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## THE TAXONOMIC HISTORY OF THE SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN ORYZOMINE GENERA OF RODENTS (EXCLUDING *ORYZOMYS*): *NESORYZOMYS*, *ZYGODONTOMYS*, *CHILOMYS*, *DELOMYS*, *PHAENOMYS*, *RHAGOMYS*, *RHIPIDOMYS*, *NYCTOMYS*, *OECOMYS*, *THOMASOMYS*, *INOMYS*, *AEPEOMYS*, *NEACOMYS* AND *SCOLOMYS*

BY G. H. H. TATE

In this fifth paper on Neotropical murine rodents I have continued my plan, introduced in the previous paper, of grouping under headings representing phytogeographic areas<sup>1</sup> the species belonging in larger genera. The present work should be used in connection with the previous one, which dealt with *Oryzomys* and its subgenera.

### HISTORICAL STATEMENT<sup>2</sup>

#### **NESORYZOMYS** Heller

- 1899b. Thomas described (p. 280) *Oryzomys indefessus*, n. sp.  
1904. Heller erected (p. 241) *Nesoryzomys*, n. g., with type *Nesoryzomys narboroughi*, n. sp. He removed *indefessus* Thomas from *Oryzomys* to *Nesoryzomys*.  
1905. Trouessart listed *indefessus* in *Oryzomys*. Probably Heller's publication appeared too late for inclusion in the 'Catalogus.'  
1929. Osgood described (p. 23) *Nesoryzomys darwini*, n. sp.

#### **ZYGODONTOMYS** Allen

1841. Lund described (p. 280) *Mus lasiurus*, n. sp.  
1842. Wagner described (p. 361) *Hesperomys arviculoides* (n. sp.) and *Hesperomys orobinus* (n. sp.).  
1843. Wagner added to his preliminary description of (p. 519) *arviculoides* and (p. 533) *orobinus*.

<sup>1</sup>See Map, p. 15.

<sup>2</sup>A copy of the newly published 'A Manual of Neotropical Sigmodont Rodents,' by Nils Gyldenstolpe (Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakad. Handlingar, (3) XI, No. 3, pp. 1-164 and plates, 1932) has just been received. This work should be consulted for each cricetid genus. It reached my hands too late to receive treatment under the generic headings.

1845. Wagner described (p. 147) *Hesperomys brachyurus* (n. sp.), suggesting its probable identity with *lasiurus* Lund.
1850. Wagner supplemented his earlier description of (p. 313) *brachyurus*, comparing it with *arviculoides* and *orobinus*.
1893. Allen and Chapman described (p. 215) *Oryzomys brevicauda*, n. sp.
1894. Thomas described (p. 358) *Oryzomys microtinus*, n. sp.
1895. Allen described (p. 329) *Oryzomys cherriei*, n. sp.
1897. Allen and Chapman described (p. 20) *Akodon frustrator*, n. sp., based upon two juveniles. I believe these animals to be the young of *Zygodontomys brevicauda*.
- 1897a. J. A. Allen erected (p. 38) *Zygodontomys*, n. g., with type *Oryzomys cherriei* Allen. He also referred *Oryzomys brevicauda* Allen and Chapman to *Zygodontomys*.
1897. Thomas described (p. 496) *Akodon fuscinus*, n. sp., which he compared with *lasiurus* (see Thomas, 1913).
- 1898b. Thomas described (p. 269) *Zygodontomys brunneus*, n. sp. He commented upon (p. 270) the diagnostic characters of the genus and removed *microtinus* from *Oryzomys* to *Zygodontomys*.
1898. Trouessart listed (p. 532) only *cherriei* and *brevicauda* (shown again under *Oryzomys*, p. 524). *Microtinus* and *brunneus* were shown in the appendix (p. 1327). *Lasiurus* was listed, (p. 536) in *Akodon* and *arviculoides*, *orobinus*, and *brachyurus* in *Oryzomys*.
- 1899c. Thomas described (p. 380) *Zygodontomys stellæ*, n. sp.
1899. J. A. Allen described (p. 207) *Oryzomys sanctæmartæ*, n. sp.
1900. Bangs thought that (p. 95) *Oryzomys phæopus obscurior* (a *Melanomys*) belonged in *Zygodontomys*. He suggested that *Oryzomys sanctæmartæ* Allen might be nearly the same as *phæopus obscurior*.
- 1900b. Thomas described (p. 274) *Zygodontomys brevicauda tobagi*, n. subsp.
- 1901a. J. A. Allen described (p. 39) *Zygodontomys thomasi*, n. sp.
1901. Bangs described (p. 642) *Zygodontomys seorsus*, n. sp.
1902. Bangs placed (p. 37) *Oryzomys chrysomelas* (a *Melanomys*) in *Zygodontomys*.
1902. Thomas suggested (p. 61) that *brachyurus* Wagner and *lasiurus* Lund were really *Zygodontomys*.
1905. Trouessart listed in *Zygodontomys* (p. 423) *cherriei*, *brevicauda*, "*tobagoi*," *seorsus*, *microtinus*, *brunneus*, *thomasi*, *stellæ*, and *expulsus* (the last a *Hesperomys*.)

- 1910b. Thomas listed (p. 501) *lasiurus* Lund under *Zygodontomys*.
1912. Goldman described (p. 8) *Zygodontomys cherriei ventriosus*, n. subsp.
1912. Osgood wrote (p. 52) of *Zygodontomys*: "Although formerly associated with *Oryzomys* the species of this genus seem to have much in common with *Akodon*. . . ."
1913. Thomas described (p. 405) *Akodon arviculoides montensis*, n. subsp. Since there is no reason to doubt that Thomas had an *Akodon* before him when he described *montensis*, I have reserved that name for treatment under *Akodon*. True *arviculoides* I consider was probably a *Zygodontomys*. He stated (p. 408) that *fuscinus* and *Akodon meridensis* were both *Zygodontomys*. The latter however is truly an *Akodon*.
1913. J. A. Allen described (p. 599) *Zygodontomys griseus*, n. sp., and *Zygodontomys fraterculus*, n. sp.
1916. J. A. Allen described (p. 528) *Zygodontomys tapirapoanus*, n. sp.
- 1916a. Thomas grouped (p. 337) *Zygodontomys* with the *Akodon*-like genera.
1920. Goldman seemed more or less to subscribe to Thomas's (1916) conclusion by placing *Zygodontomys* directly after *Scotinomys*, one of the akodont genera.
1924. Miller apparently did not support Thomas's views, for he placed (p. 364) *Zygodontomys* after *Oryzomys* and *Neacomys* and quite remote from *Scotinomys*.

#### CHILOMYS Thomas

- 1895b. Thomas described (p. 368) *Oryzomys instans*, n. sp.
1897. Thomas erected (p. 500) *Chilomys*, n. g., with type *Oryzomys instans*.
1898. Trouessart listed (p. 529) *Chilomys instans*.
1905. Trouessart again listed (p. 424) *Chilomys instans*.
1912. Osgood described (p. 53) *Chilomys fumeus*, n. sp., and remarked upon the characters of the genus.

#### DELOMYS Thomas

1842. Wagner described (p. 362) *Hesperomys subflavus* (n. sp.).<sup>1</sup>
1843. Wagner further described (p. 534) *Hesperomys subflavus*.
1872. Hensel described (p. 42) *Hesperomys dorsalis*, n. sp.

<sup>1</sup>Inclusion of *subflavus* in *Delomys* is purely tentative.

