U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

NORTH AMERICAN FAUNA

No. 23

[Actual date of publication, January 23, 1904]

INDEX GENERUM MAMMALIUM:

A LIST OF THE GENERA AND FAMILIES OF MAMMALS

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WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1904

No. 23 Index Generum Mammalium:

A List of the Genera and Families of Mammals

No. 24 A Biological Reconnaissance of the Base of the Alaska Peninsula

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., July 5, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, as No. 23 of North American Fauna, a technical work on the generic names of mammals, by my assistant, Dr. Theodore Sherman Palmer. It consists of three parts: (1) An annotated list of the generic names of mammals; (2) an alphabetical list of the families of mammals, and (3) a classified list of the generic names, arranged by orders and families.

The first part was begun by me in 1884, but owing to pressure of other work I was unable to carry it on, and turned it over to Dr. Palmer for completion. The second and third parts are wholly Dr. Palmer's.

Respectfully,

C. HART MERRIAM,
Chief, Biological Survey.

Hon. JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

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No. 23. NORTH AMERICAN FAUNA. January, 1904.

A LIST OF THE GENERA AND FAMILIES OF MAMMALS.

By T. S. Palmer,
Assistant, Biological Survey.

INTRODUCTION.

HISTORY AND OBJECTS OF THE INDEX.

Since the publication of the tenth edition of the 'Systema Naturæ' of Linnæus, in 1758, the number of generic names of mammals has multiplied with ever-increasing rapidity. This fact can readily be appreciated if the intervening century and a half be divided into three periods of approximately even length: (1) 1758–1800, (2) 1801–1850, (3) 1851–1900. At the beginning of the first period only 39 genera were recognized, but at its close about 175 generic names had been proposed, of which probably less than 100 were recognized. At the end of the second period (1850) the number was approximately 1,200, and at the close of the third had increased to more than 4,000, of which 1,840 were admitted by Trouessart as entitled to recognition. In 1901 more than 100 new generic names were added to the list.

This rapid increase in the number of names has been due partly to increased activity in systematic work, partly to subdivision of older groups of mammals, partly to duplication of names through inadvertence or otherwise, but more especially to the marvelous development in paleontology. Of the genera described before 1800, only three—*Mammut*, *Megalonyx*, and *Megatherium*—belong to extinct groups. A few years later this number was augmented by the names of numerous forms described from the Paris basin; since then, by the names required for the hosts of extinct mammals described from the deposits of France, Germany, Greece, India, Australia, the United States, and Argentina.

Investigation has shown the necessity of subdividing older groups, as the older generic limits were too broad to permit grouping forms with sufficient precision. As a result, the genus of to-day is much

more restricted than that of a century or more ago, and consequently the recognized genera and subgenera have greatly increased in number. Early authors gave little attention to questions of priority, and the difficulty of consulting current literature and of keeping abreast of investigations made in foreign lands was greater than at the present day; hence each author quoted only papers accessible to him and frequently overlooked those of his contemporaries. Thus, in several cases the same group received a different name in English, French, and German works. Generic names in all branches of zoology have now become so numerous that it is growing more and more difficult to select those which have not previously been used in other classes; preoccupied names have consequently steadily increased in number, resulting in duplication, which, though difficult to avoid, is none the less to be avoided. Unnecessary duplication has also been introduced by the work of purists who refused to recognize barbaric or native names. The common names adopted as generic terms by Lacépède, Lesson, and others, were rejected by Cuvier, Illiger, and their followers, because such terms lacked classical origin or form. (See pp. 29, 45.)

It is easy to see that under these conditions confusion increased as time went on, and it became more and more difficult to ascertain the proper name for any particular group. This difficulty has been lessened somewhat in recent years by the publication of indexes of genera, of which 8 that include genera and subgenera of mammals may be mentioned in this connection. These are Agassiz's 'Nomenclator Zoologicus,' 1842–46; Bronn's 'Index Palæontologicus,' 1848; Marschall's 'Nomenclator Zoologicus,' 1873; Scudder's 'Nomenclator Zoologicus,'[a] 1882; Trouessart's 'Catalogus Mammalium,' 1897–98; Sherborn's 'Index Animalium,' 1902; C. O. Waterhouse's 'Index Zoologicus,' 1902, and the annual volumes of the 'Zoological Record.'

Agassiz's 'Nomenclator Zoologicus' brought together about 1,000 names—most of those proposed prior to 1846; Marschall added 453 in 1873; and all of these names were republished in Scudder's 'Universal Index.' Trouessart's 'Catalogue' of 1898 is a list of recognized genera and species, and although including many synonyms, makes no pretense at completeness in this respect. The annual volumes of the 'Zoological Record' contain lists of the new genera published during the year, but the early volumes did not contain the names of extinct groups, and thus far no general index of new names has been published. Agassiz and Marschall, moreover, give only references to the place of publication and volume in which published, without the page, which is often difficult to find. Scudder, in his 'Supplemental List,'

[a] Scudder's 'Nomenclator' consists of two parts: (1) 'Supplemental List,' containing chiefly additions to the indexes of Agassiz and Marschall, and (2) 'Universal Index' of the names published in the indexes of Agassiz, Marschall, Scudder, and the Zoological Record. Both parts were brought down to the close of 1879.

sometimes gives the type or included species with the names, but in the 'Universal Index' he gives merely the authority and date without reference, and to find the place of publication it is necessary to consult previous lists. Trouessart also in many cases gives only authority and date.

Notwithstanding these indexes many names were overlooked, and as they were gradually brought to light some of those in current use were found to be preoccupied and others antedated. As a result, names have been shifted so frequently that it has become very difficult to keep pace with the changes, and general readers who do not appreciate the necessity for such changes regard the desired goal of stability as practically unattainable. The extent of these changes is clearly shown in the case of North American mammals. Of the 160 or more generic names used by True in his 'Provisional List of the Mammals of North and Central America,' in 1885, some 35 or 40, or nearly 25 per cent of the entire number, have been changed during recent years on what may be termed bibliographical grounds. Ten of these names have been found to be preoccupied and the others have given way to earlier names. Changes like these can only be avoided by having complete indexes which will show not only what names have been proposed in a given class and on what species they are based, but also whether the same generic names have been previously applied to other groups.

The present index, which differs materially from previous ones in containing much information besides the name, authority, and place of publication, was undertaken in connection with the systematic work on mammals carried on by the Biological Survey, in order to collect for convenient reference not only the names given in previous indexes, but also those which had been overlooked or which had been published since the appearance of these works. Its object is to bring together all the generic and subgeneric names[a] of mammals, both living and extinct, which have been proposed since 1758, and to furnish such data of a bibliographical nature as to facilitate finding when and where each name was published, and to what group it was applied. It gives, so far as possible for each name, (1) authority, (2) date of publication, (3) order and family, (4) reference to original place of publication, (5) important secondary references, (6) variations in spelling, (7) type or included species, (8) locality of type species, (9) indication of preoccupation, with cross reference to names, if any, proposed to replace them, (10) a statement (if published) of the part of extinct animals—as the skeleton, skull, teeth, etc.—which constituted the type specimen,

[a] Since it is often merely a matter of personal opinion whether a given group is considered as a genus or subgenus, genera and subgenera are here treated alike, except that a subgenus is indicated as such and if it has been subsequently raised to full generic rank this fact is indicated by a secondary reference.

(11) derivation, and (12) in some cases the application of the name. These facts, while comprising the essential data in regard to a given name, are of little assistance in ascertaining what names have been used for a particular group and which one of several proposed is entitled to recognition. To supply this information the names have been arranged alphabetically under orders and families, each one accompanied by a statement of the authority, date, type or included species, and locality. It is thus possible to tell at a glance all the names which have been used in each family, the dates when they were proposed, the species on which they were based, and approximately the localities of these species.[a] In preparing this part of the work it became necessary to collect family and subfamily names, only a few of which had been previously indexed systematically. The work therefore consists of 3 parts: (1) an alphabetical index of genera giving the essential facts in regard to each name; (2) an alphabetical index of families and subfamilies, showing the authority, place and date of publication, and the order to which the name belongs; (3) a systematic index showing the generic names which have been proposed in each family, with the more important facts regarding authorities, dates, and types.

The present index was projected by Dr. C. Hart Merriam about 1884 and was intended at first to include merely the genera of living mammals with the exception of the cetaceans. When undertaken by the present writer in November, 1889, it contained about 250 names. Two years later a systematic examination was made of Scudder's 'Universal Index,' the 'Zoological Record' for 1878–91, and general works on mammals, and the names thus obtained, accompanied only by authority and date, were arranged alphabetically in a skeleton list on the plan of Scudder's Index. Additional names were entered in this list from time to time and the references looked up and verified at the first opportunity. At the close of 1891 the number of genera verified was about 375; on January 1, 1893, it had increased to about 650; on January 1, 1894, to 2,045; on January 1, 1895, to about 3,300; on January 1, 1896, to 3,850; on January 1, 1897, to 3,900; on January 1, 1898, to about 4,275; on January 1, 1899, to 4,318; on January 1, 1900, to about 4,400; and on July 1, 1902, to about 4,500. As the work progressed it was decided to change the plan so as to include all recent genera, and finally to make it complete by indexing extinct genera. Not only works on mammals but general serials and books of reference have been examined for names. Several indexes of

[a] It will be observed that no attempt is made to distinguish synonyms from valid names except in case of preoccupation. Such information must be sought in special monographs or works like Trouessart's 'Catalogus Mammalium.' The data given in the following pages are merely the raw material which will assist the specialist engaged in revising a group to select the names he considers entitled to recognition.

genera of birds, fishes, crustacea, insects, etc., have been examined, and Scudder's 'Nomenclator' has been systematically examined at least twice for names in other groups which might preoccupy those of mammals. In short, no effort has been spared to render the list as complete and accurate as possible.

In August, 1894, the Department acquired from Mr. F. H. Waterhouse, librarian of the Zoological Society of London, a manuscript list of genera of mammals prepared on the same plan as his 'Index Generum Avium' published in 1889. This manuscript was generously offered to the Department by the author upon his learning that an index similar in plan to his own, but somewhat broader in scope, was in course of preparation. This offer was at once accepted, and the list was found to contain 3,009 names accompanied by references to place of publication, while the Department list at that date contained 3,604 names, of which 2,848 had been verified. Beside 77 new names and 104 earlier references, many additional important secondary references were furnished by the Waterhouse list, but its greatest value lay in the check which it afforded on the whole work. It is interesting to note the close agreement in these two lists, independently compiled (each author being ignorant of the work undertaken by the other). Not only were practically the same names found in the two lists, but the references in most cases coincided exactly, and are, therefore, more trustworthy than if brought together by one individual.

While it was obviously impracticable to verify references so numerous and so widely scattered after the list was in type, as was said to have been done in the case of Bronn's celebrated Index, certain checks were used during the preparation of the work which eliminated many errors. The names were arranged on cards, typewritten to secure legibility and to avoid errors in spelling. Nearly all the references were verified independently by two persons, and many of the cards afterwards looked over by a third. Notwithstanding these precautions, many errors have undoubtedly crept in. In fact, with 4,500 names, most of which are accompanied by from six to twelve distinct items of information, not to mention the thousands of figures referring to volumes, pages, and years under the references, it can readily be seen that the possibility of error is very great. It is hoped that with the checks above mentioned, and especially with the acquisition of Waterhouse's manuscript, comparatively few names have been overlooked and that few errors will be detected in the references; but in statements regarding types and classification absolute accuracy is unattainable, owing to the variety of ways in which genera have been proposed and the diversity of views held by leading systematists as to the position of many genera or even families.

At first an attempt was made to fix the type of each genus, but this proved impracticable and the plan of including all the species men-

tioned in the first description was adopted instead. Later on the types fixed by subsequent authors and revisers of groups were noted by inserting the word 'type' in parenthesis after the species so indicated by the first reviser, and by marking the reference to the paper from which this information was obtained 'type fixed.' All this of course necessitated a reexamination of many volumes and greatly delayed the progress of the work. Some cases which should have been reexamined may have been overlooked, thus adding another possible source of error. These details are mentioned, not to magnify the difficulties of the work or to condone errors which it may contain, but merely to show the probability of finding mistakes in an index of this kind in spite of the checks adopted to detect them.

