

Stagnicola palustris ungava, subsp. nov.

Fig. 1, lower row, two figures at right.

Stagnicola vahlii Dall, Alaska Moll. 75. 1905; Baker, Lymnaeidae, 372. 1911.

Shell rather thin, elongated; color brownish horn, sometimes streaked with yellowish, the streaks often arranged in longitudinal bands; surface dull, sculpture of coarse growth lines and impressed spiral lines; whorls more than 6 (the apex is broken in all specimens), quite convex with deep sutures; body whorl obese; spire broadly pyramidal, elongated, longer than the aperture; the penultimate whorl is large and puffy in appearance; aperture roundly ovate, rounded below and a trifle acute above, light chocolate colored within; outer lip thin without varical thickening in adult shells; inner lip wide, folded over the columellar region to form a wide reflection which is impressed and indented at the junction of columella and body whorl; there is no distinct plait; there is a narrow umbilical chink; parietal wall with a wide, white callus.

Length 20.2; Diameter 10.0; Aperture length 10.2;

" 19.0; " 9.1; " " 8.6;

" 19.5; " 9.0; " " 9.0;

Diameter 5.6 mm. Holotype.

" 5.0 mm. Paratype.

" 5.3 mm. Paratype.

TYPE LOCALITY: Fort Chimo, Kuksoak River, near Ungava Bay, Labrador, collected by Turner. *Types*: U.S. Nat. Mus., No. 73727.

This lymnaeid appears to be a member of the *palustris* complex, differing from the race called *elodes* in its globose body whorl, smaller and rounder aperture, less distinct columellar plait, larger umbilical chink, and the puffy appearance of the penultimate whorl. It has not been seen from any other part of British America and may be a distinct northeastern race of *palustris*.

ZOOLOGY.—*A new puma from Brazil*.¹ E. W. NELSON and E. A. GOLDMAN.

The examination of material recently received from the field, has indicated the desirability of recognizing a geographic race of *Felis concolor* Linné in the great lowland area embraced in the Amazon River drainage, northern Brazil. The specimens are in the American Museum of Natural History, New York. For the privilege of describing the new form we are indebted to Messrs. H. E. Anthony, Curator of Mammals, and G. H. H. Tate, Assistant Curator of South American Mammals, in the institution mentioned.

¹ Received July 28, 1933.

Felis concolor borbensis, subsp. nov.

Amazon Puma

Type.—From Borba, Rio Madeira, Amazonas, Brazil. No. 92298, ♂ adult, skull only, American Museum of Natural History, collected by Olalla Brothers, February 10, 1930. Original No. 1854.

Distribution.—Middle section of low valley of Amazon River to upper course of Rio Negro; probably widely distributed in low lying parts of Amazon River drainage.

General characters.—A medium sized, rich rufescent subspecies, closely allied to *Felis concolor concolor* of southeastern Brazil, but darker cinnamon rufous or ferruginous, and cranial details distinctive. Similar in color to *F. c. anthonyi* of southern Venezuela, but skull decidedly narrower, less massive. Differing from *F. c. wavula* of British Guiana, in smaller size and important cranial features. Much larger and darker than *F. c. greeni* of Rio Grande do Norte, extreme eastern Brazil, and skull characters widely divergent.

Color.—Female from Rosarinho, Rio Madeira, Brazil: Top of head, neck, and narrow median dorsal area to base of tail rich cinnamon rufous thinly overlaid with black, passing gradually on sides of neck, shoulders, along flanks and on outer surfaces of limbs, into cinnamon, becoming cinnamon buff across under surface of neck and on feet; chin, throat, chest, inner sides of limbs, inguinal region and lips, except a black spot near vibrissae, white; belly pale buffy; face in general dark brownish, almost blackish on upper surface of muzzle; ears deep glossy black externally, narrowly edged with gray, thinly clothed internally with whitish hairs; tail above tawny on proximal half and ochraceous tawny on distal portion, mixed with black, becoming light ochraceous buffy below to near black tip. In a specimen from Aurará Igarapé the median dorsal area is darker and nearer ferruginous.

