

VIII.—*Descriptions of new Species of Monkeys of the Genera Galago, Cebus, Alouatta, and Cercopithecus.*  
By D. G. ELLIOT, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., &c.

Family Nycticebidæ.

Subfamily GALAGINÆ.

Genus GALAGO.

*Galago pupulus*, sp. n.

*Type locality.* Yola, Nigeria.

*Gen. char.* Size small; colour pale; ears very large; rostrum long, molar series large, tail long.

*Colour.* Top of head, hind-neck, and back to root of tail brownish grey, the brown tinge less noticeable between shoulders, which part is a more decided grey, between eyes whitish; sides of head, chin, throat, underside of body and inner side of thighs greyish white; forearms and legs cream-buff; inner side of arms buffy white; hands and feet cream-buff; tail drab grey; ear reddish brown.

*Measurements.* Total length 369 mm.; tail 220; foot 37. Skull: total length 40·2; intertemporal width 28·6; breadth of brain-case 22·4; hensel 26·2; zygomatic width 25; length of nasals 12·8; palatal length 12·5; length of upper molar series 13; length of mandible 22; length of lower molar series 11·5.

*Type.* Adult male in British Museum, no. 9.9.3.1.

In general appearance this species is very like *G. mozambicus*, living some thousands of miles distant, but the skull-characters are very different. The species just named is remarkable for its very short rostrum, while the present animal has a long rostrum with slender nasals of about equal width for their entire length, while those of its relative broaden considerably at the tip; the bullæ also are much larger and narrower, and the teeth of the molar series much larger.

Family Cebidæ.

Genus CEBUS.

*Cebus versuta*, sp. n.

*Type locality.* Rio Jordao, western part of Minas Geraes, Brazil.

*Gen. char.* Hair on head very thick, long, depressed in



the centre and rising on each side on broad ridges extending from forehead to occiput, unlike horns or tufts; size large, tail long, thick; hairs of body long, loose; arms above elbows pale colour; fingers and toes grey.

*Colour* (male). Top of head from forehead to nape, extending to hind-neck, black; temples and cheeks yellowish white; dark brown band in front of ear down side to lower jaw, but not meeting beneath chin; dorsal region Prout's brown, rest of upper parts and flanks bistre; arms above elbows and sides of neck cream-buff; thighs ochraceous buff; forearms and legs below knees black speckled with reddish, most marked on forearms; throat, chest, under parts to scrotum, inner side of arms above elbows and innermost side of thighs golden yellow, inner side of forearms, outer portion of thighs, and legs below knees, scrotum, and anal region black; hands and feet black, fingers and toes covered with grey hairs; tail above three-fourths black speckled with red, remainder black, beneath brownish black, hairs pale yellow at base then brownish black, or towards tip greyish white at base then black.

*Measurements*. Total length 910 mm.; tail 460; foot 132; ear 35 (collector). Skull: total length 94.1; occipito-nasal length 81.7; intertemporal width 70.3; palatal length 32.1; length of nasals 28.1; length of upper molar series 23.5; length of mandible 64.5; length of lower molar series 28.3.

*Type*. Adult male in the British Museum, no. 1.11.3.4.

This species belongs to the *Azaræ* group as indicated by the grey fingers and toes. It is, however, a much darker animal than either *C. azaræ* or *C. a. pallidus*. The patch on the head is more extensive, heavier, and blacker than that of *C. azaræ*, and of course entirely different from that of *C. a. pallidus*, with its two imperfect black patches. The black cap of *C. azaræ* has low ridges on either side, in some specimens these form upright tufts over forehead, quite different from the conspicuous ridges of the present species, which rise close together at the forehead, widen out as they extend backward, until, with the exception of a narrow division in the centre, they occupy the entire occipital portion of the head. The colouring of the two forms, as the descriptions show, is quite unlike. Five specimens were procured by M. Robert on the Rio Jordao, in Araguay, Western Minas Geraes, Brazil, all of which are in the British Museum.

*Cebus caliginosus*, sp. n.

*Type locality*. Sta. Catharina, São Paulo, Brazil.



*Gen. char.* Size large; head tufted, tooth-rows straight, teeth large.

*Colour.* Face flesh-colour about eyes and forehead; lips apparently brownish; superciliary band extending backwards to temples yellowish white; hairs on upper lip at corners of mouth and on chin whitish; head with tufts, band in front of ears, body above and beneath, limbs and tail jet-black; hands and feet brownish black; hairs on fingers and toes brownish grey.

*Measurements.* Total length 1095 mm.; tail 560; foot 135; Skull: total length 99·3; occipito-nasal length 89·2; inter-temporal width 40; width of brain-case 53·5; hensel 70·4; zygomatic width 73·2; length of nasals 18·2; palatal length 33·5; length of upper molar series 24·8; length of mandible 70; length of lower molar series 28·5.

*Type.* Adult, in British Museum, no. 3. 9. 1. 15.

