Article V.—ON THE NAMES OF MAMMALS GIVEN BY KERR IN HIS 'ANIMAL KINGDOM,' PUBLISHED IN 1792.

By J. A. Allen.

In May, 1791, Robert Kerr, F.R. & A. SS. E., etc., issued a prospectus of an English translation of "The Systema Naturæ of Linnæus, as lately published, by the learned Professor Gmelin of the University of Gættingen," with numerous additions "from the writings of such Zoologists, Voyagers, and Travellers, as had not fallen under the observation, either of the great Linnæus, or of his excellent successor." It was proposed to publish the work in parts, to form, when completed, four quarto volumes. "first half-volume" was brought out in 1792, the preface to which (from which the above information is derived) bears date "February, 1792." Part 1 of Volume I comprises "the class of Mammalia"; Part 2 begins the class of Birds, but ends abruptly (in the only copy I have seen) at p. 644, in the midst of the genus Corvus. Whether any more was published I am unable to state, but the work was not only discontinued at an early stage, but only a small edition of the part relating to the Mammalia appears to have been issued, it being a very scarce publication, and one which has been rarely cited by subsequent authors.1

Part I has the following title-page:

The | Animal Kingdom, | or | Zoological System, | of the celebrated | Sir Charles Linnæus; | — | Class I. | Mammalia: | containing | a complete Systematic Description, Arrangement, and Nomencla- | ture, of all the known Species and Varieties of the Mammalia, | or Animals which give suck to their young; | being a translation of that part of the | Systema Naturæ, | as lately published, with great improvements, | By Professor Gmelin of Goettingen. | — | Together with | numerous additions from more recent zoological writers, | and illustrated with copperplates: | — | By Robert Kerr, F. R. & A. SS. E., | member of the

¹ The copy in hand is the property of the Boston Society of Natural History, for the temporary loan of which I am indebted to the Secretary of the Society, Mr. Samuel Henshaw. It was presented to the Society by the late D. H. Storer, M.D., in 1865.

Royal College of Surgeons, and of the Royal Physical Society, | and Surgeon to the Orphan Hospital of Edinburgh. | — | London: | Printed for J. Murray, No. 32, Fleet-street; | and | R. Faulder, No. 42, New Bond Street. | — | 1792. 4to, pp. i-xii, ll. 14, pp. 1-400, pll. i-vii.

Pages v-xii contain 'To the Public,' followed by a 'Systematic Catalogue of the Mammalia,' occupying 14 unpaged leaves. Then follows a free translation of Gmelin's 'Systema,' with extended interpolations, including several new genera (or subgenera—these groups are treated in both senses in different parts of the work), and a large number of supposed new species and varieties.

An important part of the work, from a nomenclatural point of view (and a part easily overlooked and not easy of citation), is the 'Systematic Catalogue of the Mammalia,' occupying the 14 unpaged leaves following the author's address to the public. According to the marginal numbers, the work treats formally of 808 species and varieties of mammals (not including domesticated varieties), of which about 250 are additional to those given by Gmelin. Most of the technical names by which they are designated are here published for the first time, but some are from Pallas, Erxleben, and other early authors, overlooked or ignored by Gmelin.

In the main Kerr's work, considered as a compilation (which it purely is), is creditable for its time, displaying much research and a fair appreciation of his subject. Unfortunately he yielded to the temptation of naming everything mentioned, however vaguely, by previous authors, including scores of albinistic and melanistic phases of well-known species. His names, however, all require consideration, from the fact that names once employed are preoccupied for use later in other connections. Scattered through this nomenclatural chaff are names of many valid species, here first formally introduced into zoölogical nomenclature. These include a considerable number of Australian mammals described and figured by Governor Phillip in his 'Voyage to Botany Bay' (1789) under merely vernacular names, as well as many gleaned from other trustworthy sources. Many of these names have gradually come into use (mostly in recent years), but they have

¹ In most cases Kerr, in his citations, gives no clue to their origin.

often been attributed (especially formerly) to Turton, Shaw or other writers; others have been wholly overlooked,2 including several generic names, many specific names, and a large number of varietal names. As Kerr's names cannot be ignored, the sooner they are brought to light the better, in the interest of ultimately reaching a stable nomenclature.

The present investigation was begun with the purpose of treating only such names as relate to North American mammals. Later the scope was extended to embrace such other names as evidently had an important bearing upon the nomenclature of exotic species. Finally it was decided to include all of Kerr's names not obviously founded on albinistic or melanistic conditions, or upon hybrids and varieties due to domestication.

GENERIC NAMES.

Kerr's new generic (or subgeneric) names are:

Sapajus = Cebus Erxleben, 1777.

Sagoinus = Callithrix Erxleben, 1777.

Sukotyro—apparently a fabulous beast, mentioned by the traveller Nieuhoff.

Lynx=Lynx Rafinesque, 1818.

Myocastor = Myopotamus Geoffroy, 1805. Type, by elimination, Myocastor coypus.

Cricetus = Cricetus Cuvier, 1817.