1886. Leche, remarking upon *dorsalis*, wrote (p. 696) that the species belonged to Baird's subgenus *Oryzomys*. He briefly described (p. 696) *Hesperomys dorsalis* var. *obscura* (n. var.).
1898. Trouessart listed (p. 537) *dorsalis* and *d. obscura* under *Akodon*, but did not mention *subflavus*.
- 1901d. Thomas suggested (p. 528) that "*laticeps*" Winge, and "*vulpinus*" Lund (re-named *vulpinoides* by Schinz) were synonyms of *subflavus* Wagner. Both were treated under *Oryzomys* (in American Museum Novitates, No. 579).
1902. Thomas remarked (p. 60) upon *dorsalis obscura* Leche.
1903. Thomas described (p. 240) *Oryzomys sublineatus*, n. sp.
1905. Trouessart listed (p. 420) *sublineatus* and (p. 421) *subflavus* in *Oryzomys* and (p. 434) *dorsalis*<sup>1</sup> and its subspecies in *Akodon*.
1905. Ribeiro recorded (p. 174) *dorsalis* under "*Hesperomys*."
1906. Thomas listed (p. 443) *dorsalis* and *sublineatus* under *Thomasomys*.
- 1917b. Thomas erected (p. 196) *Delomys*, n. g., with type *Hesperomys dorsalis* Hensel. He included *sublineatus* Thomas. Both were listed in *Thomasomys* in 1906.  
He described (p. 197) *Delomys dorsalis collinus*, n. subsp.

#### PHÆNOMYS Thomas

1894. Thomas described (p. 352) *Oryzomys ferrugineus*, n. sp.
1898. Trouessart listed (p. 525) *ferrugineus* in *Oryzomys*.
1905. Trouessart again listed (p. 419) *ferrugineus* under *Oryzomys*.
1906. Thomas listed (p. 443) *ferrugineus* under *Thomasomys*.
- 1917b. Thomas erected (p. 196) *Phænomys*, n. g., with type *Oryzomys ferrugineus* Thomas.

#### RHAGOMYS Thomas

- 1886a. Thomas described (p. 250) *Hesperomys rufescens*, n. sp., remarking that its nearest ally was *bicolor* Tomes (an *Æcomys*) and that for the present he would leave both in *Rhipidomys*.
1898. Trouessart listed (p. 520) *rufescens* in *Rhipidomys*.
1905. Trouessart again listed (p. 410) *rufescens* in *Rhipidomys*.
- 1917b. Thomas erected (pp. 192-193) *Rhagomys*, n. g., with type *Hesperomys rufescens* Thomas.

#### RHIPIDOMYS Tschudi

1826. Wied described *Mus pyrrhorhinus* (n. sp.), stated by Thomas (1886) to be an *Oryzomys*, but apparently a true *Rhipidomys*.
1841. Lund described<sup>2</sup> (pp. 240, 276) *Mus mastacalis* (on p. 276 the

<sup>1</sup>He held that *Hesperomys dorsalis obscura* Leche was preoccupied by *Mus (Habrothrix) obscurus* Waterhouse, and proposed for it the new name *lecheri*.

<sup>2</sup>For translation into German see *Isis*, 1843, XXXVI, pp. 738-760.

- spelling appears "*mustacalis*" and in Isis, p. 750, it is changed to "*mystacalis*"), "distinguished by its tail being terminally tufted and its extremely long vibrissæ."
1843. Wagner put (p. 531) *pyrrhorhinus* in *Hesperomys* (*Calomys*). Lund's animals (pp. 544, 545) were not placed.
1844. Tschudi published (p. 252) the names *Rhipidomys* (n. subg.) and *R. leucodactylus* (n. sp.) without descriptions. *Leucodactylus* was a *nomen nudum*.
1845. Tschudi (1844) erected (p. 183) *Rhipidomys*, n. subg., to contain *Hesperomys* (*Rhipidomys*) *leucodactylus*, n. sp.
1845. Wagner described (p. 147) *Hesperomys leucodactylus* (n. sp.) from Rio Parana, Brazil (preoccupied (?) by *leucodactylus* Tschudi).  
The publication of *Hesperomys leucodactylus* Wagner may well antedate that of *Rhipidomys leucodactylus* Tschudi. Wagner's name appears on p. 147 of the 383-page volume of the Archiv für Naturg., II, 1845, or less than half-way through it. While according to Sherborn, 'Index Animalium . . .', 1801-1850, I, p. cxxiv, the 4th Lieferung of 'Fauna Peruana' (pp. 133-188), containing Tschudi's description of *leucodactylus*, appeared about the middle of 1845.
1850. Wagner further described (p. 310) his *leucodactylus*,—"the tail . . . is scaled, or commonly covered with brown hairs, which forms a weak brush at the tip." This character of the tail leads me to think that Wagner's animal was a *Rhipidomys*.
1854. Burmeister placed (p. 172) *pyrrhorhinus* to *Hesperomys* (*Calomys*).
1855. Burmeister (1854) mentioned (p. 7) "*mystacalis*" and *pyrrhorhinus* under *Hesperomys* (*Calomys*).
1855. Gervais described (p. 111) *Mus* (*Hesperomys*) *macrurus* (n. sp.).
1858. Tomes recorded "*Hesperomys longicaudatus*" from Ecuador. See Tomes, 1860.
1860. Tomes described (p. 213) *Hesperomys latimanus*, n. sp., and (p. 217) *Hesperomys bicolor*, n. sp., this latter being his "*longicaudatus*" of 1858 (removed later to *Æcomys*). He proposed (p. 220) a distinct group for *latimanus* and *bicolor*, and defined it (p. 221) under group "F" which, however, he gave no name. His definition applied fairly well to *Rhipidomys*.
1882. Thomas recorded in his account of Stolzmann's Peruvian collection (p. 106) "*leucodactylus*" (in the synonymy of which he

placed *latimanus*); he also described two specimens of "*pyrrhorhinus*," at the same time pointing out discrepancies between the two descriptions—his own and the original of Wied.

He described (p. 108) "*H. (Rhipidomys) cinereus*, n. sp." and (p. 109) "*H. (Rhipidomys) taczanowskii*, n. sp.," both of which in 1884 were removed by Coues to *Thomasomys*. So, evidently at that time he thought (see p. 108) that *Rhipidomys* was equal to *Nyctomys* plus *Rhipidomys* (including *Thomasomys*).

1884. Thomas, outlining the scope and characters of the subgenus *Rhipidomys*, listed (p. 448) *leucodactylus* (type), *latimanus*, *pyrrhorhinus*, *sumichrasti* (a *Nyctomys*), and doubtfully *bicolor* (an *Æcomys*).
1884. Coues removed (p. 1275) *cinereus* and *taczanowskii* to *Thomasomys*.
- 1886a. Thomas described (p. 250) *Hesperomys rufescens*, n. sp. (a *Rhagomys*), remarking that its nearest ally was *bicolor* (an *Æcomys*) and that for the present, although they were atypical, he would leave them both in *Rhipidomys*.
- 1886b. Thomas decided (pp. 421–422) on the basis of two immature specimens that *pyrrhorhinus* was not a *Rhipidomys* but an *Oryzomys*.  
For the Peruvian animals referred by him (1882) to "*pyrrhorhinus*" he proposed *Hesperomys pyrrhonotus*, new name, at the same time referring the species to *Thomasomys* instead of to *Rhipidomys* and comparing it with *cinereus*.  
He had been convinced by correspondence with Winge that *mastacalis* and true *pyrrhonotus* were quite distinct species.  
He stated that *macrurus* and *mastacalis* were true *Rhipidomys*.
1887. Winge discussed (p. 54) *Rhipidomys mastacalis* very fully, treating *Rhipidomys* as a full genus.
1887. Thomas described (p. 152) *Hesperomys (Rhipidomys) sclateri*, n. sp.
1893. Ihering, probably following Thomas (1886), listed *pyrrhorhinus* under *Hesperomys (Oryzomys)*.
1893. Goeldi referred to *pyrrhorhinus* under "*Hesperomys*," employing no subgeneric divisions.
1893. Allen and Chapman described (p. 211) "*Tylomys couesi*," n. sp. (a *Rhipidomys*).

