

XXXV.—*Descriptions of new Neotropical Mammals.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

Vampyrops dorsalis, sp. n.

Like *V. infuscus* in size and dentition, but with a marked dorsal line.

Size intermediate between the large *V. vittatus* and the much smaller *V. lineatus*, apparently about as in *V. infuscus*. General colour above dark smoky brown or blackish throughout; facial lines almost obsolete, a faint indication of the supraorbital ones perceptible. Dorsal line white, prominent, running from the nape to the rump. Under surface dull grey, paler than the back.

Skull shaped as in the allied species. Incisors $\frac{2}{2}$, molars $\frac{3}{3}$. Penultimate upper molars square or slightly concave behind, last molars minute.

Dimensions of the type (measured in skin):—

Head and body 83 millim.; forearm 49; ear (dry) 16.

Skull: extreme length 27.5; basal length 22.7; greatest breadth 16; interorbital breadth 6.3; palate length from gnathion 15; breadth outside $m.^2$ 11.8; front of canine to back of $m.^2$ 10.2; front of lower canine to back of $m.^3$ 11.9.

Hab. Paramba, N. Ecuador. Alt. 1100 m.

Type. B.M. no. 99. 12. 5. 1. Collected 14th April, 1899, by R. Miketta.

In the synopsis of the species of *Vampyrops* that I gave in 1889 * this bat would be placed with the Peruvian *V. infuscus*, Peters †, but differs from that species by the presence of a distinct dorsal white line, as in the much smaller *V. lineatus*.

Although I still think that in the present group the number of the molars is not a character of generic importance, the increase in the number of species known renders it not inadvisable that the genus *Vampyrops*, as with *Artibeus* and *Stenoderma*, should be arranged in subgeneric groups in accordance with the dental formulæ. This might be done as follows:—

A. Molars $\frac{3}{3}$. Subgenus *Vampyrops* (s. s.). Type *V. lineatus*, Geoff. Other species: *vittatus*, Pet., *infuscus*, Pet., *zarhinus*, H. All., *dorsalis*, Thos.

* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) iv. p. 170 (1889).

† MB. Ak. Berl. 1880, p. 259.

- B. Molars $\frac{2}{3}$. Incisors $\frac{2}{2}$. Subgenus *Vampyrodes* *. Type *V. Caraccioli*, Thos.
 C. Molars $\frac{2}{3}$. Incisors $\frac{2}{1}$. Subgenus *Vampyriscus* *. Type *V. bidens*, Dobs.
 D. Molars $\frac{2}{2}$. Subgenus *Vampyressa* *. Type *V. pusillus*, Wagn.

Rhipidomys Goodfellowi, sp. n.

General external appearance almost precisely as in *R. Couesi*. Fur unusually short, close and straight, only about 6 millim. long on the back. Colour above of the same brownish-fawn tone found in the browner examples of *R. Couesi*, perhaps rather darker mesially. Sides clearer greyish fawn. Under surface very short-haired, dull greyish with a buffy tinge, the bases of the hairs slaty, the tips dull buffy; line of demarcation on sides quite indistinct. Hind limbs and outer sides of fore limbs like body; inner sides of fore limbs whitish, whiter than the belly. Ankles and upperside of hind feet brown, the hairs at bases of claws white. Tail with nearly an inch of its base covered with the grey hairs of the body, the remainder uniformly blackish, the terminal half more bushy than in the allied species, the scales being practically hidden. Mammæ 1—2=6.

Skull rather smaller and more delicate than that of *R. Couesi* (comparing old specimens of each species), with a lighter narrower muzzle; nasals extending rather further back. Interorbital region smooth, flat, sharp-edged, evenly broadening backwards. Palatal foramina rather smaller. End of palate level with hinder edge of *m*.³.

Dimensions of the type (measured in skin):—

Head and body 186 millim.; tail 191; hind foot (wet) 29; ear (wet) 14.

Skull: extreme length 39; basilar length 31.6; greatest breadth 20; nasals 14.6×4.6 ; interorbital breadth 6.1; palate length from henselion 17; diastema 11; palatal foramina 8.1×3.3 ; length of upper molar series 6.

Hab. Upper Rio Napo, at mouth of Rio Coca.

Type. Female. Collected in June 1899, and presented to the British Museum, by Walter Goodfellow, Esq., in whose honour it is named.

