stand *Dolichotis patagona* (Zimmermann).

1904. Palmer gave (p. 242) the type of *Dolichotis* as *Cavia patagonica* Shaw.
1905. J. A. Allen wrote of (p. 28) *Dolichotis magellanica* (Kerr).
1905. Trouessart listed (p. 528) *patagonica* (Shaw) and *magellanica* (Kerr) as distinct species.
1906. Loder commented (pp. 96-97) upon the species of *Dolichotis*.
1922. Pocock placed (p. 426) *Dolichotis* in the *Dolichotinae*, subfamily of the Caviidae.
1929. Thomas considered (p. 44) *Dolichotis* a masculine noun and wrote "*magellanicus*."

GENOTYPE

Dolichotis Desmarest, 1820

Type by original designation:

Cavia patachonica Shaw, 1801
(= *patagonum* Zimmermann, 1780)

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Dolichotis Desmarest

patagona (Zimmermann)

Patagonia

magellanica (Kerr)

Magellan

patachonica (Shaw)

Patagonia

salinicola Burmeister

Stations Totoralejo and Recreo,
Central Argentine Railway, 29° S.,
65° W., Argentina

centralis Weyenbergh

Cordova, Argentina

magellanicus centricola Thomas

Cruz del Eje, central Cordova,
Argentina

CHINCHILLIDAE

CHINCHILLA Bennett

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1590. Acosta wrote (p. 288) about the chinchilla.
1593. Hawkins described the "chinchilla."
1782. Molina described (pp. 301-302) *Mus laniger*.
1788. Gmelin (Linnaeus, 13th Ed. reformed, p. 134) listed *Mus laniger*.
- 1822a. Desmarest wrote (p. 313) of *Cricetus laniger*.
1827. Brants wrote of (p. 170) *Cricetus laniger*.
- 1829.¹ Bennett erected (pp. 1-12) *Chinchilla* to contain *laniger* (Molina) and summarized known data upon that species.

¹Bennett's own preface was dated June 30, 1830. Sherborn under *Chinchilla* gave 1829, but in his bibliography, 1831. British Museum Catalogue gave 1830. Wiegmann, 1835, Arch. für Naturg., II, p. 205, stated that actual date of printing was 1829.

- 1829 (Suppl., 1830). Fischer employed (p. "392"=592) *Eriomys*.
1830. Gray published an original description (II, p. 11) of the genus *Chinchilla* (later than Lichtenstein, according to Wiegmann, 1835, p. 207).
1830. Lichtenstein wrote of and figured (Pl. xxviii) *Eriomys chinchilla* (date from Sherborn; Wiegmann, 1835, p. 206, gave 1829).
1830. D'Orbigny fils et I. Geoffroy St. Hilaire placed (pp. 282-297) *Chinchilla* in their composite genus *Callomys*.
1831. Van der Hoeven discussed (pp. 105-118) the chinchilla at length. He used for it (p. 115) the generic name *Eriomys*.
1831. Wagler reviewed (pp. 612-617) the genus *Lagostomus* Brookes.
1832. Rousseau wrote (pp. 337-365) upon the chinchilla, basing his work upon Bennett's articles.
1833. Bennett, discussing the Chinchillidae, drew up (p. 59) a short diagnosis of *Chinchilla*.
1833. Baer wrote (pp. 497-500) of *Eriomys chinchilla*.
1833. (Date from Bennett, 1835b.) Meyen (1832) wrote (p. 587) of "*Chinchilla*" and (p. 593) of "*Eriomys*."
- 1835b. Bennett wrote (pp. 35-64) extensively upon the Chinchillidae.
1835. Van der Hoeven (p. 139) wrote of *Eriomys*.
1835. Wiegmann reviewing the history of the Chinchilla, maintained (pp. 204-220) that *Eriomys* Lichtenstein held precedence over *Chinchilla* Bennett. He held (p. 211) *chinchilla* Lichtenstein to be distinct from *lanigera* Gray. He gave a key to the Chinchillidae.
- 1835c. Bennett compared (pp. 491-495) his own papers on Chinchillidae with Meyen's work and that of other authors.
1836. Meyen remarked (pp. 59-64) on the Chinchillidae.
1836. Van der Hoeven distinguished (p. 64) between large and small chinchillas.
1840. Van der Hoeven (p. 159) wrote of the number of toes of chinchillas and (p. 105) of the dentition.
1843. Wagner recognized (III, pp. 301-305) two species of *Eriomys*.
1845. Tschudi wrote (pp. 160-163) of "*Eriomys chinchilla*."
1847. Gay, discussing the chinchillas (pp. 89-91) at some length, united *laniger* Molina and *chinchilla* Lichtenstein.

1848. Waterhouse, dealing with the Chinchillidae (pp. 207–242) acknowledged two species of *Chinchilla*, "*lanigera*" [sic] and *brevicaudata*, new name (and synonym) for *chinchilla* Lichtenstein.
1860. Philippi recorded (p. 157) "*Chinchilla lanigera* Gray" from the Atacama region.
- 1881 (1880). Trouessart made (pp. 189–190) *brevicaudata* a subspecies of *laniger* Molina, placing *chinchilla* Lichtenstein under it as a synonym.
1898. Trouessart recognized (pp. 517–518) the two named forms *laniger* and *brevicaudata*. With the former he synonymized *chinchilla* Meyen and with the latter *chinchilla* Lichtenstein and *laniger* Wagler.
1900. Albert wrote (pp. 913–934) a treatise upon the chinchilla.
1904. Palmer wrote (p. 270) that *chinchilla* Lichtenstein was based upon skins without skulls shipped from Cartagena, Colombia, and La Guaira, Venezuela.
1906. Lahille advocated (pp. 43–44) *Chinchilla* as opposed to *Eriomys*.
1929. Yepes showed (p. 471) the distribution of "*Chinchilla lanigera*" in Chile and Argentina.

GENOTYPE

Chinchilla Bennett

Type by monotypy: *Mus laniger*
Molina

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES¹

Chinchilla Bennett

laniger (Molina)

Northern provinces of Chile

?Synonyms: *chinchilla* Lichtenstein Unknown

brevicaudata Waterhouse Unknown

LAGIDIUM Meyen

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

- 1533-1782. A number of historians and travelers to South America, whose comments have been summarized by Bennett (1835b) and others, have described animals referable to *Lagidium* under such names as VIZCACHA, CHINCHILLE, etc., as follows: Cieca, 1533, p. 268 v; Acosta, 1590, p. 288; Nieremberg, 1635, p. 161; Garcilasso de Vega, 1609, part I, fol. 216; de Laet,

¹In Zool. Anz., 1934, Bd. 108, No. 56, pp. 97–103, it is stated that Brass described *Chinchilla boliviana* in 'Aus dem Reiche der Pelze,' II, p. 613, 1911. I have not seen that work.

- 1640, p. 330; Cobo, 1653; Feuillé, 1725, III, pp. 32-33; Ulloa, 1772, pp. 130-131; Anon., 1779, Journ. de Physique, XIV, pp. 478-479.
1782. Molina described (pp. 307-308) *Lepus viscaccia*. As pointed out by Lahille (1906) there is little doubt that Molina had reference to a *Lagidium*, though, as shown by Bennett (1835*b*), he confused the habits of the lowland and mountain genera of viscachas.
1786. Brandis applied (p. 272) the name *viscaccica* to Molina's VISCACHE.
1788. Gmelin (Linnaeus, 13th Ed., reformed, p. 160) listed *Lepus viscaccia*.
1816. Oken erected (II, pp. 835-837) *Viscaccia*, with type *Lepus chilensis* for Molina's *Lepus viscaccia*, but as pointed out by Allen (1902) the description accompanying the name was drawn from Azara and applied to the Argentine lowland viscacha.
- The rulings of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature ('Opinions 90, 110') have reduced *Viscaccia* Oken to a synonym of the later described *Lagidium*.
- 1822*a*. Desmarest suspected (p. 360) that two distinct animals might be confused under the term "viscache."
1829. Bennett, in his paper on *Chinchilla*, (pp. 11-12) wrote of "a second individual . . . larger in size and rougher in its fur. . . ." This may possibly have been a *Lagidium*.
1830. D'Orbigny and Geoffroy St. Hilaire (pp. 282-297) named a furrier's skin in poor condition *aureus* placing it in their composite genus *Callomys* (= *Viscaccia* + *Chinchilla* + ?*Lagidium*). May not this skin have been a *Lagidium* discolored in some way? The authors allude (note p. 291) to Acosta's description.
- It may be noted that several of the species of Thomas are described as yellowish or buff. One of these may well be *aureus*.
1831. Wagler reviewed (pp. 612-617) the species of the genus "*Lagostomus* Brookes," expanding the term to include both *Callomys* and *Chinchilla*.

1833. (date from Bennett, 1835b). Meyen (1832) proposed (p. 576) the generic name *Lagidium*, with single species *peruanum*. He commented on *Callomys*.
1833. Bennett, in a discussion of the Chinchillidae (pp. 57–60), erected *Lagotis*, with single species *cuvieri*. Besides being synonymous with *Lagidium*, *Lagotis* was preoccupied by *Lagotis* Blainville, 1817 (= *Pedetes*).
- 1835a. Bennett described (pp. 67–68) *Lagotis pallipes*, comparing it with *cuvieri*.
- 1835b. Bennett, writing of the Chinchillidae (pp. 35–64), discussed the history and anatomy of the "Peruvian viscachas" ("*Lagotis*").
- 1835b. Bennett elaborated (pp. 331–334) his description of *pallipes*. On the last page (334) he discussed precedence of *Lagidium* and *Lagotis*.
1835. Wiegmann pointed out (p. 204) the priority of *Lagidium* over *Lagotis* and (pp. 211–212) gave a key to the Chinchillidae.
- 1835c. Bennett compared (pp. 491–495) his own work upon Chinchillidae with that of other authors.
1836. Meyen remarked (pp. 59–64) on the Chinchillidae.
1840. Van der Hoeven wrote (p. 159) of the number of toes of Chinchillas.
1843. Wagner, writing (III, pp. 305–308) of *Lagidium* (= *Lagotis*), recognized two species *cuvieri* and *pallipes*. *Peruanum* was placed in the synonymy of *cuvieri*. He was undecided (p. 309) where to place *Callomys aureus*.
1845. Tschudi characterized (pp. 163–170) "*Lagidium peruvianum*" and "*L. pallipes*."
1847. Gay considered (pp. 91–96) "*Lagotis criniger* Lesson" equal to *Lepus viscacha* Molina. He mentioned also *pallipes*.
1848. Waterhouse, discussing (pp. 207–242) the family Chinchillidae, recognized *Lagidium cuvieri* and *L. pallipes*. The names *peruanum* and *aureus* were put in the synonymy of *cuvieri*.
1860. Philippi recorded (p. 157) "*Lagotis criniger* Lesson" among the mountains of the desert of Atacama.
1879. Burmeister wrote (pp. 251–255) of "*Lagidium peruanum* Meyen."

- 1881 (1880). Trouessart gave (p. 190) *Lagidium* the significance it has today, i.e., the mountain viscachas. *Pallipes* was made a subspecies, and *cuvieri*, *criniger*, *aureus*, and *viscacha* of Molina were listed as synonyms of *peruanum*.
1896. Philippi, discussing *Lagidium* (pp. 7–10) described *Lagidium lutescens* and remarked upon *Lagidium* “*crinigerum*.” He described (p. 10) *Lagidium crassidens* from a single skull.
- 1897a. Thomas described (pp. 466–467) *Lagidium moreni*.
1898. Trouessart gave (p. 517) *pallipes* full specific rank.
- 1901a. Thomas held (p. 25) that *viscacia* (Molina) was “probably” a *Lagidium*. He was in doubt as to the position of *Callomys*.
1901. J. A. Allen, discussing the status of *Callomys*, recommended (pp. 181–182) that it be held indeterminate.
1906. Lahille showed (pp. 39–43, 44) that *Viscacia* Oken should be applied to the members of the genus *Lagidium*, *Lagostomus* being revived for the plains viscacha.
- 1907a. Thomas, briefly reviewing the mountain viscachas, subscribed (pp. 439–444) to the views of Lahille and employed the generic term *Viscaccia* Oken for *Lagidium* Meyen.
 He described (pp. 440–441) *Viscaccia wolffsohni*.
 He characterized briefly *viscaccia* (Molina), *cuvieri* (Bennett), *pallipes* Bennett, *peruana* (Meyen), and went on to describe further races as new: *Viscaccia inca*, *V. arequipae*, *V. subrosea*, *V. saturata*, *V. punensis*, *V. cuscus*, *V. lutea*, *V. perlutea*, and *V. tucumana*.
- 1914a. Thomas, reversing his views of 1907a, advocated (p. 285) the fixation under fiat ruling of *Lagidium*, with type *L. peruanum*, for the mountain viscachas.
- 1919c. Thomas described (pp. 499–500) *Lagidium lockwoodi*. He referred *lutescens* Philippi to *cuvieri* and *crassidens* Philippi to *lutescens* (= *cuvieri*), all of which he referred to *viscaccia* of Molina.
- 1919d. Thomas described (pp. 133–134) *Lagidium vulcani*, “near *L. tucumanum*.”
- 1920g. Thomas described (pp. 421–422) *Lagidium famatinae*.

- 1921b. Thomas described (pp. 179–181) *Lagidium boxi*, which he compared with *moreni*.
- 1921h. Thomas described (pp. 219–221) *Lagidium tontalis* and *Lagidium viatorum*.
- 1924c. Thomas and others again advocated retention of *Lagidium* for the mountain viscachas in his 'Nomina Conservanda' list (p. 347).
1925. International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature gave out in 'Opinion 90' that *Lagidium* (for which suspension had been requested) received a two-thirds vote in favor of suspension and was referred to a special committee for final decision. (See 'Opinion 110,' 1929).
- 1926f. Thomas described (pp. 639–640) *Lagidium sarae*, and compared it with *boxi* and *moreni*.
1929. Yepes wrote (p. 471) of "*Lagidium viscaccia* (Molina)."
1929. International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (Special Committee), in 'Opinion 110,' suspended Rules in favor of *Lagidium* Meyen, with type *peruanum* Meyen, in preference to *Viscaccia* Oken, with type "*Lepus chilensis* Molina." (See 1925.)

GENOTYPE

Lagidium MeyenType by monotypy: *Lagidium peruanum* Meyen.

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Lagidium Meyen*viscaccia* (Molina)

Chile. (Thomas, 1907a)

?Synonyms:

cuvieri (Bennett)

Peru

lutescens Philippi

Prov. Tacapuca, between Copacoya and Inocaliri, northern Chile

crassidens Philippi

Chile

chilensis Oken

Chile

crinigerum Philippi

Chile

viscaccica Brandis

Chile

peruanum Meyen

Southern Peru

pallipes Bennett

"believed . . . Chilean Andes"

moreni Thomas

Hills near Chubut, Argentina

wolffsohni Thomas

Sierra de los Baguales, y de las Viscachas, lat. 50° 50' S., long. 72° 20' W., on the boundary between Chile and Argentina

<i>inca</i> Thomas	Incapirca, Zezioro, Junin, Peru
<i>arequipae</i> Thomas	Sumbay, near Arequipa, Peru. 4,000 meters
<i>subrosea</i> Thomas	Galera, west of Oroya, Dept. Lima, Peru, 4,800 meters
<i>saturata</i> Thomas	Limbane, Inambari, Dept. of Puno, Peru. 3,500 meters
<i>punensis</i> Thomas	Puno, Lake Titicaca, Peru. 3,800 meters
<i>cuscus</i> Thomas	Paratani, about 66° W., 17° 5' S., Bolivia. 2,600 meters
<i>lutea</i> Thomas	Esperanza, Mt. Sajama, Bolivia. 4,000 meters
<i>sublutea</i> Thomas	Pampa Aullaga, 67° W., 19° 30' S., Bolivia. 3,800 meters
<i>tucumana</i> Thomas	Cumbre de Mala-mala, Sierra de Tucuman, Argentina. 3,000 meters
<i>lockwoodi</i> Thomas	"Otro Cerro," northeastern Rioja, Argentina. 3,000 meters
<i>vulcani</i> Thomas	Cerro Casabindo, northwestern Jujuy, Argentina. 4,800 meters
<i>famatinae</i> Thomas	La Invernada, 35 kilometers north of Invernada de Famatina, northwest Rioja, Argentina. 3,800 meters
<i>bozi</i> Thomas	Pilcañeu, near Rio Negro, Argentina. 1,200 meters
<i>tontalis</i> Thomas	Los Sombreros, Sierra Tontal, 60 kilometers west of San Juan, Argentina. 2,700 meters
<i>viatorum</i> Thomas	Punta de Vacas "Transandean route in Mendoza," northwest Mendoza Argentina. 2,300 meters
<i>sarae</i> Thomas	Piño Hachado, Nequen, Argentina. 1,500 meters

LAGOSTOMUS Brookes

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1782. Molina, under his "*Lepus viscaccia*" (a *Lagidium*) incorrectly wrote (pp. 307-308) of its habit of picking up and secreting objects dropped by travelers. This suggests that he had at least heard accounts of the lowland viscacha, *Lagostoma*, and had confused the two genera.
1784. Dobrizhoffer first (?) wrote an account of (I, pp. 306-307) the plains viscacha.

1801. Azara wrote (II, pp. 41-50) of "la VIZCACHE."
1815. Rafinesque used (p. 56) the name *Viscacia*, without description (*nomen nudum*).
1816. Oken employed (II, pp. 835-837) *Viscaccia* in the generic sense. However, he included in it only two animals: (1) "*Lepus chilensis*" (p. 836); and (2) *Mus laniger*, *Chinchilla* (p. 837).
- Oken's use of *Viscaccia* applied to the viscacha of Molina (a *Lagidium*) and NOT to the plains animal (*Lagostomus*). However, according to Allen (1902b), his descriptive matter is borrowed from Azara. This led Allen to apply *Viscaccia* Oken to *Lagostomus*. By the action of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature ('Opinions 90, 110') suspension was made of the rules of priority, and *Lagidium* for the mountain viscachas was given preference over *Viscaccia* Oken, which became a synonym.
- Vizcaccia* Schinz (1825?) although based entirely upon the plains viscacha cannot be used, since it is a homonym of *Viscaccia* Oken.
1817. Desmarest described (XIII, p. 117, under article Gerboise) *Dipus maximus*, said to be from "New Holland."
- 1825? Schinz (1824) erected (p. 243) *Vizcacia* for the plains viscacha, using the specific name *pamparam*. See Palmer (1897) and Allen (1902).
1825. Schinz used (IV, p. 429) *Viscaccia americana*. See Thomas (1901a).
- 1827 (or later). Griffith remarked (III, pp. 170-171) upon the viscacha of Brookes under the name *Marmot diana*.
1828. Brookes described (pp. 95-104) *Lagostomus*, with single species *trichodactylus* (held to be a synonym of *maximus*).
1829. Fischer wrote of (p. 381) *Dasyprocta* ? [sic] *viscaccia*, a composite of the mountain and plains viscachas.
1830. Oken, in Isis (p. 905), gave date of Brookes's paper as 1829.
1830. D'Orbigny and I. Geoffroy St. Hilaire erected (pp. 282-297) the generic term *Callomys* to include *Lagostomus* "*viscacia*," *Chinchilla laniger*, and "*Callomys aureus*," founded upon a furrier's skin in bad condition.

1831. Lesson discussed (pp. 186–190) the lowland viscachas.
1831. Wagler reviewed (pp. 612–617) the species of the genus “*Lagostomus* Brookes,” including in it all three genera of the Chinchillidae.
1832. (Date from Sherborn.) Lesson figured and discussed (Pl. VIII) *Lagostomus trichodactylus*.
1833. Bennett, discussing the Chinchillidae, gave (p. 59) a short diagnosis of *Lagostomus*.
1833. (Date from Bennett, 1835*b*.) Meyen (1832) wrote (p. 575) of “*Viscacha*” and (p. 583) of “*Lagostomus*.” He recognized two species, *trichodactylus* and *viscacha*, which Bennett claimed were identical.
1833. Geoffroy St. Hilaire (according to Bennett, 1833, p. 44) abandoned his idea of the generic identity of the viscacha and the chinchilla.
- 1835*b*. Bennett wrote (pp. 35–64) at length upon the Chinchillidae.
1835. Wiegmann drew up (pp. 211–212) a key to the Chinchillidae.
- 1835*c*. Bennett compared (pp. 491–495) his own papers on the Chinchillidae with those of other authors.
1836. Meyen remarked (pp. 59–64) on the Chinchillidae.
1839. Waterhouse quoted (p. 88) Darwin’s comments on the viscacha.
1842. Lesson employed (p. 105) the name *criniger* for Cuvier’s figure.
1843. Wagner wrote (III, pp. 309–312) of *Lagostomus trichodactylus*.
1848. Waterhouse, treating the Chinchillidae (pp. 207–242), wrote (pp. 210–220) of *Lagostomus trichodactylus*.
1879. Burmeister wrote (pp. 244–250) of *Lagostomus trichodactylus*.
- 1881 (1880). Trouessart used (pp. 190–191) *Lagostomus* for the lowland viscachas. *Trichodactylus* was the only specific name recognized, with *maximus*, *viscaccia*, and *viscacha* in synonymy.
- 1897*a*. Palmer attempted to show (pp. 21–22) that the name *Lagostomus trichodactylus* was untenable, and that the name should be “*Vizcacia maxima* (Blainville).” *Lagostomus* is now valid, but *trichodactylus* is replaced by *maximus*.

