

**Article XIV.—TWO NEW MAMMALS FROM ECUADOR.**

BY J. A. ALLEN.

***Sylvilagus daulensis* sp. nov.**

Type, No. 34671, ♀ ad., Daule (near sea-level), Guayas, Ecuador, April 21, 1913; Wm. B. Richardson.

Pelage rather coarse and harsh, with very little underfur. Prevailing color of the back black, the hairs being black for the basal half, then broadly ringed with fulvous, and with long black tips; flanks pale buff, the hairs with short, inconspicuous black tips; top of head rufous, the hairs slightly tipped with black over the median area, and with long black tips laterally, next to the broad buffy superciliary stripe; hairs below the eyes heavily tipped with black, the cheeks buffy; nuchal patch large, deep rufous; shoulders and thighs yellowish rufous; fore and hind feet whitish buff; pectoral band very broad, the hairs plumbeous at the base, the dark portion wholly concealed by the deep buff apical half, the extreme tips of the hairs blackish; belly clear white, the pelage short and woolly; sides of nose, chin, and throat white; inside of fore and hind limbs white to the feet; ears pale rusty brown, well clothed with short hairs externally, nearly naked internally.

Total length (type and only specimen), 350 mm.; ear, 53; hind foot (in dry skin with claws), 72. Skull, occipitonasal length, 69; greatest breadth, 31.5; inter-orbital breadth, 16; breadth of occipital shelf, 7; diastema, 18; palatal foramina, 17; antero-posterior diameter of bulla, 9; length of palatal bridge, 6.2; premolar-molar series at base, 13.

*Sylvilagus daulensis* is similar in general appearance to *Sylvilagus surdaster* Thomas, but smaller in both external and cranial measurements and quite different in several details of coloration. *S. daulensis* has a conspicuous broad, buff superciliary stripe, while *S. surdaster* is described as having "no prominent light or dark orbital or cheek-markings"; the basal portion of the dorsal pelage is black or blackish, not "light grey"; the ears are longer and externally light rusty brown, not "grizzled rufous, just at their bases, but otherwise nearly wholly black"; the back is obviously much blacker, and the pectoral band quite different. The type locality of *surdaster* is Carondelet, in the humid coast region of northwestern Ecuador; the type locality of *daulensis* is the arid coast region bordering the Gulf of Guayaquil in the Province of Guayas, in a very different faunal district.

**Thomasomys aureus altorum** subsp. nov.

Type, No. 36280, ♂ ad., Mt. Pichincha (altitude 11,000 ft.), Ecuador, June 15, 1913; coll. Wm. B. Richardson.

Similar to *R. aureus* but much paler and yellower above and paler below, with the claws white to the base instead of dark brown as in *aureus*, and tail shorter, more hairy and much more heavily pencilled; skull larger and heavier than in *aureus*, with the superorbital edges heavier, forming a raised but not projecting border; dentition much heavier, in correlation with the greater size of the skull.

Total length (type), 360; head and body, 160; tail vertebræ, 200; hind foot, 34. Another young adult male is slightly larger, as follows: total length, 400; head and body, 185; tail vertebræ, 215; hind foot, 35.

Skull (type), total length, 40.5; zygomatic breadth, 20.4; interorbital breadth, 5; breadth of braincase, 16; length of nasals, 14.8; length of palatal foramina, 10; length of upper toothrow, 7; diastema, 10.1. The other skull is imperfect.

The locality of the type of *R. aureus* is not stated but has been considered to be Pallatanga, and it seems proper to assume Pallatanga as the type locality of the species. It is in the forest region at about 7000 feet, whereas the type locality of *R. aureus altorum* is the paramo of Mount Pichincha. A specimen from Gualea, now before me, may probably be regarded as typical of *aureus*.