Myotalpa. By elimination = Siphneus Brants, 1827. Type, Mus talpina

Of these seven genera, two Sapajus and Sagoinus, are respectively almost pure synonyms of Cebus and Callithrix of Erxleben, and are hence untenable as used later in a restricted sense by Lacépède (1803). A third, Sukotyro, has no status, having a

¹ Turton's translation of Gmelin's 'Systema Naturæ,' in seven octavo volumes, under the title 'A General System of Nature,' etc. (Vol. I, Mammals, Birds, Amphibia, and Fishes, 1806) is mere trash in comparison with Kerr's work. In Turton's translation, "amended and enlarged by the improvements and additions of later naturalists," all references to previous writers are systematically and purposely omitted, "as," says the author, "they would so considerably have enlarged the bulk of the work, without adding a proportional value." On the other hand, Kerr gives at least references to the authors on which his names are based, though failing to indicate, as a rule, whether the names additional to those employed by Gmelin are his own or from Schreber, Erxleben, Shaw, Pallas, or other preceding writers. Apparently Turton (fortunately) imposed very few new names, but copied nearly all of Kerr's, which, owing to the scarcity of Kerr's work, have been largely credited to Turton. To distinguish the names really given by Turton hence requires familiarity with the writings of preceding authors.

Shaw also rarely cites Kerr, even when using Kerr's names. Most of the names from Kerr, duly accredited prior to 1876, are the few cited by Shaw in his 'General Zoölogy' (1800-01).

² Mr. Oldfield Thomas has brought to light and established many of Kerr's names which had escaped previous writers (cf., especially, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) IV, 1879, pp. 306, 397, and his British Museum 'Catalogue of the Marsupialia and Monotremata' (1888). I have cited such as relate to the Pinnipedia (Mon. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 1880), the catecae (Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv., VI, No. 3, 1882), and the North American Sciuridæ and Muridæ.

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mythical basis, as shown by Kerr's description and figure. Two others, Lynx and Cricetus, are in current use, but wrongly accredited to later authors. The remaining two, Myocastor and Myotalpa, must supplant later names that have long been in current use.

The status of the four tenable generic names of Kerr may be shown as follows:

Genus Lynx Kerr.

Lynx KERR, Am. King. I, 1792, Syst. Cat. Nos. 288-299, and p. 41, 155.

The genus Lynx, commonly attributed to Rafinesque (Am. Month. Mag., I, Oct., 1817, p. 437, and ibid., II, Nov., 1817, p. 46), was instituted by Kerr in 1792. It forms his second division of Felis, and is characterized as follows:

"** LYNXES.

Lynces,

"With short tails, and pencilled ears."

It contains nine species and three subspecies, namely:1

		~		-	
••	2 88.	Cas	pian	L	mx.

289. Mountain Lynx.

290. Persian Lynx.

291. Bengal Lynx.

292. Booted Lynx.

293. Barbary Lynx.

294. Common Lynx.

295. White Lynx.

296. Yellow Lynx.

297. Thibet Lynx.

298. Canadian Lynx.

299. American Lynx.

I. Lynx Chaus.

2. Lynx montana.

3. Lynx Caracal.

4. Lynx bengalensis.

5. Lynx nubiensis.

6. Lynx lybiensis.

7. Lynx vulgaris.

 β . Lynx vulg. alba.

 γ . Lynx vulg. melina.

 δ . Lynx vulg. maculata.

8. Lynx canadensis.

9. Lynx rufa."

In the body of the work (pp. 155-158), where the species are formally described, the name Lynx is combined with Felis, e.g., F.[elis] Lynx canadensis = Felis (Lynx) canadensis.

Genus Myocastor Kerr.

In his 'Systematic Catalogue of the Mammalia,' Nos. 458-521, Kerr divides the "Murine Quadrupeds" (= Muridæ) as follows:

- * Beaver Rats. Myocastores.
- ** Rats and Mice. Mures.
- *** Hamsters. Criceti.
- **** Mole-Rats. Myotalpæ.

¹ From his 'Systematic Catalogue,' not paged.

The Beaver-Rats include two species only—(1) "Webbed Beaver-Rat, Myocastor Coypus"; (2) "Musquash, Myocastor zibethicus." As Cuvier, in the year 1800, instituted the genus Fiber for the Muskrat, only the Coypu was left in the genus Myocastor, which thus became its type by elimination. Hence the genus Myopotamus Geoffrey (1805), based on the Coypu, and since in current use, must be treated as a synonym of Myocastor Kerr.

Genus Cricetus Kerr.

Cricetus KERR, An. King. I, 1792, Syst. Cat. Nos. 509-515, and pp. 42, 242-246.