1900. Rehn wrote (p. 166) that Brandis applied the name *Lepus viscaccia* to the VISCACHA of Molina (1776), which he (Rehn) considered identical with *Dipus maximus*. He concluded that the name of the viscacha should stand: "*Vizcacia viscaccia* (Brandis)." Molina's viscacha was actually a *Lagidium*.
1900. Berg listed (p. 221) a synonymy of "*Viscacia maxima* (Blainville) Palmer."
- 1900b. J. A. Allen, commenting on the remarks by Palmer (1897) and Rehn (1900), pointed out (pp. 183-184) that the name originated with Molina (1782) as *Lepus viscacia*. He reached the conclusion that the name should be: *Vizcacia viscacia* (Molina). However, *viscacia* (Molina) was a *Lagidium*.
- 1901a. Thomas, referring (p. 25) to Rehn's remarks (1900), like Allen, thought that the name *viscacia* (Molina) clearly ousted *viscaccia* Brandis. However, he contented himself with the remark that *viscacia* Molina was PROBABLY a *Lagidium*.
- In view of the uncertainty of the date of "*vizcacia*" Schinz, 'Naturgeschichte,' he suggested adoption of *Viscaccia* [sic] Schinz, Cuviers' Thierreich (1825). This last, as stated under Oken, 1816, is not possible.
- 1902b. J. A. Allen, discussing (pp. 373-378) Oken's 'Lehrbuch der Zoologie,' 1816, adopted (p. 374) *Viscaccia* as the first name of the viscacha, in spite of the fact that Oken included in it only the species "chilensis" and "laniger."
- Of the former, Allen wrote (p. 378) that *chilensis* represented the earliest name available for the Argentine viscacha. This was not so, since Molina's animal, upon which Oken's work was based, was in reality a *Lagidium*.
1905. J. A. Allen tried to fix (pp. 30-31) the type of *Viscaccia* Oken as "*Lepus chilensis* Oken = *Dipus maximus* Desmarest (ex Blainville)" by the elimination method. He showed (p. 31) that Oken's description was based "wholly on 'la Viscache' of Azara."
1905. Trouessart replaced (pp. 516-517) *Lagostomus* (used by him in 1898) by *Viscacia* Schinz, 1825, for the low-

- land viscachas. For the specific name he employed *viscacia* [sic] Molina. (This name is now currently referred to the genus *Lagidium*.)
1906. Lahille, after a facetious introduction, showed (pp. 39–44) that the name viscacha was derived from the term “Uiskacha” of the Quichua Indians of Peru, and tried to show that the name *Viscacia* should be applied to members of the genus *Lagidium*.
He thought that *Lagostomus* should be revived for the pampas viscacha, with specific name *maximus* (Desmarest).
- 1907a. Thomas concurred (pp. 439–444) in Lahille’s views regarding the generic name *Viscaccia* Oken.
1908. Sordelli employed (p. 14) the combination “*Lagostomus viscacia* Molina.”
- 1910a. Thomas mentioned (pp. 245–246) typical Argentine *Lagostomus maximus* from south of 30° S. and described *Lagostomus maximus immollis* and *Lagostomus crassus* (based upon a skull only).
- 1914a. Hollister described (p. 58) *Lagostomus maximus petilidens*.

GENOTYPE

Lagostomus BrookesType by monotypy: *Lagostomus trichodactylus* Brookes (= *maximus* Desmarest, 1817)

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Lagostomus Brookes*maximus maximus* Desmarest

Argentina ? loc. unknown

?Synonyms: *diana* Griffith*trichodactylus* Brookes*criniger* Lesson*pamparum* Schinz*americana* Schinz*viscacia* d’Orbigny and Geoffroy

St. Hilaire

maximus immollis Thomas

Tapia, Tucuman, Argentina. 700 meters

maximus petilidens Hollister

8 miles south of Carmen de Patagones, southern Argentina

crassus Thomas

Santa Ana, Cuzco, Peru. 3,500 feet

CAPROMYIDAE

CAPROMYS Desmarest

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1547. Oviedo described (not seen by me) various West Indian mammals. See comments by MacLeay, 1829, and particularly the reprint of Oviedo's work, 1851.
1743. Catesby described (p. 79) the BAHAMA CONEY. His plate apparently represents one of the long-tailed species of *Capromys*.
1756. Browne (1st Ed. not seen), see Browne, 1779.
1778. Pallas wrote under (p. 91) *Mus pilorides*, a composite name, a description based in part upon a rodent of Ceylon, in part upon *Megalomys* of Martinique.
- Pilorides* Pallas was based upon the following citations:
- Brisson (1762) p. 122, referring to "*Mus albus ceylonicus*."
- Zimmermann (1777), Zool. Geogr., p. 325, referring to "*Mus amphibius*," Old World water rats.
- Buffon (1763), X, p. 2, referring to piloris of Rochefort (*Megalomys*).
- Pennant (1771), p. 247, referring to piloris of Rochefort (*Megalomys*).
- Zimmermann (1777), Zool. Geogr., p. 509, referring to piloris of Rochefort (*Megalomys*).
- It seems impossible, therefore, that *pilorides* Pallas could be connected in any way with *pilorides* Say and the genus *Capromys*.
1779. Browne (2nd Ed., p. 484) described the LARGE BROWN INDIAN CONEY, probably *Capromys pilorides*.
1822. Say (November)¹ erected (pp. 330-343) *Isodon* [preoccupied by a marsupial named by Geoffroy St. Hilaire (1806) and also synonymous with *Capromys*], with type species *Isodon pilorides*. Say employed the specific name *pilorides* in consideration of the possible identity of his animal and *pilorides* (Pallas). His generic name was invalidated, but his specific name had priority over *fournieri* Desmarest.

¹See Waterhouse, 1848.

- 1822b. Desmarest (December)¹ erected (p. 185) *Capromys*, containing the single species *fournieri* (synonym of *pilorides* Say).
1823. Desmarest further discussed (pp. 43-60) *Capromys fournieri*.
1824. Bell thought (pp. 230-231) that *Isodon pilorides* Say and *Capromys furnieri* [sic] were probably not synonymous as to species.
1824. Poeppig described (pp. 11-15) *Capromys prehensilis*.
1829. Fischer listed (p. 312) *C. furnieri* [sic] and *C. prehensilis*.
In his section "addenda et emendanda," p. "389" (=589) he named the QUEMI of Oviedo (1547) *quemi* (probably a *Quemisia*) and the SMALL INDIAN CONEY of Browne (1756) *brownii* (a *Geocapromys*).
1829. MacLeay, in a letter to Vigers, discussed (pp. 269-278) the relation of the accounts of Oviedo and de Laet (based on Oviedo) to *Capromys* Desmarest, and gave an account of its habits. He thought that four species might be found on Cuba.
1832. MacLeay remarked further (pp. 179-180) upon the habits of the hutias and discussed *prehensilis*, *pilorides*, and *fournieri*.
1834. Guerin described and figured as new (Pl. xv) *Capromys poeyi* and mentioned *furnieri* [sic] and *prehensilis*.
1840. Ramon de la Sagra wrote upon (III, p. 11) the *Capromys* of Cuba.
1842. Lesson erected (p. 124) *Mysateles* to contain *prehensilis* Poeppig, which he renamed *poeppingii* [sic].
1843. Wagner united (III, pp. 320-326) *Capromys* and *Plagiodontia* subgenerically.
1844. Guerin-Meneville figured (I, Pl. xv) and shortly discussed (III, p. 23) *C. poeyi*.
1848. Waterhouse reviewed (II, pp. 287-294) *Capromys*, giving dates of publication of that genus and of *Isodon*. He employed *pilorides* Say and treated *poeyi* as a subspecies of *prehensilis*.
1851. Oviedo [reprinted. Madrid edition, Book 12, Chapters 1-6 (pp. 389-392)]. This is the edition upon which Miller (1929b) based his comments. He correlated

¹See Waterhouse, 1848.

Oviedo's four rodents with known genera (fossil in kitchen middens and caves) as follows: HUTIA (*Plagiodontia* or *Isolobodon*); QUEMI (*Quemisia*); MOHUY (*Brotomys*); and CORI (*Cavia*). See also MacLeay, 1829. It may be noted that in the event *Quemisia gravis*, founded upon a fossil specimen, SHOULD be equal to the QUEMI of Oviedo, the name *quemi* Fischer, Addenda et Emendanda, p. "389" [= 589] would preoccupy *gravis* Miller. The name of the QUEMI would be *Quemisia quemi* (Fischer).

- 1851. Hill, in Gosse, described (pp. 468-481) *Capromys brachyurus* (a *Geocapromys*).
- 1855. Giebel reviewed (p. 489) *Capromys*.
- 1864. Peters described (p. 384) *Capromys melanurus* and (in a footnote) *C. pallidus*.
- 1866. Gundlach in Poey (pp. 54-55) reviewed the Cuban hutias, listing *fournieri*, *poeyi*, and *melanurus*.
- 1873. Gundlach (1872) listed (p. 253-255) *Capromys fournieri*, *poeyi*, and *melanurus*.
- 1881 (1880). Trouessart listed (p. 181) *pilorides*, *melanurus*, and *prehensilis*. *Pilorides* of Pallas, *fournieri*, and *quemi* were included in the synonymy of *pilorides* Say. *Brachyurus* and *brownii*, however, were listed under *Plagiodontia*. *Poeyi* was made a synonym of *prehensilis*.
- 1888. True described (pp. 469-472) *Capromys brachyurus thoracatus* (a *Geocapromys*).
- 1891. J. A. Allen described (pp. 329-336) *Capromys ingrahami* (a *Geocapromys*) related to "*Capromys brachyurus* Hill." He discussed other records of hutias from the Bahamas and elsewhere.
- 1892. Chapman, writing (pp. 279-350) on the mammals of Cuba mentioned *Capromys pilorides* and described *Capromys columbianus* (fossil), made type of *Synodontomys* G. M. Allen in 1917.
- 1895. J. A. Allen considered (p. 189) that *Cavia aguti cunicularis* Kerr (1792), although unidentifiable, was based in part upon *Capromys*. Kerr's name included a single reference to the *Mus agouti* described by Linnaeus, 12th Ed., p. 80.

1898. Trouessart modified (p. 613) his list of 1881. He removed *brachyurus* Tomes from *Plagiodontia* to *Capromys*, recognizing besides *pilorides* (of Pallas, with *pilorides* Say in synonymy), *melanurus*, *prehensilis* (with *poeyi* a synonym), *brachyurus*, *b. thoracatus*, and *ingrahami*.
1899. Poussargues described (pp. 150–154) *Capromys geayi* (a *Procapromys*); and included a general discussion of the genus *Capromys*.
- 1901b. Cabrera described (pp. 367–373) *Capromys elegans*, “nearest to *C. melanurus* Poey.”
1901. Chapman, revising (pp. 313–324) the genus *Capromys*, erected *Procapromys*, full genus, to accommodate *geayi* and *Geocapromys*, subgenus, to contain the short-tailed *brownii*, *thoracatus*, and *ingrahami*, leaving in the subgenus *Capromys* only the long-tailed *pilorides*, *prehensilis*, and *melanurus*. He described *C. prehensilis gundlachi*.
1911. G. M. Allen discussed *Capromys* (pp. 179, 207–212), describing as new *C. pilorides relictus*. He further commented upon *pilorides*, *prehensilis*, *p. gundlachi*, *melanurus*, and the forms of *Geocapromys* (*thoracatus*, *brownii*, and *ingrahami*).
1917. Miller recorded (p. 4) *pilorides* and *prehensilis* (both fossil) from Santo Domingo.
- 1917b. G. M. Allen described (pp. 53–56) *Capromys nana* (fossil). He remarked (p. 55) that *pallidus* Peters (1864) was probably a pale form of either *melanurus* or *prehensilis*.
1918. G. M. Allen discussed (pp. 133–148) the relationships of *nana* to other species of *Capromys*. He compared *prehensilis* and *melanurus*.
1919. Anthony reported (pp. 628–630) upon *C. pilorides* (Pallas) and *C. nana*, mentioning it as living (p. 630) in central Cuba.
1922. Pocock, discussing the external anatomy of the *Hystri-comorpha* (pp. 365–427) gave details of ‘*Capromys pilorides*.’
- 1929b. Miller listed (pp. 1–16) *Capromys pilorides*. He discussed the mammals described by Oviedo (1547, reprinted 1851). See under the latter.

GENOTYPE

Capromys Desmarest

Type by monotypy: *Capromys
fournieri* Desmarest, December,
1822b (= *pilorides* Say, Novem-
ber, 1822)

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Capromys DesmarestSynonyms: *Isodon* Say, 1822*Mysateles* Lesson, 1842*pilorides pilorides* (Say)

Cuba

Synonym: *fournieri* Desmarest

Cuba

pilorides relictus G. M. AllenCasas Mts., Nueva Gerona, Isle of
Pines*prehensilis prehensilis* Poepig

Cuba

Synonyms: *poeyi* Guerin*Meneville*

Cuba

poepingii (Lesson)*prehensilis gundlachi* Chapman

Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines

melanurus Peters

Manzanillo, Cuba

pallidus Peters

Cuba

elegans Cabrera

"Cuba or nearby islands"

GEOCAPROMYS Chapman

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1756. Browne (1st Ed. not seen. See Brown, 1779).
 1779. Browne described (p. 484) the SMALL INDIAN CONEY.
 1829. Fischer applied (Add. et Emend., p. "389" [=589])
Capromys brownii to the SMALL INDIAN CONEY of
 Browne.
 1851. Hill, in Gosse, described (pp. 468-481) *Capromys brachy-
 urus*, which he considered (p. 481) equal to the SMALL
 INDIAN CONEY of Browne, 1756 and 1779 (i.e.,
brownii).
 1881 (1880). Trouessart listed (p. 181) *brownii* in *Plagiodontia*.
 1888. True described (pp. 469-472) *Capromys thoracatus*.
 1891. J. A. Allen described (pp. 329-336) *Capromys ingrahami*.
 1901. Chapman, revising (pp. 313-324) the genus *Capromys*,
 proposed the subgenus *Geocapromys* to include the
 short-tailed species *brownii* Fischer, *thoracatus* True
 (now a full species), and *ingrahami* Allen. *Brownii*
 was designated (p. 313) as type of *Geocapromys* and
brachyurus was placed in the synonymy of *brownii*.

1911. G. M. Allen reviewed (pp. 210–212) the species *thoracatus*, *brownii*, and *ingrahami*.
- 1916a. Miller noted (p. 48) remains of *brownii* and (doubtfully) *thoracatus* from Jamaica.
- 1917a. G. M. Allen made (pp. 1–12) *Geocapromys* Chapman a full genus and described (p. 9) *G. cubanus* (fossil).
1918. G. M. Allen compared certain (p. 133–148) structures of *Capromys* and *Geocapromys* and synonymized *Synodontomys* with *Geocapromys* and *cubanus* with *columbianus*.
1919. Anthony reported (pp. 630–631) *Geocapromys columbianus* (Chapman). He mentioned a palatal character for the separation of *Capromys* and *Geocapromys*.
1926. Pocock described (pp. 413–418) the external anatomy of *brownii*. He continued to treat *Geocapromys* as a subgenus (see Chapman, 1901; G. M. Allen, 1917a).

GENOTYPE

Geocapromys Chapman

Type by original designation: *Capromys brownii* Fischer

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Geocapromys Chapman

brownii (Fischer)

Jamaica

Synonym: *brachyurus* Hill

Jamaica

thoracatus True

Little Swan Island, off Honduras

ingrahami J. A. Allen

"easternmost of the Plana Keys, lat. about 22° 33' north, long. 72° 30' west, and about halfway between the northeast point of Acklin Island and Mariguana of the Bahamas"

PROCAPROMYS Chapman

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1899. Poussargues described (pp. 150–154) *Capromys geayi*.
1901. Chapman, revising (pp. 313–324) the genus *Capromys*, erected (pp. 322–323) *Procapromys*, full genus, to accommodate *geayi*, which he considered "the ancestral mainland type whence *Capromys* descended."

GENOTYPE

Procapromys Chapman

Type by monotypy: *Capromys geayi* Poussargues

SPECIES WITH TYPE LOCALITY

Procapromys Chapman
geayi (Poussargues)

"Mountainous coastal region of the north, on the slopes of the range which separates the town of Caracas from the port of La Guayra," Venezuela

PLAGIODONTIA Cuvier

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1547. Oviedo described the HUTIA. See Oviedo, edition of 1851, and comments by Miller, 1929*b*.
1756. Browne (1st Ed. not seen). The small Indian coney (*brownii* Fischer, 1829) was placed by Trouessart, 1898, in *Plagiodontia*. See Browne, 2d Ed., 1779.
1779. Browne (2d Ed., p. 484) described briefly the small Indian coney, held by Chapman, 1901, to be a *Geocapromys*.
1829. Fischer, in "addenda et emendanda" (p. "389" [= 589]) named the SMALL INDIAN CONEY of Browne (1756) *brownii*. (Placed by Trouessart, 1898, as a synonym of *aedium*, but shown by Chapman, 1901, to be a *Geocapromys*.)
- 1836*a*. G. F. Cuvier erected (pp. 347-353) *Plagiodontia*, with single new species *aedium*.
1843. Wagner united *Plagiodontia* with *Capromys* subgenerically.
1848. Waterhouse treated (II, p. 295) *Plagiodontia* as a full genus.
1851. Oviedo (reprinted ed., Madrid). The HUTIA was considered by Miller (1929*b*) as referable either to *Plagiodontia* or to *Isolobodon*.
1855. Giebel discussed (p. 491) *Plagiodontia*.
- 1881 (1880). Trouessart listed (p. 181) *aedium* with *brownii* Fischer and *brachyurus* (a *Capromys*) as synonyms. *Brownii* Fischer was applied to the *Capromys* of Browne's 'Civil and Natural History of Jamaica.'
1898. Trouessart removed (p. 613) *brachyurus* to *Capromys*.
1901. Chapman removed (p. 320) *brownii* to *Geocapromys*.
- 1916*b*. Miller recorded (p. 47) the rediscovery of *Plagiodontia aedium* (fossil). He considered *Plagiodontia* nearer to *Adelphomys* of the Santa Cruz beds of Patagonia than to *Capromys*.

1927. Miller, writing (pp. 1-8) upon *Plagiodontia*, discussed its history very fully and described as new *hylaenum*.
- 1929a. Miller wrote (pp. 18-19) of *Plagiodontia aedium* and described *Plagiodontia spelaenum* (fossil).
- 1929b. Miller listed (pp. 8-10) *P. aedium* and *P. hylaenum*. He attributed (p. 12) the HUTIA of Oviedo either to *Plagiodontia* or *Isolobodon*.
1930. Miller listed (pp. 4, 8) *Plagiodontia hylaenum* and (p. 8) *P. aedium*.

