this species the spines vary from 15 to 22μ in length by 7 to 11μ wide at the base. *A. eptesici* has long narrow spines, 11 to 22μ long and about 2 to 4μ wide at the base and arranged in a single group (Fig. 2). The acetabulum in *A. nycteridis* is post-testicular, while in *A. eptesici* it is located in the testicular zone.

Bhalerao (1926) collected some trematodes from a bat which he believed to be morphologically identical with *A. nycteridis*. However, since the uterine coils were arranged transversely and measurements of the body and suckers were somewhat larger than those reported by Faust (1919), he proposed a new variety, *A. nycteridis plicati*. Since measurements are the main differences and the arrangement of spines on the genital atrium are presumably like *A. nycteridis*, differentiation of this variety from *A. eptesici* is the same as for *A. nycteridis*.

THE GENUS *ACANTHATRIUM*

Faust (1919), characterized the genus *Acanthatrium* as having the testes pre-acetabular in the same zone as the genital pore, and the vitellaria anterior to the intestinal ceca. These characters may hold true for *A. sphaerula* and *A. nycteridis*, but do not hold true in all cases for *A. eptesici*, which has the testes in the acetabular zone; moreover, the vitellaria of the latter species may or may not extend posterior to the intestinal ceca. It is, therefore, essential that the diagnostic features of the genus *Acanthatrium* be modified as follows: *Lecithodendriinae*; small flukes, spherical to pyriform in shape, with a genital atrium lined with spines; prostate cells numerous; testes in acetabular or pre-acetabular zones; vitellaria anterior or posterior to intestinal ceca; excretory system, according to Faust (1919), with four groups of flame cells for each half of the body, each group containing three flame cells. Parasites of the intestine of bats. Type species: *A. nycteridis* Faust, 1919.

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ZOOLOGY.—*A new squirrel from Honduras.*[1] E. A. GOLDMAN, Biological Survey.

The veteran collector of specimens and student of the natural history of Costa Rica, Mr. C. F. Underwood, has recently transferred his activities to the interior of Honduras. Among the mammals obtained

[1] Received April 12, 1932.

is a squirrel which appears to have remained undescribed until the present time.

Sciurus boothiae underwoodi subsp. nov.

Underwood's Squirrel

Type.—From Monte Redondo, about 30 miles northwest of Tegucigalpa, Honduras (altitude 5,100 feet). No. 250219, ♂ adult, U. S. National Museum (Biological Survey collection), collected by C. F. Underwood, December 8, 1931. Original number 644.

Distribution.—Known only from the type locality in the mountains of central Honduras.

General characters.—Approaching *Sciurus boothiae boothiae* of northern Honduras, but upper parts much paler, the general color grayer, less blackish, and lacking the rufescent suffusion present in *boothiae*. Contrasting strongly with *S. b. annalium* from "Honduras" in white under parts, sharply defined laterally, instead of gray, passing gradually into color of sides. Somewhat similar to *S. variegatoides variegatoides* of Salvador above, but under parts white instead of tawny. General coloration suggesting that of *S. goldmani* of Chiapas, Mexico, but markedly distinctive in detail, as follows: Post-auricular spots buffy instead of white; feet dark ochraceous buffy or black instead of gray; dark ochraceous buff lateral line normally present (absent in *goldmani*); tail more extensively white.

Color.—Type: Upper parts in general light buff, moderately overlaid with black; outer sides of limbs and feet ochraceous buff mixed with black; under parts, including inner sides of forearms and thighs nearly pure white; a broad ochraceous buff lateral line sharply separating abdominal area from general tone of upper parts; ears narrowly edged with black, the tufts scanty and indistinctly tawny; post-auricular spots extending up over median posterior basal part of ears, ochraceous buff; feet edged along inner sides with ochraceous buff; tail above conspicuously overlaid with silvery white, the long white tips of hairs partially concealing a subterminal black zone, below annulated, the hairs ochraceous buff at base, interrupted by a narrow black band, followed by another ochraceous buff band and a subterminal black zone, the white tips forming a distinct margin. In one specimen the feet are black and there is no ochraceous buff lateral line separating white of abdomen from general color of sides.

Skull.—About like those of *S. b. boothiae* and *S. v. variegatoides*, but broader between orbits.

Measurements.—Type: Head and body, 241 mm.; tail vertebrae, 272; hind foot, 60. Average of four adult topotypes: 240 (225–250); 285 (275–300); 62 (60–65). *Skull* (type): Greatest length, 59.6; condylobasal length, 55.7; zygomatic breadth, 34.2; interorbital breadth, 21.3; length of nasals, 19.4; maxillary toothrow, 11.7.

Remarks.—Sciurus boothiae underwoodi is a well-marked form, but it approaches typical *boothiae* so closely in the more essential characters that assignment to subspecific status seems fully warranted. Points of agreement of *boothiae* with squirrels currently recognized as *S. variegatoides*, *S. managuensis*, *S. goldmani*, *S. adolphei*, and *S. yucatanensis* strongly suggest that all are representatives of a single very variable and widely ranging species. Additional specimens are needed, however, from many regions to fill gaps in known ranges and establish more exact relationships.

Specimens examined.—Six, from the type locality.