The name *Cricetus*, usually attributed to Cuvier (1817), was used by Kerr for a division of his 'Murine Quadrupeds'—in a generic sense in his 'Systematic Catalogue,' and in a subgeneric sense in the body of the work. The species included under *Cricetus* are the following:

- Cricetus acredula=Mus migratorius Pall. (1771)=Mus accedula Pall. (1778).
- 2. Cricetus germanicus=Mus cricetus Linn.
 - β. Cricetus germ. niger=Mus cricetus niger Schreber.
- 3. Cricetus arenarius=Mus arenarius Pall.
- 4. Cricetus phæus = Mus phæus Pall.—type of Cricetulus Milne-Edw. (1867).
- 5. Cricetus songaricus = Mus songaricus Pall.
- 6. Cricetus furunculus=Mus furunculus Pall.

Genus Myotalpa Kerr.

Myotalpa KERR, An. King. I, 1792, Syst. Cat. Nos. 516-521, and p. 246.

Kerr gives a short diagnosis (l. c., p. 246) of *Myotalpa*, and adds in a foot-note: "The animals of this subdivision of the genus [*Mus*] are named *Mures subterranei*, by Dr. Gmelin; but the word *Myotalpa* is preferred in this edition, as being better adapted for the purpose of a subgenus."

Myotalpa is thus explicitly proposed in a subgeneric sense, but in the 'Systematic Catalogue' is used in generic name, as follows:

- Myotalpa talpina=Mus talpinus Pall. Type of Ellobius Fischer, 1814.
 β. Myotalpa talpina nigra=Mus talpinus Pall, in part.
- 2. Myotalpa capensis = Mus capensis Pall. Type of Georychus Illiger, 1811.

¹ Syst. Cat., Nos. 509-515.

- 3. Myotalpa maritima=Mus suillus Schreb. (1787)=Mus maritimus Gmel. (1788). Type of Bathyergus Illiger, 1811.
- 4. Myotalpa aspalax=Mus aspalax Pall. (1788)=Mus myospalax Laxmann (1773). Type of Siphneus Brants, 1827.
- 5. Myotalpa typhla=Spalax microphthalmus Gülden. (1770) (gen. et sp. nov.).

The last species enumerated under *Myotalpa* had already been made the type of a genus *Spalax*, and the other four have been successively raised to generic rank. As *Myotalpa* must be preserved it will have to stand, by the rule of elimination, for the species last removed from *Myotalpa*, namely, *Myotalpa aspalax*. *Siphneus* of Brants thus becomes a synonym of *Myotalpa* Kerr (restricted).

It also appears that *Bathyergus maritimus* (Gmel.) Illiger should stand as *Bathyergus suillus* (Schreber), as Schreber not only used this name on his Pl. cciv B, but in the page heading to p. 715.

Apparently, also, *Spalax microphthalmus* Güldenstædt (Nov. Comm. Petrop., XIV, 1770, p. 409, pll. viii, ix) has priority over *Mus typhlus* Pallas (Nov. Sp. Glires, 1778, pp. 76, 174, pl. viii). Hence the species commonly known as *Spalax typhlus* (Pall.) should stand as *Spalax microphthalmus* Gülden.

The species currently known as *Siphneus aspalax* (Pall.) Brants should not only take the generic name *Myotalpa*, as shown above, but *Mus aspalax* Pallas (Nov. Sp. Glires, 1778, pp. 76, 165, pl. x) is antedated by *Mus myospalax* Laxmann (Sibir. Briefe, 1769, p. 75); hence the name in full should be *Myotalpa myospalax* (Laxm.).

Kerr's five species of Myotalpa will thus stand as follows:

- 1. Myotalpa talpina (Pall.) Kerr, becomes Ellobuis talpinus (Pall.) Fischer.
- 2. Myotalpa capensis (Pall.) Kerr, becomes Georychus capensis (Pall.) Ill.
- 3. Myotalpa maritima (Pall.) Kerr, becomes Bathyergus suillus (Schreb.).
- 4. Myotalpa aspalax (Pall.) Kerr, becomes Myotalpa myospalax (Laxm.).
- 5. Myotalpa typhla (Pall.) Kerr, is Spalax microphthalmus Gülden.

SPECIES AND VARIETIES.

These are taken up in the order in which they stand in Kerr's work, and include all that seem entitled to consideration. The

¹ Mus swillus Schreber, Säugeth. Th. IV, p. 715, pl. cciv B (circa 1787). Mus maritimus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, 1788, p. 140 (cites Schreber, as above, and his references, and no others).

changes from current nomenclature are indicated by heavy-faced type.

In some cases Kerr's names are here allocated on the basis of his references as currently synonymised by standard authorities, some of the works to which Kerr refers being inaccessible at the present writing.

Simia satyrus¹ pongo Kerr, No. 3=Anthropopithecus troglodytes (Gm.).

Simia satyrus jocko Kerr, No. 4=Simia satyrus Linn.

Simia lar minor Kerr, No. 6=Hylobates lar (Gmel.).

Simia lar argenteus Kerr, No. 7=? Hylobates lar (Gmel.).

Simia suilla Kerr, No. 10=Cynocephalus mormon (Linn.).

Simia (Papio) sylvicola *Kerr*, No. 17=Simia sylvicola *Shaw* (1800). Not determinable.

