

Article XI.—NEW SOUTH AMERICAN MAMMALS.

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***Metachirus nudicaudatus antioquiæ* subsp. nov.**

Type, No. 37751, ♂ ad., La Frijolera (altitude 5000 feet), Antioquia, Colombia, Jan. 1, 1915; L. E. Miller and H. S. Boyle.

Upperparts very dark, strongly varied with black along the middle of the back; ventral surface, cheeks and supraorbital spots ochraceous buff; outside of tarsus black.

Total length, 600 mm.; head and body, 288; tail vertebræ, 312; hind foot, 50. Skull, condylobasal length, 62; zygomatic breadth, 33; interorbital constriction, 9.5; nasals, 35×9.5 ; upper tooththrow (canine to last molar inclusive), 22.5; molar series, 12; breadth of palate at last molars (outside to outside of teeth), 24.5.

The type (and only specimen) is an old male in good pelage and with worn teeth.

This is much the darkest and most richly colored form of the *M. nudicaudatus* group thus far described. In comparison with four topotypes of *M. n. dentaneus* from the Panama Canal Zone, it is much darker above and the underparts are deep orange. *M. n. columbianus*, from the Santa Marta district, on the other hand, is much paler than *dentaneus*.¹

***Tamandua tetradactyla punensis* subsp. nov.**

Type, No. 36452, ♀ ad., Puna Island, Ecuador, April 7, 1913; William B. Richardson.

Skull very broad relatively to the length, with very broad short nasals.

Upper surface of body intense black, this color extending nearly to the base of the tail, and continued as a broad band laterally downward and inward in front of the shoulders; head, neck, limbs and a narrow median dorsal band, from between the shoulders to the loins, buffy white, the hairs more or less dusky at base on the fore-neck, breast, limbs and base of tail, elsewhere yellowish white to the base; ventral surface black from breast to base of tail; apical three fourths of tail naked and black.

Collector's measurements of type (a 'young adult' female): Total length, 1300 mm.; head and body, 760; tail, 540; hind foot, 90. Skull (type), occipitonasal length, 115; condylobasal length, 118; breadth at lacrymals, 33; interorbital

¹ In 1908 (this Bulletin, XXIV, p. 648), I referred a specimen from Chontales, Nicaragua to *M. n. columbianus*, with the remark that further material may indicate "that the forms from the regions [Santa Marta and Nicaragua] are subspecifically separable." Four years later *M. n. dentaneus* was described from Panama by Mr. Goldman, and it is to this form that the Nicaragua specimen should be referred.

breadth, 25; breadth of braincase, 40; mastoid breadth, 35; nasals, length 40, breadth at front border, 10, least breadth 8, breadth at posterior border 14.3. An old female skull from Guayaquil, occipitonasal length, —; condylobasal length, 122; breadth at lacrymals, 37; interorbital breadth, 27; breadth of braincase, 42.3; mastoid breadth, —; nasals, length 45, breadth at front 9, least breadth 8, breadth at posterior border 15.

Two additional specimens, an old female and a quarter grown young, from Guayaquil are also referred to this form. The pattern of coloration in the young specimen is the same as that of the type, but the dark area is blackish brown instead of intense black. The coloration of the old female is evidently erratic, the black of the upperparts being greatly restricted, occupying a small area on the thoracic region, from which the shoulder bands, also reduced in size, are widely separated by an area of yellowish white. The black of the back and ventral surface is more or less obscured by many of the hairs being white-tipped.

Subspecies *punensis* is not closely related to its nearest geographical ally, *M. t. chiriquensis*, which apparently extends southward through the Western Andes of Colombia, it differing from it notably in smaller size and in a relatively much broader skull and much shorter and broader nasals.

***Sylvilagus boylei* sp. nov.**

Type, No. 37794, ♀ ad., La Playa, near Barranquilla, Colombia; L. E. Miller and H. S. Boyle, March 25, 1915. Altitude, 150 feet.

Whole top of head bright light cinnamon; nape chestnut rufous; a broad whitish gray eyering; cheeks fulvous grizzled slightly with black-tipped hairs; middle of back grizzled black, dark chestnut and yellowish white, the hairs dark plumbeous at base, ringed narrowly with black, followed by a broad band of yellowish white, and tipped partly with black and partly with dark chestnut, giving the general effect of black variegated with chestnut and whitish; sides much lighter and much less varied with black; tail above like the back, below white; chin, upper throat, chest and belly white; breast band ochraceous buff; fore arm pale rufous, forefeet buff, inside of fore limbs with a narrow whitish band; hind feet anteriorly with a narrow band of whitish, side pale cinnamon rufous; ears dusky, passing into black apically and edged narrowly with white.

