

Greatest length, 200; zygomatic breadth, 135.7; interorbital breadth, 41.7; least width between outer walls of interpterygoid fossa, 28.2; alveolar length of upper canine-premolar series, 59.2; crown length of upper carnassial, 23.3.

Remarks.—*Felis concolor borbensis* will probably prove to be widely distributed in the vast lowland area drained by the Amazon River and its tributaries. Specimens from the region of the type locality appear to be more nearly related to *F. c. concolor* than to any other known form, but the scanty material available indicates that the cranial details mentioned are quite distinctive. One from Tatú, in the lowlands of the upper part of the Rio Negro, near the mouth of the Rio Uaupes, is not very far distant geographically from *F. c. anthonyi*, but agrees closely in the more essential characters with typical *borbensis*. The new form, *borbensis*, occupies a somewhat intermediate geographic position and may be expected to intergrade on the north with *anthonyi* and *wavula*, on the east with *greeni*, on the south with typical *concolor*, and on the west it may possibly pass into *F. c. söderströmi*, the dark, high mountain form of northern Ecuador.

Specimens examined.—Four, all from Brazil, as follows: Aurará Igarapé, Rio Madeira, 1; Borba, Rio Madeira (type locality), 1; Rosarinho, Rio Madeira, 1; Tatú, Rio Negro, 1.

ZOOLOGY.—*A new climbing mouse from Panama.*¹ E. A. GOLDMAN, Biological Survey.

In the course of studies of the mammals of Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, Panama, Robert K. Enders obtained, in a tree, a single specimen of a new form closely allied to *Oecomys bicolor*, of Ecuador. For the privilege of describing the new species I am indebted to Dr. Enders for whom the animal is named.

***Oecomys endersi*, sp. nov.**

Barro Colorado Island Climbing Mouse

Type.—From Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, Panama. No. 64931, ♀ adult, University of Michigan Museum, collected by R. K. Enders, February 12, 1931. Original number 474.

Distribution.—Known only from the type locality.

General characters.—A medium-sized, dark-colored species, with tail somewhat longer than head and body, slightly pencilled at tip; zygomatic plate slightly notched and zygomatic plate little projecting anteriorly, as viewed from above. Mammary: Pectoral, 2-2, inguinal, 2-2, = 8. Closely allied to *Oecomys bicolor* of Ecuador, but larger and darker, with correspondingly larger skull.

Color.—*Type*: Upper parts near cinnamon brown (Ridgway, 1912) rather heavily mixed with black, the general tone richest or most rufescent on lower part of back and rump, paling gradually to dull cinnamon buff or clay color along lower part of sides; under parts and inner sides of limbs nearly pure white, the hairs white to roots; ears dark brownish, thinly

¹ Received August 24, 1933.

clothed with minute dusky hairs; outer sides of forearms dusky; fore and hind feet dull whitish, the hind feet with a trace of brownish on metatarsus; tail dark brownish above, somewhat lighter below, nearly naked and finely scaly, with a slight tuft of dark hairs at tip.

Skull.—Closely resembling that of *O. bicolor*, but larger and heavier.

Measurements.—*Type*: Total length, 238 mm.; tail vertebrae, 124; hind foot, 25; ear, 15. *Skull* (type): Occipitonasal length, 28; zygomatic breadth, 15; interorbital breadth, 5.3; breadth of braincase (at constriction in front of lateral occipital crests), 11.5; length of nasals, 10.2; anterior palatine foramina, 4.3; palatal bridge, 5.2; maxillary toothrow, 4.

Remarks.—The type of *Oecomys endersi* has been compared with specimens from Pambilar, northern Ecuador, examined and marked simply "dryas" by Oldfield Thomas many years ago. The specimens agree closely with the description of *Rhipidomys dryas* Thomas, from Paramba, northern Ecuador, and he doubtless had that species (not *Oryzomys dryas* Thomas) in mind. Thomas has since (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 18: 445. 1906) regarded *Rhipidomys dryas* as probably the same as *Oecomys bicolor* (Tomes).

The new form differs from *bicolor* mainly in size and may prove to be only a geographic race of a widely distributed species of this relatively little known group. It requires no close comparison with the much smaller species, *O. trabeatus*, of eastern Panama.

The genus *Oecomys* seems to be based on rather slight differential details. It is very similar to *Oryzomys*, in many characters, including dentition and the possession of two pairs of pectoral mammae, but it differs in the anterior truncation of the zygomatic plate. The short, broad hind feet and sharp, strongly curved claws, adapted for climbing are shared with such species as *Oryzomys tectus*, also of Panama, which is normal in the Oryzomyine development of the zygomatic plate.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ACADEMY AND AFFILIATED SOCIETIES PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

1046TH MEETING

The 1046th meeting was held jointly with the Washington Academy of Sciences in the Cosmos Club Auditorium, Thursday evening, December 15, 1932, L. H. ADAMS, President of the Academy, presiding.

The program consisted of an address by PAUL R. HEYL, of the Bureau of Standards, entitled *Romance or science?* The address has since been published in full in this JOURNAL 23: 73-83. 1933.

Discussed by Mr. HULBURT.

1047TH MEETING

The 1047th meeting was held in the Cosmos Club Auditorium, January 14, 1933, President O. S. ADAMS, presiding.

Program: The address of the retiring president, L. B. TUCKERMAN, entitled *From material to structure*. This address has since been published in full in this JOURNAL 23: 225-246. 1933.



Goldman, Edward Alphonso. 1933. "A new climbing mouse from Panama." *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 23, 525–526.

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