This is a very large *Cebus*, and was received from the Museum in São Paulo, Brazil, under the name of *C. robustus*. The skull is large, with the molar series straight, and the teeth larger than those of *C. fatuellus*. This example came under my notice last spring, and I was then satisfied it must represent a new species, but did not include it in my paper with other undescribed species, preferring to wait and see if perhaps I could find another example in the continental museums. In this search I failed, no specimen resembling this one in any way having been seen. It is the only black *Cebus* I have met with, and its large size, prominent tufts, and coal-black dress make it a very conspicuous object. It is, of course, needless to add that it bears no resemblance whatever to *C. robustus*.

#### Subfamily ALOUATTINÆ.

#### Genus ALOUATTA.

#### *Alouatta insulanus*, sp. n.

*Type locality.* Island of Trinidad.

*Gen. char.* Size small; colour nearly uniform throughout; limbs only slightly darker than the body.

*Colour.* Head and whiskers maroon, darkest on chin and throat; upper part of body and flanks red, in certain lights with a golden hue; limbs, hands, and feet bright red, with a maroon tinge on forearms; tail at root bright maroon, grading into golden and growing paler at tip.

*Measurements.* Total length 1120 mm.; tail 600; foot 105. No skull.



*Type* in British Museum, no. 93. 7. 5. 1.

This red Howler in general appearance resembles somewhat the Rio Juara species on the Rio Juara; but is considerably smaller, has less of the golden hue on the body, and paler limbs and tail.

*Alouatta macconnelli*, sp. n.

*Type locality.* Coast of Demerara.

*Geogr. distr.* English and French Guiana, Cayenne to coast north of the Amazon.

*Gen. char.* Upper parts unicolor; under parts orange-red.

*Colour.* Head rich maroon-red; entire upper parts and flanks golden yellow, tips of hairs in certain lights fiery golden; base of hairs black; arms to elbows and thighs and under parts deep orange-red; forearms, hands, legs below knees, feet maroon-red; tail maroon-red at base, growing paler towards tip.

*Measurements.* Total length 1390 mm.; tail 670. Skull: occipital region wanting; intertemporal width 44.5; palatal length 46.8; zygomatic width about 86.8; length of nasals 21.3; length of upper molar series 38.1; length of mandible 107.7; length of lower molar series 42.2.

*Type* (adult) in British Museum, no. 8. 3. 7. 3.

This form differs from *A. seniculus* in not having the dark hues on the upper part of the back, limbs, hands, feet, and tail. The upper parts and flanks in the adults are a rich golden hue from the nape to the tail, and the under parts and limbs a beautiful orange-red, quite different from the typical style on the north-western part of the continent.

*Alouatta juara*, sp. n.

*Type locality.* Rio Juara, Peruvian Amazon.

*Gen. char.* General colour golden-red; arms and legs darker.

*Colour.* Head and whiskers bright maroon, darkest under the chin; upper parts of body and flanks golden-red; arms and legs, hands and feet maroon, darker than body; under parts and inner side of body red; tail maroon at base, grading into golden-red, similar to body.

*Measurements.* Total length 1145 mm.; tail 625; feet 130. Skull: total length 126.3; occipito-nasal length 104.9; intertemporal width 40.2; breadth of brain-case 54.5; hensel 106.2; zygomatic width 81.4; length of nasals 25.9; palatal



length 44·3 ; length of upper molar series 35·8 ; length of mandible 94·8 ; length of lower molar series 42·9.

*Type* (adult) in British Museum, no. 3. 9. 1. 1.

The peculiarity of this species is its general red colour, the bright maroon of the head grading into the golden-red of the body, without any marked line separating the hues. Its general aspect is that of a red monkey, with limbs darker than body. The basal portion of the tail is nearer the colour of the thighs, the remaining part much lighter.

Two specimens are in the British Museum collection, both from the Rio Juara.

*Alouatta sara*, sp. n.

*Type locality.* Province of Sara, Bolivia.

*Gen. char.* Colour of body uniform, limbs only slightly darker, under parts yellowish, not orange-red as in the Guiana species. Black band around face to beneath chin.

*Colour.* Head very dark maroon ; band across forehead, down sides of head in front of ears, meeting beneath chin, black ; upper parts of body and flanks, arms to elbows pale golden-orange, darkest on dorsal line, base of hairs black ; forearms, legs, hands, feet, and tail above orange-red ; chin red, paler than sides of head ; hairs on under parts nearly gone, but are apparently yellowish with a red tinge ; hairs of flanks along abdomen yellowish red, quite unlike the orange-red of Guiana examples ; underside of thighs yellowish red, and tail beneath pale red.

*Measurements.* Total length 1120 mm. ; tail 590 ; foot 130 ; ear 40 (collector). Skull : total length 110·4 ; occipito-nasal length 92 ; intertemporal width 43 ; hensel 19·6 ; zygomatic width 68·2 ; length of nasals 17·4 ; palatal length 35·5 ; length of upper molar series 32 ; length of mandible 81·2 ; length of lower molar series 38·2.

*Type* in British Museum, no. 7. 8. 2. 1.