GENOTYPE

Plagiodontia CuvierType by monotypy: *Plagiodontia aedium* Cuvier

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Plagiodontia Cuvier*aedium* Cuvier*hylaenum* Miller

Santo Domingo

Guarabo, 10 miles east of Jovero,
Samana Prov., Dominican Re-
public**MYOCASTOR** Kerr

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1776. Molina, under vernacular names, wrote about (pp. 80-81) the GUILLIN or GUILLINO and the COIPU, both apparently *Myocastor*, though the former is confused with the otter, and should perhaps be considered unidentifiable.
1782. Molina described (1st Ed., p. 285) *Castor huidobrius* and (p. 287) *Mus coypus*. *Huidobrius* is the Latinized name for the GUILLINO (1776).
1788. Gmelin in Linnaeus listed (13th Ed., reformed, p. 125) *Mus coypus*, referring only to Molina, p. 255 (French Ed.).
1792. Kerr erected (p. 225) *Myocastor*, in which he placed *coypus* and *zibethicus* (the latter an *Ondatra*).
1794. Link wrote (p. 76) of *Ondatra coypus* and *O. zibethicus* (muskrat).
1801. Azara wrote (II, pp. 1-11) of the "QUOUIYA."
1806. Etienne Geoffroy St. Hilaire referred (1805, p. 82) to Commerson's ms. name *Myopotamus bonariensis*, hence the name *bonariensis*, published for the first

- time in 1806, was attributable to Geoffroy. He next synonymized *bonariensis* with *coypou* [sic] and placed both in *Hydromys* (an Australian genus).
1815. Burrow described (pp. 167–169) *Mus castoroides*, apparently a synonym of *bonariensis*.
- 1822a. Desmarest, following Geoffroy (1806), wrote (p. 296) of *Hydromis coypus*.
1825. Desmarest employed (XLIV, p. 491) under article “Rat,” the term *Potamys coypou*.
1830. Rengger used (p. 237) *Myopotamus bonariensis*, with “*Hydromys coypus* Geoffr.” a synonym.
1839. Waterhouse, citing Darwin, wrote (p. 78) of *Myopotamus coypus*.
1841. Wesmael described (pp. 59–61) *Mastomys popelairi*.
1842. Lesson employed (p. 126) the generic term *Guillinomys chilensis* for *huidobrius* Molina.
1844. Wagner used (IV, p. 9) the generic term *Myopotamus*.
1847. Gay used (p. 47) the name “*Lutra huidobria*” for the composite animal of Molina (1776, 1782).
1848. Waterhouse described (pp. 297–303) *Myopotamus coypus*.
- 1872b. Hensel wrote (pp. 53–56) of *Myopotamus coypus*.
1879. Burmeister wrote (pp. 234–237) of *Myopotamus*.
- 1881 (1880). Trouessart listed (p. 176) all species of “*Myopotamus*,” with the exception of a subspecies *chilensis* Lesson (1842), as synonyms of *coypus*.
1895. J. A. Allen pointed out (pp. 179–192) that *Myocastor* Kerr supplanted such names as *Myopotamus*. He selected (p. 181) *coypus* as type of *Myocastor* (by elimination). He was apparently unacquainted with *Ondatra* Link.
1898. Trouessart treated (p. 612) all names of living species of *Myocastor* as synonyms of *coypus*.
1904. Palmer, under *Ondatra* Lacépède wrote (p. 951) “not *Ondatra* Link, 1795, a synonym of *Myocastor* Kerr, 1792 (type *Mus coypus* Molina) . . .”
1911. Hollister selected (pp. 13–14) “*Ondatra coypus*” as type of *Ondatra* Link, 1795, under Canon XXVI of the A. O. U. code (XXII of revised edition).
1913. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in ‘Opinion 55’ definitely fixed *zibethicus* as type of

Ondatra Link, thus overthrowing Hollister's designation of 1911.

- 1914a. Hollister described (pp. 57-59) *Myocastor coypus sanctaecruzae*. He recognized three races of *coypus*: *c. coypus*, *c. bonariensis*, and *c. sanctaecruzae*.

GENOTYPE

Myocastor Kerr

Type by subsequent designation (Palmer, 1904): *Mus coypus* Molina

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITY

Myocastor Kerr

coypus coypus (Molina)

Chile

Synonym: *popelairii* (Wesmael)

Chile?

coypus bonariensis (Geoffroy)

Paraguay

Synonym: *castoroides* (Burrow)

Brazil?

coypus sanctaecruzae Hollister

Rio Salado, near Los Palmaros, Santa Cruz, Argentina

OCTODONTIDAE

OCTODON Bennett

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1782. Molina described (p. 303) *Sciurus degus*.
 1788. Gmelin (Linnaeus, 13th Ed. reformed, p. 152) listed *Sciurus degus*.
 1832. Bennett erected (pp. 46-48) *Octodon* with single species *cumingii*.
 1833. Meyen wrote (p. 601) of *Dendrobis degus*.
 1835c. Bennett remarked (p. 495) upon *Octodon*.
 1839. Waterhouse wrote (pp. 82-83) of *Octodon*, stating that *cumingii* was the "DEGU" of Molina.
 1841. Bennett, comparing *Octodon*, *Ctenomys*, and *Poephagomys*, wrote (pp. 75-86) of *Octodon cumingii*.
 1843. Wagner discussed (III, pp. 316-318) *Octodon cumingii*.
 1844. Gervais and d'Orbigny described (p. 22) *Octodon gliroides* (an *Octodontomys*).
 1844. Waterhouse wrote (pp. 153-157) of *Octodon degus* and described *Octodon bridgesi*.
 1845b. Wagner, after commenting upon *Octodon*, described (p. 33) *Octodon pallidus*.
 1845. Tschudi wrote (pp. 170-173) of *Octodon cumingii* (= *peruana* Waterhouse, 1848).

1847. D'Orbigny and Gervais wrote further (p. 24) of *Octodon gliroides* (an *Octodontomys*).
1848. Waterhouse, writing of the genus *Octodon* (pp. 252-263) recognized *degus* (with *cumingii* and *pallidus* synonyms), and proposed "var. *peruana*" for "*cumingii*" of Tschudi, 1845. He pointed out the distinctness of *gliroides* (an *Octodontomys*).
1869. Franzius misidentified (p. 275) as *degus* what was probably a geomyid.
- 1881 (1880). Trouessart recognized (p. 175) *degus*, *bridgesii* [sic], and *gliroides* (an *Octodontomys*). Under *degus* were listed *pallidus* and *cumingii* var. *peruana* as subspecies. *Cumingii* was shown as a synonym of *degus*, and *degus* of Franzius (some kind of geomyid) was placed as a synonym of *peruana*.
1898. Trouessart slightly altered (p. 601) his treatment of 1881. *Cumingii pallidus* and *magellanicus* of Gay¹ were put in the synonymy of *degus*; and *peruanus* was made a subspecies. *Degus* Franzius, 1869, was doubtfully included.
- 1902a. Thomas renamed (pp. 114-117) as *Neoctodon simonsi*, a specimen which he subsequently (1913) recognized as *gliroides*. Thus he considered *gliroides* generically distinct from *Octodon*. See also under *Octodontomys*.
1905. Trouessart applied (p. 500) the name *franziusi* to the geomyid misidentified as "*degus*" by Franzius, 1869. This name should be taken into account by workers upon the Geomyidae.
- 1927b. Thomas described (pp. 556-557) *Octodon degus clivorum* and considered that *O. cumingii* var. *peruanum* Waterhouse, recorded first by Tschudi was erroneously labeled as from Peru.

GENOTYPE

Octodon Bennett

Type by monotypy: *Octodon cumingii*
Bennett

¹*Magellanicus* (Gay) is listed by Trouessart "*vide* Jentink." As yet I have been unable to locate the allusion to Jentink. (He wrote nothing on the subject in 'Notes of the Leyden Museum.') Also, under *Octodon* Gay (1847, pp. 98-101) makes no mention of any name *magellanicus*. *Magellanicus* Trouessart has the appearance of a *nomen nudum*.

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Octodon Bennett*degus degus* (Molina)

Chile

degus peruana WaterhouseSan Juan de Matucana, east of Lima,
Peru. 9,000 feet*degus clivorum* ThomasPuente Alto, east of Santiago, Chile.
800 meters*cumingii* BennettBetween Valparaiso and Santiago,
Chile*bridgesi* Waterhouse

Chile

pallidus Wagner

Chile

OCTODONTOMYS Palmer

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1844. Gervais and d'Orbigny described (p. 22) "*Octodon*" *gliroides*.
1847. D'Orbigny and Gervais further described (IV, (2), p. 24) *gliroides*, with a figure (Pl. xvi) to which Thomas (1913) alluded.
1848. Waterhouse pointed out (p. 263) a number of differences between *gliroides* and *degus* (a true *Octodon*).
1898. Trouessart retained (p. 601) *gliroides* in *Octodon*.
- 1902a. Thomas erected (pp. 114-117) *Neoctodon* with type *N. simonsi*, not realizing that his species was identical to "*Octodon*" *gliroides*.
1903. Palmer pointed out (p. 873) that *Neoctodon* Thomas was preoccupied by *Neoctodon* Bedel (Coleoptera) and proposed in its stead *Octodontomys*.
1913. Thomas, writing (p. 143) of *Octodontomys gliroides* admitted supposing *gliroides* a member of the genus *Octodon*. He reduced *simonsi* to a synonym of *gliroides*.

GENOTYPE

Octodontomys PalmerType (*ipso facto*): *Neoctodon simonsi*
Thomas (= *gliroides* Gervais and
d'Orbigny) (Int. Comm. Zool.
Nomencl., "Rules," Art. 30, f.).

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Octodontomys Palmer*gliroides* (Gervais and d'Orbigny)Bolivian Andes, near La Paz,
BoliviaSynonym: *simonsi* (Thomas)

Potosi, Bolivia

SPALACOPUS Wagler

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1782. Molina described (p. 300) *Mus cyanus*.
1788. Gmelin (Linnaeus 13th Ed. reformed, p. 132) listed *Mus cyanus*.
1829. Froriep, quoting from a letter from Poeppig used (p. 279) *Bathyergus maritimus*, *nomen nudum*, a ms. name of Poeppig's for *Spalacopus*.
1832. Wagler erected (pp. 1218-1221) *Spalacopus* with single species *poeppigii*, based upon the rodent described by Froriep from Poeppig's letter.
1834. G. F. Cuvier described (pp. 321-326) *Poephagomys ater*.
- 1835a. Poeppig described (pp. 252-255) *Psammoryctes noctivagus*.
- 1835b. Poeppig employed (I, p. 166) *Psammomys* for *Spalacopus*. *Psammomys* Poeppig was preoccupied by *Psammomys* Rüppel and Cretzschmar.
1836. Eydoux and Gervais discussed (pp. 17-24) *Poephagomys*.
1839. Waterhouse, under "*Poephagomys*," gave (p. 82) Darwin's comments on *Spalacopus*.
1841. Bennett compared (pp. 75-86) *Octodon*, *Ctenomys*, and *Poephagomys*.
1843. Bridges gave it as his opinion (p. 130) that *Poephagomys ater* Cuvier equaled *Mus cyanus* Molina.
1843. Wagner, under *Psammoryctes* recognized (III, p. 318) *noctivagus* with *poeppigii* and *ater* in its synonymy.
1847. Gay wrote (pp. 102-104) of "*Poephagomys ater*."
1848. Waterhouse reviewed (pp. 267-272) the status of *Spalacopus poeppigii*.
1855. Baird recorded (p. 157) *Spalacopus poeppigii*.
- 1881 (1880). Trouessart used (p. 174) *poeppigii*, with *ater* and *noctivagus* in synonymy. *Cyanus* Molina was questioningly made a subspecies.
- 1925b. Thomas described (pp. 585-586) *Spalacopus tabanus*. He wrote of a series of "*Spalacopus cyanus*" secured from Wolffsohn.

He stated (p. 586) that the type locality of both *poeppigii* and *noctivagus* was Quintero and of *ater* Coquimbo.

"The original *Mus cyanus*, Molina, should also be assigned to the same species. . . ."

GENOTYPE

Spalacopus WaglerType by monotypy: *Spalacopus poeppigii* Wagler (= *cyaneus* Molina?)

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Spalacopus Wagler*cyaneus* (Molina)

Chile

?Synonyms: *poeppigii* Wagler

Quintero, Rio Aconcagua, Chile

ater (Cuvier)

Coquimbo

noctivagus (Poeppig)

Sand dunes at Quintero, Rio Aconcagua, coast of Chile

tabanus Thomas

South Chile (exact locality unknown)

ACONAEMYS Ameghino

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1842. Waterhouse (1841) erected (pp. 89-92) *Schizodon* with single species *fuscus*.
1848. Waterhouse reviewed (pp. 263-267) data upon *Schizodon fuscus*.
- 1881 (1880). Trouessart listed (p. 174) *Schizodon fuscus*.
1891. Ameghino showed (p. 245) that *Schizodon* Waterhouse, 1841, was preoccupied by *Schizodon* Agassiz, 1829, and proposed instead *Aconaemys*.
- 1897a. Palmer gave (p. 106) correct date of *Schizodon* as 1842, not 1841.
- 1917b. Thomas described (pp. 281-282) *Aconaemys porteri*, which he compared with *fuscus*.

GENOTYPE

Aconaemys AmeghinoType (*ipso facto*): *Schizodon fuscus* Waterhouse (Int. Comm. Zool. Nomencl. "Rules," Art. 30, f.)

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITY

Aconaemys Ameghino*fuscus* (Waterhouse)Valle de las Cuevas, 6 leagues from Volcano Peteroa (S. lat. 75°) eastern slope of Andes, Argentina.
6,000 feet*porteri* Thomas

Osorno, southern Chile

OCTOMYS Thomas

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

- 1920*d*. Thomas erected (pp. 117–119) the genus *Octomys*, with type species *mimax*. *Octomys* was compared with *Aconaemys* and *Octodontomys*.
- 1921*h*. Thomas described (pp. 214–221) *Octomys joannius*.

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Octomys Thomas*mimax* Thomas

La Puntilla, near Tinogasta, Catamarca, Argentina. 1,000 meters
Pedernal, 60 kilometers southwest of
San Juan, Prov. San Juan, Argentina. 1,200 meters

joannius Thomas**ABROCOMIDAE****ABROCOMA** Waterhouse

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1837. Waterhouse erected (pp. 30–32) *Abrocoma* with two species *bennettii* and *cuvieri*.
1839. Waterhouse further discussed (pp. 83–87) *Abrocoma* and the above two species.
1842. Wagner described (pp. 5–8) *Habrocoma* [*sic*] *helvina*, which, however, he later synonymized (p. 288) with *bennettii*.
- 1881 (1880). Trouessart, under *Habrocoma*, listed (p. 175) *bennettii* and *cuvieri*, *helvina* being made a synonym of the former.
1916. Wolffsohn described (pp. 6–7) *Abrocoma murrayi*.
1918. Miller and Gidley separated (p. 447) *Abrocoma* from the Octodontidae as a full family, the Abrocomidae.
- 1919*d*. Thomas described (pp. 132–133) *Abrocoma cinerea*.
- 1920*b*. Thomas described (pp. 475–477) *Abrocoma budini*. He synonymized (p. 477) *cuvieri* with *bennettii*.
- 1920*d*. Thomas agreed (p. 118) with the exclusion of *Abrocoma* from the Octodontidae proposed by Miller and Gidley (1918).
- 1920*g*. Thomas described (pp. 419–420) *Abrocoma famatina*. He corrected (in note) published measurements of feet of *cinerea*.
- 1921*h*. Thomas described (pp. 216–217) *Abrocoma schistacea* and *Abrocoma vaccarum*. He remarked that the Argentina species of *Abrocoma* were very closely allied.

GENOTYPE

Abrocoma WaterhouseType¹: *Abrocoma bennettii* Waterhouse

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITY

Abrocoma Waterhouse*bennettii* Waterhouse

Flanks of cordillera, near Aconcagua (Beagle), Chile

?Synonyms: *helvina* Wagner

Chile

cuvieri Waterhouse

Valparaiso, Chile

murrayi Wolffsohn

Vallenar, Prov. Atacama, Chile. 600 meters

cinerea Thomas

Volcano of Casabindo, Jujuy, Argentina. 4,800 meters

budini Thomas

Otro Cerro, 18 kilometers north-northwest of Chumbicha, Catamarca, Argentina. 3,000 meters

famatina Thomas

La Invernada, 35 kilometers north of Nevada de Famatina, northwest Rioja, Argentina. 3,800 meters

schistacea Thomas

Los Sombreros, Sierra Tontal, 60 km. west of San Juan, Prov. San Juan, Argentina. 2,700 meters

vaccarum Thomas

Punta de Vacas, northwest Mendoza, Argentina. 3,000 meters

CTENOMYIDAE

CTENOMYS Blainville

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1782. Molina described (p. 302) *Mus maulinus*. This animal should be treated as fictitious. The description precludes everything except the lowland viscacha, which does not occur in Chile. It has nothing to do with *Ctenomys maulinus* Philippi.
1788. Gmelin (Linnaeus, 13th Ed. reformed, p. 137) listed *Mus maulinus* (see above).
1801. Shaw wrote [II (1), p. 122] of "*Arctomys*" *maulina* (see above).
1802. Azara wrote (II, p. 69) of the TUCOTUCO.
1826. Blainville erected (p. 62) *Ctenomys* with single species *brasiliensis*.

¹I cannot find that the type of *Abrocoma* has previously been designated.

1830. Lichtenstein described (text of Pl. xxxi) *Ctenomys torquatus* (named *Georychus torquatus* on the plate).
- 1835a. Bennett described (p. 190) *Ctenomys magellanicus*.
1841. Bennett compared (pp. 75-86) *Octodon*, *Ctenomys*, and *Poephagomys* (= *Aconaemys*).
1843. Wagner, discussing (III, pp. 375-378) *Ctenomys*, dealt with *magellanicus*, *brasiliensis*, and *torquatus*.
1847. D'Orbigny and Gervais mentioned (p. 25) the places of capture of *brasiliensis* as Corrientes, Argentina, and Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia. Apparently *brasiliensis* as first described was a composite species.
1847. Gay found (p. 87) *Mus maulinus* Molina unidentifiable.
1848. Waterhouse reviewed (pp. 272-285) *Ctenomys*, discussing *brasiliensis* (in the synonymy of which he placed *torquatus*), and *magellanicus*. He described *C. boliviensis* and *C. leucodon*.
1848. Wagner wrote (pp. 72-78) at some length upon "*Ctenomys brasiliensis*" and described *Ctenomys nattereri* and *Ctenomys opimus*. He commented upon *torquatus*.
1854. Burmeister, although he had not encountered the genus personally, discussed (pp. 212-215) *Ctenomys* fully.
1860. Philippi described (pp. 157-158) *Ctenomys fulvus*, *C. atacamensis*, and remarked upon "*C. brasiliensis*," and "*C. leucodon*."
1869. Philippi described (pp. 38-41) *Ctenomys mendocina* and remarked briefly on "*brasiliensis*," *leucodon*, and, *magellanica*.
1872. Philippi described (pp. 442-445) *Ctenomys maulinus* from the high cordillera of the Province of Maule. This name has nothing to do with *Mus maulinus* Molina, 1782.
1880. Philippi described (pp. 276-279) *Ctenomys fueginus*.
- 1881 (1880). Trouessart recognized (p. 174) three species of *Ctenomys*: *brasiliensis*, *leucodon*, and *magellanicus*. Under the first he placed *nattereri*, *torquatus*, *boliviensis*, and *opimus*, and under the last *mendocina*, *maulinus*, and *fueginus*.
1887. Nehring described (pp. 45-47) *Ctenomys minutus*, related to *magellanicus*.

1896. Philippi described (pp. 10–17) *Ctenomys robustus*, *Ctenomys pallidus*, *Ctenomys pernix*, and *Ctenomys chilensis*. *Robustus* Philippi preoccupies *robustus* Allen, 1903 and 1905.
1896. Thomas described (pp. 311–312) *Ctenomys perrensi*, suggesting that it may be the TUCOTUCO of Azara (1802). But see *azarae* Thomas (1903c).
- 1898c. Thomas described (pp. 283–286) *Ctenomys talarum*.
1898. Trouessart made little change (pp. 598–599) in his list of 1881. He made *minutus* Nehring a subspecies.
- 1900a, b. Nehring described (pp. 420–425) *Ctenomys pundti* and commented upon his *C. minutus*. He discussed the Brazilian form of the genus.
He described (pp. 535–541) *Ctenomys neglectus* based on a pick-up skull. He discussed *nattereri* at length, and commented on *pundti* and the fossil *lujanensis*.
- 1900b. Thomas described (pp. 301–302) *Ctenomys tucumanus*.
- 1900c. Thomas, discussing *Ctenomys* (pp. 383–385) wrote of *opimus* Wagner, “*brasiliensis*” of Waterhouse (1848), and described *Ctenomys opimus nigriceps*, *Ctenomys opimus luteolus*, and *Ctenomys dorsalis*.
- 1902d. Thomas, writing of *opimus* (pp. 227–228), suggested its identity with “several of the forms described by Philippi.”
He described (pp. 228–229) *Ctenomys frater*.
- 1902e. Thomas described (pp. 241–242) *Ctenomys bergi*, “allied to *mendocinus*. . .” He considered the latter a good species.
1903. J. A. Allen described (pp. 185–189) *Ctenomys robustus* (preoccupied by *robustus* Philippi, 1896, and renamed *osgoodi* by Allen, 1905), *Ctenomys sericeus*, and *Ctenomys colburni*.
- 1903c. Thomas described (pp. 228–229) *Ctenomys azarae*, allied to *mendocinus*. The locality given was erroneous. See next entry.
- 1903e. Thomas corrected (p. 243) the locality of *azarae* to 780 kilometers southwest of Buenos Aires, Argentina; NOT Sapucay, Paraguay.
1905. J. A. Allen, discussing (pp. 34–44) *Ctenomys*, wrote of *magellanicus*, *fueginus*, *robustus*, *sericeus*, and *colburni*.