Although nearly twenty years have elapsed since this index was first projected, very little headway was made until 1891, and the work has been actually in progress only about twelve years. The long delay in bringing it to completion has been due largely to the desultory way in which the work had to be done, chiefly at odd moments in the intervals between more important official duties. Changes in the plan and the reexamination of references delayed it far more than would otherwise have been the case. Slow progress in undertakings of this kind is, however, not unusual, as shown by Bronn's elaborate 'Index Palæontologicus,' which was fifteen years in course of preparation. The present index was supposed to have been almost ready for publication in 1894, but had it been issued then it would have comprised only the alphabetical index of genera (Part I) and only 80 per cent of the names now included. The delay has resulted in enlarging the original scope of the work, the addition of nearly 1,000 names and much of the matter on etymology, and the incorporation of many corrections, which, although not perceptible, are none the less important. A number of rare books containing new names have been acquired, and several valuable general works recently published have been examined to the great benefit of the work. Among these may be mentioned Trouessart's 'Catalogus Mammalium,' Roger's 'Verzeichniss der Fossilen Saügethiere,' Miller & Rehn's 'List of North American Land Mammals,' Thomas's 'Genera of Rodents,' Sclater & Thomas' 'Book of Antelopes,' W. L. Sclater's 'Mammals of South Africa,' Lydekker's 'Deer' and 'Oxen, Sheep, and Goats,' the volumes on monkeys, marsupials, and British mammals in Allen's Naturalists' Library, Beddard's 'Mammals,' Hay's 'Catalogue of Fossil Vertebrates of North America,' Sherborn's 'Index Animalium,' C. O. Waterhouse's 'Index Zoologicus,' and numerous special monographs, including the palæontological papers of Ameghino, Hatcher, Matthew, Osborn, Roth, Scott, and Wortman.

REFERENCES AND DATES.

REFERENCES.

Great care has been taken to ascertain the original place of publication of every genus. This apparently simple object is often difficult of attainment, owing to the obscure manner in which some names are published and the practical impossibility of determining whether or not the reference found is really the first. The matter is important, since a difference of a few months or even a few days may decide the availability of a name.[a] A difference in publication of one year caused the rejection of such well-known names as *Arvicola*, *Isomys*, and *Ochetodon*, while priority of only three days resulted in the adoption of Matschie's *Zenkerella* in place of De Winton's *Aethurus*, in 1898. *Hipposideros* Gray is sometimes quoted 1834 (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 53), where it is a nomen nudum, while reference to the original description in 1831 (Zool. Miscellany, p. 37) shows it to be a valid name. *Oreas* Desmarest is usually quoted 1822, and if correctly so it is preoccupied by a genus of Lepidoptera (1806) and by a genus of Polyps (1808). It is, however, said to have been described in 1804, and should this prove to be a fact the name would supplant *Taurotragus*, which is now adopted for the group.

Different species are also likely to be enumerated in later references, and the supposed type derived from a reference commonly accepted as the earliest may prove to be different from the actual type as shown by the original description. Transference of type may be illustrated by the different editions of Linnæus: In the tenth edition, 1758, *Manis* contains only one species, *M. pentadactyla*, which is necessarily the type; in the twelfth edition, 1766, two species are given, *M. pentadactyla* and *M. tetradactyla*, and the latter has recently been given as the type of the genus. (W. L. Sclater, Mamm. S. Africa, II, p. 216, 1901.)

Secondary references have been freely admitted to indicate the several publications in which a name appeared at close intervals, to indicate changes in spelling, to call attention to important monographs or revisions of groups, to show when subgenera were raised to generic rank, and to fix responsibility for determination of types. No attempt, however, has been made to include every important secondary reference, and more citations will be found under some names than under others. The reason is evident, for while well-known generic names may be found in almost any book of reference, some of

[a] A few years ago Oldfield Thomas, supposing that Cuvier's well-known genus *Cricetus* dated from the 'Règne Animal,' 1817, proposed to replace it by *Hamster* Lacépède, 1799 (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1896, 1019). The name, however, was used by Kerr in 1792, and in reality has seven years' priority over *Hamster*.

the obscure ones are extremely difficult to find, and hence it is desirable to bring together the more important facts in the history of names published in works which are not generally accessible.

The references are brief, but at the same time full enough to indicate clearly the book or paper (without confusing titles of similar but distinct works), the edition, volume, page, plate, and figure where the name may be found. As a rule the inclusive pagination is given instead of the first page or the one on which the generic name appears, in order to indicate to some extent the length of the description and thus give a clue to the detail with which the group is treated.

Nearly every reference has been verified, and in the majority of cases checked independently by two persons, so as to eliminate as far as possible errors due to copying. It is difficult to appreciate the time, labor, and energy expended to secure accuracy in this respect. Special trips have been made to libraries in distant cities in this country, and my assistant has visited the principal libraries in Bergen, Berlin, London, and Paris in the quest for rare books. Still, in a few instances, it has been necessary to take references to inaccessible works at second hand, but these are quoted or accompanied by a statement of the authority from which they have been derived.

DATES.

The determination of the date of publication is one of the most important points connected with nomenclature, as it is the foundation of all matters respecting priority of names. In a technical sense the publication of a book or paper is distinct from the date of printing and practically synonymous with distribution.[a] Publication is defined by the Century Dictionary as "The act of offering a book, map, print, piece of music, or the like, to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution." According to the late Dr. Coues, "A printed work is 'published' if a single copy is placed in a public library."[b] Although it is a general rule that the date of publication is to be accepted unless there is evidence to show that it is incorrect, yet it must be remembered that many scientific papers, particularly monographs and elaborate works, are published in parts, and when these parts are gathered in volumes the date on the title page is, in most cases, simply that of the last brochure. Such publications, therefore, have both a real and an apparent date—the real date being the time of publication of the separate parts; the apparent date that on the title page. These two dates may vary several months or even years, as in the case of the 'Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum,' 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London' for 1850, or the 'Transactions of the Zoological Society of London.' An extreme case is that of Pallas'

[a] See Allen, 'Science,' N. S., IV, 691, 838, 1896.

[b] Coues, in Allen's Mon. N. Am. Pinnipeds, p. 254, footnote, 1880.

'Zoologia Rosso-Asiatica,' quoted by some authors as 1811 and by others as 1831. This discrepancy in dates is due to the fact that the work was partially distributed in 1811, but not completed until twenty years later. New genera and species described in such works, if quoted from the date of completion, may be incorrectly considered synonyms of other names which really appeared later.

Since, as already mentioned, a difference of a few months or even a few days may determine the acceptance or rejection of a name, it is important to ascertain, with as much accuracy as possible, the exact date of publication, and no effort has been spared to attain this object. In the present index, when the real date differs from the apparent date, both are cited, the latter being given in parentheses or in the form 'for 1850', etc., followed by the real date at the end of the reference. In recent years considerable labor has been expended in ascertaining the dates of publication of some of the more important zoological works, and several special papers on this subject have been published, chiefly by Richmond, Sclater, Sherborn, and Waterhouse. These papers are as follows:

LIST OF SPECIAL PAPERS GIVING DATES OF PUBLICATION OF WORKS ISSUED IN PARTS.

Bush, Lucy P. Note on the Dates of Publication of Certain Genera of Fossil Vertebrates. <Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., XVI, 96–98, July, 1903.

Geoffroy, I. Table Méthodique et Analytique des Ouvrage de Geoffroy Saint Hilaire. <Vie, Travaux, etc, d'Etienne Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, Paris, 421–471, 1847.

Marsh, O. C. Note on the Dates of some of Prof. Cope's Recent Papers. <Am. Journ. Sci. and Arts, 3d ser., V, 235–236, Mar., 1873.

Richmond, C. W. On the Date of Lacépède's Tableaux. <Auk, XVI, 325–329, Oct., 1899.

Sclater, P. L. List of the Dates of Delivery of the Sheets of the 'Proceedings' of the Zoological Society of London, from the commencement in 1830 to 1859 inclusive. <Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1893, 436–440.

Sherborn, C. Davies. On the Dates of the Parts, Plates, and Text of Schreber's 'Säugthiere.' <Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1891, 587–592.

Dates of the Parts of P. S. Pallas' . . . 'Nov. Spec. Quadr. Glirium.' <Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., VII, 236, 1891.

On the Dates of Shaw and Nodder's 'Naturalist's Miscellany.' <Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 375–376, 1895.

On the Dates of the Natural History portion of Savigny's 'Description de l'Egypte.' <Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 285–288.

Note on the Dates of the "The Zoology of the 'Beagle.'" <Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XX, 483, 1897.

Lacépède's Tableaux . . . des Mammifères et des Oiseaux; 1799. <Nat. Sci., XI, 432, 1897.

Dates of Blainville's 'Ostéographie.' <Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., II, 76, 1898.

A Note on the Date of the Parts of 'Humboldt and Bonpland's Voyage: Observations de Zoologie,' <Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., III, 428, 1899.

Index to the "Systema Naturae" of Linnæus, Manchester Museum Handbooks, Publication 25, pp. 1–108, London, 1899.

Sherborn, C. Davies, and Jentink, F. A. On the Dates of the Parts of Siebold's 'Fauna Japonica' and Giebel's 'Allgemeine Zoologie' (first edition). <Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1895, 149–150.

Sherborn, C. Davies, and Palmer, T. S. Dates of Charles d'Orbigny's 'Dictionnaire Universel d'Histoire Naturelle,' 1839–1849. <Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., III, 350, 1899.

Sherborn, C. Davies, and Woodward, B. B. The Dates of the 'Encyclopédie Méthodique' (Zoology). <Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1893, 582–584.

On the Dates of the 'Encyclopédie Méthodique: Additional Note. <Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1899, 595.

Waterhouse, F. H. On the Dates of Publication of the Parts of Sir Andrew Smith's 'Illustrations of the Zoology of South Africa.' <Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1880, 489–491.

The Dates of Publication of some of the Zoological Works of the late John Gould, F. R. S., pp. 1–59, London, 1885.

Since a number of works are referred to under different dates from those indicated on the title pages, the following list has been prepared to show the authority for the dates assigned to some of the more important volumes cited in the index:

DATES OF PUBLICATION.

American Naturalist, Vols. XII–XXVIII.

XII.—See Ibid., p. 849, 1878.
XIII–XIV.—See XV, 88, Jan., 1881.
XV.—See XVI, 34–35, Jan., 1882.
XVI.—See XVII, 60, Jan., 1883.
XVII.—See XVIII, 41, Jan., 1884.
XVIII.—See XIX, 57, Jan., 1885.
XIX.—See XX, 42, Jan., 1886.
XXIII, 1889.—See Ibid., 1088, Dec., 1889.
XXV (Dec. No.).—See XXVI, 237, Mar., 1892.
XXVI.—See XXVII, 27, Jan., 1893.
XXVIII.—See Ibid., 1013, Dec., 1894.

Beagle, Zoology of the Voyage of H. M. S. 'Beagle'.—See Sherborn, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XX, 483, 1897.

Beechey, Zoology of the Voyage of H. M. S. ' Blossom' <Literary Gazette & Journ. Belle Lett., London, No. 1179, p. 542, Aug. 24, 1839 (List of New Books).

Blainville, H. M. D., Ostéographie, 1839–64.—See Gill, Smithsonian Misc. Coll. XI, No. 230, pp. 32–34, July, 1871.

Blanford, W. T., Fauna of British India, Mammalia, 1888–91. See Preface.—The first part containing Introduction, Primates, Carnivora, and Insectivora (pp. 1–250) was published at the end of June, 1888; the volume was completed at the end of 1891 (preface dated Nov. 30), subsequent to Flower & Lydekker's Mammals Living and Extinct.

Boitard, Le Jardin des Plantes, 1842.—See Engelmann's Bibliography, p. 9, 1846.

Bonaparte, C. L., Iconografia della Fauna Italica.—See Oken's Isis, 1835, 757–758; Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp., Torino, III, No. 48, 1–25, June 20, 1888.

Cope, E. D., Miscellaneous papers.—See Cope, Paleont. Bull., No. 13, pp. 2, 4, 6, footnote, Apr., 1873. See also Marsh, Am. Journ. Sci. and Arts, 3d ser., V, 1873, 235–236; Am. Nat., VII, 290–299, May, 1873; 'Dinocerata,' Mon. U. S. Geol. Surv., X, 225–235, 1886.

Tertiary Vertebrata, Feb., 1885.—See Am. Nat., XIX, 372, Apr., 1885.

Cuvier, F., Dents des Mammifères, 1821–25.—See Ibid., 'Avertissement,' p. xvi; Férussac, Bull. Gén. et Univ., I, 58–59, 1823; II, 443–447, 1823.