Simia (Papio) variegata Kerr, No. 18=Simia sublutea Shaw (1800). Not determinable.

Simia (Papio) cinerea Kerr, No. 19=Simia cinerea Shaw (1793)=? Simia leucophæa F. Cuv.

Simia (Papio) livea Kerr, No. 20=Simia dentata Shaw (1800). Not determinable.

Simia (Papio) cristata Kerr, No. 22. Not determinable.

Simia (Cercopithecus) hamadryas ursinus Kerr, No. 25=?Cynocephalus hamadryas (Linn.).

Simia (Cercopithecus) veter albibarbatus Kerr, No. 27=Simia ferox Shaw (1800)=Macacus silenus (Linn.).

Simia (Cercopithecus) silenus albibarbatus Kerr, No. 29=Kerr's No. 27, as above.

Simia (Cercopithecus) silenus tie-tie Kerr, No. 30. Not determinable.

Simia (Cercopithecus) silenus purpuratus *Kerr*, No. 31=Macacus silenus (*Linn*.).

Simia (Cercopithecus) within torquatus Kerr, No. 39=Cercocebus collaris Gray (1843). Gray's Cercocebus collaris is identified by Gray himself with the Mangabey à collier blanc of Buffon, which is the sole basis of Kerr's S. (C.) within torquatus. Hence, Cercocebus torquatus (Kerr).

Simia (Cercopithecus) aygula monea Kerr, No. 41. Not identifiable; not Simia mona Schreb.

Simia (Cercopithecus) nictitans barbatus Kerr, No. 43. Not determinable.

Simia (Cercopithecus) sinicus pileatus Kerr, No. 45=Simia pileata Shaw (1800). Hence, Macacus pileatus (Kerr).

Simia (Cercopithecus) ruber nigrofasciatus Kerr, No. 48 (Cercopithecus) ruber albofasciatus Kerr, No. 49 (patas (Schreb.). Simia (Cercopithecus) talapoin niger Kerr, No. 51. Not determinable.

¹ Initials of specific names are here uniformly reduced to lower-case; Kerr generally employed capital initials for all substantives used for specific or varietal names.

Simia (Cercopithecus) nasuus *Kerr*, No. 55=Simia nasalis *Shaw* (1800)= "Simia nasica *Audeb*." (circa 1800). Hence, **Nasalis nasuus** (*Kerr*). Kerr's name appears to have eight years' priority over either *nasica* or *nasalis*. The name *nasica* is sometimes wrongly attributed to Schreber.

Simia (Cercopithecus) capistratus *Kerr*, No. 56=Prude *Pennant*=? Nasalis nasuus (*Kerr*).

Simia (Cercopithecus) luteolus Kerr, No. 57=Simia flavescens Shaw (1800). Not determinable.

Simia (Cercopithecus) fulvus *Kerr*, No. 58=Simia fulva *Shaw* (1800)=Cercopithecus mulatta *Zimm*. (1780). Not determinable.

Simia (Cercopithecus) viridens *Kerr*, No. 59=A variety of Pennant's *Tawny Monkey*. Not determinable.

Simia (Cercopithecus) hircinus *Kerr*, No. 60=Simia hircina *Shaw* (1800)=Goat Monkey *Pennant*. Not determinable.

Simia (Cercopithecus) regalis *Kerr*, No. 61=Simia comosa *Shaw* (1800)=Cebus polykomos *Zimm*.=Colobus polykomos (*Zimm*.).

Simia (Cercopithecus) badius *Kerr*, No. 62=Simia ferruginea *Shaw* (1800)=Colobus temminckii *Kuhl* (1820). Hence, **Colobus badius** (*Kerr*).

Simia (Cercopithecus) fuscus *Kerr*, No. 63=Simia annulata (*Shaw*). Not determinable.

Simia (Sapajus) exquima *Kerr*, No. 67=L'Exquima *Buffon*=Cercopithecus diana (*Linn*.).

Simia (Sapajus) trepidus fulvus Kerr, No. 69=Sajou gris Buff.=Cebus griseus Desm. (1820)=Cebus apella (Linn.).

Simia (Sapajus) capucinus albulus *Kerr*, No. 73=Cebus hypoleucus *Humb*. (1811), et auct. Hence, **Cebus albulus** (*Kerr*).

Simia (Sapajus) variegatus *Kerr*, No. 77=Simia antiquensis *Shaw* (1800)= *Chrysothrix*, sp. Not determinable.

Simia (Sagoinus) jacchus moschatus Kerr, No. 80. Not determinable.

Lemur podje Kerr, No. 103=Le Tarsier Buffon=Lemur tarsier Erxl.= Tarsius spectrum (Pall.).

Lemur prehensilis Kerr, No. 104=Little Maucauco Pennant=Lemur murinus Miller=Microcebus, sp. ?

Vespertilio vampyrus helvus Kerr, No. 108=Lesser Rougette Pennant. Not determinable.

Vespertilio labialis Kerr, No. 115=Peruvian Bat, var. β , Pennant=? Noctilio leporinus (Linn.).