- Robustus* (preoccupied by *robustus* Philippi, 1896) was renamed (p. 191) *Ctenomys osgoodi*. It is so shown on Plate VII.
- 1907b. Thomas described (pp. 164–165) *Ctenomys steinbachi*.
- 1910a. Thomas described (pp. 242–244) *Ctenomys talarum antonii*, compared with *C. t. talarum* and with *C. azarae*.
He described also *Ctenomys fodax*, allied to *osgoodi*.
- 1912b. Thomas described (p. 241) *Ctenomys talarum recessus*.
- 1912c. Thomas described (pp. 639–640) *Ctenomys saltarius*.
1913. Thomas described (pp. 141–143) *Ctenomys budini*.
1914. Ribeiro described (pp. 39–42) *Ctenomys rondoni* and *Ctenomys bicolor*.
- 1916d. J. A. Allen published (pp. 569, 595) an account of *nattereri* in Matto Grosso.
1916. Osgood, writing of *Ctenomys opimus* (p. 210), suggested the probably wide range of local differentiation of *Ctenomys*.
- 1916e. Thomas described (pp. 304–305) *Ctenomys porteousi*, which he compared with *azarae*.
He erected (p. 305) a new subgeneric division *Haptomys* to contain *Ctenomys leucodon*.
1918. Thomas described (pp. 38–40) *Ctenomys latro*, "closely allied to . . . *C. tucumanus*," and also he described *Ctenomys pontifex*, hitherto assigned to *mendocinus*.
He recorded a specimen in what he believed to be Philippi's handwriting from "Mendoza," and suggested that it might be typical.
- 1919a. Thomas described (pp. 117–118) *Ctenomys fochi*, allied to *bergi*.
- 1919b. Thomas described (pp. 210–211) *haigi* and *haigi lentulus*, allied to *colburni*.
- 1919c. Thomas described (pp. 498–499) *knighti*, allied to *budini*.
- 1919d. Thomas recorded (p. 132) *luteolus*, first described (Thomas, 1900c) as a subspecies of *opimus*.
- 1919e. Thomas described (pp. 155–156) *Ctenomys sylvanus*, from "thick forest."
- 1920a. Thomas described (pp. 193–194) *Ctenomys sylvanus utibilis*, and *Ctenomys juris*, allied to *fochi*.
- 1920d. Thomas described (pp. 119–120) *Ctenomys coludo*.
- 1920e. Thomas described (pp. 243–244) *Ctenomys occultus*, allied to *juris*.

- 1920g. Thomas described (pp. 420–421) *Ctenomys famosus*, compared with *coludo*.
- 1921a. Thomas described (pp. 136–137) *Ctenomys goodfellowi*, compared with *boliviensis*.
He selected male B. M. 46.7.28.57 as lectotype of *boliviensis* Waterhouse.
- 1921c. Thomas described (pp. 185–186) *Ctenomys budini barbarus*.
He concluded that *sylvanus*, *utibilis*, *budini*, and *barbarus* were subspecies of the species *budini*.
- 1921f. Thomas described (pp. 523–524) *Ctenomys coludo johannis*, near *coludo* and *famosus*.
- 1921h. Thomas stated (p. 218) his uncertainty whether *coludo johannis* was really a subspecies of *coludo*.
He described (pp. 218–219) *Ctenomys tulduco*.
- 1925b. Thomas described (pp. 583–584) *Ctenomys tuconax*.
- 1926a. Thomas described (pp. 323–326) *Ctenomys lewisi*, a semi-aquatic form, and *Ctenomys sylvanus mordosus*.
- 1926f. Thomas described (pp. 637–639) *Ctenomys emilianus* and reported additional specimens of *C. mendocinus*. He stated that the type locality of *maulinus* Philippi was “Laguna de Maule, eastern Chile, about 36° . . . S . . . ,” and suggested that *maulinus* Philippi and *mendocinus* might be synonymous.
- 1927c. Thomas, following his suggestion of 1926f, now employed (p. 657) the combination “*mendocinus maulinus* Philippi.”
- 1927d. Thomas suggested (p. 205) that *azarae* was a synonym of *mendocinus*. He compared (pp. 201–202) the *Ctenomys* of the eastern slope of the Andes, terming them “the *C. mendocinus* group.” He again referred to *maulinus* Philippi and also to *C. haigi lentulus*. He would now unite all the *Ctenomys* from Las Lajas to Maiten under the name *mendocinus haigi*.
1928. Rusconi published (pp. 235–250) a distributional review of *Ctenomys*, together with a table of cranial measurements and a map showing type localities. The various species were in many cases accompanied by annotations.
He showed (p. 239) that the subgenus *Haptomys* was no longer valid. *Negelectus* was considered a

- synonym of *magellanicus*. He confused (p. 245) *lentulus* with *luteolus*.
1929. Thomas recorded (p. 43) a fresh specimen of the rare *Ctenomys magellanicus*. He mentioned that the British Museum contained the type, B. M. 55.12.24. 198.
- He stated that *neglectus* was a synonym of *magellanicus*.
- He included (p. 44) *recessus* as a subspecies of *mendocinus* and suggested that *sericeus* graded into *mendocinus* and *talarum*.
1931. Rusconi, in his paper on fossil *Ctenomys* (pp. 129-163), gave a systematic résumé of the genus and then proceeded to discuss certain fossil species.

GENOTYPE

Ctenomys BlainvilleType by monotypy: *Ctenomys brasiliensis* Blainville

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Ctenomys Blainville

Brazil (and Corrientes)

brasiliensis Blainville
torquatus Lichtenstein*minutus* Nehring*perrensi* Thomas
rondoni Ribeiro*bicolor* Ribeiro
nattereri Wagner

Minas Geraes, Brazil

"Southern provinces of Brazil and the banks of the Uruguay River"

"Campos," east of Mundo Novo, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

Goya, Corrientes, Argentina

Juruena (or Maria de Molina?) Matto Grosso, Brazil

No locality. Matto Grosso, Brazil

Caissora, Matto Grosso, Brazil

Bolivia and Jujuy

opimus opimus Wagner
opimus nigriceps Thomas*opimus luteolus* Thomas
boliviensis Waterhouse*leucodon* Waterhouse*frater* Thomas

Bolivia (reported)

Tetiri, 40 miles west of Puno, Puno-Moquegua Road, S. Peru. 16,000 feet

Cordilleras of Jujuy, Argentina

Plains of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia

San Andres de Machaca, S. of Lake Titicaca, La Paz (dept.), Bolivia

Potosi, Bolivia. 4,300 meters

<i>steinbachi</i> Thomas	Campo of Province Sara, near Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia
<i>saltarius</i> Thomas	Salta, northern Argentina
<i>budini budini</i> Thomas	Cerro de Lagunita, east of Maimara, center of province of Jujuy, Argentina. 4,500 meters
<i>budini barbarus</i> Thomas	Sunchal, Sierra de Santa Barbara, southeast Jujuy, Argentina. 1,200 meters
<i>cinerea</i> Thomas	Volcano de Casabindo, northwest Jujuy, Argentina. 4,800 meters
<i>sylvanus sylvanus</i> Thomas	Tartagal, Prov. Salta, Argentina. 600 meters
<i>sylvanus utibilis</i> Thomas	Yuto, 70 miles north of Villa Carolina, Rio San Francisco, 20 kilometers east of San Pedro de Jujuy, Argentina
<i>sylvanus mordosus</i> Thomas	Tambo, 75 kilometers east of Tarija, Bolivia. 2,200 meters
<i>juris</i> Thomas	El Chaguaral, between San Pedro and Villa Carolina, Rio San Francisco, 20 kilometers east of San Pedro de Jujuy, Jujuy, Argentina
<i>goodfellowi</i> Thomas	Esperanza, near Concepcion, Prov. Nuflo de Chaves, eastern Bolivia
<i>lewisi</i> Thomas	Sama, 50 kilometers west of Tarija, Bolivia, 4,000 meters

Northern Argentina and Paraguay

<i>tucumanus</i> Thomas	Tucuman, Argentina. 450 meters
<i>dorsalis</i> Thomas	Northern Chaco, Paraguay
<i>latro</i> Thomas	Tapia, 20 miles north of Tucuman City, Tucuman, Argentina. 600 meters
<i>fochi</i> Thomas	Chumbicha, Catamarca, Argentina. 600 meters
<i>knighti</i> Thomas	"Otro Cerro," 45 kilometers west of Chumbicha, Catamarca, Argentina. 3,000 meters
<i>coludo coludo</i> Thomas	La Puntilla, near Tinogasta, Catamarca, Argentina. 1,000 meters
<i>coludo johannis</i> Thomas	Cañada Honda, Dept. of San Juan, Argentina. 500 meters
<i>occultus</i> Thomas	Monteagudo, 80 kilometers southeast of Tucuman City, Argentina
<i>famosus</i> Thomas	Potrerrillo, Famatina range, northwest Rioja, Argentina. 2,600 meters

<i>tulduco</i> Thomas	Los Sombreros, Sierra Tontal, 60 kilometers west of San Juan, Prov. San Juan, Argentina. 2,700 meters
<i>tuconax</i> Thomas	Concepcion, Prov. of Tucuman, Argentina
<i>viperinus</i> Thomas	Tablelands above Ñorco, near Vipos, Dept. of Trancas, Tucuman, Argentina. 2,500 meters

Central Argentina

<i>azarae</i> Thomas	Central pampas, lat. 37° 45' S., long. 65° W., 780 kilometers southwest of Buenos Aires, Province Buenos Aires, Argentina. (Not Sapucay, Paraguay.) See also Rusconi, 1928
<i>mendocina</i> Philippi	Mendoza, Argentina
<i>pundti</i> Nehring	Alejo Ledesna, southern Cordoba, Argentina
<i>bergi</i> Thomas	Cruz de Eje, Salina District, central Cordova, Argentina
<i>pontifex</i> Thomas	"East side of the Andes near Fort San Rafael, Province of Mendoza," Argentina
<i>talarum talarum</i> Thomas	"Los Talas," Ensenada, La Plata, Argentina
<i>talarum antonii</i> Thomas	"Los Yngleses" ranch, district of Ajo, inland of Cape San Antonio, halfway between La Plata and Mar del Plata, eastern Buenos Aires, Argentina
<i>talarum recessus</i> Thomas	Bahia Blanca, Argentina
<i>porteousi</i> Thomas	Bonifacio, 36° 40' S., 62° W., southwest Buenos Aires, Argentina
<i>emilianus</i> Thomas	Chos Malal, lat. 37° S., upper Rio Nequen, Prov. Nequen, Argentina. 605 meters

Southern Argentina

<i>haigi haigi</i> Thomas	Maiten, western Chubut, Argentina. 700 meters
<i>haigi lentulus</i> Thomas	Pilcañeu, Upper Rio Negro, Argentina. 1,400 meters
<i>sericeus</i> Allen	Cordilleras, upper Rio Chico de Santa Cruz, Patagonia
<i>fodax</i> Thomas	Valle de Lago Blanco, cordillera region of southern Chubut, Patagonia. (46° S., 71° W.)
<i>colburni</i> Allen	Arroyo Aike, basalt canyons, 50 miles southeast of Lake Buenos Aires, Patagonia

osgoodi Allen (new name for *robustus* Allen, preoccupied by *robustus* Philippi) Rio Chico de Santa Cruz, near the Cordilleras, Patagonia

Magellan

magellanicus Bennett Port Gregory, Straits of Magellan
fueginus Philippi Eastern Island of Tierra del Fuego
neglectus Nehring Patagonia

Chile

fulvus Philippi Desert of Atacama, Chile
atacamensis Philippi Desert of Atacama, Chile
robustus Philippi "Canchones" near Pica, Prov. of Tarapaca, Chile. 1,200 meters
pallidus Philippi Breas, desert of Atacama, Chile
pernix Philippi Near Aguas Calientes, Chile
chilensis Philippi Linares, Chile
maulinus Philippi High Andes of Prov. of Maule, Chile

ECHIMYIDAE

PROECHIMYS Allen

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1817. Desmarest described (pp. 59-60) *Echimys cayennensis* and *Echimys setosus* (subgenus *Trinomys*).
1820. Lichtenstein, probably with a *Proechimys* in mind, proposed (pp. 192-196) the name *rufa* for the RAT ÉPINEUX of Azara (a *Euryzygomatomys*) and described *Loncheres myosuros*, allied to "*rufa*." The colored figure (Pl. I, fig. 2) of *myosuros* is that of a *Proechimys* in gray juvenile pelage.
1830. Rengger described (pp. 236-237) *Echimys longicaudatus*.
1830. Lichtenstein wrote of and figured (Pl. XXXVI and text) two spiny rats, both of which from his drawings appear to me to be *Proechimys*. The first of these he referred to *spinosus* (=the RAT ÉPINEUX of Azara, a *Euryzygomatomys*); the second he interpreted as *longicaudatus* Rengger, renaming it, however, as follows: in the text *leptosoma*, with the names *myosuros* Lichtenstein (1820) and *longicaudatus* Rengger in the synonymy, on the plate *cinnamomeus*, with *myosuros* written beneath.

The 1830 illustration was, however, taken from an adult animal, whereas that of 1820 (*myosuros*) was drawn from an immature specimen.

It becomes clear then that in Lichtenstein's account, apart from *Euryzygomatomys spinosus*, we have to consider three rather long-tailed animals, which may or may not be synonymous:

<i>longicaudatus</i> Rengger	From north of Paraguay (20° S. and practically the Matto Grosso of today)
<i>leptosoma</i> or <i>cinnamomeus</i> Lichtenstein	Apparently from Bahia and São Paulo
<i>myosuros</i> Lichtenstein	Also from Bahia

1838a. Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire, in his review of the spiny rats (extracted pp. 122-127) described *albispinus*, (a rather heavily spined *Proëchimys* of the subgenus *Trinomys*).

1840. Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire, in the full text of his review of the spiny rats (pp. 1-57), discussed the following four *Proëchimys*: *setosus*, *cayennensis*, *myosurus*, and *albispinus*.

Longicaudatus Rengger (1830) and *leptosoma* Lichtenstein were considered synonyms of *myosurus*.

1841. Lund described (p. 245) *Loncheres elegans*.

1841. Pictet wrote (pp. 143-153) upon the age variations of *cayennensis* and also redescribed it (pp. 154-156).

His view was that *setosus*, *cayennensis*, and *myosurus* were more or less synonymous and represented age differences only. His plates (I-III) showed one young animal, one with the 4th molar erupting, and one fully adult, and also the progressive development of spines.

He considered that the juvenile corresponded to *setosus*, the young adult to *cayennensis*, and the old adult to *myosurus*. He wrote next (pp. 152-153) a complete synonymy, based upon the above conclusions, of *cayennensis* (oldest name), including in it also *longicaudatus*.

Pictet described (pp. 154-156) the skeleton of *cayennensis*.

1843. Wagner, under the emended term "*Echinomys*" (III, pp. 339-347), employed "*leptosoma* Brants"¹ for the species of *Proëchimys* united by Pictet (1841) under

¹Brants had drawn his description (pp. 150-152) from Lichtenstein (1820).

cayennensis. He described (p. 343) *E. fuliginosus* and included under the above heading *albispinus* and *hispidus* Geoffroy (a spiny, short-footed form. Not *Proëchimys*).

"*Brachyurus Rengger*" (= *Euryzygomatomys spinosus*?) was also placed under "*Echinomys*."

1845. Tschudi wrote of (pp. 174-175) "*Echinomys leptosoma*."
1848. Waterhouse treated (pp. 332-351) *cayennensis*, with synonyms *setosus*, *longicaudatus*, and *fuliginosus*; *albispinus* [sic]; and "*brachyurus*" under *Echimys*.
1854. Burmeister discussed (pp. 199-202) *myosurus* under "*Echinomys*."
1858. Tomes recorded (p. 548) "*Echimys cayennensis*" from Ecuador, later (1860) redescribed as *Echimys semispinosus*.
1860. Tomes described (pp. 265-268) *Echimys semispinosus*, based upon his "*cayennensis*" of 1858 and on additional material.
1876. Günther described (pp. 745-747), besides species not referable to *Proëchimys*, *Echimys dimidiatus*, and *Echimys brevicauda*.
He remarked that *inermis* and *brachyurus* of Waterhouse (not *inermis* of Pictet which was a *Cercomys*) were probably the same as *brevicauda*.
- 1879b. Jentink described (pp. 97-98) *Echimys macrourus*.
- 1881 (1880). Trouessart (pp. 179-180), under *Echimys* (*Thricomys*), synonymized *inermis* (a *Cercomys*) and *brachyurus* Waterhouse with *brevicauda*. Under *E.* (*Echimys*) he listed *semispinosus*, *macrurus* (emended), *albispinosus*, *dimidiatus*, and *cayennensis*. Under the last, either as subspecies or in synonymy he placed *myosurus*, *leptosoma*, *anomala*,¹ *cinnamomeus*, *elegans*, *setosus*, *fuliginosus*, and *longicaudata*.
1883. Pelzeln wrote (pp. 66-67) of *Echimys cayennensis*.
1888. Winge discussed (pp. 84-88) "*cayennensis*" [sic].
1889. True recorded (p. 467) "*Echinomys semispinosus*" from Nicaragua. (Probably a *Hoplomys* ?)
1893. Allen and Chapman described (pp. 223-227) *Echimys trinitatis* (later made the type of *Proëchimys*).

¹Various authors placed *anomala* Kuhl (1820), p. 72, in the Echimyidae. I see no reason to consider it other than a *Heteromys*, probably *H. anomalus* (Thompson) of Trinidad and eastern Venezuela.

1896. Thomas described (pp. 312-313) *Echinomys centralis* (a *Proëchimys*).
- 1897c. Thomas described (pp. 550-551) *Echimys gymnurus* (a *Hoplomys*).
- 1898a. Thomas recorded (pp. 243-245) the discovery of what he believed to be the type of "*Echimys semispinosus*" (based upon Fraser's handwriting), and he described as new *E. chrysaëolus*.
1898. Trouessart again placed (p. 607) *brevicauda* in *Thricomys*. *Cayennensis*, with various synonyms and *anomalous* Kuhl as a subspecies, together with *setosus*, *cinnamomeus*, *longicaudatus*, *fuliginosus*, *macrurus* [sic] Jentink, and others were recognized under the genus *Echimys*.
- 1899a. J. A. Allen described (pp. 198-200) *Echimys mincae*, *E. urichi*, and *E. canicollis*.
- 1899b. Thomas described (pp. 282-283) *Echimys decumanus*.
- 1899c. Thomas described (pp. 381-382) *Echimys cherriei*.
- 1899b. J. A. Allen erected (p. 264) the genus *Proëchimys* with type *Echimys trinitatis*. "The following, besides other species, seem probably referable to *Proëchimys*": *cayennensis*, *hispidus* (a *Mesomys*), *setosus*, *albispinus*, *dimidiatus*, *ferrugineus* (a *Mesomys*), *semispinosus*, *centralis*, *chrysaëolus*, *decumanus*, *gymnurus* (a *Hoplomys*), *trinitatis*, *canicollis*, *urichi*, *mincae*, and *cherriei*.
- 1900a. Thomas described (pp. 219-221) *Proëchimys rosa*, *P. centralis panamensis*, and *P. centralis chiriquinus*.
- 1900b. Thomas, remarking on *brevicauda* Günther, wrote (p. 301) that the skin and skull from Chamicuros, Hualaga River, Peru (received in 1869), ought to be treated as type and not the "adult male in spirit," since "there is unquestionably great doubt as to their specific agreement."
- 1900b. Thomas described (pp. 300-301) *Proëchimys simonsi*.
1901. Bangs described (pp. 640-642) *Proëchimys burrus*.
- 1901b. Thomas described (pp. 27-28) *Proëchimys guairae*.
- 1901d. Thomas doubtfully recorded (p. 152) from British Guiana "*P. cayennensis* (Desmarest)." He stated that they belonged in "the same rufous groups as *P. cherriei*,

- urichi, trinitatis*," etc. These same animals were described later (1903d) as *P. vacillator*.
- 1901f. Thomas described (pp. 531-532) *Proëchimys roberti*. "It no doubt represents in southern Brazil the Paraguayan *P. longicaudatus* Rengger, and the Bolivian *P. bolivianus*."
- 1901g. Thomas described (pp. 537-538) *Proëchimys bolivianus*, allied to *simonsi*. He remarked upon the "trifling" but "locally quite constant" cranial differences in *Proëchimys*.
- 1902c. Thomas described (pp. 140-141) *Proëchimys securus*, "allied to *P. bolivianus*."
- 1903d. Thomas described (pp. 490-491) *Proëchimys vacillator*, "allied to *P. cherriei*" (=specimens determined earlier (1901d) as "*P. cayennensis*"). He had just received a series of topotypical *cayennensis*. He mentioned the "variation in the number of laminae to the posterior molars."
- 1904b. Thomas described (pp. 195-196) *Proëchimys oris*, "allied to *P. cayennensis* and *P. roberti*."
1905. Bangs described (pp. 89-90) *Proëchimys gorgonae*, "apparently nearest to *P. centralis panamensis*."
- 1905a. Thomas described (pp. 587-588) *Proëchimys goeldii*, comparing it with *oris* and *cayennensis*.
- 1905b. Thomas described (pp. 312-313) *Proëchimys warreni*, related to *cherriei*.
1911. Goldman described (pp. 238-239) *Proëchimys steerei*. He contrasted it with "*semispinosus*" and *trinitatis*.
- 1911b. Thomas described (pp. 252-255) *Proëchimys iheringi*, allied to *albispinus*, *P. gularis* allied to *brevicauda* and *P. semispinosus calidior*.
- The type of *semispinosus* Tomes is B.M. 7.1.1.173.
- 1912a. Goldman attempted (p. 94) to show that *Cercomys* and *Proëchimys* were congeneric and that "*Cercomys* should replace *Proëchimys* as the generic name at least for the species having three enamel islands in the crowns of the first and second upper molars." (See Thomas, 1912d, in reply.)
- 1912b. Goldman gave (p. 186) precise locality of *Proëchimys steerei* (see 1911).