Skull.—Very similar in general form to that of *F. c. concolor*, but decidedly narrower; rostrum narrower; nasals rising higher between anterior processes of frontals as viewed in profile from the side, the median trough-like depression deep anteriorly much as in *concolor*, but shallowing more rapidly posteriorly; posterior border of palate more convex; interpterygoid fossa narrower; audital bullae smaller; upper carnassials and third upper molars smaller. Much narrower, less massive than *F. c. anthonyi*; frontal region higher, more evenly arched; nasals less flattened, more inflated and convex between anterior processes of frontals as viewed from the side; rostrum and interpterygoid fossa much narrower; audital bullae smaller; carnassials and third premolars, above and below, distinctly smaller. Smaller and lighter in structure than *F. c. wavula*; rostrum less compressed laterally between ascending branches of maxillae; nasals more highly arched, less depressed and V-shaped along median line posteriorly; interpterygoid fossa relatively narrower; audital bullae relatively smaller; dentition much lighter; upper carnassial with internal cusp less prominent. Contrasted with that of *F. c. greeni* the skull exhibits a marked departure in detail, as follows: Size larger; general form more elongated; vault of cranium much higher, more arched; nasals more inflated, less flattened; ascending branches of maxillae narrower; audital bullae relatively larger, more inflated; dentition relatively heavier; canines relatively much longer.

Measurements.—An adult female from Rosarinho, Rio Madeira, Brazil: Total length, 1500 mm.; tail vertebrae, 693; hind foot, 220. *Skull* (type):

Greatest length, 200; zygomatic breadth, 135.7; interorbital breadth, 41.7; least width between outer walls of interpterygoid fossa, 28.2; alveolar length of upper canine-premolar series, 59.2; crown length of upper carnassial, 23.3.

Remarks.—*Felis concolor borbensis* will probably prove to be widely distributed in the vast lowland area drained by the Amazon River and its tributaries. Specimens from the region of the type locality appear to be more nearly related to *F. c. concolor* than to any other known form, but the scanty material available indicates that the cranial details mentioned are quite distinctive. One from Tatú, in the lowlands of the upper part of the Rio Negro, near the mouth of the Rio Uaupes, is not very far distant geographically from *F. c. anthonyi*, but agrees closely in the more essential characters with typical *borbensis*. The new form, *borbensis*, occupies a somewhat intermediate geographic position and may be expected to intergrade on the north with *anthonyi* and *wavula*, on the east with *greeni*, on the south with typical *concolor*, and on the west it may possibly pass into *F. c. söderströmi*, the dark, high mountain form of northern Ecuador.

Specimens examined.—Four, all from Brazil, as follows: Aurará Igarapé, Rio Madeira, 1; Borba, Rio Madeira (type locality), 1; Rosarinho, Rio Madeira, 1; Tatú, Rio Negro, 1.

ZOOLOGY.—*A new climbing mouse from Panama.*¹ E. A. GOLDMAN, Biological Survey.

In the course of studies of the mammals of Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, Panama, Robert K. Enders obtained, in a tree, a single specimen of a new form closely allied to *Oecomys bicolor*, of Ecuador. For the privilege of describing the new species I am indebted to Dr. Enders for whom the animal is named.

***Oecomys endersi*, sp. nov.**

Barro Colorado Island Climbing Mouse

Type.—From Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, Panama. No. 64931, ♀ adult, University of Michigan Museum, collected by R. K. Enders, February 12, 1931. Original number 474.

Distribution.—Known only from the type locality.

General characters.—A medium-sized, dark-colored species, with tail somewhat longer than head and body, slightly pencilled at tip; zygomatic plate slightly notched and zygomatic plate little projecting anteriorly, as viewed from above. Mammary: Pectoral, 2-2, inguinal, 2-2, = 8. Closely allied to *Oecomys bicolor* of Ecuador, but larger and darker, with correspondingly larger skull.

Color.—*Type*: Upper parts near cinnamon brown (Ridgway, 1912) rather heavily mixed with black, the general tone richest or most rufescent on lower part of back and rump, paling gradually to dull cinnamon buff or clay color along lower part of sides; under parts and inner sides of limbs nearly pure white, the hairs white to roots; ears dark brownish, thinly

¹ Received August 24, 1933.



Nelson, Edward William and Goldman, Edward Alphonso. 1933. "A new puma from Brazil." *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 23, 523–525.

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