

Article XV.—DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF  
*EDIPOMIDAS*.

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*Œdipomidas salaquiensis* sp. nov.

*Type locality.* Forest of the River Salaqui, northern Colombia. Type Am. Mus. No 33076, ♂ ad.

*Color. Adult male.* Face and sides of head covered with very short white hairs, skin black; throat naked, black; middle of forehead to crown white, the hairs starting at a point just above and widening as they go to crown; crown and nape dark chestnut, hairs ringed with black; forearms white, rest of arms, shoulders, entire upper parts and outer side of legs to ankles black mottled with cream buff; inner side of arms, lower part of throat and chest cream color, rest of under parts of body and inner side of legs deep buff yellow; tail above jet black, a few chestnut hairs at the root, beneath chestnut at root, remainder jet black; hands and feet gray; ears black, naked.

*Measurements.* Total length, 600 mm.; tail, 395; foot, 75. Skull: total length, 59.7; occipito-nasal length, 50; hensel, 37.4; zygomatic width, 36.1; intertemporal width, 24.5; median length of nasals, 7.3; breadth of braincase, 27.6; palatal length, 18; length of upper molar series, 10; length of mandible 31.9; length of lower molar series, 12.4.

This species, while having a general resemblance to *Œ. geoffroyi*, is larger and differs in the coloring of its coat in the following respects: the crown and nape are dark chestnut instead of burnt umber, the mottling is cream color on inner side of arms and chest, and buff yellow on rest of under parts and inner side of legs instead of all these parts being pure white. The cranial characters are very different. The skull is much larger in its dimensions; the palate is wider and longer; the bullæ longer and higher, the zygomatic arch longer and wider; the braincase broader and occipital region broader and more rounded; nasals broader and longer; mandible much heavier, the ascending ramus much broader at line of tooth row, being 13.1 mm. to 11.5 of *Œ. geoffroyi*, with the angle more prominent. The orbits are much wider the outer dimensions across both being 27.5 for the present species to 25.4 for *Œ. geoffroyi*.

The present species was procured by Mrs. E. L. Kerr (who also discovered the striking *Seniocebus meticolosus* lately described) in the forest of the River Salaqui, among the coast mountains of northwestern Colombia. It would appear to be a larger animal than its relative from Costa Rica and Panama. It is not probable that the ranges of the species approach each other as the Salaqui River is a considerable distance to the south of the northern border of Colombia.

