

2♂♂ (9511, 9513), 1♀ (9514); Restrepo, 1♂ (9477). *Amazonas*: Leticia, Santa Sofia Island, 3♂♂ (9044, 9082, 9084), 1♀ (9083); Leticia, 1♀ (8836). TRINIDAD. Blanchisseuse, 1♂ (9770).

*Uroderma magnirostrum*.—COLOMBIA. *Tolima*: Melgar, 1♂ (9519). *Meta*: Puerto López, 1 km from Meta Bridge between town and Río Meta, 3♂♂ (9509–10, 9518), 2♀♀ (9512, 9517). *Amazonas*: Leticia, Santa Sofia Island, 5♂♂ (9056–58, 9079, 9081), 2♀♀ (9080, 9085).

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#### SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES ON NEOTROPICAL ORYZOMYS DIMIDIATUS AND ORYZOMYS HAMMONDI (CRICETINAE)

In my taxonomic review of cricetine water rats of the genus *Nectomys* (Hershkovitz, 1944), the affinities of two species described by Thomas as members of the genus were questioned. Both were later (Hershkovitz, 1948) assigned to the genus *Oryzomys*. One, *Nectomys dimidiatus*, was designated type of the new subgenus *Micronectomys*; the other, *Nectomys hammondi*, was designated type of a second subgenus, *Macruroryzomys*. This classification was based on an improvised examination of the type specimens in the British Museum (Natural History) during World War II. An examination, in 1958, of the same specimens and related material resulted in refinement of my earlier appraisal, correction of some measurements, and a photographic record of the skulls.

It has now been brought to my attention, through the good offices of Dr. Ronald H. Pine of the Smithsonian Institution, that the names *Micronectomys* and *Macruroryzomys*, as proposed in 1948, may not be available under provisions of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, published in 1961. Each subgenus, Pine pointed out, was originally characterized only in terms of its respective type species. Article 13a(i) of the Code, however, requires that the generic name itself be "accompanied by a statement that purports to give characters differentiating the taxon."