Vespertilio pictus rubellus Kerr, No. 124=Striped Bat Pennant, in part=Kerivoula picta (Pall.).

Vespertilio cephalotes melinus *Kerr*, No. 129=Molucca Bat *Pennant*, in part=Harpyia cephalotes (*Pall*.).

Vespertilio americanus *Kerr*, No. 136=Clayton's Bat *Pennant*=? Vespertilio americanus *Turton* (1806)=? Vespertilio americanus *Ord* (1815).

Bradypus pentadactylus *Kerr*, No. 140=Bradypus ursinus *Shaw* (1791)= Melursus ursinus (*Shaw*).

Myrmecophaga jubata sima Kerr, No. 143. Not determinable. ? Orycteropus, sp.

Myrmecophaga pentadactyla Kerr, No. 145=Myrmecophaga striata Shaw (1800)=Le Tamandua Buffon. (Anim. fict.)

Dasypus maximus *Kerr*, No. 158=Dasypus gigas *Cuvier* (1817)=Dasypus giganteus *Desm.* (1820). As all are based on Buffon, Hist. Nat., X, plate xli, hence, **Priodon maximus** (*Kerr*).

Dasypus longicaudatus Kerr, No. 160=American Armadillo Watson, Phil. Trans., LIV, p. 57, pl. vii, and Cachicame ou Tatou à neuf bandes Buffon, X, p. 215, pl. xxxvii=Dasypus peba Desm. (1820)=Dasypus longicaudus Wied (1826)=Tatusia novemcincta (Linn.). For those who reject novemencincta Linn., the species will stand as Tatusia longicaudatus (Kerr).

Sukotyrus indicus Kerr, 163. Mythical.

Elephas americanus Kerr, No. 165=Elephas americanus Cuvier (1798)= Mastodon giganteum Cuvier (1817). Hence, **Mastodon americanus** (Kerr). Kerr's name was based on Pennant's "American Elephant," which is in

reality a Mastodon, as shown from the following transcript from Kerr:

"In America, on the banks of the Ohio, are found, several feet below the surface, in a marshy place called Big-bone-swamp, great numbers of tusks and grinders, supposed by many to belong to the Elephant: But the grinders are totally different, being covered uniformly with enamel, and furnished with a double row of high conic processes, like those of carnivorous animals; whereas those of the Elephant are composed of alternate perpendicular layers of bone and enamel, and are ribbed transversely on their upper surfaces, like those of graminivorous quadrupeds: Hence the species must be entirely different; and Mr. Pennant has chosen to suppose that they have belonged to an unknown species of this genus, which he names the American Elephant. Hist. of Quad., p. 71."

The earliest reference by Cuvier to this animal I have seen is the following: "C'est l'elephas americanus de Pennant."—(Tableau élémen. de l'Hist. Nat., 1798, p. 149). Here he simply gives a Latin rendering of Pennant's name. Later (Règne An., I, 1817, p. 116) he gave it the name Mastodon giganteum, as cited above.

Elephas americanus Kerr antedates by fifty years the name Elephas americanus given by DeKay in 1842 to remains of a fossil Elephant from the State of New York. In this latter sense the name is of course untenable.

Trichechus manatus siren Kerr, No. 170. Mythical.

Phoca grænlandica nigra Kerr, No. 180=Phoca grænlandica Fabr.

Phoca hispida quadrata Kerr, No. 182=? Halichærus grypus (Fabr.).

Phoca chilensis Kerr, No. 186=? Macrorhinus leoninus (Linn.) juv.

Phoca mutica Kerr, No. 187=Phoca longicollis Shaw. Not determinable.

Phoca testudo Kerr, No. 189. Not determinable.

Phoca laniger Kerr, No. 191=? Erignathus barbatus (Fabr.) juv.

Phoca punctata Kerr, No. 192. Not determinable.

Phoca maculata Kerr, No. 193. Not determinable.

Phoca nigra Kerr, No. 194=Collotaria ursinus (Linn.). juv.

Canis lupus niger Kerr, No. 236=Black phase of Canis lupus nubilus (Say).

Canis lupus albus Kerr, No. 237=? Canis lupus mexicanus (Linn.).

Canis vulpes alopex americanus Kerr, No. 249. Not determinable.

Canis vulpes chilensis Kerr, No. 258. Not determinable.

Canis vulpes australis *Kerr*, No. 259=Loup-renard *Bourgainville*=Canis antarcticus *Shaw*, 1800. Hence, **Canis** (**Pseudalopex**) australis (*Kerr*).

Felis leopardalis Kerr, No. 266. Not determinable.

Felis cougar Kerr, No. 272=Felis concolor Linn.

Felis mexicana Kerr, No. 274. Not determinable. Not Felis mexicana Desm. (1820), nor of De Saussure (1860).

Felis bengalensis Kerr, No. 275=Felis bengalensis Desm. (1822). Hence, Felis bengalensis Kerr.

