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TWO NEW RODENTS FROM BOLIVIA

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Through the generosity of Mr. Harvey S. Ladew of Brookville, Long Island, New York, The American Museum of Natural History was given the opportunity to send Mr. G. H. H. Tate as a collector with Mr. Ladew on his recent trip to South America. Mr. Tate made an important collection of plants, birds, and more than 600 mammals in Bolivia during the period of January to May, 1926. This collection of mammals contains many desirable forms, among them two undescribed species of *Thomasomys*.

Bolivia is the extreme southern limit for the rodent genus *Thomasomys*, which is essentially an Andean genus and found in its highest development (as regards number of forms) in Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia. Prior to the expedition of Mr. Ladew, only one specimen of *Thomasomys* (*daphne australis*) had been recorded from Bolivia. In addition to these two new species of *Thomasomys*, Mr. Tate secured specimens of *T. daphne* and *T. aureus* (probably a new subspecies). We now have four different species of the genus from Bolivia.

Thomasomys ladewi, new species

TYPE.—No. 72,113, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♀ ad; Rio Aceramarca, northeast of La Paz, Bolivia, altitude 10,800 feet; May 27, 1926; collector, G. H. H. Tate. The type is a skin and skull in good condition; the specimen is a very old female and the molars are so worn that the crown pattern has disappeared.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.—A rather large, very dark colored species, superficially most like *rhoadsi*, *cinereus* or *cinereiventer*, but with heavy skull of rather unique characteristics.

DESCRIPTION.—Pelage very long, soft, and lax, about 15–16 mm. long on back; pelage above and below plumbeous for nearly entire length, tipped, on upperparts, with sooty black, fuscous and hair-brown to give general impression of very finely grizzled fuscous-black; cheeks, sides, and lower rump warmer in tone than back; hands, feet, and tail (above and below) hair-brown; tip of tail whitish (20 mm.); tail a little more than half total length, very sparsely haired; underparts washed with pale smoke gray to drab gray; pectoral area rather darker and warmer in tone than rest of underparts; a paratype has a small patch of white hairs on the throat, white to the base.

Skull strong and broad for a *Thomasomys*; rostrum heavier and shorter than in most of the *Thomasomys* of equal size; zygomatic arch noticeably flaring posteriorly; zygomatic plate broad, anterior edge straight, projecting very slightly forward; interorbital region with low, rounded, faintly indicated supraorbital ridges, as in the *aureus* group; braincase broad, dorsal profile flatter than usual for the genus; incisive foramina large, open, just reaching to plane of molar toothrow; interpterygoid notch broadly U-shaped; bullæ of moderate size, well-inflated; incisors practically vertical to rostrum; anterior end of rostrum truncate, with ends of nasals, ends of premaxillæ, and anterior face of incisors all lying in a plane approximately at right angles to dorsal plane of skull.

MEASUREMENTS.—Taken in the flesh: total length, 294 mm.; length of head and body, 136; tail vertebrae, 158; hind foot (c. u.), 33. Greatest length of skull, 33.3; condylo-incisive length, 32; length of nasals, 12.2; zygomatic breadth, 18.7; interorbital breadth, 5.2; breadth of braincase, 15.6; incisive foramina, 6.8×2.7 ; alveolar length of upper molar series, 6; length of mandible, 23.2; alveolar length of lower molar series, 6.3.

Thomasomys ladewi is a very distinct form and while at first glance it would seem, on the score of dark sooty coloration, to belong with the other dark colored species of *Thomasomys* (*cinereus*, *rhoadsi*, *cinereiventer*, *hylophilus*, *silvestris*, etc.), it is difficult to reconcile its cranial characters with those of the hitherto-known dark *Thomasomys*. The skull of *ladewi*, with its heavy build, low supraorbital ridges, broad zygomatic arches, broad zygomatic plate, and heavy rostrum, can be more nearly matched by the skulls of the large, yellow colored, *aureus* group.

Two specimens of this interesting mouse were collected by Mr. Tate, both on the Rio Aceramarca. The paratype, a male with very much worn molars, is slightly darker in general coloration than the type, and has a small patch of clear white hairs on the throat. The skull shows the same peculiarities set forth in the type description.

This new species is named in honor of Mr. Harvey S. Ladew, the donor of such valuable Bolivian collections.

***Thomasomys oreas*, new species**

TYPE.—No. 72,130, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Cocopunco, about 80 miles north of La Paz, Bolivia, altitude 10,000 feet; March 26, 1926; collector, G. H. H. Tate. The type is a skin and skull in fair condition; molars slightly worn.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.—About the same size and proportions as *paramorum*, with which it is most closely related; ears and bullæ large; tail long, more than half total length; hind feet with longitudinal band of clove brown from "ankles" to base of toes; underparts washed with pinkish buff.

DESCRIPTION.—Pelage long and soft, about 12.5 mm. long on back, everywhere plumbeous black at base; a scattering of much longer, light-tipped hairs on upperparts.

Color above, Prout's brown, finely sprinkled over dorsal region with fuscous black; cheeks and sides brighter than back; orbital ring dusky; ears blackish brown; forefeet lightly washed with hair-brown; hind feet edged with cartridge-buff, and with broad dorsal, longitudinal band of clove-brown; tail faintly bicolor, covered with short hairs, hair-brown above, grayish below.

Color below, warm pinkish buff over plumbeous black, color richest over abdominal region.

Skull quite similar in general appearance to that of *paramorum*; rostrum long and slender; zygomatic arch moderately flaring; zygomatic plate nearly straight along anterior margin; braincase well inflated; interparietal rather broad, anteroposteriorly; incisive foramina long, reaching to molar plane; bullæ large and inflated.

MEASUREMENTS.—Taken in the flesh: total length, 244 mm.; length of head and body, 108; tail vertebrae, 136; hind foot (c.u.), 25. Skull, greatest length, 29; condylo-incisive length, 26.2; length of nasals, 10.5; zygomatic breadth, 15.8; interorbital breadth, 4.1; breadth of braincase, 13.4; incisive foramina, 5.6×2.2 ; bullæ, 5.6×5.1 ; length of upper molar series, 4.3; length of mandible, 18; length of lower molar series, 4.7.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Two, from type locality.

This species is obviously a near relative of *paramorum*, with which it agrees in the structure of the zygomatic plate and the large, inflated bullæ, but differs in much warmer coloration, pinkish buff underparts, and dark hind feet. A paratype specimen, a young adult female, is not quite as richly colored as the type, and the hind feet are not as dark, but it shows nevertheless the same diagnostic characters.

The size of the bullæ is such that *oreas* requires comparison only with *paramorum*. The external ear seems to be larger than in other *Thomasomys* of equal body size, but this character is not stressed more because in dry skins the individual make-up of the specimen may disguise the true condition. The ear of *oreas* (type, measured in the dry skin) is 18.7 from the notch, comparing with 16.5 for *paramorum*, 15.5 for *gracilis*, and 15.7 for *daphne australis*.

The only species of *Thomasomys* previously recorded for Bolivia, *daphne australis* (Anthony, Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 178, p. 4, June 22, 1925), has procumbent incisors, small ears, and bullæ, and other characters which show it to be only generically related to *oreas*.