Histoire Naturelle des Mammifères, Vols. I–VII, 1818–1842.—See Ibid., Ordre Méth., I. pp. 1–4; III, pp. 1–4; V, pp. 1–4; VII, pp. 1–2; also 'Athenæum' for July 30, 1828, p. 632.

Cuvier, George, Tableau Elémentaire.—See Bull. Soc. Philom., No. 10, Nivôse an 6, pp. 79–80, Jan., 1798.

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[a] Sherborn (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897) gives the date as 1818, but evidence in Oken's Naturgeschichte, 1816, and elsewhere, seems to show that the volume on mammals appeared prior to 1818, and the apparent date, 1813, is therefore adopted.

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(*b*) Sheets 12–18: pp. 83–146; Pls. XVI–XXX.

(*c*) Sheets 19–27: pp. 147–204, pp. 82b–82i, Erklärung; Pls. XXXI–XXXVIII. (Copy in the museum has original advertisement bound up and dated May 1, 1863, which quotes the Leip. Zeitung, Feb. 15, 1863, for a review.)

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AUTHORITIES AND LOCALITIES.

AUTHORITIES.

Special care has been taken to credit each name to its proper author, but in a few cases the original authority still remains in doubt. Occasionally genera have been accredited to the editor of a serial or work if the author's name does not appear, but for a few names published in the 'London Encyclopedia' even this was unattainable. Double citations of authorities have been given only where absolutely necessary, as in the cases of manuscript names, misprints, and emendations. For example, *Tonatia* is quoted as 'Gray in Griffith's Cuvier' for the reason that the name, while published by Griffith, is distinctly credited to Gray; *Blainvillimys* is given as 'Bravard (MS.) Gervais' since it is credited to Bravard, but dates from the time of its publication by Gervais. Similarly a few names in Pictet's 'Traité de Paléontologie' and other works are credited to the original authors, but quoted from

[a] Examination by C. D. Sherborn of copy in Museum of Natural History, London.

[b] Dates from F. H. Waterhouse, who obtained them from the Linnæan Society. Vols. XIII and XV were each published in two parts and Vol. XIV in three parts.

the authority by whom they were first published. Misprints and emendations are sometimes given in the form '*Kolus* (A. Smith) Gray' in order to connect the changed spelling with the original name.

LOCALITIES.

In modern systematic work the statement of the type locality of a species is considered almost as important as the reference to the original description. An attempt has been made, therefore, to give such information as is available concerning the locality of the type species of each genus, but with only fairly satisfactory results. In the case of genera based on American species, and especially those based on North American species, the type localities are usually stated with some degree of precision; but in the case of genera based on Old World species the statements concerning localities are often indefinite and may consist simply of the name of the country or the region in which the species is known to occur. In the case of extinct groups the statement may mention simply the bed or formation in which the remains have been found, but to readers familiar with the paleontology of the region this will often be clearer than reference to the nearest town, river, or mountain. The statement, if any, concerning the locality in the original description has been generally followed unless too indefinite or known to be erroneous, but subsequent information has been freely used in throwing light on obscure type localities. Not only have the places been given with as much precision as possible, but they have been looked up and, when necessary, enough explanation has been added to facilitate finding most of them on any good, modern map. While much remains to be done in determining the exact localities from which species have been described, particularly in the case of Old World mammals, the statements given are as complete as the information at hand would permit.

TYPES AND THEIR DETERMINATION.

Great importance was formerly attached by some zoologists to the definition of a genus, and the late Prof. Cope even went so far as to declare that a genus proposed by merely naming the species on which it was based (a 'typonym') was not entitled to recognition. But, as Dr. Gill explains:[a]

> The demand in such case is simply that the definition shall be made. It may be inaccurate or not to the point; it may be given up at once, and never adopted by the author himself afterwards, or by anyone else. Nevertheless, the condition is fulfilled by the attempt to give the definition. . . . Certainly it is more rational to accept a typonym than to require a definition for show rather than use. Nevertheless, I fully recognize the obligation of the genus maker to indicate by diagnosis, as well as type, his conception of generic characters.

[a] Proc. Am. Ass. Adv. Sci., XLV, 1896, sep., pp. 20–21.

In a few instances genera have been defined without mention of any species, but fortunately such cases are extremely rare in mammalogy. Examples may be found in *Amblysomus* Pomel, 1848, and *Chalcochloris*[a] Mivart, 1867, two names for a subgenus of South African golden moles. No species were mentioned in the original descriptions, and no specific names seem to have been coupled with *Amblysomus* until 1879[b] and none with *Chalcochloris* until 1883.

The term type[c] as now understood was unknown a century ago, and the importance of designating some one species on which the description of the group had been based was not appreciated by the older naturalists. A genus may contain ten or more species which subsequently are found to represent as many different genera or subgenera. Under such circumstances it becomes of the utmost importance to determine which one should bear the name of the original group. To determine this point is often an exceedingly difficult matter and in complicated cases can only be settled after a full consideration of the facts by one who is engaged in monographing the group or who is thoroughly familiar with the history of the species involved.

As Dr. Dall has well said, "No arbitrary rule will suffice to determine, offhand, questions of so much complication as is often the decision in regard to the type of an ancient genus which has been studied by a number of authors."[d]

To meet the difficulties which frequently arise several methods of procedure have been proposed. The most important of these are:

(1) Selection of the first species.

(2) The species selected by the first reviser of the group.

(3) The species, if any, whose name has subsequently become the designation of a genus.

(4) Elimination (especially as restricted by Canon XXIII of the A. O. U. Code).

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[a] Originally spelled *Calcochloris*.

[b] Trouessart, Revue et Mag. Zool., 3[e] ser., VII, 277, 1879.

[c] A *type* is the identical individual specimen from which a species has been described. To meet the demands of modern systematists Thomas has proposed the following terms for specimens more or less closely associated with the original type:

Cotype: "One of two or more specimens together forming the basis of a species, no type having been selected."

Paratype: "A specimen belonging to the original series, but not the type, in cases where the author has himself selected a type."

Topotype: "A specimen simply collected at the exact locality where the original type was obtained."

Metatype: "A specimen received from the original locality after the description has been published, but determined as belonging to his own species by the original describer himself."—Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1893, 242.

See also Schuchert, 'What is a Type in Natural History?', Science, new ser., V, 636–640, Apr. 23, 1897; and Merriam, Ibid, pp. 731–732, May 7, 1897.

[d] Nomenclature in Zoology and Botany, Rept. to the Am. Ass. Adv. Sci., p. 40, 1877.

The first two methods date back to the 'Stricklandian Code' of 1842, known also as the 'Rules of the British Association.' Both have been generally advocated and more or less generally followed, but both are beset by serious objections. The simple rule of adopting the first species as the type fails signally when applied to Linnæan genera, some of which seem to have their types concealed in the middle of a list of species. Thus the type of *Mustela* would become *M. lutris*, the sea otter; of *Mus*, *M. porcellus*, the guinea pig; and of *Cervus*, *C. camelopardalis*, the giraffe. The adoption of the verdict of the first reviser is open to the objection of leaving too much to personal opinion in determining what constitutes revision (monographing the group or merely enumerating the species). Moreover, there is always the difficulty of actually determining which author was really the first to revise the group, and if the one whose verdict has been generally accepted proves to have been anticipated by another of different views, change and consequent shifting of names are inevitable.

The third method was advocated by Prof. Alfred Newton[a] about thirty years ago and has recently been adopted by a number of American zoologists,[b] as a rule, in the following form: "A generic name which is the same as that of an explicitly included species (or a cited post-Linnæan synonym of such species) takes that species as its type regardless of subsequent elimination." This method is open to no serious objection and disposes satisfactorily of a certain class of cases which, however, are rather limited in number.

The fourth method, that of elimination, is applicable when others fail, but should be used with the restrictions provided by Canon XXIII of the A. O. U. Code (p. 43). "If, however, the genus contains both exotic and non-exotic species—from the standpoint of the original author—and the generic term is one originally applied by the ancient Greeks or Romans, the process of elimination is to be restricted to the non-exotic species."

Recently Dr. Jordan,[c] in discussing the determination of types, recognized three general methods: Following the arrangement of the original author, elimination, accepting the type designated as such by the original author. In the last case the question is very simple, as the statement can not be reversed by any subsequent writer. If no type is designated he favors adopting the first species as such, with certain exceptions. The five principles which he has formulated for guidance in determining types are as follows: (1) The species designated as

[a] Newton in Yarrell's Hist. Brit. Birds, 4th ed., I, p. 150, 1871; Ibis, 3d ser., VI, pp. 94–104, 1876. See also note in Coues's Bibliog. Ornith., Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., V, p. 751, 1879.

[b] See Science, new ser., XVI, pp. 114–115, July 18, 1902.

[c] 'The Determination of the Type in Composite Genera of Animals and Plants,' Science, new ser., XIII, pp. 498–501, March 29, 1901. See also a still more recent article on 'The Types of Linnean Genera,' Ibid., XVII, pp. 627–628, Apr. 17, 1903.

such by its author; (2) the first species referred to the genus, or the species standing first on the page if no type is designated explicitly or otherwise; (3) in the case of Linnæan genera, the best known European or 'officinal' species of the genus; but in case of doubt, the first species; (4) the species, if any, which has furnished the name of the genus, provided it be mentioned by the author of the genus; (5) in case of old generic names restricted by common consent to a species not the first mentioned by the author, such species may be accepted as the type to avoid confusion, provided the restriction antedates any modern names for the same genus.

As already stated, an attempt was first made in the preparation of this index to fix the type of each genus, but afterwards abandoned in favor of the expedient of enumerating all the species included in the genus by the original describer and marking the one indicated as the type by a subsequent reviser of the group.

The types of practically all the genera proposed by Linnæus have been fixed by modern workers: those published by Brisson have been fixed by Merriam;[a] those adopted by Kerr and Oken have been determined by Allen;[b] those proposed by Gloger have been fixed by Thomas;[c] those of marsupials and monotremes have also been given by Thomas;[d] those of antelopes by Sclater and Thomas;[e] those of existing genera of South African mammals by W. L. Sclater;[f] those of recent North American genera by Merriam, Allen, Miller, Bangs, and Bailey; those of most of the extinct genera by O. P. Hay;[g] and many scattered types have been fixed by specialists. Thus the type species of the great majority of existing genera are now determined with some degree of precision.

HYPOTHETICAL GENERA.

The term 'hypothetical genera' is here used to include genera which are based on characters assumed to have been possessed by mammals still unknown. Probably in no other branch of zoology has this device of completing the paleontological record been so freely used. Nearly fifty hypothetical genera of mammals have been published during the last fifteen years, chiefly by Cope, Haeckel, and Ameghino. These genera have been proposed to fill gaps in certain groups or to indicate the generalized types from which known genera are supposed to have been derived. Several were intended to close the gap between man and the higher apes; others to indicate ancestral Primates, Carnivores,

[a] Science, new ser., I, 1895.
[b] Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York, VII, 1895; XVI, 1902.
[c] Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, Feb., 1895.
[d] Cat. Marsupialia and Monotremata Brit. Mus., 1888.
[e] Book of Antelopes, 1896–1901.
[f] Mamm. S. Africa, 1900–1901.
[g] Cat. Fossil Vertebrates N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 1902.

Rodents, Marsupials, etc. Some have been described with considerable detail, and it is interesting to note that in one or two instances extinct forms have actually been found possessing the characters assigned. The hypothetical genera thus far proposed are brought together in the following list:

LIST OF HYPOTHETICAL GENERA.