This Upper-Amazonian species is most nearly allied to the Trinidadian *R. Couesi*, All., and the Peruvian *R. leucodactylus*, Tsch., but may be distinguished from either by its much shorter fur, duller-coloured under surface, bushier tail, and

* Nomina nova.

more delicate skull. The other members of the genus are all considerably smaller.

Rhipidomys venezuelæ cumananus, subsp. n.

Similar to the typical form in colour and other characters but rather larger and more heavily built; the feet broader and stouter. General colour above dull greyish fulvous, as in the majority of specimens of *R. v. typicus*, but the latter is very variable in the exact tone of colour, some specimens from Merida being quite greyish and others deep fulvous. Belly of type dull whitish, the hairs white to their roots; in the second specimen they are slightly grey basally. Tail rather more heavily furred and pencilled than in the typical form, blackish brown throughout.

Skull with its brain-case larger than in the typical form, but its muzzle is of much the same proportions, very different to the long heavy muzzle of *R. Couesi*, the Trinidad species. Interorbital region broad and flat.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 150 millim.; tail 176; hind foot 29; ear 21.

Skull: basilar length 29.5; greatest breadth 20; nasals 12.5×4.3 ; interorbital breadth 5.3; breadth of brain-case 15; palate length 15.2; diastema 9.7; palatal foramina 8×3.6 ; length of upper molar series 6.0.

Hab. Cumana. Type from Ipure, altitude 700 m.; a second example from Quebrada Secca.

Type. Female. Original number 314. Collected 22nd March, 1899, by E. André.

Rhipidomys dryas, sp. n.

Size small. Fur fairly straight and crisp, not woolly; hairs of back about 7 millim. in length. General colour above bright fulvous, about as in *Oryzomys flavicans*, Thos., finely lined with black. Head rather greyer. Ears of medium size, thinly haired, pale brown. Cheeks, sides of neck, and flanks more fawn-coloured, a distinct fulvous line edging the belly-colour. Lips, whole of under surface, and inner sides of limbs pure sharply defined white. Outer sides of arms and legs and upper surface of hands and feet fulvous, a faint metapodial darkening present. Fifth hind toe reaching to the middle of the second phalanx of the fourth. Tail rather longer than the head and body, its basal half-inch furry like the body, the remainder thinly haired, slightly pencilled, uniformly brown throughout.

Skull of the shape typical of the genus, but distinguished from that of most of the species by its small size. Nasals narrow, just surpassing the premaxillæ posteriorly. Interorbital space flat, its edges with well-developed divergent ridges which can be traced backward across the parietals to the outer corners of the interparietal. Brain-case broad and rounded. Palatal foramina short, barely reaching backward to the level of the front of *m*.¹. Molars very small, smaller in proportion than in other species.

Dimensions of the type (an adult female, measured in the flesh by collector):—

Head and body 100 millim.; tail 120; hind foot 22; ear 14.

Skull: extreme length 27; basilar length 20·3; greatest breadth 15; nasals $9\cdot3 \times 3\cdot1$; interorbital breadth 5·2; breadth of brain-case 12·2; palate length from henselion 11; diastema 7; palatal foramina $4\cdot6 \times 2\cdot2$; length of upper molar series 3·8.

Hab. Paramba, N. Ecuador. Alt. 1100 m.

Type. B.M. no. 99. 12. 5. 4. Original number 12. Collected 11th May, 1899, by R. Miketta. Two specimens examined.

This striking little species, one of the smallest of the genus, has a certain resemblance to *R. microtis*, Thos., from the neighbourhood of Bogota, but is readily distinguished by its brighter colour, pure white belly, and much smaller palatal foramina and molars.

Its nearest ally is probably Tomes's "*Hesperomys bicolor*"*, collected by Fraser in the Ecuadorean Oriente at Gualaquiza; but that animal is said to have a "darkish cinnamon-brown" general colour, and its under surface is yellowish white. The tail is also shorter than the head and body.

Oryzomys sylvaticus, sp. n.

General appearance very much that of a large specimen of the European *Mus sylvaticus*. Fur straight, close and rather crisp, about 8–9 millim. long on the back. General colour above dull fulvous, much darkened with black on the middle line of the back, clearer on the sides. Head decidedly greyer than body. Under surface soiled whitish, the bases of the hairs slaty, the tips dull white; line of demarcation on sides rather sharply defined. Ears large, finely haired, dull brown. Outer sides of limbs greyish, inner sides like belly; hands and feet dull white above, wrists and ankles browner; feet

* P. Z. S. 1860, p. 217.

long and slender, fifth hind toe reaching to the middle of the basal phalanx of the fourth. Tail slender, naked, finely scaled, brown above, scarcely paler below.