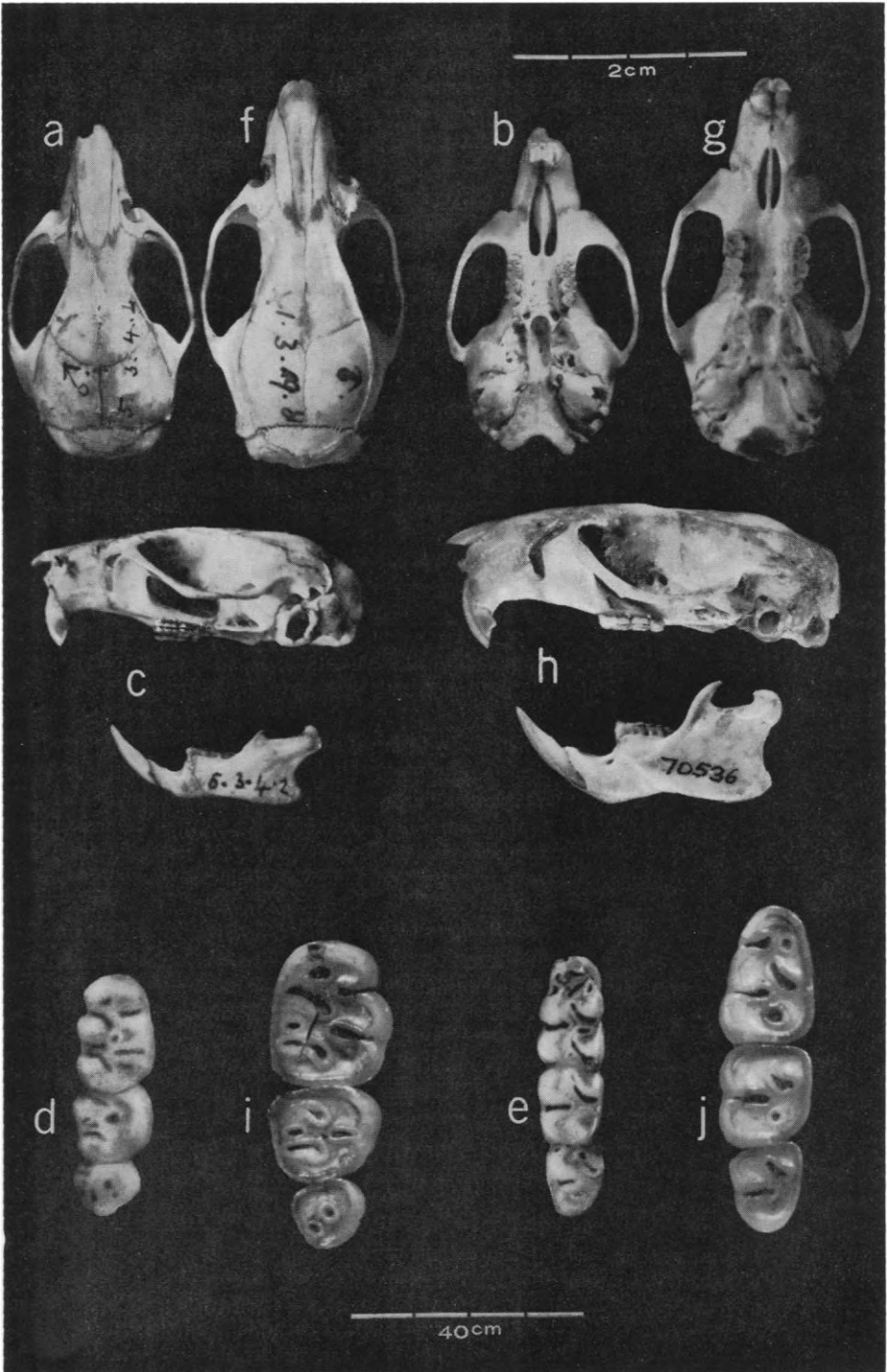


TABLE 1.—Measurements of holotype of *Oryzomys dimidiatus* (Thomas) and holotype of *Oryzomys borroeroi* Hernández. External measurements are those of the collector, except where noted. For craniometry see Hershkovitz (1962).

Measurement	1905 <sup>1</sup>	1944 <sup>2</sup>	1958 <sup>3</sup>	<i>Oryzomys borroeroi</i> <sup>6</sup>
Head and body	125	125	125	156
Tail	115	115	115	136
Hind foot	26 <sup>4</sup>	26 <sup>4</sup>	27 <sup>5</sup>	37
Ear	13	13	13	21
Skull, greatest length	30	—	29.8	36.5
Condylobasal length	—	27.2	—	—
Zygomatic breadth	17	17.0	16.8	18.1
Interorbital breadth	4.8	5.3	5.2	6.0
Braincase, width	13	—	12.3	14.7
Interparietal	—	2.8 × 7.5	2.9 × 7.4	3.3 × 9.0
Nasals, length	11.2	11.5	11.7	15 × 4
Zygomatic plate, width	—	3.5	3.1	3.4
Rostrum, greatest width	—	—	6.1	7.2
Incisive foramina, length	5.7	—	6.5	7.5
Diastema	7.6	—	7.5	9.5
Molar row, upper alveolar	4.4	4.3	4.7	5.7
M1, crown length	—	1.9	2.2	2.4
Across upper molar rows	—	—	6.2	—

<sup>1</sup> Type, BM 5.3.4.2., male, from original description (Thomas, 1905:586).

<sup>2</sup> Type, examined by Hershkovitz in 1944 (see Hershkovitz, 1948:55).

<sup>3</sup> Type, examined by Hershkovitz in 1958.

<sup>4</sup> In flesh, without claw.

<sup>5</sup> Dry, to tip of longest claw.

<sup>6</sup> Type, female, Instituto Ciencias Naturales, Bogotá, from original description (Hernández, 1957:226).