1912. Osgood described (pp. 56–57) *Proëchimys ochraceus*, which he compared with *guairae canicollis* and *cherriei*.
- 1912d. Thomas, replying to Goldman's paper (1912a), contended (pp. 115–116) that *Ceromys* was not a *Proëchimys* but equal to *Thrichomys*.
He concluded that the original *Cercomys cunicularius* skin had a *Proëchimys* skull wrongly assigned to it (which Cuvier figured).
1913. J. A. Allen described (p. 479) *Proëchimys o'connelli*, compared with *chrysaëolus* and *cherriei*.
- 1914a. Hollister described (p. 57) *Proëchimys rubellus*, compared with *centralis*.
- 1914a. Osgood described (p. 141) *Proëchimys poliopus*, compared with *urichi*, *ochraceus*, *mincae*, and *canicollis*.
- 1914b. Osgood remarked (pp. 168–169) upon *brevicauda* and two other varieties which he did not name, all from Yuri-maguas, Peru.
1914. Ribeiro described (pp. 42–43) *Proëchimys leucomystax*.
- 1914b. Thomas described (pp. 60–61) *Proëchimys centralis columbianus*.
1915. J. A. Allen described (pp. 629–630) *Proëchimys kermi*. He compared it with *centralis* and *semispinosus*.
- 1916a. J. A. Allen mentioned (p. 206) that, according to Thomas, the type locality of *semispinosus* Tomes was Gualaquiza, Ecuador (on back of label).
- 1916c. J. A. Allen described (p. 523) *Proëchimys boimensis* of the Rio Tapajoz.
- 1921c. Thomas, writing of *Proëchimys* from southeastern Brazil (pp. 140–143), divided the genus into two subgenera, *Proëchimys* and *Trinomys*, based, among other characters, on the number of laminae in the cheek teeth. He designated *Proëchimys albispinus* genotype of *Trinomys*.
He described as new *Proëchimys (Trinomys) albispinus sertoni*.
The south Brazilian species mentioned by Thomas were allocated as follows:

<i>Proëchimys</i> , subgenus	<i>roberti</i>
	<i>iheringi</i>
	<i>dimidiatus</i>

Trinomys, subgenus*setosus**albispinus albispinus**albispinus sertoni*

He attempted to fix the type locality of *dimidiatus* Günther as Rio de Janeiro and discussed the status of the names *setosus*, *myosuros*, *cinnamomeus*, *elegans*, *fuliginosus*, and *albispinus*.

- 1923b. Thomas described (p. 694) *Proëchimys pachita*, allied to *P. brevicauda*.
- 1924b. Thomas described (p. 534) *Proëchimys hilda*, compared with *brevicauda*, *gularis*, *pachita*, and *semispinosus*.
- 1926d. Thomas described (pp. 162-164) *Proëchimys hendeei* and *Proëchimys rattinus*, both with blackish, scarcely spinous fur. ". . . the two seem to form a special group of the genus."
- 1927a. Thomas published (p. 553) as lectotype of *brevicauda* Günther, B. M. 69.3.31.7 from Chamicuros, Rio Huallaga, Peru, and "lectoparatype" B. M. 66.1.29.8, from Upper Amazons.
- 1927e. Thomas, under *Proëchimys pachita* (p. 604), pointed out the variability of Peruvian species of *Proëchimys*.
- 1928a. Thomas wrote (p. 262): "The bewildering instability of these spiny rats makes it at present impossible to sort them according to locality into separate species, subspecies or local races. Whether they represent the forms which have been called *brevicauda*, *simonsi*, *pachita*, or *hilda*, they all seem too variable to distinguish at all constantly from each other."

REMARKS

This genus is one of the most definite and easily recognized of the group. Since its erection by Allen (1899b) no cases of wrong generic assignation have occurred with respect to it. Old species were usually described under "*Echimys*" or "*Echinomys*" and a few under "*Loncheres*." Despite its easy recognition there is no doubt that the genus with its numerous species will present a problem of the first magnitude to its reviser.

GENOTYPE

Proëchimys Allen

Type by original designation: *Echimys*
trinitatis Allen and Chapman

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Proëchimys (*Proëchimys*) Allen

Central America, Colombia, and Ecuador

<i>rubellus</i> Hollister	Angostura Valley, Costa Rica
<i>centralis centralis</i> (Thomas)	San Emilio, southern end of Lake Nicaragua, Nicaragua
<i>centralis panamensis</i> Thomas	"Savanna near Panama," Panama
<i>centralis chiriquinus</i> Thomas	Bogava, Chiriqui, Panama. 250 meters
<i>centralis columbianus</i> Thomas	Condoto, Choco, western Colombia. 300 feet
<i>burrus</i> Bangs	San Miguel Island, Panama
<i>chrysaolus</i> (Thomas)	Muzo, north of Bogotá, Colombia
<i>mincae</i> (Allen)	Minca, Santa Marta district, Colombia
<i>canicollis</i> (Allen)	Bonda, Santa Marta district, Colombia
<i>gorgonae</i> Bangs	Gorgona Island, Colombia
<i>ochraceus</i> Osgood	El Panorama, Rio Aurare, Zulia, Venezuela
<i>semispinosus calidior</i> Thomas	San Javier, Lower Rio Cachavi, northwestern Ecuador. 60 feet
<i>decumanus</i> (Thomas)	Chongon, Prov. Guayas, Ecuador
<i>rosa</i> Thomas	Santa Rosa, southwest Ecuador

Orinoco, Guiana, and Trinidad

<i>cayennensis</i> (Desmarest)	Guiana
<i>macrourus</i> (Jentink)	Surinam
<i>vacillator</i> Thomas	Kanuku Mts., British Guiana
<i>warreni</i> Thomas	Comaccka, 80 miles up Demarara River, British Guiana
<i>urichi</i> (Allen)	Quebrada Seca, Prov. Sucre, Venezuela
<i>guairae</i> Thomas	La Guaira, Venezuela
<i>trinitatis</i> (Allen and Chapman)	Princetown, Trinidad
<i>cherriei</i> (Thomas)	Munduapo, Upper River Orinoco, Venezuela
<i>o'connelli</i> Allen	Villavicencio, Colombia. 1,600 feet
<i>poliopus</i> Osgood	San Juan de Colon, State of Tachira, Venezuela. 2,500 feet

Western Amazonia

<i>semispinosus semispinosus</i> (Tomes)	Eastern Ecuador (Gualaquiza. See Allen, 1916a)
<i>gularis</i> Thomas	Canelos, Rio Bobonaza, Prov. del Oriente, Ecuador
<i>brevicauda</i> (Günther)	Chamicuros, Huallaga River, Peru
<i>simonsi</i> Thomas	Perene River, Prov. Junin, Peru. 800 meters

<i>pachita</i> Thomas	Puerto Leguia, Rio Pachita, Peru. 2,000 feet
<i>hilda</i> Thomas	San Lorenzo, Rio Marañón, just above mouth of Rio Huallaga, Peru. 500 feet
<i>hendeei</i> Thomas	Puco Tambo, 50 miles east of Chacha- poyas, Peru. 5,100 feet
<i>rattinus</i> Thomas	Tushemo, Masisea, Rio Ucayali, Peru. 1,000 feet
<i>bolivianus</i> Thomas	Mapiri, Upper Rio Beni, Bolivia. 1,000 meters
<i>securus</i> Thomas	Charuplaya, Securé River, just north of 16° S., Bolivia. 1,350–1,400 meters
<i>steerei</i> Goldman	Hyutánaham, north side of Rio Purus, Brazil
<i>kermi</i> Allen	Lower Solimões, Brazil
Eastern Amazonia	
<i>goeldii</i> Thomas	Santarem, Rio Tapajoz, Brazil
<i>boimensis</i> Allen	Boim, Rio Tapajoz, Brazil
<i>oris</i> Thomas	Igarapé-Assu, near Pará, Brazil
Brazil dry belt,—Matto Grosso,—southern Bolivia	
<i>elegans</i> (Lund)	Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraes, Brazil
<i>roberti</i> Thomas	Rio Jordão, Araguay district, south- west Minas Geraes, Brazil
<i>longicaudatus</i> (Rengger)	North of Paraguay (20° south) Matto Grosso, Brazil
<i>leucomystax</i> Ribeiro	Utiarity, Rio Papagaio, Matto Grosso, Brazil
Southern Brazil, Paraguay	
<i>myosuroides</i> (Lichtenstein)	Bahia, Brazil
<i>leptosoma</i> (Lichtenstein)	Bahia and São Paulo, Brazil
= <i>cinnamomeus</i> (Lichtenstein)	
<i>fuliginosus</i> (Wagner)	Brazil
<i>dimidiatus</i> (Günther)	South Brazil (Thomas, 1921c)
<i>iheringi</i> Thomas	Island of São Sebastian, São Paulo, Brazil

Subgenus **TRINOMYS** Thomas

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1817. Desmarest described (p. 59) *Echimys setosus*.
 1822a. Desmarest remarked (p. 293) further on *Echimys setosus*.
 1838a. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, in the abstract of his 1840 paper,
 listed (p. 124) *Echimys setosus*, and described (p.
 125) as new *Echimys albispinus*.

1840. Geoffroy St. Hilaire in his revision of the spiny rats, wrote (p. 52) of *E. setosus* and (p. 53) *E. albispinus*.
1841. Pictet expressed the view (pp. 143-153) that *setosus* was a juvenile of *cayennensis*.
1848. Waterhouse treated (pp. 339-340) *setosus* as a synonym of *cayennensis* and wrote (pp. 341-342) of "*albispinosus*" [sic].
- 1881 (1880). Trouessart placed (p. 180) *setosus* in the synonymy of *elegans* (a *Proechimys*). Both *elegans* and *albispinus* were listed under *Echimys* (*Echimys*).
- 1899b. J. A. Allen placed (p. 264) both *setosus* and *albispinus* in his genus *Proechimys*.
- 1921g. Thomas, writing of south Brazilian spiny rats, erected (pp. 140-143) *Trinomys*, new subgenus of *Proechimys*, with type of *Proechimys albispinus*.
The subspecies *albispinus sertoni* was described as new.
The species *setosus* was also placed in *Trinomys*.

GENOTYPE

Trinomys Thomas Type by original designation:
Echimys albispinus Geoffroy

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

<i>Proechimys</i> (<i>Trinomys</i>) Thomas	
<i>albispinus albispinus</i> (Geoffroy)	Ilha de Deos, near Bahia, Brazil
<i>albispinus sertoni</i> Thomas	Lamarão, Bahia, 70 miles north of Bahia City, Brazil. 300 meters
<i>setosus</i> (Desmarest)	"Brazil" (Geoffroy)

HOPLOMYS Allen

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1889. True recorded (p. 467) "*Echinomys semispinosus*" from Nicaragua.
- 1897c. Thomas described (pp. 550-551) *Echimys gymnurus*.
1908. J. A. Allen erected (pp. 649-652) *Hoplomys* with new species *H. truei*. *Hoplomys* was contrasted with *Proechimys* (particularly with the genotype *trinitatis*). "*Echimys gymnurus* Thomas is to be referred to this genus, and probably also *Echimys subspinosus* Tomes. . . ."

- In a footnote (p. 651) he showed that Thomas had suspected *gymnurus* of being generically distinct.
- 1912c. Goldman described (pp. 10–11) *Hoplomys goethalsi*, compared with *truei* and *gymnurus*.

REMARKS

The distribution of this group is apparently closely comparable to that of *Diplomys*. Aside from the fact that *Proechimys* is also present in Central America, *Hoplomys* seems to bear much the same distributional relation to *Proechimys* that *Diplomys* does to *Isothrix*—i. e., it is excluded from the main part of South America by the Venezuelan-Colombian-Ecuadorian Andes.

GENOTYPE

Hoplomys Allen

Type by original designation:
Hoplomys truei Allen

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Hoplomys Allen*truei* Allen

Lavata, Prov. of Matagalpa, Nicaragua

goethalsi Goldman

Rio Indio, near Gatun, Canal Zone,
Panama

gymnurus Thomas

Cachavi, northern Ecuador, 170
meters

EURYZYGOMATOMYS Goeldi

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1801. Azara described (II, pp. 73–81) the RAT PREMIER OU RAT ÉPINEUX (origin of *spinosus* Desmarest).
1802. Azara reprinted (II, p. 76) under ESPINOSO, the above description.
1809. G. F. Cuvier, writing of the teeth of rodents, included in *Echimys* the LEROT A QUEUE DORÉE (an *Echimys*) and the “RAT ÉPINEUX de d’Azara.”
1812. G. F. Cuvier, under “les Échimys,” discussed (pp. 283–284) and figured (Pl. xv, fig. 14) the teeth of the RAT ÉPINEUX, compared with those of the LEROT A QUEUE DORÉE.
1812. G. L. C. F. D. Cuvier remarked (p. 18) upon “Les echimys.” His figure (Pl. I, fig. 14) in “Ossement Fossiles” is identical with that on Pl. xv, 1812.

1814. Fischer listed (p. 105) *Rattus spinosus*, based upon the RAT ÉPINEUX.
1815. Illiger listed (p. 108) “? *brachyura*” (*nomen nudum*) under *Loncheres*. This probably constitutes the origin of the *brachyura* mentioned by Rengger (1830).
1817. Desmarest employed (pp. 57–58) *Echimys spinosus* for the RAT ÉPINEUX.
1817. G. F. Cuvier again listed (I, pp. 194–195) under *Echimys*, *chrysuros* [*sic*] (an *Echimys*), and the RAT ÉPINEUX, which he called “l’*Echimys roux*.”
1820. Lichtenstein proposed (pp. 187–192) the name *Loncheres rufa* for the RAT ÉPINEUX. He recapitulated the history of the species.
- 1822a. Desmarest again wrote (pp. 291–292) of *Echimys spinosus*.
1830. Rengger wrote (pp. 234–236) of *spinosus* Desmarest, with “*Loncheres brachyura* Illiger” in synonymy (see Illiger, 1815). Lichtenstein (Pl. xxxvi and text) claimed that Azara had confused a true spiny rat and a *Ctenomys* under his RAT ÉPINEUX. The “*spinosus*” described and figured by Lichtenstein appears to me to have been a *Proechimys*. I find myself unable to agree with Geoffroy’s (1840, p. 19) claim that the lengthened tail in Lichtenstein’s figure was due to a shadow drawn in by the artist. The tail resembles that of *Proechimys*.
1835. Brandt described (pp. 432–434) *Hypudaeus guirara*.
- 1838a. I. Geoffroy St. Hilaire listed (p. 124) *spinosus* in his *Echimys* (a generic group almost equal in scope to *Proechimys*).
1840. Geoffroy St. Hilaire discussed (pp. 17–19) *spinosus* under *Echimys*. He classed it (p. 35) with species with the tail partly hairy and (p. 54) remarked that the cranial characters given by Cuvier in ‘Ossements Fossiles’ are not those of *spinosus*, as indicated, but probably of “*Nelomys didelphoides*.”
1843. Wagner wrote (III, pp. 346–347) of “*Echinomys brachyurus*.” He did not know Rengger’s authority for ascribing the name to Illiger.
1848. Waterhouse also employed (pp. 345–348) the name *brachyurus* for Azara’s RAT ÉPINEUX. In his text,

- however, "tail about as long as body" demonstrates clearly that the Bolivian animals of which he wrote were NOT *spinosus*. He thought that *spinosus* Rengger was distinct from Azara's rat.
1854. Burmeister (pp. 205-209) concluded with Reinhardt that *spinosus* should be included with *Mesomys*, and that *ecaudatus* was merely a tailless *spinosus*. He suggested that *guiara* Brandt belonged in the group.
- 1881 (1880). Trouessart followed (pp. 178-179) Reinhardt and Burmeister in placing *spinosus* in *Mesomys*. *Guiara* was also doubtfully included.
1888. Winge wrote (pp. 92-96) of and figured (Pls. VI; VIII, figs. 5, 6) "*Mesomys spinosus*."
- 1899b. J. A. Allen attempted to show (pp. 257-264), on the basis of elimination and division of a genus containing two species, that *spinosus* was to be regarded as the type of *Echimys*.
1901. Goeldi erected (p. 179) *Euryzygomatomys* with type *Echimys spinosus* Rengger.
1909. Thomas (pp. 240-242) compared *spinosus* and *laticeps* (a *Clyomys*).
- 1916a. Thomas called attention (pp. 71-72) to *Rattus spinosus* Fischer (1814), suggesting that *Rattus* be used instead of *Euryzygomatomys*.
- 1916a. J. A. Allen showed (pp. 205-206) *Rattus*, which dated from Fischer, 1803 (for *decumanus*), to be unavailable to replace *Euryzygomatomys*.
- 1916b. Thomas admitted (p. 240) that *Rattus* could not replace *Euryzygomatomys*.
- 1916c. Thomas, remarking upon (pp. 300-301) *Euryzygomatomys*, separated the previously included species "*Echimys*" *laticeps* as a new genus *Clyomys*.
He described (p. 301) as new *Euryzygomatomys catellus*, which he pointed out might be only a subspecies of *spinosus*.

REMARKS

Why Goeldi fixed the type of this genus as *spinosus* Rengger, rather than *spinosus* Desmarest, is not clear. Perhaps some material of Rengger's still existed in the museums of Germany when he wrote. In any

case, *Echimys spinosus* Rengger, if not identical to *Echimys spinosus* Desmarest, is a homonym and without validity. If the two are identical, the type of *Euryzygomatomys* becomes equal to *spinosus* Desmarest.

I am persuaded that the short-tailed rats typified by *spinosus* are entitled at least to subgeneric recognition. The American Museum of Natural History possesses two, an adult from Villarica, Paraguay, and a juvenile from Serra Caparão, Brazil, of *Cavia*-like aspect and coloring which conform to Rengger's and Azara's (except the fine hairs on the spines) accounts. Our specimens are apparently fossorial, for the claws are strongly developed. Their molars resemble those of *Proechimys*, at least superficially, but the skulls are short and broad and heavily built.

The range of the genus probably is throughout the pampa country of Paraguay, northern Corrientes, Parana, Santa Catharina, and Rio Grande do Sul, possibly in sandy areas. Certainly, it has nothing to do with *Mesomys ecaudatus*, with which Burmeister wished to synonymize it.

As we examine the writings of Cuvier, Desmarest, and Geoffroy on *spinosus*, there is evident a strong tendency to lengthen its tail somewhat, to identify it with some kind of *Proechimys*, and to extend its supposed range to Cayenne. I suggest that no one of those authors had seen a specimen of what I believe to be true *spinosus*; though undoubtedly they had all seen *Proechimys*. (German writers, however, may well have examined material of Rengger's.) Hence the gradual shift in color descriptions, and hence the name "Rat roux" of Cuvier.

I must admit that my location of *guiara* Brandt in this genus is determined chiefly by the shortness of the tail. In Brandt's description the animal is stated to be spiny and "octopollicaris." The molar teeth are not described. Possibly it should be associated with *Clyomys laticeps*.

GENOTYPE

Euryzygomatomys Goeldi

Type by original designation:

Echimys spinosus Rengger

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Euryzygomatomys Goeldi

spinosus (Desmarest)

Atira, 8 leagues east of Asuncion,
Paraguay

=*rufa* Lichtenstein?

=*brachyurus* Rengger?

guiara (Brandt)

Ypanema São Paulo, Brazil

catellus Thomas

Joinville, Santa Catharina, Brazil

CLYOMYS Thomas

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1841. Lund listed (p. 924) *Loncheres laticeps* (a *nomen nudum*).
 1881 (1880). Trouessart gave (p. 179) the following reference (probably in a separately paged copy) to *laticeps* Lund: "Blik. Bras. Dyr., 4, p. 63." Apparently this was the same as appeared in Afh. K. Danske Vid. Selsk., 1842, IX, p. 199, where *laticeps* appears as a *nomen nudum*.
 1888. Winge stated (p. 143) "*Loncheres laticeps* Lund = *Mesomys spinosus* Desmarest."
 1909. Thomas described (pp. 240-242) *laticeps*, which had been used as a *nomen nudum* by Lund and again by Winge.
 1916c. Thomas erected (pp. 300-301) *Clyomys* with type species *Echimys laticeps*. He stated that he had been unable to locate any description of *laticeps* by Lund. Therefore, on the basis of Winge's remark quoted above, he gave Winge as authority for the name.

REMARKS

The mere fact that Winge quoted the *nomen nudum*, *laticeps* Lund, does not make the name valid (International Rules, 'Articles 21, 25'). In consequence *laticeps* must be attributed to Thomas who first described it.