Aligon Haeckel, 1895, Ungulata.
Anthropomorphus Ameghino, 1889, Primates.
Archibradys Haeckel, 1895, Edentata.
Archididelphys Haeckel, 1895, Marsup.
Archilagus Haeckel, 1895, Glires.
Archimanis Haeckel, 1895, Edentata.
Archipatagus Haeckel, 1895, Chiroptera.
Archipithecus Haeckel, 1895, Primates.
Archiprimas Haeckel, 1895, Primates.
Architherium Haeckel, 1895, Monotremata.
Architrogon Haeckel, 1895, Glires.
Archorycterus Haeckel, 1895, Edentata.
Archungulatum Haeckel, 1895, Ungulata.
Bunotherium Cope, 1874, Ungulata.
Choriotherium Haeckel, 1895 ?
Collensternum Ameghino, 1889, Primates.
Coristernum Ameghino, 1889, Primates.
Diprothomo Ameghino, 1889, Primates.
Diprotosimia Ameghino, 1889, Primates.
Diprotroglodytes Ameghino, 1889, Primates.
Entypotherium Haeckel, 1895, Typotheria.
Hinnulus Ogilby, 1837, Ungulata.
Hippops Marsh, 1892, Ungulata.
Palahyrax Haeckel, 1895, Ungulata.
Patrotherium Haeckel, 1895, Monotremata.
Peragonium Haeckel, 1895, Marsupialia.
Pestypotherium Haeckel, 1895, Ungulata.
Pithecanthropus Haeckel, 1866, Primates.
Proanthropomorphus Ameghino, 1889, Primates.
Procarnassium Haeckel, 1895, Carnivora.
Prolagopsis Forsyth Major, 1899, Glires.
Prophalangista Haeckel, 1895, Marsupialia.
Protosirena Haeckel, 1895, Sirenia.
Protanthropus Haeckel, 1895, Primates.
Protechidna Haeckel, 1895, Monotremata.
Prothomo Ameghino, 1889, Primates.
Prothylobates Ameghino, 1889, Primates.
Protobalaena Haeckel, 1895, Cete.
Protodelphinus Haeckel, 1895, Cete.
Protosimia Ameghino, 1889, Primates.
Protroglodytes Ameghino, 1889, Primates.
Tetraprothomo Ameghino, 1889, Primates.
Triprothomo Ameghino, 1889, Primates.
Triprotosimia Ameghino, 1889, Primates.
Triprotroglodytes Ameghino, 1889, Primates.
Tritomodon Cope, 1882, Marsupialia.

CHANGES IN FORM OF NAMES.

EMENDATIONS.

Probably no section of the A. O. U. Code has been the subject of so much criticism as Canon XL, which provides that "the original orthography of a name is to be rigidly preserved, unless a typographical error is evident."[a] Stability and priority are two of the cardinal principles under the Code, but priority is merely a means of securing stability, and applies as well to the adoption of the earliest name as to the earliest form of that name. Experience has shown that any

[a] See Elliot, 'Canon XL, A. O. U. code,' Auk, XV, 294–298, 1898, and Allen, 'A defense of Canon XL of the A. O. U. code,' ibid., pp. 298–303. On emendation of names, see also Gill, Proc. Am. Ass. Adv. Sci., XLV, 1896, sep., pp. 9–10; Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1896, 313; Stebbing, Zoologist, 1898, 423–428.

other course leaves the door wide open to emendation and resultant confusion.

How a generic name should be spelled may seem a comparatively unimportant matter, but questions of correct form have in certain cases proved very fruitful of discussion. Appropriateness and philological elegance in scientific names are duly appreciated, but are less important than permanence. Correcting misspelled or badly formed words causes more confusion than preservation of the original form.[a] Consequently emendations of all kinds are ignored except by the comparatively few authors, who refuse to adopt a name which they consider misspelled, even though they may differ among themselves as to the correct form. This diversity of opinion exists not only in the case of words of barbarous origin, but also in those derived from classical roots that offer a choice in forming compounds. The term 'variants' is here used to cover the various forms of names.

Variants are properly of two kinds—emendations and misprints; but it is often difficult to tell whether a particular form of a word is a correction or is simply a misspelling, due to inadvertence. In the present list special care has been taken to preserve the original spelling of every name, and to give the more important variations.

Emendations.—Some of the variants which are likely to prove most troublesome are those involving a change in the initial letter in transforming Greek derivatives into Latin, alteration in a diphthong, insertion of h, and substitution of c for k. *Egocerus* has been corrected to *Ægocerus; Ailurus*, to *Ælurus; Aplocerus*, to *Haplocerus; Reithrodon*, to *Rhithrodon; Rytina*, to *Rhytina; Kobus*, to *Cobus; Nesokia*, to *Nesocia.* Greek endings and diphthongs are similarly modified to convert them into Latin form. *Hipposideros* becomes *Hipposiderus; Cheiromys*, *Chiromys; Pithecheir*, *Pithechirus* or *Pithecochirus.* Preferences in spelling are illustrated by such alterations as *Allactaga* to *Alactaga*, and *Ratelus* to *Ratellus.* Still more radical changes have been proposed, such as emending *Aodon* to *Anodon*, *Megacerops* to *Megaceratops*, and *Megatherium* to *Megalotherium.* It has even been suggested that *Cœlogenys* should be transformed into *Genyscœlus*, on the ground that the Latin form *Cœlogenus* is an inaccurate transliteration, since the Latin u does not correspond to the Greek upsilon, and that therefore the roots should be reversed in order to obtain a proper ending. To illustrate the extent to which emendation may be carried, the modifications of 6 names are given below; but the most remark-

[a] Hence the importance of following the suggestions for making new names which accompany the recent codes on nomenclature. Two papers on this special subject are: Walter Miller, 'Scientific Names of Latin and Greek Derivation,' Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 3rd ser., Zool., I, pp. 115-143, 1897; Kretschmar, 'Sprachregeln für die Bildung und Betonung zoologischer und botanischer Namen,' Berlin, 1899.

able case is the first name—Aplodontia—which is capable of at least 24 modifications, each one differing from the rest by a single letter.[a]

Aplodontia.	Aploudon.	Haplodontia.	Haploudon.
Aploodontia.	Apludon.	Haploodontia.	Hapludon.
Aploudontia.	Aplodus.	Haploudontia.	Haplodus.
Apludontia.	Aploodus.	Hapludontia.	Haploodus.
Aplodon.	Aploudus.	Haplodon.	Haploudus.
Aploodon.	Apludus.	Haploodon.	Hapludus.

Cœlogenus F. Cuvier, 1807.
Coelogenys Illiger, 1811.
Cælogenus Fleming, 1822.

Cælogonus Lond. Encycl., 1845.
Caelogenys Agassiz, 1846.
Genyscœlus Liais, 1872.

Coendou Lacépède, 1799.
Coendus Geoffroy, 1803.
Coandu G. Fischer, 1814.
Coëndus Illiger, 1815.

Coendu Lesson, 1827.
Cuandu Liais, 1872.
Coendu[a] Lydekker, 1890.

Hyperoodon Lacépède, 1804.
Uperoodon Gray, 1843.
Hyperhoodon Gervais, 1850.

Hyperodon Gray, 1863.
Hyperaodon Cope, 1869.
Hyperoodus Schulze, 1897.

Nycticeius Rafinesque, 1819.
Nycticejus Temminck, 1827.
Nycticeus Lesson, 1827.

Nycticeyx Wagler, 1830.
Nycticea Le Conte, 1831.

Priodontes F. Cuvier, 1827.
Priodon McMurtrie, 1831.
Priodonta Gray, 1843.

Prionodon Gray, 1843.
Prionodos Gray, 1865.

HERRERA'S MODIFIED GENERIC NAMES.

Perhaps the most radical and most remarkable system of emendation ever suggested is that proposed by Prof. A. L. Herrera. He proposed to modify all existing generic names in such a way that the first syllable and the ending should indicate the class and the kingdom to which the genus belonged; names of animals to have masculine endings, those of plants feminine endings, and those of minerals neuter endings; and the class to be indicated by prefixing the first syllable of the class name. Thus all generic names of mammals would begin with *Mam*, those of birds with *Ave*, those of reptiles with *Rep*, those of batrachians with *Batr*, and those of fishes with *Pis*. For full details of this scheme of nomenclature the reader is referred to Herrera's papers.[b] The only modifications of mammal names published in the first paper are those in the following list:

[a] Beside these emendations, an almost indefinite number of anagrams can be formed from the original word Aplodontia.

[b] Sinonimia vulgar y cientifica de los principales Vertebrados Mexicanos, Mexico, 1899; see also Science, new ser. X, p. 120, July 28, 1899. A more extended paper entitled 'Nouvelle Nomenclature des Êtres organisés et des Minéraux' containing a 'Liste des principaux genres des animaux et des plantes' is published in instalments in the 'Memorias y Revista Soc. Cien. Antonio Alzate,' beginning in Tomo XV, numbers 5 and 6, 1901.

Mamatelesus.
Mambassarisus.
Mamblarinaus.
Mamcanisus.
Mamcapraus.
Mamcariacus.
Mamcastorus.
Mamcaviaus.
Mamcercolepteus.
Mamcoelogenysus.
Mamconepatus.
Mamcyclothurus.
Mamcynomisus.
Mamdasyproctaus.
Mamdelphinus.
Mamdicotylesus.
Mamdidelphisus.
Mamdipodomysus.
Mamfelisus.
Mamgalictisus.
Mamgeomysus.
Mamlepus.
Mamlutraus.
Mammephitisus.
Mammonachus.
Mammus.
Mammustelaus.
Mammyrmecophagaus.
Mamnasuaus.
Mamnyctinomus.
Mamprocyonus.
Mamsciurus.
Mamspermophilus.
Mamsynetheresus.
Mamtatusiusus.
Mamtaxideaus.
Mamursus.
Mamvulpesus.

MISPRINTS.

No special effort has been made to collect misprints, for an attempt to index systematically the multitude of misspelled names which occur in scientific works and serials would be an endless undertaking. Many misprints, however, which have come to light in compiling the index, particularly those in standard catalogues and lists, have been preserved. Occasionally it is impossible to tell whether a word is a misprint or an emendation; and some misprints are not only unrecognizable (as *Buncelunus* for *Bunælurus*), but exceedingly troublesome (as *Chæropotamus* for *Chæropsis*),[a] since they seem to be new names or take forms which may be subsequently proposed for valid genera. Such are *Cystophoca* for *Cystophora*, *Desmatocyon*[b] for *Cynodesmus*, *Eotomys* for *Evotomys*, *Hyohippus* for *Hypohippus*, *Jacalius* for *Sacalius*, *Juncus* for *Sunkus*, *Lagocetus* for *Lagenocetus*, *Microtolagus* for *Macrotolagus*, *Perascalops* for *Parascalops*, and *Scapasius* for *Scapanus*.

Although it would seem that obvious misprints should have no status in nomenclature, yet several cases have arisen in which the decision has been otherwise, and the way seems to be opened to giving them undue importance. Much confusion is likely to arise if, as has sometimes happened, they are adopted to replace preoccupied names or are relied upon to establish the validity of names which would otherwise be considered preoccupied. This point may be made clearer by a few examples of generic names of fishes and mammals.

In ichthyology variants of *Thynnus* and *Orcynus* have been proposed to replace the names from which they have been derived because the latter are preoccupied. In 1817 Cuvier proposed two subgenera of *Scomber* (*Thynnus* and *Orcynus*), which were subsequently combined by many ichthyologists under the name *Thynnus*. In 1861 Gill replaced *Thynnus* by *Orycnus*, due simply to a misreading of the name *Orcynus*, and subsequently replaced it by *Orcynus* in its proper form. In 1863 Dr. J. G. Cooper recognized the two groups of Cuvier, adopt-

[a] Beddard, Textbook Zoogeography, 100, 1895.
[b] Possibly an emendation and not a misprint.

ing *Orycnus* Gill (instead of *Thynnus*) for one and *Orcynus* for the other. In 1894 Gill showed that *Thunnus* of South, 1845, antedated *Orycnus*, and this name has been adopted by Jordan and Evermann.[a]

In revising the group in 1889, Dresslar and Fesler stated the case as follows:

> The name *Orycnus* was first used by Dr. Gill in 1862. It was due to a misreading of Cuvier's name *Orcynus* and it should be placed in the category of emendations of that name. If the name itself is preoccupied, erroneous or various spellings of it due to misprints, misreadings, or purism ought to be preoccupied also. *Orcynus* had been previously used when Cuvier gave it as the name of the long-finned *Tunnies*. To spell it *Orycnus* does not save it. . . . The name *Orycnus* Cooper, it seems to us, is preoccupied by its previous use for another genus or subgenus by Gill. It is, therefore ineligible. In other words, a generic name originating in a misprint of a well-known name can not be later used as the name of another genus.[b]

The opposite view, however, was taken by Dr. Gill, who in the same year comments on the case as follows:

> As *Thynnus* is preoccupied in insects, the name *Orycnus*, applied by Gill to the same type, may perhaps be retained although *founded on a mistake*. . . . The present author would have been glad if the name *Orycnus* could have fallen into 'innocuous desuetude,' but inasmuch as it had been specifically and with *malice prepense* resurrected and proposed for retention by Cooper, it must surely be retained for the genus comprising the *Tunny* and *Albicore*.[c]

Later, in 1894, he proposed to adopt *Thunnus* on the following grounds:

> The name *Thunnus* was thus suggested and used as a substitute for *Thynnus* and as sufficiently distinct from the latter; it has classical sanction, the form *Thunnus* being the regular one and preferred by many scholars to *Thynnus*. *Thunnus*, it is true, is a mere variant of *Thynnus*, but, being a variant, it is different and as different, was formally introduced as a substitute for *Thynnus*. By most American ichthyologists it will therefore be accepted.[d]

Similar cases have occurred in the generic names of mammals. Recently Waite in proposing the name *Thylacomys* for an Australian mouse, called attention to an obscure name given by Owen many years previously to a group of marsupials, but contended that because the latter was spelled *Thalacomys* (an obvious misprint), it did not preoccupy his name. Subsequently it was shown that Owen's name was in reality first printed *Thylacomys*, but it appeared in one publication and the description in another, so that the name might be considered a nomen nudum. It had, however, been used afterwards in correct form in connection with a marsupial prior to its application to a mouse. Waite thereupon admitted that his *Thylacomys* was preoccupied and replaced it by a new name. Thomas, while admitting the claims of Owen's name, with characteristic caution preferred to

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[a] Fishes N. and Mid. Am., I, p. 869, 1896.

