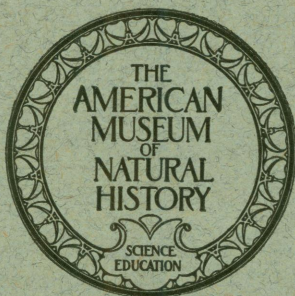


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NEW MAMMALS FROM BRITISH GUIANA AND COLOMBIA

By H. E. ANTHONY



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Through an arrangement with Mr. William Beebe, Director of the Tropical Research Station of the New York Zoological Society, The American Museum of Natural History has been receiving collections of mammals made in British Guiana, where the station is located. A report upon the combined collections is in process of preparation, but four new forms have been found and are described in this preliminary paper. In addition the description of a new rodent, of the genus *Dinomys*, from Colombia is included.

***Tayassu pecari beebei*, new subspecies**

TYPE.—No. 42408, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; Kartabo, British Guiana; June 11, 1919; collector Wm. Beebe. The type is an adult female, with skull.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.—Closely related to *pecari pecari*, but differing in the extent of white on the snout and lower jaw.

DESCRIPTION.—Coloration about as in *p. pecari* but white of face and throat markings more yellowish; long hairs of upper parts brownish black; snout, above, only slightly lighter in color than rest of upper parts and not with strongly contrasting whitish of *p. pecari*; chin and throat patch restricted and not in such marked contrast to the surrounding areas; feet dark to hoofs. Skull as in *p. pecari*.

MEASUREMENTS.—Taken from animal in the flesh: total length, 1090 mm.; tail vertebrae, 60; hind foot, 224; weight, 80 pounds.

There are five specimens in the Kartabo series, two males and three females, and in no one of them is there the extensive face and throat patch seen in *p. pecari* collected at Porto Campo, Brazil. In all of them this area is noticeably less extensive and markedly more yellowish. The only specimen with the legs entire shows none of the whitish markings seen in *p. pecari* just above the hoofs. The Kartabo animal gives a strong impression of being unicolor and is not as contrastingly marked as the animals from Brazil.

Although the material for comparison is rather inadequate to show detailed differences, there being only three adult specimens of *p. pecari* from Brazil at hand, the color differences alone appear to be ample for the separation of a new race, which is named in honor of Mr. William Beebe, the director of the Tropical Research Station in British Guiana.

The series of *p. pecari*, collected in Colombia, Santa Marta district, and identified by Dr. J. A. Allen,¹ appear to be more or less intermediate

¹1904, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XX, p. 427.

between true *pecari* and *p. beebei*, resembling the Brazilian series rather more than the specimens from Guiana.

With regard to the subspecies of *pecari* described from Ecuador by Lönnberg¹ as *æquatoris*, I am unable to state the characters by which it and the Guiana specimens may be differentiated, since I have not seen *æquatoris*, but the two races are separated by almost the width of a continent and the high ranges of the Andes, and it is unlikely that the two will prove to be identical. Lönnberg's type is an animal too young to reveal characters that may be accepted with certainty as those of an adult, and the restriction of the white snout and throat markings, in which it agrees with *beebei*, may well be one of the characters of immaturity.

Specimens of *pecari* obtained from the headwaters of the Rio Napo, in Ecuador, just east of the type locality of *æquatoris*, but across the Andes, certainly do not resemble *beebei* very closely in external characters.

NUMBER OF SPECIMENS.—Eight, 7 skins, 7 skulls, 2 skeletons, from Kartabo.

MEASUREMENTS OF SKULLS OF *Tayassu pecari pecari* AND *T. p. beebei*.

	Total Length	Basal Length	Zygomatic Breadth	Post-orbital Breadth	Upper Molar Series
<i>T. p. beebei</i> No. 42408 ♀ type	293	245	121	95	85
42409 sex?	300	250	124	100	79
42410 ♂	281	241	125	91	81
48366 ♀	273	230	120	87	74
<i>T. p. pecari</i> Average of 9 skulls from Santa Marta, Colombia	260	227	111	88.7	77
<i>T. p. pecari</i> —Brazil 36655 ²	270	226	111	79	76
36656	280	235	114	91	80
36657	287	236	120	93	82

¹1921, Arkiv. för Zool. Stockholm, XIV, No. 4, p. 56.

²Last molar just through gum.

Pecari tajacu macrocephalus, new subspecies

TYPE.—No. 48366, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., old ♀, skin and skull; Kartabo, British Guiana; August 26, 1920; collector Wm. Beebe.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.—Similar to *tajacu* but with skull larger and markedly different in structure.

DESCRIPTION.—Pelage about as in *tajacu*, grizzled yellowish and black, with black dorsal area; collar fairly well outlined.

Skull larger than that of *tajacu*, with more massive build, the forward extension of the zygomatic flange continued to canine alveolus and forming a heavy rostrum; outline of entire skull noticeably subtriangular viewed either from above or below, due to extended zygomatic flange; palate throughout anterior portion wider than distance across the molar series of that portion.

MEASUREMENTS.—Taken in the flesh: total length, 948 mm.; length of hind foot, 195.