Felis catus aureus Kerr, No. 286. Not determinable. Not Lynx aureus Raf. (1817)=Felis aureus Desm. (1820).

Felis (Lynx) montana Kerr, No. 289=Lynx montanus Raf. (1817).

Felis (Lynx) bengalensis *Kerr*, No. 291=Felis caracal, var. c. (*Desm.*) (1820)=Felis caracal δ bengalensis *Fischer* (1830).

Felis (Lynx) nubiensis *Kerr*, No. 292=Felis caracal, var. b. Desm. (1820)=Felis caracal γ nubicus *Fischer* (1830).

Felis (Lynx) lybiensis *Kerr*, No. 293=Felis caracal, var. a. Desm. (1820)= Felis caracal β algiricus *Fischer* (1830).

Felis (Lynx) vulgaris maculatus *Kerr*, No. 297. Not Felis maculata *Horsf*. & Vig. (1829)=Lynx rufus var. maculatus *Aud*. & Bach. (1851), for which I here propose the name **Lynx texensis**.

Felis (Lynx) canadensis *Kerr*, No. 298=Lynx canadensis *Raf*. (1817). Hence, *Lynx canadensis* **Kerr**.

Viverra nems Kerr, No. 303=? Herpestes griseus Thunb. (1811).

Viverra gallica Kerr, No. 322=La Genette de France Buffon, Hist. Nat. Suppl., III, 1776, p. 237, pl. xlvi=Viverra nigra Desm. (1820)=Paradoxurus typus F. Cuv. & Geoffr. (1821): Hence, Paradoxurus gallica (Kerr).

Viverra prehensilis Kerr, No 327=Cercoleptes caudivolvulus (Pall.). Not Viverra prehensilis Blainv. (1816)=Paradoxurus hermaphroditus (Pall.) Blandford.

Viverra maculata *Kerr*, No. 331=Viverra maculata *Shaw* (1800)=Dasyurus maculatus (*Kerr*) *Thomas*.

Mustela (Lutra) paraguensis Kerr, No. 334=Chironectes minimus (Zimm.) Ill. Mustela (Lutra) chilensis Kerr, No. 335=Lutra felina (Mol.) Shaw.

Mustela (Lutra) canadensis Kerr, No. 337=Mustela lutra canadensis Schreber, Pl. ccxxvi B. Hence, Lutra canadensis (Schreber) Kerr.

Mustela (Lutra) guianensis Kerr, No. 339=Chironectes minimus (Zimm.) Ill. Mustela afra Kerr, No. 343=Mustela javanica Seba. Not determinable.

Mustela guianensis Kerr, No. 348=? Galictis vittata (Schreber).

Mustela laniger Kerr, No. 349. Not determinable.

Mustela zibellina americana *Kerr*, No. 352=Mustela americana *Turton*. Hence, Mustela americana (**Kerr**) *Turton*.

Mustela zibellina nigra Kerr, No. 353=Mustela pennanti Erxl.

Mustela melina Kerr, No. 362. Not determinable.

Ursus indicus *Kerr*, No. 376=Ursus indicus *Shaw* (1800)=Mellivora indica (Kerr).

Didelphis virginiana *Kerr*, No. 386=Didelphis virginiana *Shaw* (1800)= Didelphis marsupialis virginiana (**Kerr**).

Didelphis guianensis *Kerr*, No. 389=Didelphis murina *Linn*. (apud Thomas). Didelphis caudivolvula *Kerr*, No. 392=Pseudochirus peregrinus (*Bodd*.) *Thomas* (apud Thomas).

Didelphis tridactyla Kerr, No. 397=Potorous tridactylus (Kerr) Thomas.

Didelphis vulpecula Kerr, No. 398=Trichosurus vulpecula (Kerr) Thomas.

Didelphis maculata *Kerr*, No. 399=Didelphis viverrina *Shaw* (1800)= Dasyurus viverrinus (*Shaw*) *Thomas*. Nec Viverra maculata *Kerr*, No. 331= Dasyurus maculatus (*Kerr*) *Thomas*.

Didelphis volans Kerr, No. 400=Petauroides volans (Kerr) Thomas.

Talpa flava Kerr, No. 405=Talpa flava Zimm. (1777)=Talpa flavescens Erxl.=Scalops aquaticus (Linn.).

Talpa fusca Kerr, No. 408=Talpa fusca Zimm. (1777)=Scalops aquaticus (Linn.).

Sorex arcticus Kerr, No. 416. Not determinable.

Sorex arcticus cinereus Kerr, No. 417. Not determinable.

Sorex cærulæus Kerr, No. 422=Sorex cærulescens Shaw (1800)=Sorex (Crocidura) cæruleus Shaw.

Sorex mexicanus Kerr, No. 423=Tucan of Fernandez. Not determinable.

Sorex albipes Kerr, No. 424. Not determinable.

Sorex quadricaudatus Kerr, No. 425=Sorex tetragonurus Zimm.=Sorex vulgaris Linn.