This example from Bolivia is a female. It differs from others of the red Howlers, as typified by *A. seniculus*, in the black band around the face, the uniform golden-orange colour of the upper parts, and the yellowish or orange-red of the hairs on the sides of the abdomen.

Family Cercopithecidæ.

Genus CERCOPITHECUS.

*Cercopithecus inobservatus*, sp. n.

*Type locality.* West Africa (exact locality unknown).



*Gen. char.* Allied to *C. cephus*, but upper parts ochraceous, not red, and a conspicuous rufous band on brow behind the black superciliary line, as in *C. brazzæ*.

*Colour* (adult male). Superciliary band black, extending backward on sides of head from eyes to ears, and down sides of face to upper lip; cheeks also black; a rufous band across forehead behind the superciliary line; top and back of head mixed yellow and black, the yellow most prominent on fore part of head; entire rest of upper parts, shoulders, and thighs ochraceous and black, much paler than the same parts in *C. cephus*, the hairs being pale grey at base, then banded with black and ochraceous, and tipped with black; broad patch over temples to ears yellowish; hairs on lips and chin black; throat greyish white; entire under parts, inner side of arms to elbows, and legs to ankles dark smoke-grey, much darker than *C. cephus*; forearms and hands and feet blackish, sparsely speckled with pale yellow; legs below knees speckled black and yellow; tail above, basal portion like back, then blackish maroon, grading into pale bright red; beneath dark grey at base, grading into pale red.

*Measurements.* Total length 1330 mm.; tail 750; foot 145. Skull: total length 119·6; occipito-nasal length 90·7; intertemporal width 40·9; breadth of brain-case 56·8; hensel 79; zygomatic width 73·2; palatal length 41·5; length of upper canine 20; length of upper molar series 25·5; length of mandible 78·3; length of lower molar series 32·2.

*Type* in British Museum, no. 47. 3. 1. 6.

The skull when compared with that of *C. cephus* has a much greater length, a longer and more protruding rostrum, and a longer brain-case, broader posteriorly. The orbits are differently shaped, more circular than oblong, with a greater extreme width. The teeth are much larger and the upper molar series longer by nearly the width of the first premolar; the palate is longer and wider and the basioccipital much shorter and narrower. The difference in the size of this bone in the two skulls compared is remarkable.

This is a rather extraordinary specimen. It has been in the British Museum for a long time, was obtained by Mr. Bartlett, and is stated to have come from West Africa, but no particular locality given. Beside the great difference in the colour of the pelage between this example and specimens of *C. cephus*, the rufous-brown band at once separates it from that species and seems to point to a relationship with *C. neglectus* and *C. brazzæ*. It is not so broad as the brow-bands of those species, and it is the only character these animals have in common so far as their coloration is concerned. If



there is any relationship between this species and the others it would naturally be with *C. brazzæ* from the Congo rather than with *C. neglectus* from the White Nile.

I take this opportunity to call attention to an error in my paper describing numerous monkeys, lately published in this Journal (Sept. 1909, p. 261), arising from copying from the original MS., where *Cercopithecus grayi pallidus* is printed *Cercopithecus pogonias pallidus*. The name should be changed to *C. grayi pallidus*. The context in the article clearly shows that the race is more closely allied to *C. grayi* than to *C. pogonias*, as all the comparisons are made with the former species and not with the latter.

---

IX.—*New African Mammals.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

(Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

*Petrodromus tordayi*, sp. n.

A very dark-coloured species of the *P. tetradactylus* group. Size about as in *P. venustus*. Fur very soft, more woolly than in other species; hairs of back about 13 mm. in length. General colour above conspicuously darker than in any of the allied species, near broccoli-brown when looked at from behind, Prout's brown or almost seal-brown when seen from above or in front. The usual line of grey on each side of the median dorsal area almost suppressed. Flanks ochraceous buff, dulling to clay-colour anteriorly on the cheeks. Under surface cream-buff, the bases of the hairs slaty. Face like back; a well-defined median black line along the top of the muzzle. Face-markings all much darker than usual. Light eye-rings very narrow, a dull buffy patch above the posterior half of the eye. Usual dark line from back of eye below ear darkened nearly to black and continued as a marbled slaty-black patch behind the level of the ear; above, at the base of the ear, there is a blackish ring on each side separating the colour of the crown from the usual light basal ring so conspicuous in other species; this, however, is only buffy, not white, and is therefore much less conspicuous than usual. Hands and feet dull buffy, the inner side of the forearms, and all round the thighs, naked. Tail very thinly haired, practically naked, the black skin quite unhidden by the hairs.



Elliot, Daniel Giraud. 1910. "VIII.—Descriptions of new species of monkeys of the genera Galago, Cebus, Alouatta, and Cercopithecus." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 5, 77–83.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/00222931008692726>.

**View This Item Online:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/54587>

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.1080/00222931008692726>

**Permalink:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/53833>

#### **Holding Institution**

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

#### **Sponsored by**

Smithsonian

#### **Copyright & Reuse**

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.