1894. True described (p. 688) *Sitomys* (*Rhipidomys*) *decolorus*, n. sp. (a *Nyctomys*).
- 1896a. Thomas listed (p. 1020) *Rhipidomys* as a full genus.
- 1896b. Thomas described (p. 303) *Rhipidomys venezuelæ*, n. sp. (p. 304) *Rhipidomys microtis*, n. sp., and (p. 304) *Rhipidomys fulviventer*.
1897. Allen and Chapman removed *couesi* from *Tylomys*, where it had been placed erroneously (1893), to *Rhipidomys*.
- 1897b. J. A. Allen listed (p. 51) *sumichrasti* under *Rhipidomys*.
1897. Palmer pointed out (p. 106) that the name *Rhipidomys* dated not from Tschudi's 'Fauna Peruana' but from his 'Mammalium Conspectus,' *Archiv für Naturg.*, I, 1844, p. 252. This was true, but *Rhipidomys* of the 'Conspectus' included only *leucodactylus* Tschudi, which remained a *nomen nudum* until the appearance of the description in 'Fauna Peruana.'
1898. Trouessart made the following allocations: *pyrrhorhinus* was returned from *Oryzomys* (Thomas, 1886, and Ihering, 1893) to *Rhipidomys*; *leucodactylus* Wagner (1845) became a synonym of *mastacalis*; following Allen's views, *Nyctomys* was retained in the synonymy of *Rhipidomys*; *decolorus* (True) (a *Nyctomys*) was removed from "*Sitomys*" to *Rhipidomys*.
- 1899c. Thomas described (p. 378) *Rhipidomys marmosurus*, n. sp. (removed in 1906 to *Ēcomys*).
- 1900a. Thomas described (p. 152) *Rhipidomys venustus*, n. sp.
- 1900b. Thomas described (p. 270) *Rhipidomys goodfellowi*, n. sp., *Rhipidomys venezuelæ cumananus*, n. subsp., and *Rhipidomys dryas*, n. sp. (the last removed in 1906 to *Ēcomys*).
1900. DeWinton described (p. 52) *Rhipidomys macconnelli*, n. sp. (removed in 1917 to *Thomasomys*).
- 1901a. Thomas described (p. 181) *Rhipidomys phæotis*, n. sp. (removed in 1906 to *Ēcomys*).
- 1901b. Thomas described (p. 369) *Rhipidomys benevolens*, n. sp. (in 1906 made type of *Ēcomys*).
- 1901c. Thomas described (p. 148) *Rhipidomys nitela*, n. sp.
- 1901b. J. A. Allen described (p. 43) *Rhipidomys ochrogaster*, n. sp.
1902. Bangs pointed out (p. 30) the distinctness of *Nyctomys* from *Rhipidomys*.
1903. Thomas described (p. 237) *Rhipidomys roberti*, n. sp. (removed in 1906 to *Ēcomys*).

- 1904a. Thomas described (p. 34) *Rhipidomys venezuelæ fervidus*, n. subsp., and (p. 35) *Rhipidomys rosilla*, n. sp. (the latter removed in 1906 to *Ecomys*).
- 1904b. Thomas described (p. 193) *Rhipidomys pictor*, n. sp., and (p. 194) *Rhipidomys paricola*, n. sp. (the latter removed in 1906 to *Ecomys*).
1905. Trouessart listed (pp. 409–410), in addition to those species belonging there, a series of mice under *Rhipidomys* which were removed by Thomas (1906) to *Ecomys*. He retained *Nyctomys* in the synonymy of *Rhipidomys*.
1906. Thomas, after discussing the characters of the subgenus *Rhipidomys*, divided it into two subgenera: *Rhipidomys*, and *Ecomys*, n. subg., with *Rhipidomys benevolens* Thomas type of the latter.  
In the restricted *Oryzomys* (*Rhipidomys*) he retained (p. 444) *leucodactylus*, *mastacalis*, *macrurus*, *latimanus*, *ochrogaster*, *couesi*, *sclateri*, *goodfellowi*, *venezuelæ*, *venustus*, *microtis*, *pictor*, *nitela*, and *fulviventor*.  
*Macconnelli*, transferred in 1917 to *Thomasomys*, was held to be an aberrant form of *Rhipidomys*.
- 1910b. Thomas described (p. 501) *Rhipidomys cearanus*, n. sp.
- 1911a. Thomas described (p. 114) *Rhipidomys bovallii*, n. sp., and *Rhipidomys lucullus*, n. sp.
1912. J. A. Allen described (p. 78) *Rhipidomys mollissimus*, n. sp., *Rhipidomys similis*, n. sp., and *Rhipidomys cocalensis*, n. sp.
1913. Goldman described (p. 8) *Rhipidomys scandens*, n. sp.
1913. J. A. Allen described (p. 600) *Rhipidomys quindianus*, n. sp., (p. 601) *Rhipidomys caucensis*, n. sp., (p. 601) *Rhipidomys venezuelæ yuruanus*, n. subsp., and (p. 602) *Rhipidomys milleri*, n. sp.
- 1914a. Osgood described (p. 140) *Rhipidomys fulviventor elatturus*, n. subsp.
1915. Thomas described (p. 312) *Rhipidomys equatoris*, n. sp.
- 1917b. Thomas removed *rufescens* (1886) to become type of *Rhagomys* and removed (p. 196) *macconnelli* to *Thomasomys*. He re-diagnosed *Rhipidomys*, listing twenty-nine species.
- 1921a. Thomas described (p. 183) *Rhipidomys austrinus*, n. sp.
1925. Thomas described (p. 578) *Rhipidomys collinus*, n. sp.
- 1926b. Thomas described (p. 161) *Rhipidomys modicus*, n. sp.
- 1927b. Thomas described (p. 600) *Rhipidomys rex*, n. sp.



NYCTOMYS<sup>1</sup> de Saussure

1860. De Saussure described (pp. 98, 107-108) *Hesperomys sumichrasti* (n. sp.), placing it in a "group" of *Hesperomys*, which he named *Nyctomys*.
1861. Tomes described (p. 284) *Myoxomys*, n. subg. of *Hesperomys*, placing in it *Hesperomys (Myoxomys) salvini*, n. sp. He also referred (p. 284) the two Ecuadorian *Rhipidomys*, *latimanus* and *bicolor*, to *Myoxomys*.
1880. Alston placed (p. 143) *Myoxomys* in the synonymy of *Nyctomys* and treated the latter as a subgenus of *Hesperomys (sensu lato)*.
1882. Thomas considered (p. 108) that *Nyctomys* (and *Myoxomys*) should be included in *Rhipidomys*.
1884. Thomas, reviewing the subgenera of "*Hesperomys*," placed (p. 448) *sumichrasti* (a *Nyctomys*) under *Rhipidomys*.
1894. True described (p. 689) *Sitomys (Rhipidomys) decolorus*, n. sp. He thought (p. 690) *salvini* distinct from *sumichrasti*.
- 1897b. J. A. Allen listed (p. 51) *sumichrasti* under *Rhipidomys*.
1898. Trouessart listed *Nyctomys* as a synonym of *Rhipidomys*. He made *salvini* a synonym of *sumichrasti*.
1902. Bangs described (p. 30) *Nyctomys nitellinus*, n. sp. He pointed out the distinctness of *Nyctomys* from *Rhipidomys*.
1903. Bangs remarked further (p. 158) upon *decolorus* and *nitellinus*.
1905. Trouessart still held (p. 409) *Nyctomys* to be a synonym of *Rhipidomys*.
1906. Thomas pointed out (p. 445) a dental character of *Nyctomys* distinguishing it from *Rhipidomys* and "possibly" relating it to *Peromyscus*.
1908. J. A. Allen treated (p. 658) *salvini* as a *Rhipidomys*.
1916. Goldman described (p. 155) *Nyctomys sumichrasti venustulus*, n. subsp.
1924. Miller made (p. 368) all forms subspecies of *sumichrasti*.
- 1927a. Thomas, in 'Lectotypes of American Rodents,' named (p. 548) B.M.7.1.1.93, male, from Dueñas, Guatemala, lectotype of *Nyctomys salvini* and 7.1.1.91, 92, 94 lectoparatypes.