[b] Dresslar and Fesler, Bull. U. S. Fish Comm. for 1887, VII, p. 437, 1889.

[c] Gill, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XI, 1888, pp. 319–320, July, 1889.

[d] Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XVI, pp. 693–694, 1894.

adopt the evident misprint, *Thalacomys*, which was published with a description, instead of the correct and really earlier *Thylacomys*.

In Wallace's 'Geographical Distribution,' published in 1876, *Nectomys* is given by mistake as *Neotomys*. The accompanying species indicate that *Nectomys* is intended. Fourteen years later, in 1890, Thomas proposed *Neotomys* as a distinct genus. The question arises, Shall Wallace's *Neotomys* be recognized as preoccupying the later and otherwise valid generic name?

Thomas in 1896 proposed the name *Craurothrix* to replace *Echiothrix* Gray, 1867, because the latter was preoccupied by *Echinothrix* Peters, 1853. In 1898, however, he abandoned *Craurothrix* on the ground that *Echiothrix* was sufficiently distinct from *Echinothrix*.[a] Recently he has also maintained that the misspelled form in which *Stenorhynchus* was first published was sufficient to protect it against preoccupation. He says the "original and still well-known name was spelt *Stenorhinchus* on its first publication in 1826, and I hold that the name is not invalidated by the *Stenorhynchus* or *Stenorynchus* of earlier authors."[b]

A striking example of the results of carrying out this theory to an extreme is shown in the case of the African barbets. The genus *Pogonias* was described by Illiger in 1811, based on *Bucco dubius*. In 1815 Leach[c] described three additional species, which he named *Pogonia sulcirostris*, *Pogonia lævirostris*, and *Pogonius vieilloti*. He also referred incidentally to *lævirostris* as *Pogonias lavirostris*, thus using the genus in three different forms in the same volume. These three species now stand as *Pogonorhynchus dubius* (=*sulcirostris*), *Melanobucco bidentatus* (=*lævirostris*), and *M. vieilloti*. *Pogonorhynchus*, proposed in 1833, is now used instead of *Pogonias*, the latter being preoccupied by *Pogonias* Lacépède, 1800, a genus of fishes. *Melanobucco* was described in 1889, the type being *bidentatus* (=*lævirostris*). If *Stenorhinchus* is sufficiently distinct from *Stenorhynchus*, *Pogonia* is certainly different from *Pogonias*, and the various forms of the name published in 1815 ought to be available as valid names. It may therefore be claimed that *Pogonia* used with *sulcirostris* has precedence as an earlier name for the genus now known as *Pogonorhynchus*, and *Pogonius* used with *vieilloti* as the earliest name applied to the group *Melanobucco*.

If misprints are to be given such importance as indicated in these examples, *Neotomys* Thomas, 1890, must be considered preoccupied, *Cystophoca* is barred forever as a generic name, and some misspelling found in an obscure reference is likely to become the proper designation for each group whose name is preoccupied.

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[a] Trans. Zool. Soc. London, XIV, p. 397, June, 1898.

[b] Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XV, p. 154, June 20, 1902.

[c] Zool. Miscellany, II, pp. 46, 104, 1815.

REJECTION OF NAMES.

Many names which now pass current were refused recognition by some of the older zoologists, owing to derivation from barbarous roots, or, where derived from Latin or Greek roots, because of being compounded in violation of classical rules. This action was based on certain principles of nomenclature laid down by Linnæus in 1751 in his 'Philosophia Botanica.' Illiger,[a] among others, regularly renamed genera derived from native words and gave a list of the names he rejected according to the rules of Linnæus. He discarded hybrids, such as *Hydrogallina* (223);[b] compounds of a syllable of one word with the whole of another, as *Melursus* (224); genera formed by prefixes, as *Perameles* (225), or suffixes, as *Balænoptera* and *Delphinapterus* (227); words ending in oides, as *Talpoides* (226); adjectives used as substantives, as *Caudivolvulus*, *Mellivora*, *Setifer* (235); 'sesquipedal' names, or names difficult to pronounce, as *Hyperoodon* (249); names based on a misconception of characters, as *Monodon* (232); names derived from terms used in anatomy or the arts, as *Arvicola*, *Lotor*, *Spectrum* (231). It is scarcely necessary to say that none of these rules are recognized in modern codes and none of the names mentioned are rejected merely on account of their construction. Some modern authors even preserve native names and advocate their general adoption (see pp. 45–46). The A. O. U. Code provides (Canon XXXI) that "Neither generic nor specific names are to be rejected because of barbarous origin, for faulty construction, for inapplicability of meaning, or for erroneous signification."

According to this Code, generic names can be rejected on only three grounds, viz, (a) because they are preoccupied; (b) because they are nomina nuda; (c) because they are indeterminate, through lack of type or insufficient definition (Canons XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXVI). For present purposes it will be more convenient to consider rejection of names under six divisions, viz, preoccupied names, nomina nuda, indeterminate names, French and common names, plural subgeneric names, and names of genera that properly belong in other classes.

PREOCCUPIED NAMES.

"A homonym is one and the same name for two or more different things."[c] Generic homonyms arise in two ways: (1) Through ignorance or inadvertence; (2) through transfer or change of type. These two causes of origin may be illustrated by the following examples: *Psammomys* was originally applied by Cretzschmar in 1828 to a group

[a] Prod. Syst. Mamm. et Avium, pp. xvii–xviii, 1811.

[b] These numbers refer to the rules of Linnæus' 'Philosophia Botanica.'

[c] A. O. U. Code, p. 48.

of gerbilles (Gerbillinæ) of northeast Africa. The same name was proposed by Le Conte in 1830 for a group of meadow mice (Microtinæ) from Georgia, and by Pœppig in 1835 for a group of octodonts (Octodontinæ) from Chile. Both Le Conte and Pœppig were evidently ignorant of the previous use of *Psammomys* at the time their descriptions were published. *Orca* was applied by Wagler in 1830 to a group of toothed whales, including *Delphinus bidentatus* and *D. desmaresti*, while *Tursio* was used by him for *Delphinus peronii* from the southern seas. Gray in 1846 adopted *Delphinapterus* for the latter species and transferred the name *Tursio* to another group of dolphins typified by *Delphinus tursio* from the North Atlantic and North Sea. In both these cases the names used by the later authors are homonyms, proposed inadvertently in the case of *Psammomys* and intentionally in the case of *Tursio*. The extent to which such homonyms have been pub lished has not been generally appreciated. About 150 useless names are attributable to this source alone, and most of them would not have been published if their authors had used more care or had had access to a fairly complete list of the genera of mammals already proposed. A full list of the duplicated names is given below, and one of the objects of this index will have been attained if such duplication of mammal names is avoided in future.

List of Homonyms within the Class Mammalia.

Original name.	Subsequent name.
Acanthomys Lesson, 1842.....Murinæ	*Acanthomys* Gray, 1867.....Murinæ
Agriotherium Wagner, 1837.....Feræ	*Agriotherium* Scott, 1898.....Ungulata
Ailurogale Fitzinger, 1869.....Felidæ	*Ailurogale* ('Filhol') Trouessart, 1885 (extinct). Felidæ
Alce Frisch, 1775 (moose).....Cervidæ	*Alce* Blumenbach, 1799 (Irish elk).....Cervidæ
Alcelaphus Blainville, 1816.....Bovidæ	*Alcelaphus* Gloger, 1841.....Cervidæ
Amphimoschus Gray, 1852.....Tragulidæ	*Amphimoschus* Bourgeois, 1873.....Cervidæ
Anisacodon Marsh, 1872.....Insectivora	*Anisacodon* Marsh, 1875.....Ungulata
Anoema F. Cuvier, 1809.....Caviidæ	*Anœma* Konig, 1825.....Ochotonidæ
Anotis Rafinesque, 1815.....Glires	*Anotus* Wagner, 1855.....Insectivora
Arctogale Kaup, 1829.....Mustelidæ	*Arctogale* Peters, 1863.....Viverridæ
Arctopithecus ('Geoffroy') Virey, 1819..Primates	*Arctopithecus* Gray, 1850.....Edentata
Arctotherium Bravard, 1857.....Ursidæ	*Arctotherium* Lemoine, 1896.....Creodonta
Aspalax Desmarest, 1804.....Glires	*Aspalax* Wagler, 1830.....Insectivora
Barbastella Gray, 1821.....Vespertilionidæ	*Barbastellus* Gray, 1831.....Vespertilionidæ
Brachyurus Fischer, 1813.....Glires	*Brachyurus* Spix, 1823.....Primates
	Trouessart, 1878.....Primates
Bradylemur Blainville, 1839.....Lemuridæ	*Bradylemur* Grandidier, 1899....Nesopithecidæ
Bradytherium Grandidier, 1901.....Edentata	*Bradytherium* Andrews, 1901.....Ungulata
Bubalis Lichtenstein, 1814.....Bovidæ	*Bubalis* H. Smith, 1827.....Bovidæ
Catolynx Severtzow, 1858.....Felidæ	*Catolynx* Gray, 1867.....Felidæ
Cemas Oken, 1816.....Bovidæ	*Cemas* Gloger, 1841.....Bovidæ
Ceratodon Brisson, 1762.....Cete	*Ceratodon* Wagler, 1830.....Glires
Cercopithecus Brunnich, 1772....Cercopithecidæ	*Cercopithecus* Blumenbach, 1779.....Cebidæ
Cervicapra Sparrman, 1780.....Ungulata	*Cervicapra* Blainville, 1816.....Ungulata
Cetus Brisson, 1762.....Delphinidæ	*Cetus* Oken, 1816.....Physeteridæ
Chæropithecus Blainville, 1839.....Primates	*Chæropithecus* Gray, 1870.....Primates

List of Homonyms within the Class Mammalia—Continued.