The Guiana collared peccary differs so from the collared peccary of Brazil and from *torvus* of Colombia that it is necessary to give it a new name. The skins of the new subspecies are not unlike those of either neighbor but the series of skulls shows differences too great and too constant to be overlooked. The subtriangular outline of the skull of *macrocephalus* is so unlike the outline of the skull of Brazilian *tajacu*, which is flask-like, that by this character alone the Guiana animal may be easily differentiated. There is an approach to this condition seen in the skulls of *torvus* from the Santa Marta district of Colombia but it is not so conspicuous. In *macrocephalus* the rostrum just anterior to the orbits is especially widened and built out. As may be noted from the table of measurements, the skulls of the new subspecies are larger than those of either *tajacu* or *torvus*.

The character of the anterior lower molar, given by Bangs in his description of *torvus*,¹ appears to have little value in separating *torvus* from *tajacu*, since in the series of skulls of these two forms now in the Museum's collection there are individuals of *tajacu* which have this tooth with the anterior tubercle two-lobed (a condition said by Bangs to be found only in *torvus*) and there are individuals of *torvus* having the tooth with the tubercle entire.

In the belief that more material from northeastern South America will eventually show *torvus* to be a subspecies of *tajacu*, I have made the Guiana animal a subspecies of *tajacu*, although it resembles *torvus* fully as much as it does *tajacu*.

NUMBER OF SPECIMENS.—Eight, as follows: Kartabo, 3 skins, 5 skulls; Kalacoon, 2 skins, 1 skull.

¹1898, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XII, p. 164.

MEASUREMENTS OF SKULLS OF *P. t. macrocephalus*, *P. torvus*, AND *P. t. tajacu*.

	Greatest Length	Basal Length, foramen magnum to incisors	Zygomatic Breadth	Postorbital Breadth	Breadth of Rostrum	Depth of Occiput	Length of Upper Molar Series	Greatest Length of Mandible	Length of Lower Molar Series
<i>macrocephalus</i>									
41937	245	205	111	89	40	83	69	176	72
42407	256	208	109	77	38	89	67	177	71
48145	247	207 ³	109	82	39	82 ³	67	171	71
48223	246	203	104	77	39	88	64	174	71
48366 ¹	250	201	106	74	37	85	63	172	69
<i>torvus</i>									
14677 ²	240	197	103	75	41	82	67	168	74
<i>tajacu</i>									
330 ²	236	189	108	71	38	85	65	168	70

***Æcomys rutilus*, new species**

TYPE.—No. 42910, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♀ ad.; Kartabo, British Guiana; June 27, 1920; collector Wm. Beebe. The type is a skin with skeleton.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.—A small, brightly colored species, with very short tail and clear white under parts.

DESCRIPTION.—Color above, between amber-brown and hazel (Ridgway), darkest along dorsal area and on crown, the hairs slaty black for basal two-thirds; below, clear white, the hairs white to the base; hands and feet dirty white, almost dusky; dark orbital ring with small dark area at posterior corner of eye; tail brownish, unicolor. Skull small and broad, rostrum very short, zygomatic flaring, a low supra-orbital beading.

MEASUREMENTS.—Taken in the flesh: total length, 171 mm.; tail vertebrae, 94; hind foot, 20. Greatest length of skull, 24.2; zygomatic breadth, 13.5; length of nasals, 7.7; interorbital breadth, 4.4; breadth of brain-case, 11; palate, to incisors, 10; palatal foramina, 3.7×2.2 ; length upper molar series, 3.4.

Compared with *Æcomys nitedulus*, collected at the same place, Kartabo, *rutilus* is somewhat smaller superficially, much brighter in color, with longer, softer, pelage, shorter tail and conspicuously smaller skull. It is possible that its relationships are with *rosilla* of Thomas, which is said to be a small, richly colored form, with a short tail.⁴ However, it is not identical with *rosilla* since it is even smaller in size and has the under parts white instead of ochraceous.

¹Type.²Selected skull, the largest in the series.³Only approximate since condyles are broken.⁴1904, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) XIV, p. 35, July.

***Echimys longirostris*, new species**

TYPE.—No. 42886, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., sex indet.; Kartabo, British Guiana; July 26, 1920; collector Wm. Beebe. The type is an adult, teeth well worn, skin with skeleton.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.—Most like *armatus*, but differing in characters of pelage and in significant details of cranial structure, having much longer nasals and shallow postpalatal notch.

DESCRIPTION.—Pelage spiny, but with many unmodified hairs which partially mask the spines; hairs on crown only slightly spinous; color above, a mixture of black, ochraceous and buff, the ochraceous strongest on nose and face and posterior to shoulders along dorsal area; black strongest on neck and shoulders; flanks lighter than dorsal area and merging insensibly into the grayish under parts; hairs of underparts subspinous, gray at base and tipped with buff; pectoral area more brightly colored than posterior under parts; hands and feet grizzled gray, buff and ochraceous, dirty white distally; tail haired at base for about 50 mm., colored same as rump, scaly for rest of its length, sparsely haired, practically unicolor, ashy in color.