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<sup>1</sup>Description of a form allied to *Nyctomys*, which represents a new genus and species, is in course of publication by H. E. Anthony.

## ÆCOMYS Thomas

1844. Pictet and Pictet described (p. 67) *Mus maculipes* (probably an *Æcomys*).<sup>1</sup>
1860. Tomes described (p. 217) *Hesperomys bicolor*, n. sp.
1898. Trouessart listed (p. 520) *bicolor* under *Rhipidomys*, and (p. 528) "*musculipes*" (= *maculipes*) under *Oryzomys*.
- 1899c. Thomas described (p. 378) *Rhipidomys marmosurus*, n. sp.
- 1900b. Thomas described (p. 271) *Rhipidomys dryas*, n. sp.
- 1901a. Thomas described (p. 181) *Rhipidomys phæotis*, n. sp.
- 1901b. Thomas described (p. 369) *Rhipidomys benevolens*, n. sp.
1903. Thomas described (p. 237) *Rhipidomys roberti*, n. sp.
- 1904a. Thomas described (p. 35) *Rhipidomys rosilla*, n. sp.
- 1904b. Thomas described (p. 194) *Rhipidomys paricola*, n. sp.
1905. Trouessart listed in *Rhipidomys* (pp. 409–410) the series removed in 1906 by Thomas to *Æcomys*.
1906. Thomas erected (p. 444) *Æcomys*, n. subg. of *Oryzomys* with type *Rhipidomys benevolens* Thomas, to contain a number of species hitherto included in the subgenus *Rhipidomys*: *bicolor*, *dryas*, *benevolens*, *marmosurus*, *phæotis*, *paricola*, *rosilla*, and *roberti*.  
He described (p. 445) *Oryzomys (Æcomys) mamoræ*, n. sp.
- 1909a. Thomas described (p. 376) *Æcomys tapajinus*, n. sp., and raised (p. 379) *Æcomys* to the rank of a full genus.
- 1909b. Thomas described (p. 234) *Æcomys catherinæ*, n. sp., a rather aberrant form.
- 1910a. Thomas described (p. 187) *Æcomys guianæ*, n. sp.
- 1910c. Thomas described (p. 504) *Æcomys rex*, n. sp., and (p. 505) *Æcomys nitidulus*, n. sp.
- 1911b. Thomas described (p. 250) *Æcomys superans*, n. sp., and (p. 251) *Æcomys palmeri*, n. sp.
1913. J. A. Allen described (p. 603) *Æcomys mincæ*, n. sp., and (p. 603) *Æcomys caicaræ*, n. sp.
1916. J. A. Allen described (p. 523) *Æcomys milleri*, n. sp., (p. 524) *Æcomys florenciæ*, n. sp., and (p. 525) *Æcomys emaliæ*, n. sp.
1921. Anthony described (p. 4) *Æcomys rutilus*, n. sp.
1923. G. M. Allen and T. Barbour described (p. 262) *Æcomys trabeatus*, n. sp.
1924. Thomas described (p. 287) *Æcomys osgoodi*, n. sp.

<sup>1</sup>This allocation is provisional. The description is quite like *Oecomys*; the figure perhaps more like *Oryzomys*.

1924. Anthony described (p. 4) *Æcomys melleus*, n. sp.  
 1927b. Thomas further remarked (p. 601) upon *Æcomys osgoodi*.

#### THOMASOMYS Coues

1860. Tomes described (p. 219) *Hesperomys aureus*, n. sp.  
 1882. Thomas referred (p. 107) certain specimens to "*pyrrhorhinus* Wied" (see Thomas, 1886) and described (p. 108) *Hesperomys* (*Rhipidomys*) *cinereus*, n. sp., and (p. 109) *Hesperomys* (*Rhipidomys*) *taczanowskii*, n. sp.  
 1884. Thomas, reviewing the subgenera of *Hesperomys*, included (p. 449) *cinereus* and *taczanowskii* in *Vesperimus* Coues (a synonym of *Peromyscus* Gloger).  
 1884. Coues erected (p. 1275) *Thomasomys*, n. subg., to contain *cinereus* and *taczanowskii*, designating *cinereus* the type.  
 1886b. Thomas proposed (p. 422) *pyrrhonotus*, new name for the Peruvian rats previously referred by him (1882) to *Rhipidomys pyrrhorhinus* of Brazil. At the same time he compared *pyrrhonotus* with *cinereus* and placed it in *Thomasomys* Coues.  
 1894. Thomas temporarily rejected (p. 350) *Thomasomys* as only doubtfully worthy of retention and described (p. 349) *Oryzomys kalinowskii*, n. sp., (p. 350) *Oryzomys incanus*, n. sp. (an *Inomys*), and (p. 352) *Oryzomys ferrugineus*, n. sp. (a *Phænomys*).  
 1895a. Thomas described (p. 58) *Oryzomys princeps*, n. sp., and (p. 59) *Oryzomys laniger*, n. sp.  
 1896b. Thomas described (p. 305) *Oryzomys niveipes*, n. sp.  
 1898a. Thomas described (p. 453) *Thomasomys paramorum*, n. sp., and (p. 454) *Oryzomys vestitus*, n. sp.  
 1898c. Thomas remarked (p. 318) upon additional characters visible in the newly remade skin of *vestitus*.  
 1898. Trouessart made (pp. 512-519) *Thomasomys* a subgenus of *Peromyscus*, but raised it again to full generic rank (Appendix, p. 1324). He moved into it *kalinowskii* and *incanus* (from *Oryzomys*, and also *lugens* (but see Appendix, p. 1317, where he listed *lugens* in *Aepeomys*).  
 1899a. Thomas described (p. 152) *Oryzomys bæops*, n. sp.  
 1900c. Thomas described (p. 354) *Oryzomys prætor*, n. sp., and remarked upon the small group of *Oryzomys* comprising *aureus* and *princeps* (i.e., *Thomasomys*).  
 1900. Bangs erected (p. 96) *Erioryzomys*, n. subg. of *Oryzomys* with

type *Oryzomys* (*Erioryzomys*) *monochromos*, n. sp. The relationship to *O. laniger* Thomas was pointed out. *Erioryzomys* is a synonym of *Thomasomys*.

