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A NEW MARMOSET MONKEY FROM BRAZIL

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In the course of a revisional study of the South American marmosets, the following new form has been found. The courtesies extended by the Department of Mammals of the American Museum of Natural History and of Dr. H. E. Anthony in particular are herewith acknowledged.

The genus *Leontocebus* as here understood includes three groups which are frequently given generic rank: (1) *oedipus* ("*Oedipomidas*," "*Seniocebus*"), (2) *midas* ("*Marikina*"), and (3) *rosalia* ("*Leontocebus*").

***Leontocebus midas inustus*, new subspecies**

TYPE LOCALITY: Tabocal, between Rio Japura and Rio Negro, State of Amazonas, Brazil.

TYPE: A.M.N.H. No. 79413; old male; collected by the Olalla brothers on September 15, 1929; original no. 1205-7.

DIAGNOSTIC CHARACTERS: Arms black. Hands and feet black. Face almost naked, partly unpigmented. A few white hairs on lips, but no conspicuous mustache.

DESCRIPTION: Face almost naked, except a short line down the middle of the forehead, the tip of the nose, a thin line down the middle of the upper lip, and a few short hairs both on the upper and lower lips which cannot be called a mustache. Supra-orbital patches, cheeks, and lips, both upper and lower, with the skin quite unpigmented, and probably pink in life. Median part of the face, i.e., the region between the eyes, the nose except the tip, and the chin with the skin black, the pigment fraying out laterally into freckles on the upper part of the cheeks, the temples, and along the nose. Hairs on the unpig-

mented parts, viz., on the tip of the nose, in the naso-labial groove, and along the labial rim, white. Elsewhere the body skin is unpigmented except on the palms and sides of the hands and feet, and the ears. Hairs on head, nape, shoulders, arms, hands, feet, and the whole of the tail black which passes into chocolate along the middle of the back and into cinnamon on the sides of the body, but again becomes darker on the thighs and lower legs. The hairs on the flanks are cinnamon for the greater part of their length and have a black tip; but the general color is uniform, definitely without a noticeable agouti pattern on them. Breast black, belly mixed black and cinnamon. A conspicuous tuft of pale cinnamon hairs on either side at the root of the tail. Scrotum completely unpigmented. Claws black.

DIMENSIONS OF TYPE: Head and body, 230 mm.; tail, 350; hind foot, 65. Skull: greatest length, 50.8; condylobasal length, 39.7; basal length, 35.4; squamosal width, 27.3; intertemporal constriction, 25.1; zygomatic width, 35.4; orbital width, 28.0; length glabella-opisthion, 45.3; length glabella-prosthion, 16.6; palatal width (including m^1), 17.0; palatal length, 16.0; bulla, total length, 14.2; bulla to base of spina tubaria, 12.5; nasals: median length, 7.1, posterior width, 4.7, least anterior width, 3.6; length of upper tooth row ($c-m^2$), 12.1; greatest length of mandible (condylian-gnathion), 31.4; length of lower tooth row ($c-m_2$), 13.6.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Eleven, all in the American Museum of Natural History, and collected by the Olalla brothers, from the following localities, all between the Rio Vaupes, the Rio Japura, and the Rio Negro: Javanari (three), Tabocal (five), mouth of Rio Papuri, Rio Vaupes (one), and Frente à Talmapunta (two).

DISTRIBUTION: So far known only from the material described.

REMARKS: This very conspicuous subspecies appears to be more or less constant in its characters as are *midas* and *tamarin*. It differs from all of them in the largely unpigmented face; from *midas* in the absence of an agouti pattern on the back and the black hands and feet. As its lips are unpigmented and have short white hairs, it is intermediate between *leoninus* where the mustache is always conspicuous although the lips are not always unpigmented, and *midas* where both the lips and the

short black labial hairs are black. These characters together with the intermediate geographical distribution would indicate that this is a well-substantiated subspecies.

As here understood *leoninus* Humboldt is the form found along the upper Amazon, both on the north and south banks. Its extreme individual variation has given rise to a multitude of names which must be considered as synonyms.