Skull elongate with convex superior outline; nasals long, slender, subcylindrical; lateral margins of temporals forming straight lines, not concave; postpalatal notch U-shaped, reaching scarcely beyond posterior margin of last molar; molar pattern typical of the genus.

MEASUREMENTS.—Taken from dried skin; total length, 466 m.; tail vertebrae, 225; hind foot, 38.

Reluctant as I have been to describe a new *Echimys* from a region already well supplied with names, I have been unable to reconcile the obvious characters of this specimen with those of *armatus* (= *guianæ* = *castaneus*). Aside from the differences in the character of the pelage (its apparently less spinous quality and the minor color differences), for which it might be remotely possible to account by consideration of the state of wear and the season, the cranial differences are too profound to be called individual variation. Eleven skulls of *Echimys* from the island of Trinidad, *castaneus* (= *guianæ* = *armatus*), of varying ages and a Demerara example of *armatus*, identified in the British Museum and received in an exchange from there, show complete accord with one another, in cranial characters with only very slight proportional variations. The skull of the new species is radically distinct from all of these skulls in the much longer nasals, the straight and not concave supra-orbital border, and the shallow postpalatal notch.

A careful search of the literature showing figures of *Echimys* skulls from northeastern South America has failed to disclose any examples with the characters above noted.

Only the one specimen of *longirostris* was collected.

MEASUREMENTS OF SKULLS OF *Echimyis longirostris* AND *E. armatus*.

	Greatest Length	Length of Nasals	Zygomatic Breadth	Least Inter-orbital Breadth	Breadth of Brain-case	Depth of Rostrum	Length of Palate	Alveolar Length of Upper Molar Series
<i>longirostris</i> 42886 type	56.5	19.3	26.3	14.2	21.3	11.4	23.7	11.7
<i>armatus</i> —Trinidad 4727	55.7	16.8	25.4	12.5	21	10.1	21.3	12.1
4728	55.8	15.9	25.8	13	21.3	10.6	21.8	11.9
4944	51.4	15.8	24.6	12	20.3	9.6	19.8	11.5
4946	53.1	15.9	24	11.9	19.8	10	20.3	11.3
6092	56	17.2	26.2	12.8	21.8	10.3	21.8	11.9
Demerara 36495	51.6	15	24.4	12.5	19.7	9.8	21	12.5

***Dinomys gigas*, new species**

1916. *Dinomys branickii* Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXV, p. 206, May 31, 1916.

TYPE.—No. 33913, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., La Candela, Huila, Colombia; altitude, 6,500 ft. The specimen is a flat hunter's skin, purchased by Mr. Leo E. Miller, of the Museum's expedition to Colombia, in 1912. It has no skull and there are no flesh measurements, while the skin lacks the tail and all four feet. Mr. Miller believed that the animal was killed near La Candela, where the hunter himself lived.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.—A very large species, heavily striped and with strongly contrasting pattern of black and white.

DESCRIPTION.—Color above, black, grizzled and striped with white; head a grizzled gray, neck to shoulders with less white; shoulders to base of tail with four heavy white stripes, continuous except at their extreme posterior end; flanks from fore to hind legs almost clear white, except that the dark bases of the white hairs show through to give a grizzled effect; legs and under parts similar to flanks; hair quite long everywhere.

MEASUREMENTS.—Length of flat skin, tip of nose to base of tail, 750 mm.

At the time that this specimen was identified by Dr. Allen, *loc. cit.*, as *branickii*, the Museum had no other specimens of *Dinomys*, and the identification was based upon the description by Peters.¹ Although the agreement was not very close, it was thought inadvisable to attempt description of a new form with such inadequate material. Now the Museum has two additional specimens of *Dinomys*, typical *branickii* from the Museu Goeldi at Para and *branickii occidentalis* from the Western Andes of Ecuador, while I have seen other specimens of *b. occidentalis* in the collection of Mr. Ludovic Soderstrom at Quito. Upon the basis of this material, it appears quite evident to me that the Colombian *Dinomys* can not be *branickii*, nor do I believe it to be a subspecies of it.

Aside from the difference in color between the Colombian skin and the specimen of *branickii*, which is dark brown, there is a marked difference in the color pattern. The specimen from Ecuador is more like the Candela skin in color but here too the difference in pattern exists. The new species has heavy continuous white stripes, averaging 10 mm. wide, of solid white hairs, while the stripes in both *branickii* and *occidentalis* are interrupted and more a series of semi-connected spots. The long hairs of the flanks form a much whiter covering than in the two known forms. The pelage of *gigas* is noticeably longer than that of the other specimens of *Dinomys* in the collection but whether this is seasonal, individual, or of specific character it would be difficult to say.

Although the flat skin may have been considerably stretched in preparation, it is so much larger than the skins of *branickii* and *occidentalis*, which measure a full fifty per cent less in total length, that the conclusion as to the greater size of *gigas* is unavoidable.

¹1873, Monatsb. k. p. Acad. Wissensch. Berlin, p. 552.

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FRANK E. LUTZ, Editor

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