1905. Trouessart listed (p. 408) *cinereus*, *taczanowskii*, *pyrrhonotus*, *kalinowskii*, *incanus* (an *Inomys*), and *paramorum*. Under *Erioryzomys* he placed (p. 423) *monochromos* and *laniger*, suggesting in a footnote that *bæops*, *niveipes*, *vestitus*, *villosus* (an *Oryzomys*), etc., also belonged there. *Aureus* Tomes was still listed (p. 419) in *Oryzomys*. By error he cited Nelson instead of Bangs as author of *Erioryzomys monochromos*.
1906. Thomas, after discussing the anatomical and taxonomic characters of *Thomasomys* and placing *Erioryzomys* Bangs in its synonymy (pp. 443-444), listed the species which he thought should be included in the genus. In addition to the six species given by Trouessart (1905) and the two (*laniger* and *monochromos*) formerly in *Erioryzomys* Bangs, he included *vestitus*, *bæops*, and *niveipes*, three of the four proposed for transfer to *Erioryzomys* by Trouessart (1905, p. 423), but he omitted *villosus*, the fourth species. He transferred the two species *prætor* and *auritus* from *Oryzomys* to *Thomasomys* and also *ferrugineus*, *dorsalis*, and *sublineatus* of eastern Brazil. The last three are no longer considered as *Thomasomys*. He stated (p. 444) that *macconnelli* (transferred to *Thomasomys* 1917) was aberrant from typical *Rhipidomys*.
1912. Osgood described (p. 50) *Thomasomys hylophilus*, n. sp.
1912. J. A. Allen described (p. 80) *Thomasomys cinereiventer*, n. sp., and *Thomasomys popayanus*, n. sp.
1914. J. A. Allen described (p. 200) *Thomasomys aureus altorum*, n. subsp. He thought that the type locality of *aureus* ought to be assumed as Pallatanga, Ecuador. It was probably higher up the mountains than Pallatanga proper, whose altitude is only 4400 ft.
1914. Stone described (p. 12) *Thomasomys rhoadsi*, n. sp.
- 1914b. Osgood described (p. 162) *Thomasomys cinereus ischyryus*, n. subsp. He pointed out (p. 163) the close similarity between *Thomasomys* and *Peromyscus*.

- 1916b. Thomas described (p. 479) *Thomasomys laniger emeritus*, n. subsp.
- 1917a. Thomas described (p. 2) *Thomasomys notatus*, n. sp., *Thomasomys gracilis*, n. sp., and *Thomasomys daphne*, n. sp.
- 1917b. Thomas spoke (p. 192) of *Erioryzomys* Bangs as comprising "*Rhipidomys* and *Thomasomys*." This was hardly correct, since Bangs (1900) based his genus upon two species, *monochromos* and *laniger*, both *Thomasomys*. Thomas re-characterized (p. 195) *Thomasomys* (giving *Erioryzomys* as a synonym). He listed only twenty-two species, having now removed *ferrugineus* to *Phenomys*, n. g., *dorsalis* and *sublineatus* to *Delomys*, n. g., and *incanus* to *Inomys*, n. g. *Macconnelli* was transferred to *Thomasomys* from *Rhipidomys*.
1921. Lönnberg listed (p. 38) *pichinchius* (a *nomen nudum*).
- 1921b. Thomas described (p. 355) *Thomasomys nicefori*, n. sp.
- 1921c. Thomas doubted (p. 233) the validity of *aureus altorum* Allen and discussed (p. 234) the systematic position of *notatus*.
1923. Anthony described (p. 3) *Thomasomys hudsoni*, n. sp., (p. 4) *Thomasomys caudivarius*, n. sp., and (p. 6) *Thomasomys auricularis*, n. sp.
1924. Anthony described (p. 2) *Thomasomys sylvestris*, n. sp.
1924. Anthony described (p. 5) *Thomasomys cinnameus*, n. sp., and (p. 6) *Thomasomys rhoadsi fumeus*, n. subsp.
1925. Anthony described (p. 1) *Thomasomys bombycinus*, n. sp., (p. 2) *Thomasomys cinereiventer dispar*, n. subsp., (p. 3) *Thomasomys cinereiventer contradictus*, n. subsp., and (p. 4) *Thomasomys daphne australis*, n. subsp.
- 1926a. Thomas raised (p. 613) *cinereus ischyryrus* Osgood to full specific rank and described *Thomasomys ischyryrus eleusis*, n. subsp.
- 1926c. Thomas described (p. 347) *Thomasomys rosalinga*, n. sp.
- 1926a. Anthony described (p. 1) *Thomasomys ladewi*, n. sp., and (p. 2) *Thomasomys oreas*, n. sp.
- 1926b. Anthony described (p. 5) *Thomasomys erro*, n. sp.
- 1927a. Thomas listed (p. 549) B.M.81.9.7.23, a female skinned from spirit, from Tambillo, Peru, lectotype of *Thomasomys taczanowskii* and 81.9.7.22, lectoparatype.
- 1927b. Thomas described (p. 602) *Thomasomys fraternus*, n. sp.
1928. Thomas described (p. 154) *Thomasomys ænax*, n. sp. This species, the only one known from Brazil, he referred to the *cinereus* section of the genus.
1932. Anthony described (p. 1) *Thomasomys otleyi*, n. sp.

**INOMYS** Thomas

1894. Thomas described (p. 350) *Oryzomys incanus*, n. sp.  
 1898. Trouessart listed (p. 519) *incanus* as a *Thomasomys*.  
 1905. Trouessart again placed (p. 409) *incanus* in *Thomasomys*.  
 1906. Thomas listed (p. 443) *incanus* under *Thomasomys*.  
 1917b. Thomas erected (p. 197) *Inomys*, n. g., with type *Oryzomys incanus* Thomas.

**ÆPEOMYS** Thomas

- 896b. Thomas described (p. 306) *Oryzomys lugens*, n. sp.  
 1898a. Thomas erected (p. 452) *Æpeomys*, n. g., with type *Oryzomys lugens*.

He described *Æpeomys vulcani*, n. sp.

1898. Trouessart listed *Æpeomys* in the Appendix (p. 1327).  
 1905. Trouessart gave (p. 424) *Æpeomys* full generic rank.  
 1912. J. A. Allen described (p. 89) *Æpeomys fuscatus*, n. sp.  
 1914. Stone corrected (p. 11) Thomas's measurement of the tail of *vulcani*.

**NEACOMYS** Thomas

1882. Thomas described (p. 105) *Hesperomys (Calomys) spinosus*, n. sp.  
 1884. Thomas, reviewing the subgenera of *Hesperomys*, removed (p. 448) *spinosus* to the subgenus *Oryzomys*.  
 1898. Trouessart listed (p. 528) *spinosus* under *Oryzomys*.  
 1900a. Thomas erected (p. 153) *Neacomys*, n. g., with type *Hesperomys (Calomys) spinosus* Thomas ("*Oryzomys spinosus*") and described (p. 153) *Neacomys spinosus tenuipes*, n. subsp.  
 1903. Thomas described (p. 239) *Neacomys spinosus amaenus*, n. subsp.  
 1905. Trouessart listed (p. 423) *Neacomys spinosus* and *Neacomys spinosus tenuipes*. *N. spinosus amaenus* was not recorded.  
 1905. Thomas described (p. 310) *Neacomys guianæ*, n. sp.  
 1912. Goldman described (p. 6) *Neacomys pictus*, n. sp.  
 1912. J. A. Allen described (p. 81) *Neacomys pusillus*, n. sp.  
 He suggested (p. 82) that his animals of the Inca Mines, Peru, belonged to a well-marked form of *N. spinosus*.  
 1927a. Thomas named (p. 548) B.M.81.9.7.25, a male in spirit from Huambo, Peru, lectotype of *Neacomys spinosus*, and 81.9.7.26, lectoparatype.

