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DESCRIPTIONS OF FOUR NEW PECCARIES
FROM MEXICO.

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A preliminary study of the Mexican Peccaries in the collection of the Biological Survey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, shows that the Collared Peccary (*Tayassu angulatus*) is separable into several strongly marked subspecies, that a very distinct dwarf species of the same group inhabits Cozumel Island off the coast of Yucatan, and that the large South American White-lipped Peccary (*albirostris** Illiger=*labiatus* Cuvier), not previously known from Mexico, is represented in the State of Campeche by a strongly marked subspecies of which four specimens were recently collected by E. W. Nelson and E. A. Goldman.

The American Peccaries comprise two very distinct super-specific or subgeneric types, which may be designated as (*a*) the

**Sus albirostris* Illiger (1815) antedates by two years *Dicotyles labiatus* Cuvier (1817) and is therefore, so far as known, the earliest specific name for the White-lipped Peccary. Illiger's original reference is as follows: "The two species of swine or peccaries peculiar to South America, the *Sus Tajassu* and the Tagnicati (*Sus albirostris*) distinguished for the first time by Azara, must form a special group within the genus. They have hardly any tail and only one claw on the hind feet" (p. 115).—Illiger, Abhand. K. Akad. Wiss. Berlin (1811), pp. 108, 115, 1815.

tajacu group, and (b) the *albirostris* group. In both groups the male is larger than the female and has larger teeth. In some forms the sexual disparity in size is small; in others it is great.

The Peccaries of the *tajacu* group inhabiting Mexico and the United States appear to break up into 6 forms, as follows:

Tayassu angulatus (Cope) Texas and northeastern Mexico.

angulatus sonoriensis (Mearns). Southern Arizona and Sonora.

angulatus humeralis nob. Colima to Tehuantepec.

angulatus crassus nob. Metlaltoyuca, Puebla (and Huehuetan, Chiapas).

angulatus yucatanensis nob. Yucatan.

nanus Merriam.* (A dwarf insular species) Cozumel Island.

In comparing skulls of the *tajacu-angulatus* series with those of the *albirostris* series, such striking and important differences appear that it seems necessary to recognize the two groups as constituting separate subgenera. Indeed J. E. Gray, in 1868, separated them as full genera, restricting Cuvier's generic name *Dicotyles* to *labiatus* (= *albirostris*) and adopting Fischer's name *Notophorus* for the Collared Peccary. (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, pp. 21, 43-45.)

But these names (*Dicotyles* and *Notophorus*, both proposed in 1817) are pure synonyms of *Tayassu* 1814, and cannot therefore be restricted to either of the two original species, both having been included by Fischer in the original diagnosis of his genus *Tayassu*. This leaves the *albirostris* group without a name. To supply the deficiency I propose to call it *Olidosus*.

Subgenus **Olidosus**† nob.

External characters.—Size large; setæ over posterior part of eyes very large and long, reaching back nearly to tip of ears; occiput and neck bearing a mane of long flat black bristles which in passing backward become greatly elongated (lose their points and become frayed at tips), spread out laterally overlying the short annulated bristles of sides of

*See *antea*, p. 102.

†*Olidus*, stinking; *sus*, hog.

back, and cover the entire rump, where, when old, they develop swollen whitish nodes or joints giving the rump a very curious appearance.*

Cranial characters.—Skull large, heavy, and massive; upper surface of rostrum and nasals broadly flattened or only slightly convex; nasals acute anteriorly, reaching almost as far forward as premaxillæ; zygomatic ridge rising abruptly to top of skull and disappearing anteriorly over 2d premolar; anterior opening of antorbital foramen situated over posterior root of 1st molar; *sides of rostrum broadly flattened* (swollen instead of excavated over premolars, and not divided into upper and lower parts by continuation of zygomatic ridge); *palate very broad and flat*, expanded instead of narrowed between canines and molars, and lacking the sharp ridge which in the *angulatus* group runs from 1st premolar to inner side of canine; angle of underjaw rounded below anteriorly.