Original name.	Subsequent name.
Chlamydotherium Bronn, 1838 ...Glyptodontidæ	*Chlamydotherium* Lund, 1838 .....Dasypodidæ
Chloromys ('F. Cuvier') Lesson, 1827. Dasyproctidæ	*Chloromys* (Meyer MS.) Schlosser, 1884. Castoridæ
Choerotherium Cautley & Falconer, 1835...Suidæ	*Choerotherium* Lartet, 1851.....Suidæ
Cuniculus Brisson, 1762 .....Dipodidæ	*Cuniculus* Meyer, 1790.....Leporidæ Wagler, 1830 .....Muridæ
Cynogale Gray, 1837 .....Viverridæ	*Cynogale* Lund, 1842 .....Canidæ
Dama Frisch, 1775.....Cervidæ	*Dama* ('Bennett') Gray, 1850.....Bovidæ
Damalis H. Smith, 1827.....Bovidæ	*Damalis* Gray, 1846.....Bovidæ
Delphinapterus Lacépède, 1804 .....Cete	*Delphinapterus* Lesson and Garnot, 1826....Cete
Delphis Forskal, 1775.....Delphinidæ	*Delphis* Wagler, 1830.....Delphinidæ Gray, 1864 .....Delphinidæ
Dinocyon Jourdan, 1861.....Amphicyoninæ	*Dinocyon* Giebel, 1866.....Caninæ
Diodon Storr, 1780 .....Delphinidæ	*Diodon* Lesson, 1828.....Physeteridæ
Diprotodon Owen, 1838 .....Marsupialia	*Diprotodon* Duvernoy, 1848.....Ungulata
Dromedarius Wagler, 1830 (llama)....Camelidæ	*Dromedarius* Gloger, 1841 (camel)....Camelidæ
Echimys ('Geoffroy') Cuvier, 1809...Echymiinæ	*Echimys* I. Geoffroy, 1838.....Echymiinæ
Echinogale Wagner, 1841 .....Tenrecidæ	*Echinogale* Pomel, 1848.....Talpidæ
Echinothrix Brookes, 1828.....Erethizontidæ	*Echinothrix* Alston, 1876.....Rhynchomyinæ
Eotherium Leidy, 1858.....Ungulata	*Eotherium* Owen, 1876 .....Sirenia
Ericius Sundevall, 1842 .....Erinaceidæ	*Ericius* Giebel, 1871.....Tenrecidæ
Galemys Kaup, 1829 .....Talpidæ	*Galemys* Pomel, 1848 .....Soricidæ
Galeotherium Jäger, 1839 .....Canidæ	*Galeotherium* Wagner, 1839 .....Viverridæ
Galictis Bell, 1826 .....Mustelidæ	*Galictis* I. Geoffroy, 1837.....Viverridæ
Glis Brisson, 1762 .....Muscardinidæ	*Glis* Erxleben, 1777 .....Sciuridæ
Gomphotherium Burmeister, 1837.....Ungulata	*Gomphotherium* ('Filhol') Schlosser, 1884. Insectivora Cope, 1886.....Camelidæ
Hemitragus Hodgson, 1841 .....Bovidæ	*Hemitragus* Van der Hoeven, 1855 .....Bovidæ
Heterodon Blainville, 1817.....Cete	*Heterodon* Lund, 1838 .....Edentata
Hippelaphus Reichenbach, 1835.....Cervidæ	*Hippelaphus* Bonaparte, 1836.....Bovidæ
Latax Gloger, 1827 (sea otter).....Mustelidæ	*Latax* Gray, 1843 (land otter) .....Mustelidæ
Lemmus Link, 1795.....Microtinæ	*Lemmus* Tiedemann, 1808 .....Microtinæ
Leptonyx Gray, 1837.....Phocidæ	*Leptonyx* Lesson, 1842 .....Mustelidæ
Lophiomys Milne-Edwards, 1867..Lophiomyidæ	*Lophiomys* Depéret, 1890.....Muridæ
Lycaon Brooks, 1827 .....Feræ	*Lycaon* Wagler, 1830.....Marsupialia
Macropus Shaw, 1790 .....Marsupialia	*Macropus* Fischer, 1811 .....Primates
Macrotis Reid, 1837 .....Marsupialia	*Macrotis* Wagner, 1855.....Ungulata
Macrotus Leach, 1816.....Vespertilionidæ	*Macrotus* Gray, 1843 .....Phyllostomatidæ
Mandrillus ('Cuvier') Ritgen, 1824. Cercopithecidæ	*Mandrillus* Milne-Edwards, 1841. Cercopithecidæ
Martes Pinel, 1792.....Mustelidæ	*Martes* ('Illiger') Wagler, 1830.....Viverridæ
Mazama Rafinesque, 1817 (deer) .....Cervidæ	*Mazama* H. Smith, 1827 (goat) .....Cervidæ Ogilby, 1837.....Antilocapridæ
Memina G. Fischer, 1814.....Marsupialia	*Memina* Gray, 1821 .....Ungulata
Meriones Illiger, 1811 .....Muridæ	*Meriones* Cuvier, 1823 .....Dipodidæ
Merycodon ('Leidy') Marschall, 1873. Arctiodactyla	*Merycodon* Mercerat, 1891.....Litopterna
Mesocetus Van Beneden, 1880.....Balaenidæ	*Mesocetus* Moreno, 1892 .....Physeteridæ
Mesotherium Filhol, 1880 .....Arctiodactyla	*Mesotherium* Moreno, 1882 .....Marsupialia
Micromys Dehne, 1841 .....Muridæ	*Micromys* Meyer, 1846.....Muscardinidæ Aymard, 1847.....Cricetinæ
Microsus Leidy, 1870 .....Primates	*Microsus* Heude, 1899 .....Ungulata
Mungos Geoffroy and Cuvier, 1795 ...Viverridæ	*Mungos* Gray, 1843.....Viverridæ

List of Homonyms within the Class Mammalia—Continued.

Original name.	Subsequent name.
Myopterus Geoffroy, 1813 .....Noctilionidæ	*Myopterus* Oken, 1816.....Noctilionidæ
Myospalax Laxmann, 1769 .....Muridæ	*Myospalax* Hermann, 1783.....Spalacidæ
	Blyth, 1846 .....Muridæ
Myspithecus Cuvier, 1833 .....Lemuridæ	*Myspithecus* Blainville, 1839 ....Daubentoniidæ
Nelomys Jourdan, 1837 .....Glires	*Nelomys* Lund, 1841.....Glires
Neomys Kaup, 1829.....Insectivora	*Neomys* Bravard, 1848–52 .....Glires
	Gray, 1873.....Muridæ
Noctifelis Geoffroy, 1844.....Felidæ	*Noctifelis* Severtzow, 1858.....Felidæ
Nyctalus Bowdich, 1825.....Pteropodidæ	*Nyctalus* Lesson, 1842.....Vespertilionidæ
Nycteris Cuvier & Geoffroy, 1795.	*Nycteris* Bechstein, 1801 .....Chiroptera
Megadermatidæ	
Nyctimene Bechstein, 1800.....Pteropodidæ	*Nyctimene* Bechstein, 1801.....Chiroptera
Odobenus Brisson, 1762.....Feræ	*Odobenus* Rafinesque, 1815.....Sirenia
Orca Wagler, 1830.....Physeteridæ	*Orca* Gray, 1846.....Delphinidæ
Oreomys Heuglin, 1877.....Muridæ	*Oreomys* (Aymard) Trouessart, 1881.Hystricidæ
Orycterotherium Bronn, 1838.....Glyptodontidæ	*Orycterotherium* Harlan, 1841 .....Megatheriidæ
Oryx Blainville, 1816.....Ungulata	*Oryx* Oken, 1816.....Cete
Otocolobus Brandt, 1844.....Glires	*Otocolobus* Severtzow, 1858.....Feræ
Otolicnus Illiger, 1811.....Primates	*Otolicnus* G. Fischer, 1814.....Feræ
Otomys Cuvier, 1823.....Otomyinæ	*Otomys* A. Smith, 1834.....Dendromyinæ
Palæobalæna Seeley, 1864.....Balænidæ	*Palæobalæna* Moreno, 1892.....Balænidæ
Palæocyon Blainville, 1841 .....Creodonta	*Palæocyon* Lund, 1843.....Canidæ
Palæomys Kaup, 1832 .....Castoridæ	*Palæomys* Lazier & Parieu, 1839..Theridomyidæ
Palæopithecus Voigt, 1835.....Primates	*Palæopithecus* Lydekker, 1879 .....Simiidæ
Paradoxodon Wagner, 1855.....Insectivora	*Paradoxodon* Filhol, 1890.....Artiodactyla
	Scott, 1892 .....Creodonta
Petaurista Link, 1795 .....Glires	*Petaurista* Desmarest, 1820 .....Marsupialia
	Reichenbach, 1862.....Primates
Phyllorrhina Leach, 1816.....Chiroptera	*Phyllorrhina* Bonaparte, 1837 .....Chiroptera
Phyllotis Waterhouse, 1837.....Glires	*Phyllotis* Gray, 1866.....Chiroptera
Pithecanthropus Haeckel, 1866 (Hypothetical).	*Pithecanthropus* Dubois, 1894.....Simiidæ
Primates	
Pithecus Geoffroy & Cuvier, 1795.	*Pithecus* G. Cuvier, 1800.....Simiidæ
Cercopithecidæ	
Platyceros Gray, 1850.....Ungulata	*Platyceros* Pomel, 1854.....Cervidæ
Platyodon Bravard, 1853.....Glires	*Platyodon* ('Reinhardt') Gervais, 1876.Edentata
Platyrhynchus F. Cuvier, 1826.....Feræ	*Platyrhynchus* Van Beneden, 1876.....Cete
Pongo Lacépède, 1799 (orang) .....Simiidæ	*Pongo* Haeckel, 1866 (gorilla+chimpanzee).
	Simiidæ
Potamotherium Geoffroy, 1833.....Feræ	*Potamotherium* Gloger, 1841.....Ungulata
Procavia Storr, 1780.....Ungulata	*Procavia* Ameghino, 1885 .....Glires
Profelis I. Geoffroy, 1844.....Felidæ	*Profelis* Severtzow, 1858.....Felidæ
Protobalaena DuBus, 1867 .....Cete	*Protobalaena* Leidy, 1869 .....Cete
	Haeckel, 1895 .....Camelidæ
Protolabis Cope, 1876 .....Camelidæ	*Protolabis* Wortman, 1898.....Ungulata
Protomeryx Leidy, 1856.....Camelidæ	*Protomeryx* Schlosser, 1886.....Tragulidæ
Protopithecus Lund, 1838.....Cebidæ	*Protopithecus* Lartet, 1851.....Simiidæ
Protoproviverra Lemoine, 1891.....Feræ	*Protoproviverra* Ameghino, 1891....Marsupialia
Psammomys Cretzschmar, 1828 .....Gerbillinæ	*Psammomys* LeConte, 1830.....Microtinæ
	Poeppig, 1835.....Octodontidæ
Psammoryctes Poeppig, 1835 ....Glires	*Psammoryctes* Stirling, 1889.....Marsupialia
Pseudocyon Lartet, 1851.....Canidæ	*Pseudocyon* Wagner, 1857.....Canidæ
Pteronotus Rafinesque, 1815.....Pteropodidæ	*Pteronotus* Gray, 1838.....Chiroptera
Pusa Scopoli, 1777.....Phocidæ	*Pusa* Oken, 1816.....Mustelidæ
Rattus Frisch, 1775 (=Mus).....Glires	*Rattus* Donovan, 1827 (=Arvicanthis) ....Glires

List of Homonyms within the Class Mammalia—Continued.

Original name.	Subsequent name.
Rhinaster Wagler, 1830.....Insectivora	*Rhinaster* Gray, 1862.....Ungulata
Rhinogale Gioger, 1841.....Mustelidæ	*Rhinogale* Gray, 1864.....Viverridæ
Rhynophylla Peters, 1865.....Phyllostomatidæ	*Rhynophylla* Gray, 1866.....Rhinolophidæ
Rhynchocyon Peters, 1847.....Insectivora	*Rhynchocyon* Gistel, 1848.....Chiroptera
Satyrus Oken, 1816 (gibbon).....Simiidæ	*Satyrus* Lesson, 1840 (orang) .....Simiidæ
Sauro-cetus Agassiz, 1848.....Basilosauridæ	*Saurocetes* Burmeister, 1871.....Platanistidæ
Schizodon Waterhouse, 1842 .....Glires	*Schizodon* Stutchbury, 1853.....Marsupialia
Setiger Cuvier, 1800.....Tenrecidæ	*Setiger* Geoffroy, 1803.....Erinaceidæ
Stenodon Van Beneden, 1865.....Cete	*Stenodon* Ameghino, 1885.....Edentata
Sylvanus Rafinesque, 1815.....Cebidæ	*Sylvanus* Oken, 1816 .....Cercopithecidæ
	Virey, 1819 .....Cercopithecidæ
Sylvicola Blainville, 1837 .....Chiroptera	*Sylvicola* Fatio, 1867 ..... Glires
Talpasorex Schinz, 1821 (=Condylura) .Talpidæ	*Talpasorex* Lesson, 1827 (=Scalops) ....Talpidæ
Tapirotherium Blainville, 1817..Lophiodontidæ	*Tapirotherium* Lartet, 1851.....Suidæ
Tardigradus Brisson, 1762.....Edentata	*Tardigradus* Boddaert, 1785 .....Primates
Thinotherium Cope, 1870 .....Artiodactyla?	*Thinotherium* Marsh, 1872.....Condylarthra
Thylacomys Owen, 1840.....Marsupialia	*Thylacomys* Waite, 1898.....Glires
Thylacotherium Valenciennes, 1838. Amphitheriidæ	*Thylacotherium* Lund, 1839 .....Didelphyidæ
Tragelaphus Blainville, 1816 .....Bovidæ	*Tragelaphus* Ogilby, 1837.....Bovidæ
Tragulus Brisson, 1762 .....Tragulidæ	*Tragulus* H. Smith, 1827 .....Bovidæ
Trichechus Linnæus, 1758.....Sirenia	*Trichechus* Linnæus, 1766.....Feræ
Tursio Fleming, 1822 .....Physeteridæ	*Tursio* Wagler, 1830 .....Delphinidæ
	Gray, 1843.....Delphinidæ

Besides this duplication within the class Mammalia, many more names have been proposed which have been previously used in other classes, so that the total number of preoccupied names constitutes a very appreciable percentage of the total number of generic names. Canon XXXIII of the A. O. U. Code declares that "a generic name is to be changed which has been previously used for some other genus in the same kingdom." Simple as this statement is, it has probably given rise to more discussion and to more changes of names than any other rule in the Code, merely because of differences in its interpretation.