SPECIES AND TYPE LOCALITY

Clyomys Thomas*laticeps* Thomas

Joinville, Santa Catherina, Brazil

CARTERODON Waterhouse

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1841. Lund described (pp. 99, 242) fossil remains of *Echimys sulcidens*.
 1842. Lund gave (p. 136) *sulcidens* the new name *Aulacodus temminckii* (a synonym).
 1848. Waterhouse employed (pp. 351-354) the generic term *Carterodon* for *sulcidens*.
 1851. Reinhardt described (pp. 22-26) the living *Carterodon sulcidens*.¹

¹Translations of Reinhardt's letter appear in 1852, Arch. für Naturg., I, pp. 277-282 and in 1852, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (2) X, pp. 417-420.

1854. Burmeister discussed (pp. 209–211) *Carterodon sulcidens*.
 1888. Winge wrote (pp. 96–99) of *Carterodon sulcidens*.

GENOTYPE

Carterodon Waterhouse

Type by monotypy: *Echimys sulcidens* Lund

SPECIES AND TYPE LOCALITY

Carterodon Waterhouse
sulcidens Lund

Lagoa Santa (fossil), Brazil. Reinhardt's recent animals came from "the open Pampas" (Lagoa Santa ?)

CERCOMYS Cuvier

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1829. Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire and Cuvier described and figured (III, Pl. LX, and accompanying text) *Cercomys cunicularius*, generically related to "Equimys."
1832. G. F. Cuvier published (pp. 449–452) an anatomical description of *Cercomys* comparing it with "*échimys*," particularly *dactylinus* (a *Dactylomys*); *cristatus* (= *chrysurus*); and *didelphoides*.
 He figured what he believed to be the teeth and skull of *Cercomys* (Pl. XVIII, fig. 1; Pl. XIX, figs. 1 and 2). See discussion by Goldman, 1912*a* and Thomas, 1912*d*.
1841. Lund described (p. 98) *Echimys apereoides*, which he renamed, redescribed (pp. 242, 246), and figured (Pl. XXII and XXIII) as *Nelomys antricola*.
1843. Wagner wrote (III, pp. 349–350) of *Cercomys cunicularius*.
- 1843*a*. Pictet described (pp. 207–210) and figured *Echimys inermis*.
- 1845*a*. Wagner, when describing *Isothrix pachyura*, suggested (p. 146) that it might be the same as *antricola* Lund (= *apereoides*).
1848. Waterhouse wrote (pp. 304–305) of *Cercomys cunicularius* and (pp. 350–351) *Echimys antricola*, concluding that the latter must be close to *inermis* Pictet.
1854. Burmeister discussed (pp. 191–192) *Cercomys*. He considered *Cercomys* and *Dactylomys* members of the Capromyidae. He wrote (pp. 202–205) also of *Nelomys antricola*.

- 1881 (1880). Trouessart proposed (p. 179) the generic term *Thricomys* to embrace the species *antricola*, with synonyms *apereoides*, *pachyurus* (an *Isothrix*), and *crassicaudus* (= *pachyurus*); *inermis*; and *brevicauda* (a *Proëchimys*.)
1888. Winge further described (pp. 88–92) *Nelomys antricola* Lund, giving excellent figures (Pl. VIII) which show *Proëchimys*-like molars.
1898. Trouessart recognized (pp. 606–607) *antricola* and put *apereoides* in its synonymy.
- 1903c. Thomas described (pp. 227–228) *Thricomys fosteri*.
 “. . . The genus . . . has been recorded hitherto from one locality only, Lagoa Santa, where Lund obtained his ‘*Echimys apereoides*,’ afterwards re-named by him *Nelomys antricola*, under which term it is described in Winge’s ‘Rodents of Lagoa Santa.’”
- 1904a. Thomas described (pp. 254–255) *Thricomys laurentius*,
 “allied to *apereoides*.”
- 1912a. Goldman attempted to show (p. 94) that *Cercomys* should replace *Proëchimys*. There is a very definite external resemblance between Lund’s and Pictet’s illustrations of *apereoides* and *inermis* and the many species of *Proëchimys*. I agree with Thomas (1912d), however, that Cuvier’s (1832) figure represents an old skull and not a young one.
- 1912d. Thomas, replying (pp. 115–116) to Goldman (1912a), stated that Cuvier’s figure was that of an old animal showing much crown wear and having the 4th upper molar lost. He believed, however, with Goldman, that the skull in question was that of a *Proëchimys*, suggesting erroneous association of that skull with the skin of *Cercomys*.
 Thomas had borrowed the only skull in the Paris Museum assigned to *Cercomys* and found it to be a *Thricomys*. He concluded that *Cercomys* was equal not to *Proëchimys* but to *Thricomys*.

REMARKS

Much remains to be found out concerning this genus, with which I am unfamiliar personally. Quite apart from the question of dentition

(see Thomas, 1912*d*) the general likeness of the illustrations of *cunicularius* in Geoffroy and Cuvier, 1829, of *antricola* in Lund, 1841, and of *inermis* of Pictet, 1843*a*, to species of *Proëchimys* is, to say the least, striking, and this perhaps accounted in part for Goldman's (1912*a*) suggestions as to the probable identity of *Cercomys* and *Proëchimys*.

Recently Böker (1929, 1932) has discussed bipedal leaping adaptations of *Cercomys laurentius*. This fact indicates wide distinction from *Proëchimys*, which may be regarded as terrestrial waterside rats. Thomas (1904*a*) states that it (*laurentius*) frequents rocky places.

Cercomys apparently occurs throughout eastern Brazil from Pará to Paraguay.

GENOTYPE

Cercomys Geoffroy and Cuvier

Type by monotypy: *Cercomys cunicularius* Geoffroy and Cuvier

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Cercomys Geoffroy and Cuvier

laurentius (Thomas)

São Lourenço, near Pernambuco, Brazil

cunicularius Geoffroy St. Hilaire and Cuvier "capitanerie des Mines," Brazil. (Waterhouse gave Minas Geraes)

apereoides (Lund)

Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraes, Brazil

= *antricola* Lund (new name)

inermis (Pictet)

Bahia, Brazil

fosteri (Thomas)

Sapucay, Paraguay

MESOMYS Wagner

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1817. Desmarest described (pp. 58-59) *Echimys hispidus* and *Echimys didelphoides*.
- 1822*a*. Desmarest wrote further (p. 292) of *hispidus* and *didelphoides*.
1830. Lichtenstein determined (Pl. xxxv and text) as "*Mus hispidus*" a species subsequently renamed by I. Geoffroy *armatus* (an *Echimys*).
1832. G. F. Cuvier discussed (pp. 450-451) and figured (Pl. xviii, fig. 2) the dentition of *didelphoides*, mentioning the proportions of the molar tooth rows and palate, "qui sont du double plus longues que larges, etc." Both the form of teeth themselves (as shown in his figure) and the above remark about the palate conform not to *Mesomys*, with its *Proëchimys*-like teeth, but to such species as *chrysurus* and *blainvillei*.

- 1838a and b. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, in the abstract of his review of the Echimyidae, wrote of *didelphoïdes* under "*Nelomys*" and *hispidus* under "*Echimys*." He renamed "*hispidus*" Lichtenstein, *armatus* (an *Echimys*).
1840. Geoffroy St. Hilaire in the full text of his revision of the spiny rats (see 1838a and b), besides discussing "*Echimys hispidus*" and "*Nelomys didelphoïdes*," printed excellent colored plates of both, together with tooth diagrams of *hispidus*. The supposed teeth of *didelphoïdes* had already been depicted by Cuvier (1832).
- Now, Geoffroys' illustration of the animal *didelphoïdes* appears to me unquestionably very close to *hispidus* and *ferrugineus*. His diagram of the teeth of *hispidus*, moreover, shows *Proechimys*-like teeth conforming to the present concept of *Mesomys*, yet in Cuvier's (1832) drawing the teeth of "*didelphoïdes*" show the elongated form and distinct transverse ridges of *paleacea* or *chrysurus*. It seems to me probable that some transposition of skulls may have taken place by which, under the specific name *didelphoïdes*, a *Mesomys* skin became associated with an *Echimys* skull.
1840. Wagner described (pp. 196-210) *Loncheres obscura*.
1841. Pictet wrote (pp. 156-159) a detailed description of a skin of "*Echimys hispidus*." This was certainly a *Mesomys* of some species. It came from the province of Bahia.
1843. Wagner treated under his division of *Loncheres* with scaly tails, *armatus* and *obscura* (also *semivillosa* which is not a *Mesomys*). In a footnote (III, p. 336) he considered *didelphoïdes* (a *Mesomys*) close to *armata* (an *Echimys*).
- 1845a. Wagner erected (p. 145) *Mesomys*, with single new species *ecaudatus*. This represented apparently the first separation of the heavily spined, short-footed, spiny rats. The words "*cauda nulla*" are clearly without diagnostic value, since it is now well known that many kinds of spiny rats are prone to lose their tails.
1848. Waterhouse commented upon (p. 322) *didelphoïdes*, (p. 323) *obscura*, (p. 331) on *Mesomys ecaudatus*, and (p. 343) on "*Echimys hispidus*."

1849. Reinhardt discussed (p. 110) *Mesomys ecaudatus*.
1850. Wagner further discussed (pp. 293-295) *Mesomys ecaudatus*. He mentioned its being taken by Natterer from a hawk which was carrying it off.
1854. Burmeister placed (pp. 205-209) *spinosus* Desmarest (a *Euryzygomatomys* ?) in *Mesomys*.
1876. Günther described (pp. 750-751) *Echimys ferrugineus*.
- 1881 (1880). Trouessart followed (pp. 178-179) Burmeister's views concerning *Mesomys*. But *spinosus* and *guiara* (both *Euryzygomatomys* ?) were the only full species recognized, *brachyurus*, *laticeps*, and *rufa* being shown as subspecies of the former. *Ecaudatus*, the type, was placed in the synonymy of *brachyurus*.
1883. Pelzeln remarked (p. 63) on *Mesomys ecaudatus*.
1888. Winge discussed (pp. 92-96) "*Mesomys spinosus*."
1893. Allen and Chapman mentioned (p. 226) the tendency for the tail to be lost in "*Echimys*."
1897. Ihering described (p. 171) *Mesomys thomasi* (an *Echimys*).
1898. Goeldi reviewed (pp. 253-255) the history of *Mesomys ecaudatus*.
He averred that he had rediscovered a tailless spiny rat up the Rio Capim (some 800 miles east of Borba), which resembled a *Cavia* and which he believed to be *ecaudatus* Wagner.
1898. Trouessart listed (p. 608) under *Mesomys* the following: *ecaudatus*, *spinosus* (a *Euryzygomatomys* ?), *brachyurus* (a *Euryzygomatomys*), *rufa* (a *Euryzygomatomys* ?), and *guiara* (possibly a *Clyomys*). *Obscurus* was put in "*Loncheres*" and *ferrugineus* in "*Echimys*."
- 1899b. J. A. Allen discussed (pp. 262-264) *Mesomys*. In his new genus *Proëchimys* he included the species *hispidus* and *ferrugineus* (both *Mesomys*).
1901. Goeldi resumed (pp. 170-179) his discussion of *Mesomys*. He was no longer certain (p. 172) of the identity of his tailless rat with *ecaudatus*, admitting (p. 177) that it was really a tailless "*Loncheres*."
Next he adduced a number of examples of "*Loncheres*" and "*Echinomys*" which had by accident lost their tails, concluding that members of the family as a whole tended to lose the tail easily and that the 5th

caudal vertebra (citing J. A. Allen, in Allen and Chapman, 1893) was weak.

After giving (pp. 177-178) a key to the spiny rat genera, he proposed entirely removing from scientific nomenclature "the hypothetical *M. ecaudatus*."

1905. Trouessart completely changed his arrangement of 1898, now placing (p. 503) *Mesomys* in the synonymy of *Echimys*. *Didelphoides* was listed as a synonym of *Echimys armatus*; *hispidus* and *ferrugineus* were put in *Proëchimys*.

- 1905a. Thomas claimed (pp. 590-591) to have identified definitely *Mesomys* Wagner. (He mentioned Trouessart's misunderstanding of Allen's 1899b paper on *Echimys* and *Loncheres*.)

He had examined Goeldi's spiny rats from Marajó (see Goeldi, 1901), and decided that they were generically identical with *Mesomys*. He referred *ferrugineus* Günther also to *Mesomys*.

He drew up a "description of the genus" based upon Goeldi's Marajó material: Foot short and broad; spines heavily developed; tail long, well-haired; cheek teeth rounded as in *Proëchimys*. Probably arboreal.

- 1911a. Thomas described (pp. 607-608) *Mesomys stimulax*. "General characters as in *M. ecaudatus*, from which I think '*Echimys ferrugineus*' Günth. cannot be separated."

- 1914b. Osgood recorded (pp. 169-170) four specimens of *Mesomys ecaudatus* from near Yurimaguas, Peru.

1914. Ribeiro (pp. 42-43) discussed "*spinusus* Desmarest."

- 1916c. Thomas wrote (p. 298) that he had examined the type skull of *Echimys hispidus*, and found it "a *Mesomys*, apparently quite similar to *M. ecaudatus*, Wagn. As a result, the early and suitable name *hispidus* will happily replace the unfortunate term *ecaudatus*.
 . . . "

Again, writing (p. 298) of *didelphoides*, "There is no evidence to show that *didelphoides* even belonged to the restricted genus *Nelomys*." (Probably meaning the hairy tailed *Echimys* of this paper.)

- 1924b. Thomas described (pp. 535-536) *Mesomys ferrugineus spicatus*.
- 1926e. Thomas described (pp. 348-349) *Mesomys leniceps*, "an upland representative of the Amazonian *M. ferrugineus*."

REMARKS

Doubt as to the identity of the type *ecaudatus* has maintained great confusion through the years as to just what constituted the genus *Mesomys*. In recent years Thomas and Osgood seem to have reached a correct conclusion in referring to *Mesomys*, small, densely spinous, buff-brown-bellied rats with short, rather broad feet, slightly tufted tails and *Proechimys*-like, rounded molars. Wagner's two descriptions (1845a, 1850) of *M. ecaudatus* agree perfectly with a small series of animals in the A. M. N. H. from scattered localities in Amazonia both east and west of the type locality. I took this animal on the upper Orinoco at the foot of Mt. Duida, but apparently it has not been reported yet from the llano region of Venezuela. The minimum east-west range of *Mesomys* is from the Tocantins to eastern Peru and Ecuador.

GENOTYPE

Mesomys WagnerType by monotypy: *Mesomys ecaudatus* Wagner

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Mesomys Wagner*didelphoides* (Desmarest)

Acquired by Paris Museum during French military occupation of Lisbon. Probably from Brazil

hispidus (Desmarest)

South America

obscura (Wagner)

"collected by Spix in Brazil"

ecaudatus Wagner

Borba, mouth of Rio Madeira, Brazil

stimulax Thomas

Cametá, Lower Tocantins, Brazil

ferrugineus ferrugineus (Günther)

Chamicuros, Rio Huallaga, Peru

ferrugineus spicatus Thomas

Tushemo, near Masisea, Rio Ucayali, Peru. 1,000 feet

leniceps Thomas

Yambrasbamba, Amazonas, Peru. 6,500 feet

LONCHOTHRIX Thomas

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

- 1920c. Thomas erected (pp. 113-115) *Lonchothrix*, with type the new species *Lonchothrix emiliae*. "Skull closely similar to that of *Mesomys*."

REMARKS

Almost nothing is known of this newly discovered genus. It appears, like *Echimys*, to be arboreal. The American Museum of Natural History possesses a large topotypical series from the Rio Tapajoz and a couple of specimens from the Rio Madeira.

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GENOTYPE*Lonchothrix* ThomasType by original designation and monotypy: *Lonchothrix emiliae* Thomas

SPECIES AND TYPE LOCALITY

Lonchothrix Thomas
emiliae ThomasVilla Braga, left bank Rio Tapajoz,
just above first rapids, Brazil

ISOTHRIX Wagner

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

- 1845a. Wagner erected (pp. 145–146) the genus *Isothrix*, with three new species, *bistriata*, *pachyura*, and *pagurus*. No type was designated.
1848. Waterhouse united (pp. 327–330) *Nelomys pictus* Pictet (an *Echimys*) with the type species of *Isothrix* of Wagner, making *Isothrix* proper a subgenus of *Loncheres*.
1850. Wagner discussed (pp. 286–293) his genus *Isothrix* in greater detail, and rediagnosed it. Species dealt with were *pagurus*, *bistriatus*, and *pachyurus* (renamed *crassicaudus*).
1852. Deville erected (pp. 353–361, Pl. xvi) *Lasiuromys* for his new species *villosus*. This genus is clearly identical with *Isothrix*.
1855. Gervais published (p. 109, Pl. xvii) a new colored figure of *Lasiuromys villosus*.
1876. Günther remarked upon (pp. 744–745, fig. 5) "*Lasiuromys villosus*."
- 1881 (1880). Trouessart made (p. 178) *Isothrix* a subgenus of *Loncheres*. In its synonymy he put *Lasiomys* Burmeister (= *Sigmodon*). Species included were *caniceps* (a *Diplomys*), *bistriata*, *pagura*, *picta* (an *Echimys*), and *villosus*.

1883. Pelzeln remarked (pp. 60–62) upon *Isothrix pachyura*, *bistriata*, and *pagurus*.
- 1899a. J. A. Allen described (pp. 197–198) *Isothrix rufodorsalis*, compared with “*Lasiuromys villosus*” of Günther. (*Rufodorsalis* is probably a *Diplomys*.)
- 1899c. Thomas described (pp. 382–383) *Loncheres* (*Isothrix*) *bistriatus orinoci*, thus treating *Isothrix* as a subgenus.
1905. Trouessart still considered (p. 504) *Lasiomys* (a *Sigmodon*), synonymous with *Isothrix* and listed *L. hirsutus* Burmeister as a species of *Isothrix*.
Isothrix was held to be a subgenus of *Echimys*.
- 1912a. Thomas recorded (pp. 88–89) the rediscovery (on the Rio Tapajoz, 300 miles east of type locality) of *Isothrix pagurus*.
1914. J. A. Allen compared (p. 388) *Isothrix* with *Thrinacodus*.
1916. Goldman fixed (p. 125) the type of *Isothrix* as *Isothrix bistriata* Wagner.
He considered that the allied Panamanian species, *Loncheres labilis* Bangs, and *Isothrix darlingi* Goldman, both now in *Diplomys*, could be correlated with the genus *Phyllomys* Lund.
- 1916c. Thomas would employ (p. 295) *Isothrix*, full genus, with type *bistriata*, “and with other included species *villosa* (which perhaps = *bistriata*), *orinoci*, *picta* (an *Echimys*), and *pagura* [*I. pachyura* Wagn., renamed later *I. crassicaudus*, was said to be probably the same as Lund’s *Nelomys antricola*, which is a *Cercomys*].” Thomas thus apparently subscribed to the view that *pachyura* was a *Cercomys* and not an *Isothrix*.
- 1920f. Thomas described (pp. 277–278) *Isothrix bistriata negrensis*, nearest to *I. b. orinoci*. He outlined the range of *Isothrix bistriata*.
- 1924b. Thomas described (pp. 534–535) *Isothrix villosa molliae*, thus recognizing *villosa* (Deville) as a good species.
- 1928b. Thomas reduced (p. 291) *Isothrix villosa milliae* to the synonymy of *villosa* and suggested that *villosa* “will prove to grade into the Rio Negro *bistriata*, of which it would form an Upper-Amazonian subspecies.”

REMARKS

This genus appears to me to be a fairly sharply defined group of rodents. It extends through Amazonia from Peru to Pará. Through most of this region its north and south limits are undetermined, but it passes through the gap between the Guiana mountains and the Andes and is represented in the southern llanos of Venezuela by *Isothrix bistriatus orinoci*.

Northwest of the Andes in Colombia two species, *darlingi* and *rufodorsalis*, have been referred to *Isothrix*, but both are probably better considered as *Diplomys*.

GENOTYPE

Isothrix Wagner

Type by subsequent designation (Goldman, 1916): *Isothrix bistriata* Wagner

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Isothrix Wagner

bistriatus bistriatus Wagner

bistriatus orinoci Thomas

bistriatus negrensis Thomas

pachyura Wagner

pagurus Wagner

villosus villosus (Deville)

villosa molliae Thomas

Rio Guapore, Brazil

Maipures, Upper Orinoco, Venezuela

Acajutuba, Lower Rio Negro, near its mouth, Brazil

Cuyaba, Matto Grosso, Brazil

Borba, Rio Madeira, Brazil

Mission de Sarayacu, Rio Urubamba, Peru

Tushemo, near Masisea, Rio Ucayali, Peru. 1,000 feet

DIPLOMYS Thomas

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1876. Günther described (pp. 745-747) *Loncheres caniceps*.
 1881 (1880). Trouessart placed (p. 178) *caniceps* in *Loncheres* (*Isothrix*).
 1899a. J. A. Allen described (pp. 197-198) *Isothrix rufodorsalis*, and compared it with *villosus* (Günther) (an *Isothrix*).
 1901. Bangs described (pp. 638-640) *Loncheres labilis*.
 1905. Trouessart put (p. 504) *caniceps* and *labilis* in *Echimys* (*Isothrix*).
 1913a. Goldman described (pp. 12-13) *Isothrix darlingi*.
 1916b. Thomas erected (p. 240) *Diplomys* with type *Loncheres caniceps* Günther. *Loncheres labilis* Bangs and *Isothrix darlingi* Goldman were suggested as also allied.

