

Article XLII.—THE GENERA *ÆDIPOMIDAS* AND *SENOICEBUS*.

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The material available in the various Museums of the World of the genera *Ædipomidas* and *Seniocebus* has always been scanty and insufficient for a satisfactory examination, or for reaching a definite decision. Usually one or two examples of a species, generally more or less poorly mounted, old and faded, represented the various accepted forms in most museums. Lately, however, in collections received by the American Museum of Natural History a considerable number of examples belonging to these two genera have been received from various parts of South America, a careful study of which has made a review of these various species and their synonymy desirable. The Tamarins have been divided into four groups, viz. the two genera under discussion with *Cercopithecus* and *Leontocebus*. The members of *Ædipomidas* and *Seniocebus* are distinguished from those of the other two genera by having a considerable part of the head bare when adult, the young having this portion of the head covered by very short hairs which gradually disappear. While this character would seem to separate these four genera into two divisions, a further investigation of the material now available, would seem to show that the bare head would naturally unite those species of *Ædipomidas* and *Seniocebus*, the characters that remain either externally or in the crania not being of sufficient importance to keep them separated, and therefore it would be better to unite these two genera under *Ædipomidas*, the older name, reducing *Seniocebus* to a synonym. The genus and species with their synonymy as shown by the present material would be as follows.

Genus **Ædipomidas**.

Ædipomidas REICHENB., Vollst. Naturg. Affen, 1862, p. 5, pl. 11, figs. 18–20. Type *Simia ædipus* Linnæus.

Ædipus LESS., Spec. Mamm., 1840, pp. 184, 197–200 (nec Tschudi 1838 Amphib.).

Seniocebus GRAY, Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs and Fruit-eating Bats, Brit. Mus., 1870, p. 68.

Tamarin GRAY, Cat. Monkeys. Lemurs and Fruit-eating Bats, Brit. Mus., 1870, p. 68.

Front of head naked, sometimes also sides of neck; head in one species crested, mainly from occipital region; others with hair from nape long, but head not crested.

Key to the species.

- A. Head or frontal portion bald.
- a. Head crested.....*Æ. œdipus*.
- b. Head not crested.
- a'. Nape burnt umber.....*Æ. geoffroyi*.
- b'. Nape white.....*Æ. bicolor*.
- c'. Nape black.....*Æ. martinisi*.
- d'. Nape brownish-gray.....*Æ. leucopus*.

***Ædipomidas œdipus* (Linnæus).**

Simia œdipus LINN., Syst. Nat., 1, 1758, p. 28.

Callithrix œdipus ERXL., Syst. Reg. Anim., 1777, p. 59.

Midas œdipus E. GEOFF., Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., XIX, 1812, p. 122.

Iacchus œdipus E. GEOFF., Cours Hist. Nat. Mamm, 1828, p. 36, 10me Leçon.

Ædipus titi LESS., Spec. Mamm., 1840, p. 197.

Hapale œdipus WAGN., Schreb. Säugth. Suppl., 1, 1840, p. 251.

Ædipomidas œdipus REICHENB., Vollst. Naturg. Affen, 1862, p. 5, figs. 18-20;

Elliot, Rev. Primates, 1, 1913, p. 233.

Leontopithecus œdipus THOS., Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1911, p. 127.

Seniocebus meticulosus ELLIOT, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., 1912, p. 31;
ibid., Rev. Primates, 1, 1913, p. 188, pl. I.

Type locality. "In America."

Geogr. Distr. Northern Colombia, South America.

For descriptions of this species in fresh adult pelage, see *S. meticulosus* in Review of the Primates, p. 188, Vol. 1, and pl. 1, frontispiece.

***Ædipomidas geoffroyi* (Pucheran).**

Hapale geoffroyi PUCHER., Rev. Mag. Zool., 1845, p. 336.

Midas œdipus var. SPIX, Simiar. et Vespert. Bras., 1823, p. 30, pl. XXIII.

Midas geoffroyi I. GEOFF., Cat. Primates, 1851, p. 63.

Midas spixi REICHENB., Vollstand. Naturg. Affen, 1862, fig. 2.

Ædipus geoffroyi GRAY, Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs and Fruit-eating Bats, Brit. Mus., 1870, p. 65.

Ædipomidas geoffroyi REICHENB., Vollst. Naturg. Affen, 1862, p. 5. Elliot, Rev. Primates, 1, 1913, p. 234.

Ædipomidas salaquiensis, Elliot, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 1912, p. 137; *ibid.*, Rev. Primates, 1, 1913. Appendix, p. 255.

Type locality. Panama. Type in Paris Museum.

Geogr. Distr. Costa Rica, Central America; Colombia, South America. Additional material from Colombia seem to show that the characters

for distinguishing *O. salaquensis* are not reliable, the yellowness of the under parts having been produced by staining, and the size of the skull is an individual variation.

Ædipomidas bicolor (*Spix*).

Midas bicolor SPIX, Sim. et Vespert. Bras., 1823, p. 30, pl. XXIV.

Hapale bicolor WAGN. Schreb. Säugth. Suppl., 1, 1840, p. 251.

Marikina bicolor REICHENB., Vollst. Naturg. Affen, 1862, p. 11, fig. 33.

Seniocebus bicolor GRAY, Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs and Fruit-eating Bats, Brit. Mus., 1870, p. 68; ELLIOT, Rev. Primates, 1, 1913, p. 186.

Type locality. Rio Negro, Brazil.

Geogr. Distr. Eastern bank of the Rio Negro, Brazil; Upper Amazon west of Barras; Pebas.

Ædipomidas martinsi (*Thomas*).

Leontocebus martinsi THOS., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1812, 8th. Ser., XI, p. 84.

Seniocebus martinsi ELLIOT, Rev. Primates, 1, 1913, p. 189.

Type locality. Faro, Lower Yamundá River, Brazil.

Geogr. Distr. Unknown.

Ædipomidas leucopus (*Günther*).

Hapale leucopus GUNTHER, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1876, p. 743.

Callithrix leucopus ELLIOT, Rev. Primates, 1, 1913, p. 222.

Ædipomidas pegasis ELLIOT, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXII, 1913, p. 251.

Type locality. Medellin, Province of Antioquia, Colombia.

Geogr. Distr. Colombia, South America.

Additional material received confirms the position of this species as rightfully included in the present genus and also that *Æ. pegasis* is not separable from *Hapale leucopus* Günther.