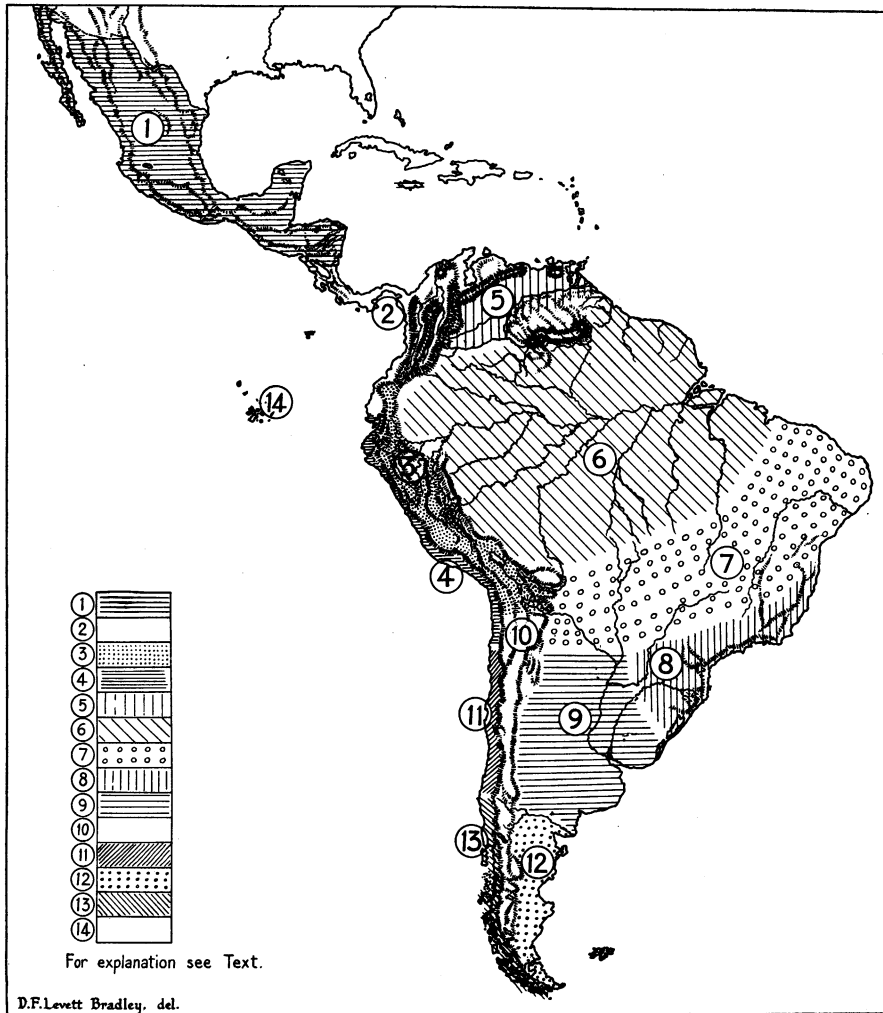


Fig. 1 Map to show phytogeographical areas of Central and South America. For full definitions see original in American Museum Novitates, No. 579, pp. 12-14.

## SCOLOMYS Anthony

1924. Anthony erected (p. 1) *Scolomys*, n. g., with type *Scolomys melanops*, n. sp. (p. 2).

## PRESENT STATUS OF THE GENERA

Genus <i>Nesoryzomys</i> Heller	Type by original designation: <i>Nesoryzomys narboroughi</i> Heller
Genus <i>Zygodontomys</i> Allen	Type by original designation: <i>Oryzomys cherriei</i> Allen
Genus <i>Chilomys</i> Thomas	Type by original designation and monotypy: <i>Oryzomys instans</i> Thomas
Genus <i>Delomys</i> Thomas	Type by original designation: <i>Hesperomys dorsalis</i> Hensel
Genus <i>Phanomys</i> Thomas	Type by original designation and monotypy: <i>Oryzomys ferrugineus</i> Thomas
Genus <i>Rhagomys</i> Thomas	Type by original designation and monotypy: <i>Hesperomys rufescens</i> Thomas
Genus <i>Rhipidomys</i> Tschudi	Type by monotypy: <i>Rhipidomys leucodactylus</i> Tschudi <sup>1</sup>
Genus <i>Nyctomys</i> de Saussure (= <i>Myozomys</i> Tomes)	Type by monotypy: <i>Hesperomys</i> ( <i>Nyctomys</i> ) <i>sumichrasti</i> de Saussure
Genus <i>Æcomys</i> Thomas	Type by original designation: <i>Rhipidomys benevolens</i> Thomas
Genus <i>Thomasomys</i> Coues (= <i>Erioryzomys</i> Bangs)	Type by original designation: <i>Hesperomys</i> ( <i>Rhipidomys</i> ) <i>cinereus</i> Thomas
Genus <i>Inomys</i> Thomas	Type by original designation and monotypy: <i>Oryzomys incanus</i> Thomas
Genus <i>Æpeomys</i> Thomas	Type by original designation and monotypy: <i>Oryzomys lugens</i> Thomas
Genus <i>Neacomys</i> Thomas	Type by original designation: <i>Hesperomys</i> ( <i>Calomys</i> ) <i>spinosus</i> Thomas
Genus <i>Scolomys</i> Anthony	Type by original designation and monotypy: <i>Scolomys melanops</i> Anthony

## LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

<i>Nesoryzomys</i>	
<i>indefessus</i> (Thomas)	Indefatigable Island, Galapagos Islands
<i>narboroughi</i> Heller	Narborough Island, Galapagos Islands
<i>darwini</i> Osgood	Academy Bay, Indefatigable Island, Galapagos Islands
<i>Zygodontomys</i>	

It will be seen that I have suggested inclusion of the old names *lasiurus*, *orobinus*, *arviculoides*, and *brachyurus* in this genus. Not only

<sup>1</sup>Should *leucodactylus* Wagner, whose description agrees with *Rhipidomys*, be shown to have been published before *leucodactylus* Tschudi, the latter, although type of the genus, will require a new name.



do the measurements and brief descriptions given by the authors of these names tally closely with *Zygodontomys*, but the genus actually exists in the Brazilian dry belt (*tapirapoanus* Allen). It seems not improbable that the five names now extant for the south Brazilian members of this savanna-frequenting genus may eventually be reduced through synonymy to a single one—*lasiurus* Lund.

Region 2 (north and northwest of Andes, and Panama and Costa Rica)<sup>1</sup>

<i>cherriei cherriei</i> (Allen)	Boruca, Costa Rica
<i>cherriei ventriosus</i> Goldman	Tabernilla, Canal Zone, Panama
<i>brunneus</i> Thomas	El Saibal, western Cundinamarca, Colombia
<i>seorsus</i> Bangs	San Miguel Island, Panama
<i>griseus</i> Allen	El Triunfo, Magdalena Valley, Colombia 600 ft.
<i>fraterculus</i> Allen	Chicoral, Rio Coello, Tolima, Colombia 1800 ft.
<i>sanctaemartae</i> Allen	Bonda, Santa Marta district, Colombia

Region 5 (Orinoco and Trinidad)

<i>brevicauda brevicauda</i> (Allen and Chapman)	Indian Walk Rest-House, 7 miles from Princetown, Trinidad ( <i>vide</i> Chapman)
<i>brevicauda tobagi</i> Thomas	Isl. Tobago
<i>stellæ</i> Thomas	Maipures, upper Orinoco, Venezuela
<i>thomasi</i> Allen	Campo Alegre, 90 miles south of Cumana, Venezuela

Region 6 (Amazonia)

<i>microtinus</i> (Thomas)	Surinam
<i>fuscinus</i> (Thomas)	Marajó Island, mouth of Amazon River, Brazil

Region 7 (northeastern Brazil through Matto Grosso)

<i>lasiurus</i> (Lund)	Lagoa Santa, Brazil
<i>arviculoides</i> (Wagner)	Brazil
<i>tapirapoanus</i> Allen	Tapirapoan, R. Sepotuba, Matto Grosso, Brazil

Region 8 (southern Brazil)

<i>orobinus</i> (Wagner)	Ypanema, Brazil
<i>brachyurus</i> (Wagner)	Ytararé, Brazil

*Chilomys*

<i>instans</i> (Thomas)	Bogotá, Colombia
<i>fumeus</i> Osgood	Paramo de Tama, head of Tachira R., Santander, Colombia, 6000-7000 ft.