- 1916c. Thomas referred again (p. 296) to *Diplomys caniceps*, with allied species *labilis* and *darlingi*, adducing further reason for distinguishing *Diplomys* from *Nelomys* and giving a new diagnosis of *Diplomys*.

"It thus appears that the ranges of the genera of the present group are to a great extent separate, *Nelomys* being south Brazilian, *Echimy*s and *Isothrix* occurring in Amazonia, and the countries to the northwards, while *Diplomys* is alone found in Colombia and Panama."

REMARKS

At present I regard *Diplomys* as an offshoot of *Isothrix*, restricted, as so many other mammalian groups are, to the Isthmian region and to Colombia north and west of the Andes.

GENOTYPE

Diplomys Thomas

Type by original designation: *Loncheres caniceps* Günther

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Diplomys Thomas

caniceps (Günther)

Medellin, Colombia

labilis (Bangs)

San Miguel Island, Panama

darlingi (Goldman)

Marraganti (near Real de Santa Maria), Rio Tuyra, eastern Panama

rufodorsalis (J. A. Allen)

Onaca, Santa Marta District, Colombia

ECHIMYS Cuvier

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1760. Buffon's earliest article on the LEROT (VIII, p. 183) contained no allusion to any spiny rat.
- 17—. Allamand, in the Amsterdam edition of Buffon, added (Suppl. IV, p. 164, Pl. LXVII) to the article on the LEROT an account of the LEROT A QUEUE DORÉE (original description upon which *chrysurus* Zimmermann was based). I have not seen this edition.
1780. Zimmermann described (pp. 352-353) *Myoxus chrysurus*, which he founded upon the account of Allamand (type of *Loncheres* Illiger, 1811).
1785. Boddaert recorded (p. 127) *Hystrix chrysuros*.

1789. Buffon cited (Suppl. VII, pp. 283–288) Allamand's account.
1809. G. F. Cuvier employed (p. 394) the technical generic name *Echimys*. This was apparently the earliest use of the name, which was composed of the "lerot a queue dorée" and of the "rat épineux de d'Azara" (a *Euryzygomatomys*?).
1811. Illiger erected (p. 90) the generic name *Loncheres*, including under it *Loncheres paleacea* (then a *nomen nudum*. The name should date from Lichtenstein, 1820) and *Loncheres "chrysuros* Lin. Gmel." [sic]. I have been unable to locate any mention of this species in either of the 1888 or 1889 editions of Linnaeus by Gmelin.
1812. G. F. Cuvier, under "les Echimis," discussed (pp. 283–285) the LEROT A QUEUE DORÉE and the "RAT ÉPINEUX" of Azara (a *Euryzygomatomys*?) and figured their teeth (Pl. XIX, figs. 14 and 15).
1817. Desmarest (pp. 54–60) employed the technical generic term *Echimys*, with *Loncheres* Illiger a synonym. He attributed the name *Echimys* to Étienne Geoffroy St. Hilaire. The phrase "Le LEROT A QUEUE DORÉE en est le type" is clearly a designation of the type of *Echimys*.
- He gave the LEROT A QUEUE DORÉE the new name *cristatus*, placing the older *chrysuros* [sic] of Zimmermann in synonymy.
- Desmarest, crediting the names to Étienne Geoffroy St. Hilaire, went on to describe in addition: *E. dactylinus* (a *Dactylomys*); *E. spinosus* (a *Euryzygomatomys*); *E. hispidus* (a *Mesomys*); *E. didelphoides* (a *Mesomys*); *E. cayennensis* (a *Proëchimys*); and *E. setosus* (a *Proëchimys*).
1817. G. L. C. F. D. Cuvier, under "Les Echimis (*Echimys* Geoff.) *Loncheres* Illiger" (I, pp. 194–195) listed *chrysuros* [sic] and RAT ÉPINEUX of Azara. His idea of *Echimys* thus included at least *Echimys* and *Euryzygomatomys*.
1820. Lichtenstein, writing under the heading *Loncheres* (pp. 187–196), drew up a description of *paleacea*, the *nomen nudum* of Illiger, 1811 (congeneric with *chrysurus*).

He re-diagnosed *chrysuros* [sic], claiming that he had seen a specimen in Amsterdam.

Finally, he entered upon a long discussion of the group of spiny rats as a whole.

1820. Kuhl, under *Loncheres*, wrote (p. 72) a brief diagnosis of *paleacea* (has this priority over *paleacea* Lichtenstein ?) and *anomala* (a *Heteromys*).
1822. Fleming listed (II, p. 191) under *Echimys* the single species "*Hystrix chrysurus*." See "Remarks."
- 1822a. Desmarest recapitulated (pp. 290-293) under *Echimys* the data on "*cristatus*" (= *chrysurus*).
1830. Lichtenstein wrote of and figured (Pl. xxxv and text) "*Mus hispidus*." This rat Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire declared misidentified and renamed *armatus* (1838a and b). Lichtenstein's plate shows a heavily-spined arboreal *Echimys*.
1832. G. F. Cuvier discussed (pp. 450-451) and figured (Pl. xviii, fig. 2) the dentition of "*Echimys didelphoides*" (a *Mesomys*). The teeth figured are NOT those of a *Mesomys*, but rather, judging from the transverse ridges, those of a true *Echimys*.
1837. G. F. Cuvier reported a memoir (ms. ?) by Jourdan (pp. 370-371), in which the genus *Nelomys* with new species *Nelomys blainvillei* was erected. It was shown that *cristatus* (= *chrysurus*) was congeneric with *blainvillei* and it was proposed to make *cayennensis* (a *Proëchimys*) "type" of "*Echimys*." Cuvier pointed out the vagueness of the definition of *Nelomys*.
- 1838a and b. Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire, in the excerpt of his review of spiny rats (pp. 122-127),¹ recognized two genera *Echimys* and *Nelomys* (see full report, 1840).
- For *Echimys dactylinus*, Geoffroy erected the new genus *Dactylomys*.
- "*Nelomys*" *semivillosus* was described as new and the "*hispidus*" the Lichtenstein (1830) was renamed *armatus*.
1840. I. Geoffroy St. Hilaire published (pp. 1-57) his full work upon the spiny rats, extracts of which had appeared in 1838. He stated *Echimys* to be a contraction of

¹A second, shorter report of the above work appeared in *Revue Zoologique*, 1838b, I, pp. 99-101.

Echinomys, going on then to review former work upon the group—particularly the unpublished labors of his father, Etienne Geoffroy St. Hilaire.

Aside from *Dactylomys*, he placed the described spiny rats in two genera "*Echimys*" and "*Nelomys*," as follows:

"*Echimys*"

setosus (a *Proëchimys*)

cayennensis (a *Proëchimys*)

spinosus (a *Euryzygomatomys*)

hispidus (a *Mesomys*)

albispinus (a *Proëchimys*)

myosuros (a *Proëchimys*)

"*Nelomys*"

cristatus (= *chrysurus*) (an *Echimys*)

paleaceus (an *Echimys*)

blainvillei (an *Echimys*)

didelphoides (a *Mesomys*)

armatus (an *Echimys*)

semivillosus (an *Echimys*)

Thus his conception of "*Echimys*" comprised essentially the *Proëchimys*-toothed genera, *Proëchimys*, *Euryzygomatomys*, and *Mesomys*, whereas in "*Nelomys*" he placed the more or less lophodont species of true *Echimys* plus one *Mesomys* (*didelphoides*). Probably the allocation of *didelphoides* was due to transposition of skulls, an *Echimys* skull being associated with a *Mesomys* skin. (See Cuvier, 1832, and under *Mesomys* see Cuvier, 1832, and Geoffroy, 1840.) So, with the exception of *didelphoides*, his "*Nelomys*" was equal to true *Echimys*.

In making this change he was probably influenced by the views of Cuvier (Jourdan), 1838*a* and *b*, on *Nelomys paleaceus* and *Echimys cristatus*. With the above two species and their allies assigned to "*Nelomys*" the remaining species (mainly *Proëchimys*) were lumped together in "*Echimys*."

He concluded that the relative hairiness or nakedness of the tail was of slight taxonomic value, but rather thought that differences in dentition and the length of the tarsus should be considered. On these latter characters he would separate his "*Echimys*" from "*Nelomys*." In the former the tarsus was long and rather slender; in the latter broad and short.

1840.

Wagner discussed (pp. 191–210) spiny rats at considerable length. He described *Loncheres obscura*, a spinous, scandent form near *armatus*.

1841. Lund discussed (pp. 241-247) the genera of spiny rats. He erected (p. 243) the genus *Phyllomys* (Pl. XXI, figs. 12, 13) and recognized "*Echimys*," "*Loncheres*," and "*Nelomys*."
- He described (p. 245) *Loncheres elegans* (a *Proëchimys*) and (pp. 242, 246, Pls. XXII and XXIII) *Nelomys antricola* (a *Cercomys*).
- According to Waterhouse (1848) his *Phyllomys* equaled *Loncheres* Illiger (i.e., true *Echimys*); his "*Echimys*" equaled *Dactylomys*; and his "*Loncheres*" equaled "*Echimys*" of I. Geoffroy (i. e., *Proëchimys* + *Euryzygomatomys* + *Mesomys*, essentially).
- Thus the only one of Lund's genera pertinent to the genus *Echimys* is *Phyllomys*, a synonym of *Echimys*.
1841. Pictet, after discussing (pp. 143-156) age characters, etc., of *cayennensis* (a *Proëchimys*), redescribed (pp. 156-159) a fully adult *Echimys hispidus* (a *Mesomys*).
- 1842 (1845). Rüppell listed (p. 175) *Loncheres unicolor*, a *nomen nudum*.¹
1842. Wagner described (pp. 360-361) briefly *Loncheres macrura*, *L. nigrispina*, and *L. unicolor*.
1843. Wagner, writing under *Loncheres*, considered (III, p. 330) *Loncheres* and *Nelomys* identical, but "*Echinomys*" distinct. *Loncheres* was classified into two divisions: tail hairy, and tail scaly. In "tail hairy" were placed *paleacea*; *cristata*, with *chrysuros* [sic] in synonymy; and *blainvillei*. In "tail scaly" appeared *armata*, *obscura*, and *semivillosa*. In a footnote (p. 336) he pointed out that he considered *didelphoides* (a *Mesomys*) closely related to *armata*.
- 1843a. Pictet described (pp. 203-206, Pl. I, II) *Nelomys pictus*, which judging from the figures of the teeth, was allied to *chrysurus* and *paleacea*.
- His *Echimys inermis* (pp. 207-210, Pl. III) was apparently a *Cercomys*.
1845. Tschudi wrote (pp. 174-175) of *Echinomys leptosoma* (a *Proëchimys*).

¹Wagner's allusion to "p. 31" (Archiv f. Naturg., 1842, I, p. 361) refers apparently to a separately paged reprint of Rüppell's article. *Unicolor* appears on the thirty-first page of the first Abtheilung which refers to "Säugethiere und deren Skelette."

- 1845a. Wagner described (p. 146) *Loncheres grandis*. He was doubtful of the generic allocation, but considered *grandis* near *cristata*.
1848. Waterhouse recognized (pp. 312-351), apart from *Cercomys*, *Dactylomys*, and *Carterodon*, three main genera, with various subdivisions, which he termed *Loncheres*, *Mesomys*, and *Echimys*. In the first genus he placed "*Loncheres* proper," including *cristata* and allies, *armata*, *obscura*, *semivillosa*, *grandis*, *macrura*, *nigrispina*, and *unicolor*. Thus he kept the *cristata* group with the *armata* group. With those he combined "*Isothrix*" *picta*, *bistriata* (a true *Isothrix*), etc. The second genus, *Mesomys*, was limited to *ecaudatus*. The third genus, "*Echimys*" comprised *cayennensis*, *setosus*, *albispinosus* [sic], *hispidus*, *brachyurus*, *inermis*, and *antricola*, i. e., mainly species of *Proëchimys*.

He commented (p. 330) upon Lund's (1841) genera as follows:

Phyllomys Lund = *Loncheres* Illiger
Echimys Lund = *Dactylomys* Geoffroy
Loncheres Lund = *Echimys* Geoffroy

He proposed the specific name *braziliensis*¹ for the animal characterized generically by Lund as *Phyllomys*.

1849. Reinhardt discussed (pp. 110-115) *Echimys*, *Loncheres*, *Phyllomys*, and *Echinomys*. (Not seen by me.)
1850. Wagner, under *Loncheres* (pp. 295-301), included two groups: one with hairy tails containing *grandis*, *nigrispina*, and *unicolor*; the second with naked tails, including *macrura* and *armata*.
1854. Burmeister considered (pp. 193-199) the species *cristatus* and *armatus* and their allies under "*Loncheres*."
1860. Tomes described (pp. 265-268) "*Echimys*" *semispinosus* (a *Proëchimys*).
- 1872b. Hensel described (pp. 49-54) *Phyllomys dasythrix*.
1875. Peters recorded (pp. 119-120) an additional specimen of "*Nelomys pictus* Pictet," considering it near *Isothrix*.

¹This name is currently attributed to Lund, but I cannot find that he used any specific name at all in his genus *Phyllomys*.

1876. Günther described (pp. 745-747) and figured *Loncheres caniceps* (a *Diplomys*); (pp. 747-748) *Echimys dimidiatus* (a *Proëchimys*); (pp. 748-750) *Echimys brevicauda* (a *Proëchimys*); and (pp. 750-751) *Echimys ferrugineus* (allied to *hispidus* and a *Mesomys*).
- 1879b. Jentink described (pp. 97-98) *Echimys macrourus* (a *Proëchimys*).
- 1881 (1880). Trouessart, in "*Echimys* Geoff. et F. Cuv., 1809," subgenus *Echimys* listed (pp. 176-178) no true *Echimys*. These (*cristatus*, with subspecies *paleacea*; *blainvillei*; *armatus*; *dasythrix*; *semivillosa*; *macrura*) were placed in *Loncheres* (*Loncheres*). *Picta* was put in *Loncheres* (*Isothrix*). Under *blainvillei*, he placed *grandis*, *nigripina*, and *unicolor* as subspecies, and under *armatus*, *brasiliensis*, and *didelphoides* (a *Mesomys*). *Obscura* was listed as a subspecies of *semivillosa* and *brasiliensis* [*sic*] was placed in the synonymy of *armatus*.
1883. Pelzeln wrote (pp. 63-65) of *Loncheres grandis*, *nigripina*, *macrura*, and *armata*.
He wrote (pp. 66-67) also of *Echimys cayennensis* (a *Proëchimys*).
1884. True recorded (pp. 550-551) the presence of a short-footed, strong-spined "*Loncheres armatus*" on the island of Martinique.
1887. Jentink wrote (p. 225) of *Echimys brevicauda* (a *Proëchimys*).
- 1888a. Thomas described (p. 326) *Loncheres guianae*, a stout-footed, strong-spined animal. He compared it with *pagurus* (an *Isothrix*).
1888. Winge discussed (pp. 80-84) "*Loncheres armatus*," a true *Echimys* as shown by his figure of the teeth.
1893. Allen and Chapman recorded (pp. 220-227) "*Loncheres guianae*," and described *Loncheres castaneus* and *Echimys trinitatis* (subsequently made genotype of *Proëchimys*).
1895. Thomas, discussing (pp. 189-193) the names used by Gloger, 1842, in Gemein. 'Hand und Hilfsbuch der Natur.,' p. 100, showed that *Enchomys* Gloger = *Echimys* Desmarest, 1817.

1896. Thomas described (pp. 312-313) *Echinomys centralis* (a *Proëchimys*).
1897. Allen and Chapman synonymized (p. 22) their "*Loncheres castaneus*" with "*L. guianae*."
1897. Ihering described (p. 171) "*Mesomys*" *thomasi*.
- 1897c. Thomas described (pp. 550-551) *Echimys gymnurus* (a *Hoplomys*).
- 1898a. Thomas described (pp. 244-245) *Echimys chrysaëolus* (a *Proëchimys*).
1898. Trouessart made (pp. 604-606) few generic alterations in his list of 1881. However, *grandis*, *nigrispina*, *unicolor*, and *obscura* were given full specific rank. *Brasiliensis* was retained in the synonymy of *armatus*.
- 1899a. J. A. Allen described (pp. 198-201) *Echimys mincae*, *Echimys urichi*, and *Echimys canicollis* (all three *Proëchimys*).
- 1899a. Thomas described (p. 153) *Loncheres punctatus*, "may prove . . . allied to *semivillosus*."
- 1899b. Thomas described (pp. 282-283) *Echimys decumanus*, allied to *semispinosus* (a *Proëchimys*).
- 1899c. Thomas described (pp. 381-382) *Echimys cherriei*, compared with *trinitatis* (a *Proëchimys*).
- 1899b. J. A. Allen, after discussing the taxonomic history of *Echimys* and *Loncheres* (pp. 257-264), reached conclusions which may be summarized as follows: *Echimys* Cuvier was based upon *chrysurus* and *spinosus*. *Chrysurus* was type of *Loncheres*. Therefore, by elimination, *spinosus* became type of *Echimys*. In his opinion, then, *Loncheres* should be used to denote the generic group now being treated under the term *Echimys*.

Nelomys, its type being congeneric with *chrysurus*, was a pure synonym of *Loncheres*. *Phyllomys* was also held (p. 262) to be a synonym of *Loncheres*. *Mesomys*, "currently treated as congeneric with *E. spinosus*," was probably a pure synonym of *Echimys* (the *Echimys* of Allen).

Finally, Allen proposed the generic name *Proëchimys*, with type *trinitatis*, to contain the following additional species: *cayennensis*, *hispidus* (a *Mesomys*),

setosus, *albispinus*, *dimidiatus*, *ferrugineus* (a *Mesomys*), *semispinosus*, *centralis*, *chrysaolus*, *decumanus*, *gymnurus* (a *Hoplomys*), *trinitatis*, *canicollis*, *urichi*, *mincae*, and *cherriei*.

1901. Bangs described (pp. 638–640) *Loncheres labilis*, a spineless stiff-haired form “related to *L. caniceps* Günther.” It is diurnal and arboreal (a *Diplomys*).
1901. Goeldi proposed (pp. 178–179) the generic name *Euryzygomatomys* for *Echimys spinosus* of Rengger. See Allen, 1899b.
- 1902b. Thomas, under “*Loncheres nigrispina* Wagner,” remarked (pp. 59–64) on a rat from the Serra do Mar, Paraná, Brazil, considering the belly color variable. “It is possible that Hensel’s *Phyllomys dasythrix* and Lund’s *Phyllomys brasiliensis* are also both specifically identical with the Paraná form.”
1905. Trouessart now listed (pp. 503–506) the entire series of species, *chrysurus*, *blainvillei*, *guianae*, *dasythrix*, etc., which he had formerly (1881) placed in *Loncheres*, in *Echimys* (*Echimys*), *Loncheres* was suppressed altogether. *Thomasi* appeared under *Euryzygomatomys*.
1909. Thomas described (pp. 239–240) *Loncheres medius*, “intermediate between *L. thomasi* and *L. dasythrix*.” He stated that *thomasi* “was first described as a *Mesomys* . . . but was later on erroneously referred by its founder to *L. nigrispina*.”
 “From all these three Wagner’s *L. nigrispina* would appear to be distinguished. . . .”
 He described (pp. 240–242) *Echimys laticeps* (now type of *Clyomys*), which was compared with *spinosus* Desmarest (a *Euryzygomatomys*). He pointed out that *laticeps*, had been used by Lund, but only as a *nomen nudum*.
1911. J. A. Allen described (pp. 251–252) *Loncheres carrikeri*, compared with *punctatus*.
- 1913a. Goldman described (pp. 12–13) *Isothrix darlingi* compared with *labilis* and *caniceps* (all *Diplomys*).
- 1914b. Hollister described (pp. 143–144) *Loncheres flavidus*, “an insular form of *Loncheres punctatus*.”

- 1916a. Thomas called attention (pp. 71-72) to what he considered was the earliest generic name for Azara's RAT ÉPINEUX (now *Euryzygomatomys*), i. e., *Rattus spinosus* Fischer (1814).

He stated that Allen (1899b) had fixed the type of *Echimys* as *spinosus* Desmarest on the ground of elimination, but attempted to show earlier selection by Fleming (1822) of *chrysurus* as type of *Echimys*.

Consequently for the genus typified by Azara's ESPINOSO, Thomas wished to use *Rattus* Fischer, 1814, which antedated *Euryzygomatomys* Goeldi, 1901.

- 1916a. J. A. Allen, replying (pp. 205-206) to Thomas (1916a), showed conclusively that *Rattus*, which dated back to *Rattus* Fischer, 1803 (employed for *R. decumanus*), was not available as the generic name of the "RAT ÉPINEUX."