Sorex liricaudatus *Kerr*, No. 426=Sorex carinatus *Zimm*. Not determinable. Sorex unicolor *Kerr*, No. 427=Sorex unicolor *Shaw* (1800)=Sorex constrictus *Zimm*. Not determinable.

Hystrix mexicana Kerr, No. 438=Hystrix mexicana Shaw (1801)=Synetheres mexicanus (Kerr) Alston.

Cavia aguti cunicularis Kerr, No. 446. Not determinable. In part=genus Capromys.

Cavia magellanica *Kerr*, No. 452=Cavia patachonica *Shaw* (1801)=Dolichotis magellanica (*Kerr*) *Thomas*.

Castor fiber solitarius Kerr, No. 456=Castor fiber Linn.

Mus pilorides fulvus Kerr, No. 461. Not determinable.

Mus americanus Kerr, No. 463. Not determinable.

Mus messorius Kerr, No. 471=Mus messorius Shaw=? Mus minutus Pall.

Mus agrarius americanus *Kerr*, No. 473=Mus leucopus *Raf*. (1818)=Peromyscus leucopus (*Raf*.). *Mus americanus* is pre-occupied by Kerr's No. 463.

Mus minutus flavus Kerr, No. 475. Not determinable.

Mus moschatus Kerr, No. 481. Not determinable.

¹ Kerr appears to have considered it admissible to use the same varietal name under different species of the same genus, repeated instances of which occur in his work.

Mus mexicanus Kerr, No. 483. Not determinable.

Mus virginianus Kerr, No. 484. An albino. Not determinable.

Mus rutilus minor Kerr, No. 494=? Evotomys rutilus (Pall.).

Mus arvalis nigricans Kerr, No. 500. Not determinable. Not Mus nigricans Raf. 1818.

Mus lemmus sibiricus Kerr, No. 505. Not determinable.

Mus lenæ Kerr, No. 507=Mus lenensis Pall.

Mus tschelag Kerr, No. 508. Not determinable.

Mus (Myotalpa) talpina nigra Kerr, No. 517=Ellobius talpinus (Pall.).

Arctomys suslica Kerr, No. 527=Mus suslica Gülden. (1770)=Mus citellus Linn. (1766).

Arctomys zemni Kerr, No. 529=? Ellobius talpinus (Pall.).

Arctomys hudsonia Kerr, No. 531=Tailless Marmot Pennant. Not determinable.

Sciurus albipes Kerr, No. 539. Not determinable. Not Sciurus albipes Wagner (1857).

Sciurus niger albirostro Kerr, No. 541=Sciurus niger Linn. (in part).

Sciurus virginianus Kerr, No. 547=Sciurus virginianus Turton=Sciurus niger cinereus (Linn.).

Sciurus badjing Kerr, No. 539=Sciurus plantani Ljung (1801). Hence, Sciurus badjing Kerr. (cf. Thomas, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) IV, 1879, p. 397).

Sciurus æstuans fasciatus Kerr, No. 563=? Sciurus æstuans (Linn.).

Sciurus variegatus minor Kerr, No. 566. Not determinable.

Sciurus scrotalis Kerr, No. 569. Not determinable.

Sciurus bancrofti Kerr, No. 570. Not determinable.

Sciurus guianensis Kerr, No. 571. Not determinable.

Sciurus capensis Kerr, No. 573=Myoxus inauris Zimm. (1783)=Myoxus africanus Shaw (1801)=Xerus capensis (Kerr) Thomas. Hence, Xerus inauris (Zimm.). Sciurus capensis Kerr and Myoxus inaurus Zimm. (III, p. 275) were both based on the Earless Dormouse of Pennant.

Sciurus (Petaurus) virginianus Kerr, No. 575=Sciuropterus volans (Linn.).

Sciurus (Petaurus) petaurista Kerr, No. 579=Sciurus petaurista Pall., in part. Sciurus (Petaurus) petaurista niger Kerr, No. 580=Sciurus petaurista Pall.

Sciurus (Petaurus) norfolcensis Kerr, No. 582=Petaurus sciurea (Shaw, 1794) Thomas. Hence, Petaurus norfolcencis Kerr. The name norfolcencis has been objected to as not geographically pertinent.

Dipus ægyptius Kerr, No. 588a=Mus ægyptius Hasselq. (1752 and 1762).

Dipus sibiricus Kerr, No. 588b,

in part.

Dipus sibiricus major Kerr, No. 589, Dipus sibiricus medius Kerr, No. 590,

Dipus sibiricus minor Kerr, No. 591,

Dipus sibiricus pumilio Kerr, No. 592,

All based on Pennant, "Hist. Quad., No. 292."

Dipus labradorius *Kerr*, No. 596=Dipus hudsonius *Zimm*.=Zapus hudsonius (*Zimm*.) Coues.

Dipus circassicus Kerr, No. 597. Not determinable.

Moschus pygmæus leverianus Kerr, No. 634. Not determinable.

Moschus sinensis Kerr, No. 638. Not determinable.