It was my opinion that a characterization of the designated type and only known species of a new genus under the heading of the name proposed for that genus is tantamount to a definition or characterization of the genus itself. Requirements of Article 13a for the availability of names published after 1930 are, however, clear, and the names in question are *nomina nuda*. This article, stimulated by Dr. Pine's observations, presents the supplementary information at hand, which may contribute to a finer appreciation of the systematic position of two rare and poorly known species of *Oryzomys*.

***Oryzomys dimidiatus*** (Thomas).—This species was described by Thomas in 1905 and still is known from the type specimen only, which was collected on 5 November 1904 by M. G. Palmer, along the Río Escondido, 7 miles below Rama, Nicaragua. Externally, *O. dimidiatus* resembles a juvenal *Nectomys squamipes*. In size, proportions, and cranial characters, however, *dimidiatus* is nearest *Oryzomys palustris*, the molars similarly cuspidate but somewhat heavier, the enamel pattern more simplified, rather as in *Nectomys* (Fig. 1). The original cranial measurements of *Oryzomys dimidiatus* are compared in Table 1 with those taken by me with dividers in 1944 (published 1948) and with dial calipers in 1958. Other characters of the species are as described by Thomas (1905), and by Hershkovitz (1948), except that the sphenoplatine vacuities, said to be "present," are small, and the

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FIG. 1.—Skull and molars of holotype of *Oryzomys dimidiatus* (Thomas) (a–e) compared with those of holotype of *Nectomys (Sigmodontomys) alfari esmeraldarum* Thomas (f, g), from San Javier, Esmeraldas, Ecuador, and topotype of *Nectomys (Sigmodontomys) alfari russulus* Thomas (h–j), from Valdivia, Colombia.

TABLE 2.—Measurements of holotype and adult topotypes of *Oryzomys hammondi* (Thomas). External measurements by collectors, except those in parentheses of hind foot, were measured dry to tip of longest claw. Cranial measurements were taken by Hershkovitz except as noted. For craniometry see Hershkovitz (1962).

Measurement	1913 <sup>1</sup>	1944 <sup>2</sup>	1958 <sup>3</sup>	212 <sup>4</sup>	209 <sup>5</sup>	211 <sup>6</sup>	213 <sup>7</sup>
Head and body	203	203	203	—	—	—	—
Tail	251	251	251	—	—	—	—
Hind foot	32 (1)	32 (1)	41 (42)	(41)	(42)	(41)	(42)
Ear	18	18	18	—	—	—	—
Skull, greatest length	43	—	42.4	43.9	41.6	41.0	39.4
Condylobasal length	39	38.8	—	—	—	—	—
Zygomatic breadth	21.5	21.2	21.0	21.6	21.0	20.9	20.4
Interorbital breadth	7.7	6.9	7.4	6.9	6.5	6.9	6.6
Braincase (across parietal ridges)	13.7	14.0	14.0	13.0	12.8	13.2	13.7
Interparietal	—	5.4 × 10.9	5.8 × 11.8	5.6 × 12.5	5.2 × 11.3	5.1 × 11.6	6.1 × 12.4
Nasals	16 × 5.6	16.0	16.0 × 5.7	16.7	15.7	14.6	14.0
Zygomatic plate, width	4.6	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.3
Rostrum, greatest width	—	—	8.2	7.2	8.3	7.4	7.4
Incisive foramina length × width across	6.7 × 4	6.3 × 3.3	6.7 × 3.8	7.0	6.5	6.9	6.7
Diastema	12	—	11.4	11.2	10.0	10.0	9.9
Molar row, upper alveolar	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.6	6.6	7.1
M1, crown length × width	—	3.1 × 2.3	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.9	3.4
Across upper molar rows	—	—	8.4	8.3	7.7	7.5	8.0

<sup>1</sup> Type, BM 13.10.24.58, female, from original description (Thomas, 1913:570).

<sup>2</sup> Type, examined by Hershkovitz in 1944 (see Hershkovitz, 1948:56).

<sup>3</sup> Type, examined by Hershkovitz in 1958.

<sup>4</sup> BM 34.9.10.212.

<sup>5</sup> BM 34.9.10.209, male.

<sup>6</sup> BM 34.9.10.211.