Referring back to his own earlier paper (Allen, 1899b), he objected to the "selection" of *Hystrix chrysurus* by Fleming, 1822, on the grounds that Illiger, by taking *chrysurus*, one of the two species (the LEROT A QUEUE DOREÉ and RAT ÉPINEUX) upon which *Echimys* Cuvier was originally based, as type of *Loncheres* (*paleacea*, *nomen nudum*, could be ignored), had left in *Echimys* only *spinosus*, which "automatically, under modern codes of nomenclature, became irrevocably its type." See my "Remarks."

1916. Goldman, writing of Echimyidae with "soft or bristly (not spiny) pelage" (pp. 125-126), considered the Central American *Loncheres labilis* Bangs and *Isothrix darlingi* Goldman referable to *Phyllomys* Lund.

He recognized four species under *Phyllomys*: *armatus* (I. Geoffroy), with synonyms *hispidus* Lichtenstein and *brasiliensis* "Lund"; *caniceps* (Günther); *labilis* (Bangs); and *darlingi* (Goldman).

- 1916b. Thomas, replying (p. 240) to Goldman (1916) pointed out that *Phyllomys* was antedated by *Nelomys*.

He erected *Diplomys*, with type *caniceps* Günther, suggesting that *labilis* and *darlingi* should be included with it.

"Other species of true *Nelomys* are *brasiliensis*, *thomasi*, *medius*, and *dasythrix*."

"Mr. Goldman unites *brasiliensis* with *armatus* Geof., but the latter is the Guiana red-checked species, a true *Echimys*, and my *Loncheres guianae* is no doubt synonymous with it."

He now admitted (p. 240) that *Rattus* was unavailable generically for *spinosus*, and remarked, "this animal will have to bear the burden of *Euryzygomatomys*. . . ." (Goeldi, 1901).

1916c.

Thomas, again referring to Goldman's paper (1916), stated (pp. 294-297) that "*Phyllomys*" and "*Loncheres*" of Goldman were respectively *Nelomys* and *Echimys*.

He discussed (p. 295) "the type species of *Echimys*, *E. chrysurus*, Zimm."; "the closely allied but smaller . . . *E. paleaceus*, Licht."; and "the 'toro' of the Lower Amazons, *Echimys grandis*, Wagner" (all with hairy tails).

Also under *Echimys* he remarked upon the scaly-tailed forms as follows: *guianae* Thomas = *E. armatus* Geoffroy, of which *castaneus* Allen is also a synonym. The species *semivillosus*, *punctatus*, and *carrikeri*, were not allocated.

Writing (pp. 295-296) under *Nelomys*, he drew attention to the "four simple transverse laminae of the upper molars. . . ."

"All the species of the genus are spiny, for it now proves that the non-spinous species deserve generic separation from true *Nelomys*."

The specific names *didelphoides*, *obscurus*, and *unicolor* were not certainly identified (p. 297), but might all be equal to *brasiliensis* Lund. "There is no evidence to show that *didelphoides* even belonged to the restricted genus *Nelomys*" (p. 298).

Nigrispina, *thomasi*, and *medius* were alluded to under *Nelomys*.

Thomas described as new (p. 297) *Nelomys lamarum*, allied to *dasythrix*.

In view of the fact that the type of *Nelomys* (*blainvilliei*) is congeneric with *chrysurus*, which Thomas held to be type of *Echimys*, and thus *Nelo-*

mys is a synonym of *Echimys*, the meaning of his writings (p. 298) about "the restricted genus *Nelomys*" is rather obscure.

1921. Anthony described (pp. 5-6) *Echimys longirostris*, compared with "*armatus* (= *guianae* = *castaneus*)."

1921e. Thomas described (p. 450) *Echimys occasius*, compared with *armatus*.

Knowing for a fact that Söderström of Quito obtained ALMOST ALL of his material from Indians, I take the liberty here of questioning the correctness of the locality given—Gualea, on the western slope of the Andes—for a true *Echimys*.

1928b. Thomas described (pp. 291-292) *Echimys rhipidurus*, compared with *armatus* and *grandis*.

He doubted the distinctness from *armatus* of *longirostris* Anthony.

1928c. Thomas described (pp. 409-410) *Echimys saturnus*, allied to *chrysurus* and compared with *grandis*.

REMARKS

Upon reviewing the early terminological history of the Echimyidae, it becomes abundantly clear that authorities of the day belonged to what may be termed French and German "schools." Neither school appears to have been much concerned with the work of the other, nor had international concepts regarding nomenclature advanced beyond the formative stage. Add to the above a certain amount of patriotic bias (the Napoleonic campaigns were only recently a thing of the past), and one sees readily why the respective proponents of *Echimys* and *Loncheres* steered as a rule such widely separated courses. Advocates of *Echimys* were the Cuviers (1809, 1812, 1817, 1832, 1837); Desmarest (1817, 1822a); I. Geoffroy (1838a and b, 1840). Supporters of *Loncheres* included Illiger (1811); Lichtenstein (1820, 1830); Kuhl (1820); Fischer (1829); Wagner (1840, 1842, 1843, 1845a, 1850); Burmeister (1854, 1879). The only other nationalities coming into the early echimyid picture are Swiss and Danish: of the former, Pictet (1841, 1843a) and Tschudi (1845). Pictet followed more or less the French school, but Tschudi collaborated largely with Lichtenstein. The Danes—Lund (1841, 1845), and Reinhardt (1849), aside from certain individual notions, threw in their lot with the *Loncheres* sympathizers. Dutch English, and American naturalists, excepting Waterhouse (1848), came

on the scene in an important way later. Depending upon which camp you adhered to, so *Loncheres* or *Echimys* was the accepted (but very ill-defined) generic term.

Modern standards of nomenclature, it is to be hoped, ignore all international policies, and we have now only to follow, if we can, the "Rules" and "Opinions" of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. *PER SE* *Echimys* Cuvier antedates *Loncheres*. The type of the latter, *chrysurus*, is beyond dispute.

So far as I can discover, the type of *Echimys* Cuvier, 1809, has never been correctly designated. Cuvier's genus contained the two species, LEROT A QUEUE DORÉE and RAT ÉPINEUX, respectively, named by Desmarest (1817) *cristatus* and *spinosus*. The former, however, had earlier been named by Zimmermann (1780) *Myoxus chrysurus*.

Echimys Desmarest (1817), although it included *spinosus* and *cristatus* (this last designated by Desmarest type of his genus), contained also five other species belonging to various modern genera. Consequently his genus and Cuvier's, although both were nominally based upon the ms. *Echimys* of Étienne Geoffroy St. Hilaire, had different limits and cannot now be considered strictly identical. *Echimys* Desmarest had *cristatus* named as its type; for *Echimys* Cuvier no type was designated by its author. It remains to review those arguments which have been advanced by various authors in their attempts to show designation of Cuvier's *Echimys*.

1.—J. A. Allen (1899b and 1916a) held that erection of *Loncheres* Illiger, 1811, with type *chrysurus* = *cristatus* automatically constituted designation of *spinosus*, the single remaining species in *Echimys* Cuvier, type of that genus. This view was maintained in 1899 on the basis of elimination, and in 1916 on the basis of division of a genus into two parts of full generic rank.

The "elimination" method is NOT one of those permitted under 'Article 30' of the International Rules on Zoological Nomenclature.

'Opinion 6' ("Rules," Int. Comm. Zool. Nomencl.), contrary to Dr. Allen's views of 1916a, does NOT apply to the present case. 'Opinion 6' reads: "When a later author divides the genus A, species Ab and Ac, leaving genus A, only species Ab, and genus C, monotypic, with species Cc, the second author is to be construed as having fixed the type of the genus A." In the present case A = *Echimys* Cuvier, 1809; C = *Loncheres* Illiger, 1911; b = RAT ÉPINEUX Azara, 1801 (*spinosus* Desmarest, 1817); c = LEROT A QUEUE DORÉE (*chrysurus* Zimmermann, 1780 = *cristatus* Desmarest, 1817).

Illiger did not divide *Echimys*, leaving *Echimys* only the RAT ÉPINEUX and *Loncheres*, monotypic, with species LEROT A QUEUE DORÉE. He did not even mention either the genus *Echimys* or the species RAT ÉPINEUX. As suggested by Isidore Geoffroy (1840, p. 3), Illiger probably had no knowledge of *Echimys* of Geoffroy père, and of Cuvier. He merely proposed *Loncheres* for two animals which it seemed to him required generic distinction (*paleacea*, *nomen nudum*, and "*Hystrix*" *chrysurus*). Compare this with Thomas's separation of *Myoprocta* from *Dasypoprocta* to which 'Opinion 6' does apply.

In consequence of the foregoing I feel that I must differ from Allen and state that Illiger cannot be "construed as having fixed the type" of *Echimys*.

2.—Thomas (1916a) tried to show designation by Fleming (1822). Fleming in a few instances, e.g., *Simia* (p. 173), actually designated a type. In the case of *Echimys* (p. 191) he merely listed a name *Hystrix chrysurus*. Under 'Article 30' of the Int. Comm. Zool. Nomencl., "Rules," which calls for rigid construing of the words "select a type," Fleming's words cannot be taken as constituting selection. Precedent for this may be noted in 'Opinions 68 and 69,' where two others of Fleming's names are ruled on.

3.—Palmer (1904, p. 248), probably on the basis of "En restreignant ce nom aux espèces analogues par leur organisation a l'*Echimys setosus* . . ." (I. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1840, p. 30), designated *setosus* Desmarest the type of *Echimys* Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire (1838a and b and 1840). The *Echimys* of this author was very different in scope from that of either Desmarest or of Cuvier. It was nearly equivalent to *Proëchimys* Allen, but contained *spinosus*, one of the two Cuvierian species, and *hispidus* (a *Mesomys*). *Chrysurus*=*cristatus*, the other species of Cuvier, was placed by I. Geoffroy in his "*Nelomys*," *Echimys* Isidore Geoffroy, corresponding as it does to *Proëchimys*, should probably be considered as a homonym,—a generic term preoccupied by *Echimys* Cuvier. In consequence, it has no bearing upon *Echimys* Cuvier.

Summarizing, Allen did not designate the type of *Echimys* Cuvier. He did try unsuccessfully to show that Illiger had fixed the type. Neither Thomas nor Palmer fixed the type, nor, so far as I can discover, has anyone else. I therefore designate as the type species of *Echimys* Cuvier, 1809, the LEROT A QUEUE DORÉE (= *Myoxus chrysurus* Zimmermann, 1780, = *Echimys cristatus* Desmarest, 1817).

In consequence, *Loncheres* Illiger, also with type *chrysurus*, becomes a pure synonym of *Echimys*; and *Euryzygomatomys* Goeldi, 1901, be-

comes available for *spinosus* Rengger (its type). Regarding this last, there remains, however, a further question whether *spinosus* Rengger equals *spinosus* Desmarest. If *spinosus* Rengger is not equal to *spinosus* Desmarest it is a homonym and must be dropped. If it is equal, then the type of *Euryzygomatomys* becomes equal to *spinosus* Desmarest.

Although I have not seen a number of the east Brazilian species, I suspect that *Echimys* will be found to be separable into two definite groups: the one containing very large species with hairy tails, examples *chrysurus*, *blainvillei*, and *grandis*; the other including smaller scaly-tailed species such as *armatus*, *punctatus*, *carrikeri*, *flavidus*, *semivillosus*. These groups seem to a limited extent to be mutually exclusive geographically. The naked-tailed division extends from the Amazon north to the Caribbean Sea, but also for an undetermined distance into eastern Brazil. The hairy-tailed group occupies mainly the country south and east of the eastern quarter of the Amazon, sending an offshoot (*chrysurus*) along the coast into the Guianas.

GENOTYPE

Echimys Cuvier, 1809

Type by subsequent designation (see discussion above): *Myoxus chrysurus* Zimmermann, 1780

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Echimys Cuvier

Hairy-tailed group

<i>chrysurus</i> (Zimmermann)	Surinam
Synonym: <i>cristatus</i> (Desmarest)	
<i>paleacea</i> (Lichtenstein)	Province of Pará, Brazil
<i>blainvillei</i> (Cuvier)	Small Island, near Bahia, on coast of Brazil
<i>pictus</i> (Pictet)	Bahia, Brazil
<i>lamarum</i> (Thomas)	Lamarão, Bahia, Brazil
<i>grandis</i> (Wagner)	Managueri, Upper Rio Amazon, Brazil
<i>braziliensis</i> (Waterhouse)	Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraes, Brazil
(Specific name given to the <i>Phyllomys</i> of Lund)	
<i>dasythrix</i> (Hensel)	Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil
<i>rhypidurus</i> Thomas	Pebas, Rio Marañón, Peru
<i>saturnus</i> Thomas	Rio Napo, Province del Oriente, Ecuador. 3,300 feet

Naked-tailed group

Venezuela, Colombia, Guiana, Trinidad, etc.

<i>semivillosus</i> (I. Geoffroy)	New Grenada (Colombia)
<i>punctatus</i> (Thomas)	Caicara, Rio Orinoco, Venezuela
<i>carrikeri</i> (Allen)	San Esteban, near Venezuela
<i>flavidus</i> (Hollister)	El Valle, Margarita Island, Venezuela
<i>armatus</i> I. Geoffroy	Cayenne (according to Lichtenstein who called it " <i>hispidus</i> ")
<i>guianae</i> (Thomas)	British Guiana
Synonym: <i>castaneus</i> Allen and Chapman	Princetown, Trinidad
<i>longirostris</i> Anthony	Kartabo, British Guiana

Amazonia

<i>obscura</i> (Wagner)	"collected by Spix in Brazil"
<i>macrura</i> (Wagner)	Borba, mouth of Rio Madeira, Brazil
? <i>unicolor</i> (Wagner)	Brazil

Southern Brazil

<i>nigrispina</i> (Wagner)	Ypanema, São Paulo, Brazil
<i>thomasi</i> (Ihering)	Island of São Sebastiao, near Bahia, Brazil
<i>medius</i> (Thomas)	Roca Nova, Serra do Mar, Parana, Brazil. 1,000 meters

Western Ecuador (Erroneous ?)

<i>occasius</i> Thomas	Gualea, west of Mt. Pichincha. Ecuador. 4,000 feet
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DACTYLOMYS Geoffroy

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1817. Desmarest, under the generic term *Echimys* (pp. 54-60) described *Echimys dactylinus*.
1825. G. F. Cuvier discussed (pp. 185-186) the dentition of *dactylinus*.
1832. G. F. Cuvier discussed (pp. 450-451) and figured (Pl. XVIII, fig. 3; Pl. XIX, figs. 5 and 6) the skull and teeth of *dactylinus*.
- 1838a. Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire erected (p. 126-127) *Dactylomys* for *Echimys dactylinus* Desmarest, 1817. He preferred to employ for it instead the specific name *typus*.
1840. Geoffroy St. Hilaire in his paper on the spiny rodents (pp. 1-57) discussed (pp. 8, 27-29) *Dactylomys dactylinus* (synonym *typus*).

1843. Wagner employed (III, pp. 347-349) *typus* for *dactylinus*.
- 1845a. Wagner described (pp. 146-147) *Dactylomys amblyonyx* (a *Kannabateomys*).
1848. Waterhouse discussed (pp. 310-312) *D. typus* (= *dactylinus*) and *amblyonyx*.
1850. Wagner dealt (pp. 301-305) at length with *Dactylomys*, species *typus* (= *dactylinus*) and *amblyonyx* (a *Kannabateomys*).
1852. Deville discussed (pp. 351-353) the genus *Dactylomys*.
1854. Burmeister wrote (pp. 189-191) of *Dactylomys* and the species *amblyonyx*. He treated *Dactylomys* and *Cercomys* as members of the Capromyidae.
1867. Hensel wrote (p. 21) of *Dactylomys*.
- 1872a. Hensel published (pp. 80-81) on the biology of *Dactylomys*.
- 1872b. Hensel wrote (pp. 54-55) of *Dactylomys amblyonyx*.
1883. Pelzeln wrote (pp. 65-66) of *Dactylomys typus* (= *dactylinus*) and of *D. amblyonyx*.
1887. Jentink discussed (pp. 224-225) "*Dactylomys typus*."
1888. Winge wrote (p. 70) of *Dactylomys amblyonyx*.
1889. Cope shortly discussed (p. 136) *Dactylomys amblyonyx*.
1889. Goeldi wrote (pp. 225-233) a quite extensive paper on *Dactylomys*. He wrote his own experiences with *D. amblyonyx*.
1891. Jentink gave (pp. 105-110) a detailed description of the teeth of *dactylinus* and *amblyonyx* and separated *amblyonyx* under the new generic name *Kannabateomys*.
- 1900a. J. A. Allen described (pp. 220-222) *Dactylomys peruanus* (a *Lachnomys*).
- 1912a. Thomas described (pp. 87-88) *Dactylomys dactylinus canescens*. He proposed restriction of true *dactylinus* to the upper Amazon (Rio Napo, especially).
1914. J. A. Allen compared (p. 389) *Dactylomys* with *Thrinacodus*.
- 1916c. Thomas separated (pp. 298-299) *D. peruanus* Allen from other *Dactylomys* under the new generic name *Lachnomys*.
He compared *Dactylomys* with *Thrinacodus*.
1920. Anthony described (pp. 82-84) *Dactylomys boliviensis*.
- 1921a. Lönnberg described (pp. 38-40) *Dactylomys dactylinus modestus*.

GENOTYPE

Dactylomys GeoffroyType by original designation: *Dactylomys typus* Geoffroy, 1838
(= *Echimys dactylinus* Desmarest, 1817)

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Dactylomys Geoffroy*dactylinus dactylinus* (Desmarest, 1817)

No locality in original description

Synonym: *typus* Geoffroy, 1838

Brazil ?

dactylinus canescens Thomas

Itacoatiara, below Manáos, "Middle Amazons," Brazil

dactylinus modestus Lönnberg

Banks of Rio Curaray, Prov. del Oriente, Ecuador. 1,000 feet

boliviensis Anthony

Mission San Antonio, Rio Chimore, Prov. Cochabamba, Bolivia. 1,300 feet

KANNABATEOMYS Jentink

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

- 1845a. Wagner described (pp. 146-147) *Dactylomys amblyonyx*.
 1848. Waterhouse treated (p. 312) *Dactylomys amblyonyx*.
 1850. Wagner again wrote (pp. 304-305) of *Dactylomys amblyonyx*.
 1854. Burmeister discussed (pp. 190-191) *Dactylomys amblyonyx*.
 1867. Hensel wrote (p. 21) of *Dactylomys amblyonyx* (biology).
 1872a. Hensel discussed (pp. 80-81) the biology of *Dactylomys amblyonyx*.
 1872b. Hensel again wrote (pp. 54-55) of *Dactylomys amblyonyx*.
 1883. Pelzeln discussed (pp. 65-66) *Dactylomys amblyonyx*.
 1888. Winge shortly mentioned (p. 70) *Dactylomys amblyonyx*.
 1889. Cope remarked briefly (p. 136) on *Dactylomys amblyonyx*.
 1889. Goeldi wrote (pp. 231-233) of his own experience with *Dactylomys amblyonyx*.
 1891. Jentink, after giving an analysis of *Dactylomys* dentition, erected (p. 109) *Kannabateomys* for *Dactylomys amblyonyx*.
 1903d. Thomas described (pp. 489-490) *Kannabateomys amblyonyx pallidior*.

GENOTYPE

Kannabateomys JentinkType by original designation and monotypy: *Dactylomys amblyonyx* Wagner

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Kannabateomys Geoffroy*amblyonyx amblyonyx* (Wagner)*amblyonyx pallidior* Thomas

Ypanema, Prov. of São Paulo, Brazil

Sapucay, Paraguay

LACHNOMYS Thomas

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1900a. J. A. Allen described (pp. 220-222) *Dactylomys peruanus*.1916c. Thomas erected (pp. 298-299) *Lachnomys*, with type
Dactylomys peruanus Allen.

GENOTYPE

Lachnomys ThomasType by original designation and
monotypy: *Dactylomys peruanus*
Allen

SPECIES AND TYPE LOCALITY

Lachnomys Thomas*peruanus* (Allen)

Juliaca, Peru. 6,000 feet

THRINACODUS Günther

TAXONOMIC HISTORY

1879. Günther erected (pp. 144-145, Pl. x) *Thrinacodus*, with
single species *albicauda*. The animal was clearly a
juvenile.1914. J. A. Allen described (pp. 387-389) *Thrinacodus apolinari*.
He pointed out the relationships of *Thrinacodus* to
Kannabateomys, *Isothrix*, and *Dactylomys*.1916c. Thomas discussed (pp. 299-300) *Thrinacodus* and *Dactylomys*. He described *Thrinacodus edax*.

GENOTYPE

Thrinacodus GüntherType by original designation and
monotypy: *Thrinacodus albicauda*
Günther

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Thrinacodus Günther*albicauda* Günther*apolinari* J. A. Allen

Near Medellin, Colombia

Tomeque, Bogotá district, Colombia.
6,500 feet*edax* ThomasSierra de Mérida, Venezuela. 2,800
meters

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