Cervus alces fossilis *Kerr*, No. 640=Cervus giganteus *Goldf*. (1821)=Cervus hibernus *Desm*. (1822)=Cervus megaceros *Hart* (1826), etc. Hence, **Alces** (**Megaceros**) fossilis (*Kerr*).

Cervus tarandus grœnlandicus Kerr, No. 641=Cervus tarandus β grœnlandicus Gmel.=Rangifer tarandus grœnlandicus (**Gmel.**)—not Kerr.

Cervus tarandus caribou *Kerr*, No. 643=Cervus tarandus γ caribou *Gmel*.= Rangifer tarandus caribou (**Gmel**.)—*not* Kerr.

Cervus elaphus minutus Kerr, No. 649. Not determinable.

Cervus axis maculatus Kerr, No. 651=Cervus axis Erxl.

Cervus axis unicolor *Kerr*, No. 652=Cervus axis, β *Gmel.*=Cervus unicolor *Schreber* (1792).

Cervus axis major Kerr, No. 654=Great Axis Pennant.

Cervus porcinus maculatus *Kerr*, No. 656=Cervus porcinus *Zimm*. (1777), also of *Schreb*. (pl. ccli) and *Gmelin*. ¹

The following thirteen species of *Cervus* (Nos. 662-675) are given as "Uncertain Species." They are based on Fernandez, Barrere, Buffon and Pennant.

Cervus temama Kerr, No. 662=Tama-maçame Hernandez=Mazama tema Raf.² (1817)=Cervus rufinus Bourc. & Puch. Hence, **Mazama temama** (Kerr).

Cervus cuguapara Kerr, No. 663=Cuguacu-apara Marcgrave=Cervus campestris F. Cuv. (1817), at least in part.

Cervus caguete Kerr, No. 664=Cuguacu, etc. Marcgr. Not determinable.

Cervus sylvaticus *Kerr*, No. 665=Cervus mexicanus *Gmel*. (in part)=Biche des bois *Barrere*=Cervus rufus *F. Cuv*. (1817), in part.

Cervus paludosus Kerr, No. 666=Biche des polétuviers Barrere. Not determinable. Probably not Cervus paludosus Desm. 1821, but Desmarest's name is rendered untenable.

Cervus mazame Kerr, No. 667=Mazame Buffon. Referred by F. Cuvier to his Cervus campestris, and by Goldfuss to his C. leucogaster.

Cervus cariacou Kerr, No. 668=Cariacou Buffon=? Cervus rufus F. Cuvier (1817).

Cervus barallou Kerr, No. 669=Biche de barallou Buffon. Not determinable.

Cervus nemorosus Kerr, No. 670=Biche des bois Buffon. Not determinable.

¹ Under the genus *Cervus*, Gmelin cites Schreber's plates, while Schreber's text to the same plates cites Gmelin, showing that the plates of Schreber's in question were published long in advance of the text relating to them. Kerr does not cite either, but bases his new names on Pennant and Buffon.

² See Merriam, Science, N. S. I, 1895, p. 19.

Cervus pratensis Kerr, No. 671=Biche des savanes Buffon. Not determinable. Sometimes referred to Cervus campestris F. Cuvier.

Cervus indicus Kerr, No. 672. Based on Pennant's description and figure of a pair of antlers supposed to have come from India.

Cervus squinaton *Kerr*, No. 673. Based on Pennant's allusion to a kind of Deer so-called in the country west of Hudson Bay.

Cervus anomalus *Kerr*, No. 675. Based on the malformed antlers of a deer, supposed to have come from America. Not determinable.

Antilope saltans *Kerr*, No. 688=Antilope euchore "Forster" Schreber, Pl. cclxxii. This plate is cited by Pennant (3d ed., I, 1793, p. 94), and is thus probably of even date with Kerr.

Ovis ammon europæa Kerr, No. 733=Ovis musimon "Schreber," auct. = Ovis musimon "Pallas" Schreb. Säuget. Pl. cclxxxviii A. The plate is credited (Säuget. Theil V, i, p. 1471) to "Fr. Cuv. et Geoffr. mammif, 18° livr.," published in 1819=Ægoceros musimon Pall., Zool. Rosso-Asiat., I, 1831 (1811?), p. 230, Pl. xix, fig. 7 (skull). This is the earliest use of the name in a specific sense by Pallas that I can find, and Wagner (Schreb. Säuget. Th. V, p. 1372 and Pl. cclxxxviii A) evidently thence derived it. Hence the name of the Corsican Sheep or Monflon should stand as Ovis europæa (Kerr).

Bos arneë Kerr, No. 746=Bos arnee Shaw (1801)=Bos bubalis Linn.= Bubalus bubalis (Linn.).

Bos barbatus Kerr, No. 758. Not determinable.

Sus tajassu minor Kerr, No. 780=Dicotyles tajusu (Linn.) juv.

Sus tajassu patira Kerr, No. 781=Dicotyles tajacu (Linn.) juv.

Delphinus phocæna albus Kerr, No. 803. Not determinable.

Delphinus phocæna fuscus Kerr, No. 804. Not determinable.