Skull very similar in its general shape and delicate build to that of *O. gracilis*, but much larger. Nasals and premaxillæ about level posteriorly. Supraorbital edges evenly divergent, finely beaded, the beading extending backward nearly half across the parietals. Palatal foramina small and narrow. Teeth of normal proportions.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh by collector):—

Head and body 112 millim.; tail 118; hind foot 29; ear 21.

Skull: extreme length 30·5; basilar length 22·8; greatest breadth 15; nasals, length 12; interorbital breadth 4·9; palate length from henselion 13; diastema 7·8; palatal foramina 4·5; length of upper molar series 4·5.

Hab. Santa Rosa, Southern Ecuador. Altitude 10 m.

Type. B.M. no. O. 1. 1. 21. Original number 440. Collected 30th June, 1899, by Perry O. Simons.

This species is exactly intermediate in size between the large *O. laticeps* and the small *O. gracilis*, and may therefore be readily distinguished by size from either of them, to which alone it has any resemblance in general characters. Probably it is most nearly allied to *O. gracilis*.

Oryzomys balneator, sp. n.

General appearance that of a dark-coloured member of the *O. longicaudatus* group, but really more allied to *O. bæops*.

Size small, rather less than in *O. gracilis*. Fur fairly straight, not so woolly as in *O. bæops*. Colour above dark greyish brown, heavily lined with black, the general effect not far from the "bistre" of Ridgway. Rump with a suffusion of reddish fawn. Face like back. Cheeks and flanks dull fawn; outer side of hips deeper fawn. Under surface dark soiled greyish, the hairs slaty grey basally, dull whitish terminally; the line of demarcation little defined. Ears small, finely haired, black. Limbs coloured on outer sides like back, on inner sides like belly; upper surface of hands and feet greyish brown; hairs at base of claws white; feet long and slender; fifth hind toe reaching to the middle of the basal phalanx of the fourth. Tail slender, almost naked except towards the end, dark brown above, rather lighter below; extreme tip slightly pencilled, commonly (in four out of five examples) white.

Skull showing a general resemblance to that of *O. bæops* in its thin texture, rounded and unridged brain-case, small face, and narrow interorbital region. Nasals narrow, evenly tapering backward; supraorbital edges square but not ridged. Palatal foramina short and narrow. Molars small and delicate.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh by collector):—

Head and body 92 millim.; tail 117; hind foot (s. u.) 26; ear 16.

Skull: greatest length 26; basilar length 19.4; greatest breadth 14; nasals 9.2×3 ; interorbital breadth 4.3; brain-case 13×12 ; palate length from henselion 10.5; diastema 7; palatal foramina 4×2 ; upper molar series 3.6.

Hab. Mirador, 20 miles E. of Baños, Oriente of Ecuador. Altitude 1500 m.

Type. Male. B.M. no. 99. 9. 9. 34. Original number 237. Collected 8th February, 1899, by Mr. Perry O. Simons. Five specimens.

Despite its general resemblance to members of other groups, this species is probably most nearly related to *O. bæops* and its allies, but is readily distinguishable by its smaller size, longer feet, much smaller teeth, and less woolly fur.

Zygodontomys brevicauda tobagi, subsp. n.

Closely allied in size and all other essential characters to *Z. b. typicus*, but of a more dirty brownish hue, the face and fore-quarters especially browner, and without the rufous tone which characterizes the Trinidad form. On the rump alone does the colour attain to nearly the reddish tone which is spread equally over the whole of the head and back in *typicus*. Under surface as in *typicus*, dull soiled buffy, without line of demarcation.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 146 millim.; tail 100; hind foot (s. u.) 30; ear 18.

Skull: greatest length 35; greatest breadth 19; length of upper molar series 4.6.

Hab. Island of Tobago, W. Indies. Type from Richmond.

Type. Male. B.M. no. 97. 6. 7. 47. Collected 1st March, 1897, by Dr. Percy Rendall. Three specimens examined.

This is evidently a darkened insular race of the Trinidad *Z. brevicauda*, of which the British Museum possesses six skins, obtained by Messrs. Caracciolo, Chapman, and Rendall.



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