Total length, 440 mm.; tail vertebræ, 35; hind foot, 90 (82 in dry skin); ear, 68. The skull appears to have been lost in transit.

S. boylei needs no comparison with *S. nigronuchalis continentis* Osgood from vicinity of Maracaibo, nor with *S. cumanicus* (Thomas), nor is it closely related to the *S. gabbi* group.

***Cavia (Cavia) anolaimæ* sp. nov.**

Type, No. 37358, ♂ ad., Anolaima, on a branch of the Rio Bogotá, west of Bogotá, Colombia, Sept. 8, 1913; Manuel Gonzalez.

Size very large; hind foot, s. u., 50, c. u., 62 mm. Coloration uniform dark yellowish gray in general effect, except on the ventral surface, the exposed portion of the hairs being black with a narrow subapical band of pale olivaceous buff; ventral surface dingy brownish gray, the hairs of a uniform tone to the base; no white around eyes or ears. Total length (from skin), 335 mm.; hind foot 50, with claws 62; height of ear from crown, 20, by 25 in breadth.

Skull (broken at base), total length, 66 (?); zygomatic breadth, 38; nasals, 22.5 × 11; tip of nasals to fronto-parietal suture, 46; palatal length, 35; maxillary toothrow, 16. The skull in size and general form closely resembles that of the domestic Guiney pig (*Cavia porcellus*).

Represented by a skin and skull and an additional skull. The skulls are much broken posteriorly; both are skulls of very old males, and agree in size and in heavy ossification, the upper border of the orbits being fringed with projecting serration of bone.

In general coloration of the upper parts this species greatly resembles *Cavia aperæ azaræ* from Rio Negro, Patagonia, but it is darker above and the ventral surface is sooty gray instead of white. It is also much larger.

***Oryzomys barbacoas* sp. nov.**

Type, No. 34193, ♂ ad., Barbacoas, altitude 75 feet, southwestern Colombia, August 10, 1912; Wm. B. Richardson.

Pelage lustrous, short and thick, about 12 mm. long on the back. Upperparts, in general effect, chestnut, the hairs being plumbeous nearly to the tips, with an apical band, about 2 mm. broad, deep ochraceous rufous, the extreme tips of the hairs black; sides and cheeks ochraceous rufous, the hairs without black tips; ventral surface heavily washed with ochraceous yellow, forming the prevailing color, the hairs dusky at base; top of head like the back, darkening slightly on the nose; feet nearly naked, dusky brownish, the scales strongly visible, especially on the hind feet, which have a few very thin brownish hairs at the base of the nails; ears small, black, naked, only about one half exposed beyond the fur; tail dark brown, naked, slightly longer than the head and body.

Skull short, broad and heavy, supraorbital ridge very heavily developed, extending to the parieto-occipital suture, where it descends to the ear as in *Sigmodon*; dentition heavy, but otherwise, as also the skull, as in typical *Oryzomys*.

Total length (type), 300 mm.; head and body, 140; tail vertebræ, 160; hind foot (c. u.), 35, broad and heavy; ear (in dry skin), 15. Adult female topotype, total length, 310; head and body, 150; tail vertebræ, 160; hind foot, 35; ear, 15. A young adult male (topotype) is slightly smaller and has the coloration much duller and paler, lacking the vivid tone of the adults.

Skull (type), total length, 36; zygomatic breadth, 20; interorbital breadth, 6.3;

breadth of braincase, 14; mastoid breadth, 12; palatal length, 19; maxillary toothrow, 5.5; palatal foramina, 4×2 ; diastema, 10. Adult female (topotype), total length, 36; zygomatic breadth, 18.5; interorbital breadth, 6; breadth of braincase, 14; mastoid breadth, 12; palatal length, 19; maxillary toothrow, 6; diastema, 9.8.

Similar in a general way to *Oryzomys bolivaris* Allen of central Ecuador but much larger with the belly ochraceous instead of white. It is strongly distinct from any member of the *Oryzomys albigularis-pectoralis* group, not only in cranial but in external characters, an obvious distinction being the absence of the tuft of white bristly hairs at the base of the toe nails of the hind feet, so conspicuous in all the different forms of the latter.

Glossophaga apolinari sp. nov.

Type, No. 37376, ad. (sex not indicated), Boqueron de San Francisco (altitude 2730 m. = 8900 ft.), near Bogotá, Colombia, December, 1909. Collected and presented by Brother Apolinar Maria, Director of the Instituto de la Salle, Bogotá, for whom the species is named.