In the acceptance and use of names some zoologists disregard the rule entirely, but of those that recognize its validity some apply it only to names previously used in the same class, others only to names which are identical in spelling, and still others to names derived from the same roots. The first of these interpretations is obviously out of accord with the rule. The second is perhaps open to question, but the test being merely identity of spelling there can be no difficulty in its application, even in the rare cases of names of the same form but of different meanings, due to different derivations, as, for example, *Neomys* Kaup, 1829 (*νέω*, to swim; *μῦς*, mouse), and *Neomys* Gray, 1873 (*νέος*, new, *μῦς*, mouse). The chief differences in opinion have arisen in the application of the last class of interpretations, which includes names of the same derivation, but with slight differences in form due to gender, choice of connecting vowel of compound words,

or presence or absence of aspirates. Some eminent zoologists maintain that a difference of a single letter in two names is sufficient to prevent the later one from being preoccupied, and cite such cases as *Picus* and *Pica*, *Galeus* and *Gale*, in support of their position. It is generally admitted that these names should all stand, since they are taken from classical words which were originally applied to very distinct organisms; and the validity of this argument is generally recognized in spite of Principle V of the A. O. U. Code, which declares that "a name is only a name, having no meaning until invested with one by being used as the handle of a fact, and the meaning of a name so used in zoological nomenclature does not depend upon its signification in any other connection." While the question of derivation does not necessarily enter into the availability of a name, it may serve a useful purpose as a guide in deciding whether names are preoccupied or not, as will be seen by some of the examples cited later. A large number of names comprise derivatives and compounds of the same Greek or Latin words. These names may have different forms:

(a) According to gender, as *Otostomus*, *Otostoma*, *Otostomum*. *Otostomis* Menke, 1830, a mollusk; *Otostomus* Beck, 1837, a mollusk; *Otostoma* Carter, 1856, a protozoan; *Otostomum* Ehrenberg, 1872, a protozoan, all evidently derived from the same Greek words, *οὖς*, ear, and *στόμα*, mouth.

(b) According to the particular Greek dialect from which the words have been selected, as *Lampronessa* and *Lampronetta*. Both these names are compounds of *λαμπρός*, splendid, and *νῆττα*, duck; but in the former the Epic or Ionic form, *νῆσσα*, is used and in the latter its Attic equivalent, *νῆττα*.

(c) According to whether the original Greek form has been preserved or whether it has been transliterated into Latin form, as *Hipposideros* and *Hipposiderus*.

(d) According to whether the Greek aspirate has been preserved or not, as *Abrothrix* and *Habrothrix; Reithrodon* and *Rhithrodon*.

(e) According to whether the connecting vowel i or o has been used in compounding two classical roots, as *Callorhinus* and *Callirhinus*.

It is therefore possible to make a number of compounds from the same words, all meaning the same thing, and differing from one another simply by a letter or two. This may be illustrated by compounds of *καλός*,[a] beautiful, and *μῦς*, mouse. The following list contains no less than 16 variations compounded from these words in accordance with classical rules, two of which, *Calomys* and *Callomys*, have actually been proposed for different genera of mice.

Calimys.	Calimus.	Kalimys.	Kalimus.
Calomys.	Calomus.	Kalomys.	Kalomus.
Callimys.	Callimus.	Kallimys.	Kallimus.
Callomys.	Callomus.	Kallomys.	Kallomus.

[a] See also footnote under *Callidon*, p. 151.

These 16 variations of 'beautiful mouse' are all available as valid generic designations of mammals (if applied to different animals), according to those who "regard all generic names as different unless originally spelled alike."[a]

In common English no difference is recognized between enclosure and inclosure, gray and grey, meter and metre, program and programme, theater and theatre, and similar words. Generic names derived from the same words in the same way, and therefore having the same meaning, even though differing in gender or connecting vowel, should likewise be considered identical. For the sake of expediency or that there may be an ironclad rule which all may follow, the opposite course is adopted by some writers, but agreement in the matter seems almost impossible. A list is here given of 43 actual cases which occur in mammalogy and ornithology.

Examples of Preoccupied Names in Mammalogy and Ornithology.[b]

Name adopted.	Name rejected.	Preoccupying name.	Authority for name adopted.
MAMMALS.			
Callotaria, 1892	Callorhinus, 1859 ...	Callirhinus, 1850 (Coleoptera).	Palmer, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., VII, 156, 1892.
Carponycteris, 1891 ..	Macroglossus, 1824 ..	Macroglossum, 1777 (Lepidoptera).	Lydekker, Mamm. Liv. and Ext., 654, 1891.
Conicodon, 1894.....	Calamodon, 1874....	Calamodus, 1829 (Aves) ..	Cope, Am. Nat., XXVIII, 594, footnote, 1894.
Dideilotherium, 1889.	Delotherium, 1889 ..	Deilotherium, 1882 (Ungulata).	Ameghino, Act. Acad. Córdoba, VI, 920-921, 1889.
Diochoticus, 1894	Notocetus, 1892	Notiocetus, 1891 (Balænidæ).	Ameghino, Enum. Synop. Mamm. Patagonie, 182, Feb., 1894.
Dolichophyllum, 1891	Macrophyllum, 1838	Macrophylla, 1837 (Coleoptera).	Lydekker, Mamm., Liv. and Ext., 673, 1891.
Euelaphas, 1857.....	Elasmodon, 1846	Elasmodus, 1843 (Pisces)..	Falconer, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., XIII, 315, 1857.
Eurygenlops, 1896....	Eurygenium, 1895 ..	Eurygenius, 1849 (Coleoptera).	Ameghino, Bol. Inst. Geog. Argent., XVII, 92, 1896.
Hemiderma, 1855	Carolia, 1838	Carolia, 1837 (Mollusca) ..	Lydekker, Mamm. Liv. and Ext., 674, 1891.
Hydrelaphus, 1898 ...	Hydropotes, 1870....	Hydropota, 1861 (Diptera)	Lydekker, Deer of All Lands, 219, 1898.
Kiodotus, 1840	Macroglossus, 1824 ..	Macroglossum, 1777 (Lepidoptera).	Blyth, Cuvier's Anim. Kingdom, 69, 1840.
Latax, 1827	Enhydra, 1822	Enhydris, 1820 (Reptilia).	Stejneger, Naturen, 172, 1885.
Linsang, 1839	Prionodon, 1824.....	Priodon, 1822 (Edentata) .	Thomas, Ann. Mus. Genova, 2d ser., X, 9, 1892.
Mesodectes, 1875	Isacus, 1873	Isaca, 1857 (Hemiptera) ..	Cope, Syst. Cat. Vert. Eocene, N. M., 30, 1875.

[a] Jordan & Evermann, Fishes North and Middle America, I, p. v, 1896.

Dr. Gill states his position as follows: "I agree with those who think that even a difference of a single letter in most cases is sufficient to entitle two or more generic names so differing to stand. The chemist has found such a difference not only ample, but most convenient to designate the valency of different compounds, as ferricyanogen and ferrocyanogen. I am prepared now to go back on myself in this respect." (Proc. Am. Ass. Adv. Sci., XLV, pp. 15-16, 1896.)

Compare also recommendations of Carus & Stiles, Rept. on Rules Zool. Nomenclature, p. 301, 1898.

[b] I am indebted to Dr. J. A. Allen, Mr. H. C. Oberholser, and Dr. C. W. Richmond for several of the names of birds cited in this list.

Examples of Preoccupied Names in Mammalogy and Ornithology—Continued.

Name adopted.	Name rejected.	Preoccupying name.	Authority for name adopted.
MAMMALS—cont'd.			
Mystacops, 1891	Mystacina, 1843	Mystacinus, 1822 (Aves)	Lydekker, Mamm. Liv. and Ext., 671, 1891.
Palæolithops, 1891	Lithops, 1887	Lithopsis, 1878 (Hemiptera).	Ameghino, Rev. Arg., I, 240–241, 1891.
Sclerocalyptus, 1891	Hoplophorus, 1839	Hoplophora, 1830 (Orthoptera).	Ameghino, Rev. Arg., I, 251, 1891.
Titanotherium	Menodus, 1849	Menodon, 1838 (Reptilia).	Marsh, Am. Journ. Sci. and Arts, 3d Ser., V, 486, 1873.
Trygenycteris, 1891	Megaloglossus, 1885.	Megaglossa, 1865 (Diptera).	Lydekker, Mamm. Liv. and Ext., 655, 1891.
BIRDS.			
Abdimia, 1855	Sphenorrhynchus, 1832.	Sphenorhynchus, 1831	Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XXVI, 292, 1898.
Arctonetta,[a] 1855	Lampronetta, 1847	Lampronessa, 1832 (Aves).	G. R. Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, 212. Am. Ornith. Union, Check List, 122, 1886.
Calopezus, 1884	Calodromas, 1873	Calodromus, 1832	Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., II,, 97, 1884. Salvadori, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XXVII, 566, 1895.
Calopezus, 1884	Eudromia, 1832	Eudromias, 1831 (Charadriidæ).	Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., II, 97, 1884. Salvadori, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XXVII, 566, 1895.
Ceophlœus, 1862	Hylatomus, 1858	Hylotoma, 1804 (Hymenoptera).	Stejneger, Auk, II, 52, 1885. Am. Ornith. Union, Check List, 215, 1886.
Compsothlypis, 1850	Parula, 1838	Parulus, 1824	Stejneger, Auk, I, 168, 1884. Am. Ornith. Union, Check List, 304, 1886.
Cryptoglaux,[b] 1901	Nyctala, 1828	Nyctalus, 1825 (Mammalia)	Richmond, Auk, XVIII, 193, 1901.
Cyanocephalus, 1842.	Gymnorhinus, 1841	Gymnorhina, 1840 (Aves).	Am. Ornith. Union, Check List, 246, 1886.
Erismatura, 1832	Oxyura, 1828	Oxyurus, 1810 (Pisces)	Am. Ornith. Union, Check List, 124, 1886.
Guara, 1852	Eudocimus, 1832	Eudocima, 1820 (Lepidoptera).	Am. Ornith. Union, Check List, 131, 1886.
Heleodytes, 1850	Campylorhynchus, 1824.	Campylirhynchus, 1821 (Coleoptera).	Palmer, Auk, X, 86, 1893. Am. Ornith. Union, Auk, XI, 48, 1894.
Horizopus,[b] 1899	Contopus, 1855	Contipus, 1853 (Coleoptera).	Oberholser, Auk, XVI, 331, 1899.
Horizopus,[b] 1899	Syrichta, 1854	Syrichtus, 1832–33 (Lepidoptera).	Oberholser, Auk, XVI, 331, 1899.
Megadyptes, 1880	Catarrhactes, 1841	Catarractes, 1760 (Impennes).	Milne-Edwards, Ann. Sci. Nat., 6e ser., IX, Art. 9, p. 56, 1880. Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XXVI, 644, 1898.
Micropalias, 1889	Micrathene, 1866	Micrathena, 1833 (Arachnida).	Coues, Auk, VI, 71, 1889. Am. Ornith. Union, First Suppl. Check List, 21, 1889.

[a] "As M. Brandt's subgeneric name of *Lampronetta* is so near *Lampronessa* of Wagler, it may be thought advisable to change it to *Arctonetta*."—G. R. Gray.

