

PROCEEDINGS
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A NEW SPIDER MONKEY FROM PANAMA.

BY E. A. GOLDMAN.

In determining the collection of mammals made in the course of the Smithsonian Biological Survey of the Panama Canal zone (1911-1912), a black spider monkey obtained in the eastern part of Panama was provisionally referred to *Ateles ater* F. Cuvier of Guiana, a species first recorded from Panama by Sclater.* More recent comparisons, however, with material from various sources including the type and a topotype of *Ateles robustus* Allen from western Colombia, kindly loaned by Dr. J. A. Allen of the American Museum of Natural History, indicate that the specimen represents a new form described below.

***Ateles dariensis* sp. nov.**

DARIEN BLACK SPIDER MONKEY.

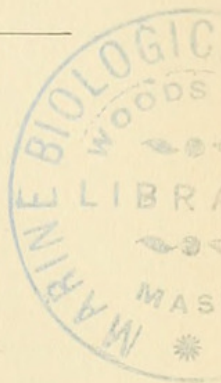
Type from near head of Rio Limon (altitude 5200 feet), Mount Pirri, eastern Panama. No. 179,044, female adult (teeth slightly worn), U. S. National Museum (Biological Survey Collection), collected by E. A. Goldman, April 29, 1912. Original number 21,664.

General characters.—A rather small long-tailed black spider monkey of the *Ateles ater* group. Similar in total length to *Ateles robustus* of western Colombia, but tail longer and head and body correspondingly shorter (tail nearly twice as long as head and body, instead of only a little longer as in *A. robustus*); skull differing especially in the greater posterior extension of the palate, and the peculiar flattened condition of the audital bullæ. Apparently differing from *A. ater* in relatively longer tail, smaller general size, and in cranial details.

Color.—Face and entire pelage uniform deep glossy black, except a few whitish hairs on the middle of the forehead and about the mouth.

Skull.—Similar to that of *A. robustus*, but smaller, the frontal region more elongated anteriorly; zygomatic portion of jugal more expanded

* Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1872, p. 5.



vertically; palate longer, reaching posteriorly beyond the posterior plane of last molars, the greater extension due to expansion of the palatines; audital bullæ much flattened and angular instead of rounded and inflated, the outer edges overlapped by extensions of the alisphenoids and squamosals, molariform teeth smaller; upper premolars less extended antero-posteriorly, the anterior of the series more distinctly smaller than the second. Contrasted with a skull without definite locality, but believed to be from the Lower Amazon or Guiana and assumed to represent *A. ater*, the frontal region is similarly prominent and the palate as a whole is of about the same length, but the palatine portion of the bony shelf is longer, reaching anteriorly to the posterior plane of first molars; the zygomatic portion of the jugal is much heavier, more expanded vertically, and the audital bullæ much smaller, less inflated.

Measurements.—Type: Total length, 1260; tail vertebræ, 810; hind foot, 170. *Skull* (type): Greatest length, 113.9; occipitonasal length, 98.3; basal length, 79; breadth of braincase, 59; zygomatic breadth, 65.7; orbital breadth, 57.3; postorbital breadth, 44.7; breadth of rostrum at canines, 26.2; greatest width of nasals anteriorly, 10.4; palatal length, 35.5; upper molar series, 22; lower molar series, 27.

Remarks.—The Darien representative of the *A. ater* group is externally distinguished from its geographic neighbor, *A. robustus* of Colombia, by the proportionately longer tail; the skull may be known by the posterior extension of the palate beyond the last molars. Its exact relationship to *A. ater* of Guiana is somewhat problematical owing to unsatisfactory material for comparison, but the latter appears to be a shorter-tailed animal with cranial differences already pointed out. Moreover, the cranial measurements given by Elliot* indicate that *A. ater* is a larger animal. *Ateles rufiventris* Sclater, which was described from the Rio Atrato and may range north to Panama, seems amply distinguished by its color.

Specimens examined: One, the type.

* Rev. Primates, vol. 2, p. 30, 1913.



Goldman, Edward Alphonso. 1915. "A new spider monkey from Panama."
Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 28, 101–102.

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