Dental characters.—Teeth large and heavy, relatively broad anteriorly; 2d lower molar with posterior cusp nearly as large and high as anterior (thus differing widely from its condition in *angulatus*, in which the tooth is not only very much smaller, but the anterior cusp is high and slender, the posterior nearly obsolete); incisors and canines only slightly larger than in *angulatus*; molariform teeth much larger (relative increase in size greatest in 1st and 2d lower premolars).

***Tayassu albirostris ringens* subsp. nov.**

Type from Apazote, near Yohaltun, Campeche. No. 108,279, ♀ ad., U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection. January 1, 1901. E. W. Nelson and E. A. Goldman. Original No. 14,383.

Characters.—Size large (length nearly 4 feet); ears small; color nearly black; muzzle white; rump and median part of back clothed with exceedingly long and flexible flattened bristles, frayed at the ends, those on posterior part of back (when old) with terminal third or half marked by distinct joints or nodes (those on rump averaging three or four on each bristle). Similar in general characters to *albirostris*, from which it differs in the much greater extension of the whitish face markings, the white covering the muzzle completely from snout to midway between nose and eyes, and extending backward along sides of underjaw to below ears, and in the presence of an ill defined white band above hoofs of hind feet.

Color.—Upperparts black, on close inspection sparingly grizzled with fulvous, especially on sides of neck and shoulders; top of head from occiput to midway between eyes and nose black; muzzle chin and lips

*Under the microscope the nodes are found to mark points where the horny longitudinal fibers of the outer coat have begun to break and spread. Transverse sections at these points, made by my assistant Dr. S. D. Judd, show that complete disintegration of the interior radiating pith or core has taken place, and indicate that the nodes are confined to the dead terminal parts of the bristles.

pale yellowish white, the whitish color of chin extending back broadly on each side of underjaw to below ears, forming a very conspicuous broad V-shaped marking; underparts sparsely haired, black, grizzled with fulvous; legs and feet blackish, mixed with soiled white near hoofs; the whitish in hind feet forming an indistinct band above hoofs.

Cranial characters.—The skull of the type specimen, a fine adult female, compared with a skull of the same size from San Lorenzo, Rio Grande, Brazil, received through the courtesy of Professor Hermann von Ihering, presents the following differences: parietal shield narrower, elevated and strongly bulging upward over posterior part of braincase; nasals more acute anteriorly, the free end appearing longer; premaxillæ slightly longer; zygomata and posterior expansion of squamosals decidedly broader; posterior part of palate quite different, the projection behind molars abruptly narrowed at post molar notch (behind on inner side of molar alveolus) and continuing backward with smooth parallel sides of essentially equal breadth throughout, while in *albirostris* it is much broader anteriorly and slopes irregularly backward; bullæ smaller and ending below in an elongated papilla pointing toward hamular process; basi-occipital considerably narrower between bullæ posteriorly.

Measurements.—Type specimen (♀ ad.): total length in dry skin 1180; hind foot in flesh 229. *Skull:* basal length 242; basilar length of Hensel 231; occipitonasal length 270; zygomatic breadth 112; greatest breadth across squamosals posteriorly 106; palatal length 184; breadth of posterior extension of palate midway between molars and hamulars 16; breadth of basioccipital between bullæ posteriorly 20; length of upper molariform series 78.

Subgenus **Tayassu** Fischer.

(Here restricted to the *tajacu-angulatus* group).

Tayassu angulatus humeralis subsp. nov.

Type from Armeria, Colima. No. 45,243, ♀ ad., U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection. February 26, 1892. E. W. Nelson and E. A. Goldman. Original No. 1945.

Characters.—Similar to *angulatus* but sides grayer; head yellower; dorsal black band more strongly marked, almost as sharply as in *sonoriensis* from Arizona; shoulder stripes yellowish ochraceous, broad and conspicuous, as strongly marked as in *yucatanensis* but yellowish fulvous instead of white. Skull of male similar to that of male *angulatus*; skull of female decidedly larger with longer tooth row. In skulls young enough to show the sutures the nasal bones are strongly convex posteriorly, long and slender, and only slightly broader between maxillæ than between premaxillæ (differing markedly from their condition in *angulatus*, in which they are very much broader between the maxillæ); and the ascending or nasal arm of premaxilla is decidedly longer than in *angulatus*.