<sup>7</sup> BM 34.9.10.213.

palatomaxillary suture where it crosses the posterolateral palatal fossa is visible, not hidden as previously stated.

The mouse described by Hernández (1957) as *Oryzomys (Micronectomys) borroeroi*, on the basis of a single specimen from the Río Chucurí Valley, Santander, Colombia, seems to be an *Oryzomys*, as judged by the original description. The published measurements (Table 1) indicate, however, a species too large and too different in cranial structures and proportions to be regarded as more nearly related to *Oryzomys dimidiatus* than to other species of the genus.

*Oryzomys hammondi* (Thomas).—The original description of *Oryzomys hammondi* Thomas (1913) was based on the type only from Mindo, northwestern Ecuador, 4213 feet (1284 meters). The collector of the type, Gilbert Hammond, also secured a topotype, a subadult (BM 13.10.24.57). Since then, the British Museum (Natural History) has received five more specimens from Mindo, collected in 1925 and 1926 and transmitted by Ludovic Söderström, then Swedish consul in Quito, Ecuador. Cranial measurements of all adults, except one of the Söderström series (BM 34.9.18.210, female) with skull not located, are shown in Table 2.

The enamel pattern of the type molars is as described by me in 1948, except that the first internal fold is discrete in first lower molar, coalesced with the first primary fold in m 2-3, and the second internal fold is coalesced with the second primary fold in all three lower molars. Judged by the topotypes, there is no consistent relationship between the internal and primary folds of the last two molars.

*Oryzomys hammondi* is not the aquatic or *Nectomys*-like form Thomas thought it was, and it is not nearly related to the semiaquatic *Oryzomys aphrastus* Harris, as I suggested in 1948. *Oryzomys hammondi*, largest known species of the genus, is an extremely long-tailed, broad-footed rat modified for arboreal life. Externally it compares with large, darkly-colored individuals of the arboreal *Oryzomys (Oecomys) concolor* (see Hershkovitz, 1960, for characters). The *Oryzomys* most nearly like *hammondi* in size and in cranial and dental characters are members of the extinct genus *Megalomys* Trouessart (Fig. 2). Molars of *hammondi* overlap in size those of *Megalomys curazensis* Hooijer, from Curaçao, and the respective enamel patterns are strikingly similar (see Hooijer, 1959).