*Delomys*

<sup>1</sup>See Map, p. 15. For fuller definitions of the phytogeographic regions employed see Part 1 of paper on *Oryzomys* (Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 579, 1932, pp. 12-14).

*Delomys* represents a local oryzomine radiation in southern Brazil of moderate-sized rats closely allied to *Oryzomys*, which are characterized by possessing a distinct blackish mid-dorsal longitudinal stripe which diffuses on either side into the yellowish brown of the general body color.

*Subflavus* is provisionally placed in this genus on the basis of Wagner's description of 1843. The yellowish brown pelage and black mid-dorsal stripe are quite suggestive of *Delomys*. The dimensions are approximately correct, but the tail length given for *subflavus* is rather longer than that of *dorsalis collinus*.

<i>subflavus</i> (Wagner)	Brazil
<i>dorsalis dorsalis</i> (Hensel)	Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil
<i>dorsalis collinus</i> Thomas	Itatiaya, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 4800 ft.
<i>dorsalis obscura</i> (Leche)	Brazil (probably in Rio Grande do Sul)
<i>sublineatus</i> (Thomas)	Engenheiro Reeve, Inland of Victoria, Prov. Espiritu Santo, Brazil, 500 m.

*Phenomys*

<i>ferrugineus</i> (Thomas)	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
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*Rhagomys*

<i>rufescens</i> (Thomas)	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
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*Rhipidomys*

A large genus of arboreal, *Oryzomys*-like rats, with long, more or less brush-tipped tails, which live in forest and gallery woods in the tropics and subtropics. It seems to be represented in Central America by *Nyctomys*.

Region 2 (north and west of Andes, and Panama)

<i>latimanus</i> (Tomes)	"the greater portion believed . . . collected at Pallatanga . . . but the exact locality is not certain," Ecuador
<i>venezuelæ venezuelæ</i> Thomas	Mérida, Venezuela, 5000 ft.
<i>microtis</i> Thomas	Salina de Vatan, western Cundinamarca, Colombia
<i>fulviventris fulviventris</i> Thomas	Agua Dulce, western Cundimamarca, Colombia
<i>venustus</i> Thomas	Las Vegas del Chama, Mérida, Venezuela
<i>pictor</i> Thomas	Rio Verde, northwestern Ecuador, 1000 m.
<i>mollissimus</i> Allen	Miraflores, near Palmira, west slope of Central Andes, Cauca, Colombia, 6200 ft.
<i>similis</i> Allen	Cocal, Cauca, Colombia, 6000 ft.
<i>cocalensis</i> Allen	Cocal, Cauca, Colombia, 6000 ft.
<i>scandens</i> Goldman	R. Limon, Mt. Pirri, eastern Panama, 5000 ft.
<i>equatoris</i> Thomas	Santo Domingo, western Ecuador, 1600 ft.

## Region 3 (Andes, above 6000 ft.)

<i>quindianus</i> Allen	El Roble, central Andes, Colombia, 7200 ft.
<i>caucensis</i> Allen	Munchique, western Andes, Cauca, Colombia, 8225 ft.
<i>fulviventor elatturus</i> Osgood	Paramo de Tama, head of R. Tachira, Venezuela, 7000 ft.

## Region 5 (central Venezuela and Trinidad)

<i>couesi</i> (Allen and Chapman)	Princetown, Trinidad
<i>venezuelæ cumananus</i> Thomas	Ipure, Cumaná, Venezuela, 600 ft.
<i>venezuelæ fervidus</i> Thomas	La Union, R. Caura, lower Orinoco, Venezuela
<i>venezuelæ yuruanus</i> Allen	R. Yuruan, eastern Venezuela.

## Region 6 (Amazonia and Guiana mountains)

<i>leucodactylus</i> (Tschudi)	Subtropics of eastern Andes, Peru (in Chirimoya field)
<i>slateri</i> (Thomas)	Maccasema, British Guiana
<i>goodfellowi</i> Thomas	Mouth of R. Coca, upper R. Napo, Ecuador
<i>nitela</i> Thomas	Kwaimattat, Kanuku Mts., British Guiana
<i>ochrogaster</i> Allen	Inca Mines, Peru, 6000 ft.
<i>bovallii</i> Thomas	Potaro Highlands, towards Mt. Roraima, British Guiana, 2000 ft.
<i>lucullus</i> Thomas	Garita del Sol, Valley of Vitoc, upper Perené R., Peru
<i>milleri</i> Allen	Minnehaha Creek, lower Essequibo River, British Guiana, 500 ft.
<i>modicus</i> Thomas	Puca Tambo, 50 miles east of Chachapoyas Peru, 5100 ft.
<i>rex</i> Thomas	Chinchavita, Huanuco, Peru, 3000 ft.

## Region 7 (northeastern Brazil and Matto Grosso)

<i>mastacalis</i> (Lund)	Lagoa Santa, Brazil
<i>macrurus</i> (Gervais)	"près á Trixas, en mai 1844." This is a misprint for Crixas, north of Goyaz, Prov. Goyaz, Brazil, visited by Castelnau and Deville May 8-10, 1844 ('Exped. Amer. Sud-Histoire du Voyage,' 1850, I, pp. 356-359)
<i>cearanus</i> Thomas	Serra de Ibiapaba, Prov. Céara, Brazil
<i>austrinus</i> Thomas	Sunchal, Sierra de Santa Barbara, southeastern Jujuy, Argentina
<i>collinus</i> Thomas	Sierra Santa Rosa, S. Bolivia, 1000 m.

## Region 8 (southern Brazil)

<i>pyrrhorhinus</i> (Wied)	Hinterland of the Capitania da Bahia, Brazil
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*Nyctomys*

<i>sumichrasti sumichrasti</i> (Saussure)	Eastern slope of the cordillera, Vera Cruz, Mexico
<i>sumichrasti salvini</i> (Tomes)	Dueñas, Guatemala
<i>sumichrasti decolorus</i> (True)	Rio de las Piedras, Honduras
<i>sumichrasti nitellinus</i> Bangs	Boquete, Panama
<i>sumichrasti venustus</i> Goldman	Greytown, Nicaragua

*Ecomys*

The genus *Ecomys* is even more closely restricted to the lowlands than is *Rhipidomys*, the greatest altitude reached probably not exceeding 5000 feet.

## Region 2 (North and West of Andes, and Panamá)

<i>dryas</i> (Thomas)	Paramba, northeastern Ecuador
<i>minca</i> Allen	Minca, Santa Marta region, Colombia, 2000 ft.
<i>trabeatus</i> Allen and Barbour	Rio Jesuito, eastern Panama

## Region 5 (Orinoco and Trinidad)

<i>marmosurus</i> (Thomas)	Maipures, upper Orinoco, Venezuela
<i>rosilla</i> (Thomas)	La Union, R. Caura, lower Orinoco, Venezuela
<i>caicara</i> Allen	Caicara, R. Orinoco, Venezuela

## Region 6 (Amazonia and Guiana mountains)

<i>bicolor</i> (Tomes)	Gualaquiza, eastern Ecuador
<i>benevolens</i> (Thomas)	Chimote, <sup>1</sup> 68° W., 15° S., upper Beni R., Bolivia, 700 m.
<i>phæotis</i> (Thomas)	Segrario, 13° 5' S., 70° 5' W., upper Inambari R., southeastern Peru, 1000 m.
<i>tapajinus</i> Thomas	Santa Rosa, R. Tamauchim, right bank of upper R. Tapajoz, Brazil
<i>guianæ</i> Thomas	R. Supinaam, lower R. Essequibo, British Guiana
<i>rex</i> Thomas	R. Supinaam, lower R. Essequibo, British Guiana
<i>nitedulus</i> Thomas	Demarara, 13 miles from mouth of R. Esse- quibo, British Guiana
<i>superans</i> Thomas	Canelos, R. Bobonaza, eastern Ecuador, 2100 ft.
<i>palmeri</i> Thomas	Canelos, R. Bobonaza, eastern Ecuador, 2100 ft.
<i>florenciæ</i> Allen	Florencia, R. Caquetá, Colombia, 675 ft.
<i>rutilus</i> Anthony	Kartabo, British Guiana
<i>osgoodi</i> Thomas	Moyobamba, northern Peru, 2700 ft.
<i>melleus</i> Anthony	Zamora, eastern Ecuador, 3250 ft.