Remarks—Compared with *sonoriensis* of Arizona the sides are less gray, the dorsal band less sharply defined, the shoulder stripes yellow and much more strongly marked. The sexual disparity in size is greater than in *sonoriensis*, the female being considerably larger than the male.

Measurements.—Type (♀ ad.): total length 960; tail 60; hind foot 215. *Skull*: basal length 203; occipitonasal length 224; zygomatic breadth 108; greatest breadth across squamosals posteriorly 99; palatal length 151; length of upper molariform series 67.

***Tayassu angulatus yucatanensis* subsp. nov.**

Type from Tunkas, Yucatan. No. 108,282, ♂ yg-ad., U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection. February 12, 1901. E. W. Nelson and E. A. Goldman. Original No. 14,534.

Characters.—Sexes nearly alike, the female not noticeably larger than the male. Size and general characters much as in *angulatus* but sides decidedly whiter; shoulder stripes broader, much more conspicuous, and somewhat subtriangular, broadest where they abut against the median dorsal black band which is well developed; (shoulder stripes broadest and most striking in young;) pelage coarser and scantier, the individual bristles decidedly larger and fewer in number; no black on nose or underlip. Skull similar to that of *angulatus* but nasals acute and rather short anteriorly, exposing more than usual of the floor of the anterior nares (upper surface of premaxillæ); posterolateral upward extension of squamosal (above and in front of auditory meatus) decidedly shorter than in *angulatus*, molariform teeth smaller and narrower—particularly the lower molars; in skulls young enough to show the sutures the nasals are short and very narrow between premaxillæ and expanded in the middle—very different from either *angulatus* or *humeralis*; they are more like those of *nanus*, but more contracted anteriorly.

Remarks.—Specimens from Tunkas and Chichen Itza in the arid peninsula of Yucatan are typical of this form, but specimens from the humid east coast strip are by no means typical and appear to represent a tropical form which here reaches its northern limit. Thus an adult male from LaVega (No. 108,514*) is larger and has coarser pelage than those from the arid interior, and differs considerably in color, the light rings on the bristles being yellowish fulvous instead of white, and the underlip blackish.

Measurements.—Type (♂ yg-ad.): total length 880; tail 36; hind foot 183. Average of 2 males from type locality: total length 887; tail 36; hind foot 182.5. Average of 3 females from type locality: total length 896; tail 36; hind foot 184.

*The measurements of this specimen are: total length 945; tail 34; hind foot 202.

Tayassu angulatus crassus subsp. nov.

Type from Metlatoyuca, Puebla. No. 92,960, ♂ yg-ad., U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection. February 1, 1898. E. W. Nelson and E. A. Goldman. Original No. 12,127.

Characters.—Similar in general to *angulatus* but larger; pelage very much coarser, the individual bristles exceedingly large and rigid; black dorsal stripe illdefined or obsolete; general color grizzled gray, much paler than *angulatus*; hind legs grizzled black and fulvous; skull longer; molariform teeth narrower; anterior opening of antorbital foramen between 2d and 3d premolars (instead of between 3d premolar and 1st molar as in *angulatus*). Front of underjaw (seen from below) narrower, flatter, and less swollen in front of forks of rami. Crown of 1st upper premolar narrower and more slender; crown of last lower molar longer and narrower.

Remarks.—Only two specimens from the type locality, both young adult males, are in the collection. The skulls resemble two from Huehuetan, Chiapas, of which both sexes are at hand. In the Huehuetan animal the skull of the female is decidedly larger than the male—being longer, and broader across the rostrum. The skins are quite different, those from Huehuetan being darker, the black dorsal stripe present anteriorly (from occiput to shoulders); rump and hind legs blacker; nose blackish; light rings on bristles on anterior part of body (particularly on head) ochraceous or yellowish fulvous instead of whitish, giving a very different color to the head; bristles larger—largest of all.

Measurements.—Type (♂ yg-ad.): total length 950; tail 54; hind foot 203.



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