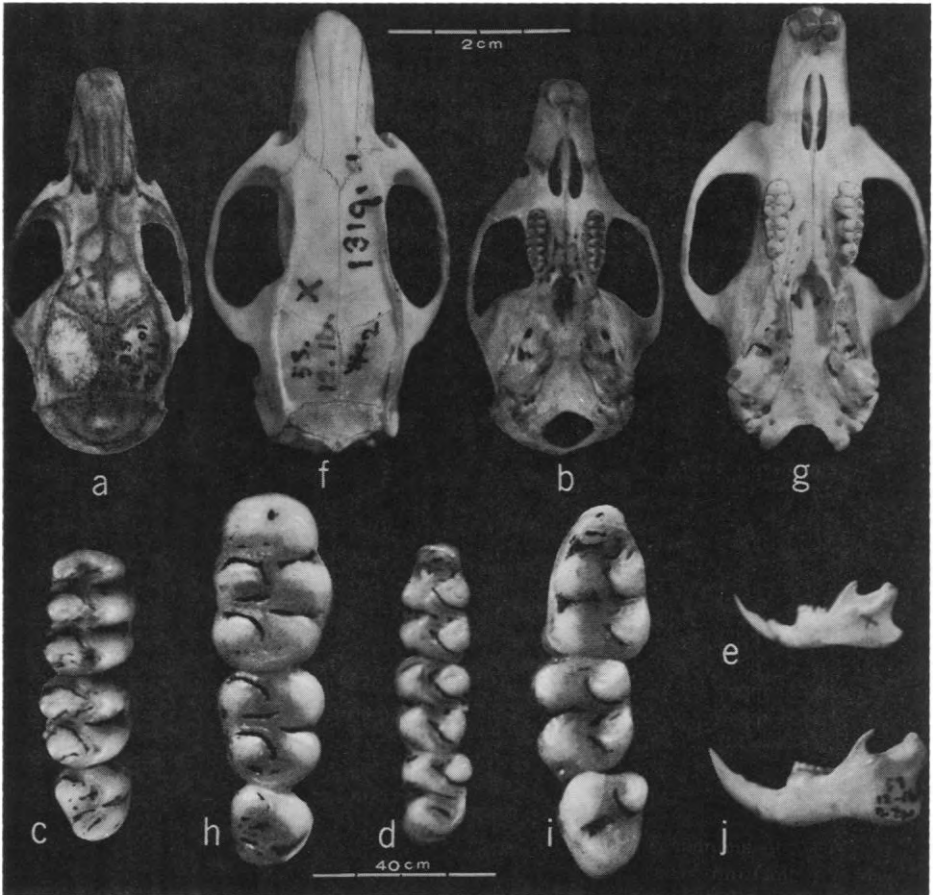


FIG. 2.—Skull and molars of holotype of *Oryzomys hammondi* (Thomas) (a-e) compared with those of holotype of *Megalomys luciae* Forsyth Major. Scales shown for crania and molars are approximate; enlargement of mandibles (without scale) slightly less than that of crania.

The Curaçao *Megalomys*, smallest of the giant oryzomyine rodents, was found in deposits believed to be of Pleistocene age. It is known only from a maxillary fragment (with M 1-2 in place) and a number of scattered upper and lower molars. Other Lesser Antillean species of giant oryzomyine rodents are *Megalomys desmaresti* Fischer, discovered living on the island of Martinique (the Santa Lucia *Megalomys luciae* Forsyth Major, described from a skin and skull, is probably conspecific); and *Megalomys audreyae* Hopwood, represented by a nearly complete ramus with m 2-3 in place, and an upper incisor, which was found in Pleistocene cave breccia on the island of Barbuda. A fifth species, *Megalomys curioi* Niethammer, from Santa Cruz (Indefatigable Island), Galápagos, is known from a fragment of maxillary bone (with M 2-3 in place), and parts of a scapula and humerus.

The Martinique and Santa Lucia *Megalomys* are specialized for arboreal life but probably were exterminated during the last century. The remaining three fossil species are large and closely related oryzomyines, but there is no certainty that they are congeneric and nothing

is surmised regarding their habits. In any event, the ancestral stock of all giant oryzomyines must have been widely distributed on the South American mainland between northern Colombia and southwestern Ecuador to account for the present relict Caribbean and Pacific distribution of the group.

A cricetine with the size, skull, dentition, and arboreal adaptations of *Oryzomys hammondi* could have given rise to all species referred to *Megalomys* on the basis of present evidence. The habitat of *Oryzomys hammondi*, still known from the type locality only in northwestern Ecuador, lies within the postulated ancestral homeland of the now exterminated giant oryzomyines.

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#### SEXUAL DIMORPHISM IN THE ISCHIUM AND PUBIS OF THREE SPECIES OF SOUTH AMERICAN MONKEYS

Schultz (Amer. J. Phys. Anthropol., 7:401-423, 1947) showed that the ratio of ischial to pubic length was greater in female than in male Old World monkeys and apes and in the New World spider monkey, *Ateles geoffroyi*. I also found the ischium-pubis index to be greater in adult females of three other New World primate species.

Monkeys studied were *Cebus albifrons* (seven males, 11 females, from near Barranquilla, Columbia), *Saimiri sciureus* (20 males, 23 females, from the vicinity of Teresina, Brazil, near Leticia, Colombia), and *Saguinus nigricollis* (10 males, seven females, also from the vicinity of Teresina, Brazil). Specimens are of adults preserved in the Laboratory of Physical Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. The right ischium was measured from a hypothetical midpoint within the acetabulum to the most distal point of the ischium. The right pubis was measured from the same hypothetical midpoint to the pubic symphysis. The index was computed by dividing the length of the pubis by the length of the ischium and multiplying the result by 100.