<sup>1</sup>Probably a misspelling of Chimate.

## Region 7 (northeastern Brazil through Matto Grosso)

<i>paricola</i> (Thomas)	Igarapé Assu, near Pará, Brazil
<i>roberti</i> (Thomas)	Santa Anna de Chapada, 30 miles northeast of Cuyaba, Matto Grosso, Brazil
<i>mamoræ</i> Thomas	Mostenes, upper Mamoré River, Yungas, Bolivia
<i>milleri</i> Allen	Barão Melgaço, Matto Grosso, Brazil
<i>emiliæ</i> Allen	R. Mojú, Pará, Brazil

## Region 8 (southern Brazil)

<i>catherinæ</i> Thomas	Joinville, Santa Catherina, southern Brazil
<i>maculipes</i> (Pictet and Pictet)	Bahia region, Brazil

*Thomasomys*

## Region 3 (Andes, above 6000 ft.)

<i>aureus aureus</i> (Tomes)	"believed . . . Pallatanga, western slope of Cordillera; but the exact locality is not certain." Ecuador
<i>aureus altorum</i> Allen	Mt. Pichincha, Ecuador, 11,000 ft.
<i>cinereus</i> (Thomas)	Cutervo, Prov. Chota, Dept. Cajamarca, Peru, 9000 ft.
<i>taczanowskii</i> (Thomas)	Tambillo, R. Malleta, tributary of R. Marañon, Peru, 5700 ft.
<i>pyrrhonotus</i> (Thomas)	Tambillo, R. Malleta, tributary of R. Marañon, Peru, 5700 ft.
<i>kalinowskii</i> (Thomas)	Valley of Vitoc, eastern central Peru
<i>princeps</i> (Thomas)	Bogotá, Colombia
<i>laniger</i> (Thomas)	Bogotá, Colombia
<i>niveipes</i> (Thomas)	La Oya del Burro, western Cundinamarca, Colombia
<i>paramorum</i> Thomas	Paramo, south of Chimborazo, Ecuador
<i>vestitus</i> (Thomas)	Rio Milla, Mérida, Florida
<i>bxops</i> (Thomas)	R. Pita, above Chillo Valley, Ecuador
<i>praetor</i> (Thomas)	Eastern slopes of paramo, between San Pablo and Cajamarca, Peru
<i>hylophilus</i> Osgood	Paramo de Tama, head of R. Tachira, Venezuela
<i>cinereiventer cinereiventer</i> Allen	Crest of western Andes, 40 miles west of Popayan, Cauca, Colombia
<i>cinereiventer dispar</i> Anthony	Andalucia, eastern Andes, Huila, Colombia, 7000 ft.
<i>cinereiventer contradictus</i> Anthony	Santa Isabel, Quindio Andes, Colombia, 12,700 ft.
<i>popayanus</i> Allen	Crest of western Andes, 40 miles west of Popayan, Cauca, Colombia
<i>rhoodsi rhoodsi</i> Stone	Hacienda Garzon, Mt. Pichincha, Ecuador, 10,500 ft.

<i>rhoadsi fumeus</i> Anthony	Hacienda San Francisco, east of Ambato, Ecuador, 8000 ft.
<i>ischyryrus ischyryrus</i> Osgood	Tambo Almirante, near Uchco, upper R. Mayo, Peru
<i>ischyryrus eleusis</i> Thomas	Tambo Jenes, between Cajamarca and Chachapoyas, N. Peru, 12,000 ft.
<i>laniger emeritus</i> Thomas	Montes de Escaguer, Mérida, Venezuela, 2500 m.
<i>notatus</i> Thomas	Torontoy, Peru, 9500 ft.
<i>gracilis</i> Thomas	Matchu Picchu, Peru, 12,000 ft.
<i>daphne</i> Thomas	Ocobamba Valley, Peru, 9100 ft.
<i>daphne australis</i> Anthony	Incachaca, Cochabamba, Bolivia, 7700 ft.
<i>nicefori</i> Thomas	San Pedro, north of Medellin, Colombia
<i>hudsoni</i> Anthony	Bestion, Prov. Azuay, Ecuador, 10,100 ft.
<i>caudivariis</i> Anthony	Taraguacochoa, Cord. de Chilla, Prov. El Oro, Ecuador, 10,750 ft.
<i>auricularis</i> Anthony	Taraguacochoa, Cord. de Chilla, Prov. El Oro, Ecuador, 10,750 ft.
<i>sylvestris</i> Anthony	Las Maquinas, Santa Domingo trail, west of Corazon, western Andes, Ecuador, 7000 ft.
<i>cinnameus</i> Anthony	Hacienda San Francisco, east of Ambato, Ecuador, 8000 ft.
<i>bombycinus</i> Anthony	Paramillo, western Andes, Colombia, 12,500 ft.
<i>rosalinda</i> Thomas	Goncha, Amazonas, northern Peru, 8500 ft.
<i>ladewi</i> Anthony	Rio Aceramarca, northeast of La Paz, Bolivia, 10,800 ft.
<i>oreas</i> Anthony	Cocopunco, about 80 miles north of La Paz, Bolivia, 10,000 ft.
<i>erro</i> Anthony	Mt. Sumaco, Rio Suno, R. Napo, eastern Ecuador. Between 8000-9000 ft.?
<i>fraternus</i> Thomas	Alcas, 25 miles northeast of Cerro, Junin, 11,500 ft.
<i>otleyi</i> Anthony	Paramo de los Conejos, about 15 miles north of Mérida, Venezuela, 9600 ft.
<i>monochromos</i> Bangs	Paramo de Macotama, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia, 11,000 ft.
Region 5 (Venezuela and Guiana mountains)	
<i>macconnelli</i> (de Winton)	Mt. Roraima, Brazil, 8600 ft.
Region 8 (southern Brazil)	
<i>ænax</i> Thomas	San Lourenço, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil
<i>Inomys</i>	
<i>incanus</i> (Thomas)	Valley of Vitoc, eastern central Peru
<i>Æpeomys</i>	
<i>lugens</i> (Thomas)	La Loma del Morro, near Mérida, Venezuela
<i>vulcani</i> Thomas	Mount Pichincha, Ecuador, 12,000 ft.

<i>fuscatus</i> Allen	San Antonio, near Cali, Cauca, Colombia, 7000 ft.
<i>Neacomys</i>	
<i>spinosus spinosus</i> (Thomas)	Huambo, R. Huambo, tributary of R. Hual- laga, Peru, 3700 ft.
<i>spinosus tenuipes</i> Thomas	Guaquimay, near Bogotá, Colombia
<i>spinosus amœnus</i> Thomas	Santa Anna de Chapada, 30 miles northeast of Cuyaba, Matto Grosso, Brazil
<i>guianæ</i> Thomas	Demarara R., British Guiana
<i>pictus</i> Goldman	Cana, eastern Panama, 1800 ft.
<i>pusillus</i> Allen	San José, Cauca, Colombia
<i>Scolomys</i>	
<i>melanops</i> Anthony	Mera, Pastaza Valley, eastern Ecuador, 3800 ft.

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