Size very large, coloration blackish above and but little lighter below, without cinnamon brown tones. Upperparts dark blackish brown, darkest on the head, the hairs gray at base broadly tipped with blackish; underparts similar but slightly lighter, the extreme tips of the hairs grayish, giving in most specimens a faint grayish wash; membranes dark brown. Forearm (type), 43 mm.; third metacarpal, 45. Five specimens (type and 4 topotypes), forearm, 43 (42-44); third metacarpal 44 (43-45).

Skull long and slender, braincase lower and less inflated than in *G. longirostris longirostris*, rostrum relatively (as well as absolutely) much longer. Total length (type), 25; condylobasal length, 24; breadth of braincase, 14; length of rostrum (to posterior border of nasals), 10.5; length of upper toothrow (including canine), 9.6; maxillary toothrow, 8.6. Five skulls (type and 4 topotypes), total length, 24.4 (24-25); condylobasal length (3 skulls), 23.5; breadth of braincase, 14.3 (14-14.5).

Glossophaga apolinari is represented by five specimens, all from the type locality and all fully adult, but the sex is not indicated. It differs from all other known forms of the genus by its much larger size, and also in its much darker coloration, so far as represented by the present series. In view of the wide range of individual variation in color in the allied forms this latter feature may not be important, but the difference in size is significant, the forearm having an average length of 43 mm. against 37.3 in *G. elongata*¹ and 37.6 in *G. longirostris longirostris*,¹ the largest of the forms hitherto known. The condylobasal length of the skull is 23.5 against 22.5 in *G. elongata*, and 21.7 in *G. l. longirostris*.

¹Twenty specimens and 12 specimens respectively; measurements by Gerrit S. Miller, Jr., in Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. 46, No. 2034, p. 429, Dec. 31, 1913.

***Saimiri caquetensis* sp. nov.**

Type, No. 33874, ♂ ad., Florencia, altitude 1000 feet, Caquetá, Colombia, July 6, 1912; Leo E. Miller.

Similar in size and general coloration to *S. macrodon* Elliot, but limbs gray to wrists and ankles, only the hands and feet washed or strongly suffused with yellow.

Upper surface of head gray, the hairs tipped with whitish; sides of shoulders and outside of upper arms gray; forearms externally gray, the hairs subapically suffused with yellow, increasing in intensity to tawny on the toes; midregion of the back, from between the shoulders to base of tail, dark tawny, the hairs tipped strongly with black, giving the general effect of blackish tawny; sides more golden and less washed with blackish; sides of head and whole ventral surface pale yellowish white, nearly clear white on sides of head, throat and chest and upperpart of inside of limbs, more yellowish on the belly and lower part of inside of hind limbs; hind limbs externally pale olive gray in general effect, the main color being gray strongly suffused with yellowish; feet more heavily suffused with yellow, passing into grizzled tawny on the toes; tail blackish tawny (like back) at extreme base, then gray to the black apical third.

External measurements of type (from a well-made skin): Total length, 770 mm.; head and body, 370; tail vertebræ, 400; hind foot, 84. Skull (type), total length, 63; occipitonasal length, 60; condylobasal length, 44; zygomatic breadth, 39; breadth of braincase, 37; orbital breadth, 35; postorbital breadth, 31; nasals 8×2.5 ; maxillary tooththrow, 12; maxillary tooththrow with canine, 16. The type is a fully adult male; the skull of an older topotype male is slightly larger (condylobasal length 45, zygomatic breadth 40).

Saimiri caquetensis differs from *S. sciureus* (Pará specimens) in much larger size (skull about 6 mm. longer, zygomatic breadth 3 mm. greater), in the lighter and less suffused gray of the head and shoulders, the very much richer and darker tawny of the back, and the absence of the deep tawny on the lower legs and arms so characteristic of *sciureus*. It appears to be more nearly related to *S. macrodon* Elliot, at least in size and general coloration, but lacks the heavy dentition ascribed to that species, nor has it "much darker forearms, hands and feet," in comparison with *sciureus*, these being lighter and very much less tawny than in *sciureus*.

Besides the type and topotype from Florencia, I refer to this form three specimens from Barrigon (Cundinamarca, near Bogotá, at head of navigation on the Rio Meta), they being indistinguishable from the Florencia specimens. Hence this form is in all probability the *Saimiris sciureus*, var. c, of I. Geoffroy,¹ the basis of Elliot's "Santa Fé de Bogata" record for *S. sciureus*.²

¹ Cat. meth. des Mamm., 1851, p. 38.

² Rev. of Primates, I, p. 311.