[b] Not yet accepted by the A. O. U. committee on nomenclature.

Examples of Preoccupied Names in Mammalogy and Ornithology—Continued.

Name adopted.	Name rejected.	Preoccupying name.	Authority for name adopted.
BIRDS—continued.			
Nyctanassa, 1887.....	Nyctherodius, 1852..	Nycterodius, 1842 (Ardeidæ).	Stejneger, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., X, 295, 1887. Am. Ornith. Union, First Suppl. Check List, 20, 1889.
Otocoris, 1838.....	Eremophila, 1828 ...	Eremophilus, 1805 (Pisces)	Stejneger, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., V, 33, 1882.
Otocoris, 1838.....	Phileremos, 1831....	Phileremus, 1809 (Hymenoptera).	Am. Ornith. Union, Check List, 238, 1886.
Perissospiza, 1900....	Pycnorhamphus, 1874.	Picnoramphus, 1866	Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXII, 227, 1900.
Prionornis, 1895.....	Prionirhynchus, 1857.	Prionorhynchus, 1853 (Crustacea).	Salvin and Godman, Biol. Cent. Am., II, 454, 1895.
Rhinoptilus, 1850	Macrotarsius, 1848 ..	Macrotarsus, 1795 (Mammalia).	Strickland, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1850, 220. Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XXIV, 43, 1896.
Sporophila, 1844.....	Spermophila, 1827 ..	Spermophilus, 1822 (Mammalia).	Am. Ornith. Union, Check List, 289, 1886.
Tilmatura, 1854.....	Tryphæna, 1849	Triphæna, 1816 (Lepidoptera),	Salvin, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XVI, 385, 1892.
Zamelodia, 1880	Hedymeles, 1851....	Hedymela, 1846 (Aves)...	Coues, Bull. Nutt Orn. Club, V, 98, 1880. Am. Ornith. Union, Auk, XIV, 130, 1897.

The late Professor Marsh, in explaining his reasons for retaining *Titanotherium*, says:

The generic name Titanotherium Leidy is antedated by Menodus Pomel [1849]. The latter, however, is essentially the same word as Menodon von Meyer 1838, and is also objectionable in its form; hence Titanotherium should be retained.[a]

This action was endorsed by Professor Osborn.[b] Professor Cope, who was originally an ardent supporter of the validity of names differing by one letter, modified his attitude shortly before his death, so far as to change some of his names which he feared might be considered preoccupied. Referring in 1894 to his own genus *Calamodon*, proposed twenty years before, he said:

A genus of birds has been named Calamodus [by Kaup, in 1829], a name which is in my opinion abundantly distinct from Calamodon. As, however, there are persons who, like the American Ornithologists' Union, will make this resemblance an excuse for changing the name, I suggest that they call it Conicodon, from the shape of the molars as distinguished from those of Stylinodon.[c]

In view of this divergence of opinion regarding preoccupied names, it has been deemed advisable to discuss the subject somewhat in detail, and in preparing the index to keep in mind the needs of various

[a] Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., V, 486, footnote, 1873.
[b] Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., VIII, p. 158, 1896.
[c] Am. Nat., XXXVIII, p. 594, 1894.

workers. Special care has been taken to refer not only to the names which preoccupy mammal names, but also to designations which have been proposed to replace them. In marking names as preoccupied the author has not been governed by his personal views on the subject, but has endeavored rather to subordinate these to general utility. And before accepting the statement that a certain name is preoccupied, the reader is cautioned to consult such name and determine whether the statement coincides with his own views.

NOMINA NUDA.[a]

Nomina nuda are generally regarded as having no standing in nomenclature, but it is not always easy to decide whether a name is a *nomen nudum*, except where it is published in a list. Ordinarily a genus is considered sufficiently characterized if its type species is mentioned, but in case the name of this type itself happens to be a *nomen nudum* the generic name has no standing until the species has been properly described. And if this generic name proves to be preoccupied and another one is substituted for it, the substituted name is also a *nomen nudum* unless accompanied by a diagnosis or based on a recognizable species. If the *nomen nudum* afterward becomes available through description, reference to that description accompanies the generic name in the index and the name itself dates from this later publication. Thus *Rhinosciurus* Gray was published in 1843 with *R. tupaioides* from Singapore as the type. The specific name, however, was a *nomen nudum* and remained undefined until Blyth, in 1855, described the species as *Sc[iurus] tupaioides* from a specimen taken in Malacca.[b] In 1867 Gray again published the genus,[c] but the type having been described in 1855, the genus may be considered to date from that year instead of 1843, the time of first publication, or 1867, the time of first publication after description of the type species. Some generic names which are practically *nomina nuda* have doubtless been admitted on the basis of a brief description, but such cases can be detected only by specialists who by working over the groups are in a position to decide whether or not the characters assigned constitute a recognizable description. The modern almost universal practice of mentioning some species with the genus tends to reduce the number of such names.

INDETERMINATE NAMES.

Rarer even than *nomina nuda*, but still worthy of special mention, are a few cases in which generic names have been given to animals that never existed. Examples of these are *Sukotyro* of Kerr, based

[a] See Miller, 'The Treatment of Nomina Nuda,' Auk, XIV, 427–430, Oct., 1897.
[b] Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XXIV, p. 477, 1855.
[c] Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, p. 286, 1867.

on a mythical beast said to have been found in Java; *Pamphractus* of Illiger, based on *Testudo squamata* Bontius 1658, also accredited to Java but never identified with any animal, living or extinct; the equally unknown *Hydropithecus* Gloger 1841; and *Rhinoceroides* of Featherstonhaugh, based on a supposed fossil found in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, which proved to be only a fragment of rock.

FRENCH AND COMMON NAMES.

French names have given much trouble in preparing this index, owing to the fact that it has been a very common custom to quote them in Latin form, but with the date of their first publication as French words. Many of Cuvier's genera were first proposed under French names, and these were not Latinized until some years later. Obviously such names have no more claim to recognition than English, German, Arabic, or barbarous common names. But their similarity of form to Latin names, and the almost universal practice of treating them as such, make it sometimes difficult to ascertain their real date; and it may happen that in a few instances changes are necessary because such words are antedated by valid generic names. In order to bring out this point more clearly, references are given in the index both to the first publication in French and the first publication in Latin form, but the name takes its date from the latter publication. In a few uncertain cases French names have been given the benefit of the doubt and treated as Latin words in order to avoid the chance of necessitating undue change through the rejection of names which should properly be accepted.

The case of *Priodon*, a genus of edentates from Paraguay, is a good example of the uncertainty attached to names originally published in French form. *Priodon* is usually quoted as Cuvier 1822, but seems to have appeared in that year only in the form 'Priodonte.'[a] In 1827 the name was used as a Latin word in the form *Priodontes*,[b] but it does not seem to have been used in the form *Priodon* until 1831.[c] In 1843 it was modified to *Prionodon*,[d] a name which, however, had been proposed by Horsfield in 1824 for a genus of Viverridæ from Java. Recently Thomas, accepting the current date of Cuvier's *Priodon*, has adopted *Linsang* Müller 1839, instead of *Prionodon* Horsfield,[e] on the ground that the latter is preoccupied by *Priodon* Cuvier 1822, although, as shown, Cuvier's genus does not seem to have been published in Latin form until 1827, three years after the publication of *Prionodon* Horsfield.

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[a] Hist. Nat. Mamm., IV, text with pl. (Encoubert), 1822.
[b] Lesson, Man. Mammalogie, p. 309, 1827.
[c] McMurtrie, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, I, p. 164, 1831.
[d] Gray, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxvii, 1843.
[e] Ann. Mus. Genova, 2d ser., X, p. 9, 1892.

PLURAL SUBGENERIC NAMES.

Some authors have designated within a genus one or more subgeneric groups, and to the sections thus formed applied names in plural form. These names are occasionally quoted in the singular by other authors as valid subgenera or genera, being assigned to the author who originally formed the group, and dated from his publication. Thus Lydekker in 'Deer of all Lands,' 1898 (p. 125), quotes *Palmatus* Giebel, 1859, as one of the synonyms of *Dama*. Reference to Giebel's 'Säugethiere' shows that the name was originally published *Palmati*, including *Cervus dama* and *C. somonensis*. Wagner also recognized a number of subdivisions of *Felis* under plural names, e. g., *Leoninae*, *Servalinae*, and *Tigrinae*, and these have recently been revived by Grevé under the forms *Leonina*, *Servalina*, and *Tigrina*. The rule adopted in this index has been to ignore plural names as having no more status than common names unless subsequently used in the singular, when they date from the later author, although in such cases a reference to the earlier name is added. Following are a few of these names:

Cati WAGNER, Supplement Schreber's Säugthiere, II, p. 532, 1841.

Cercopitheci LINNÆUS, Systema Naturæ, ed. 10, p. 26, 1758. (See *Cercopithecus*, Brünnich, 1772.)

Gazellæ LICHTENSTEIN, Mag. Gesellsch. Naturforsch. Freunde, Berlin, VI, 152, 171–178, 1814. (See *Gazella* Rafinesque, 1815.)

Inaures MINDING, Geog. Vertheilung Säugeth., 74, 1829 (Subgroup under *Phoca;* a descriptive term including the earless seals and used in contrast with *Otaria*).

Leoninae WAGNER, Supplement Schreber's Säugthiere, II, p. 460, 1841. (See *Leonina* GREVÉ, 1894.)

Lynces WAGNER, Supplement Schreber's Säugthiere, II, p. 515, 1841. (See *Lynx* Kerr, 1792.)

Palmati GIEBEL, Die Säugethiere, p. 351, 1855. (See *Palmatus* Lydekker, 1898.)

Pantherinae WAGNER, Supplement Schreber's Säugthiere, II, p. 474, 1841.

Papiones LINNÆUS, Systema Naturæ, ed. 10, p. 25, 1758. (See *Papio* Erxleben, 1777.)

Pardinae GIEBEL, Die Säugethiere, p. 870, 1855; ibid., ed. 2, p. 870, 1859. (See *Pardina* KAUP, 1829.)

Servalinae WAGNER, Supplement Schreber's Säugthiere, II, p. 505, 1841. (See *Servalina* Grevé, 1894.)

Tigrinae WAGNER, Supplement Schreber's Säugthiere, II, p. 469, 1841. (See *Tigrina* Grevé, 1894.)

Uncinae GIEBEL, Die Säugethiere, p. 870, 1855; ibid., ed. 2, p. 870, 1859.

GENERA BELONGING TO OTHER CLASSES.

The last group of rejected names to be considered is that comprising those accompanied by descriptions and based on valid species, but now known to belong to groups other than mammals, and hence not properly entitled to a place in this index. These are mainly designations of certain fossils first described from fragmentary remains, the relationship of which could not be determined with certainty. This group contains two kinds of names: (a) Those given to forms originally described

as *bona fide* genera of mammals; and (b) those given to forms referred to the class *Mammalia* through error. As examples of the last kind may be mentioned the reptilian genera *Brithopus*, *Kladeisteriodon*, and *Orthopus*, and the fish genus *Wallago*, which were inadvertently listed as mammals in the Nomenclators of Agassiz and Scudder. These names have not been admitted in the body of the index. Those belonging to forms described as mammals, however, are listed in their proper places with references to the explanations as to their true position. Altogether a score of such names must be rejected or rather transferred to other groups. As shown by the following list, nearly all of these names belong to reptiles, although two extinct birds of southern Patagonia were originally described as mammals, and one genus (*Chirotherium*) was doubtfully referred to the *Mammalia* or the *Amphibia*. Three genera—*Caryoderma* Cope, *Tritylodon* Owen, and *Theriodesmus* Seeley—have been considered mammals until very recently. The Mesozoic genera *Theriodesmus* and *Tritylodon*, although considered as representatives of the earliest ancestors of the *Mammalia*, have long been known to possess reptilian characters, and are now regarded as true reptiles.

List of Genera referred to Mammalia but now known to belong to other Classes.

Name, authority, and date.	Locality.	Present class.
Brithopus Kutorga, 1838 [a]	Russia	Reptilia.
Caryoderma Cope, 1886	Northern Kansas	Reptilia.
Chirotherium Kaup, 1835	Saxe-Meiningen, Germany	Amphibia?
Ischyrotherium Leidy, 1856	South Dakota	Reptilia.
Kladeisteriodon Plieninger, 1846 [a]		Reptilia.
Orthopus Kutorga, 1838 [a]	Russia	Reptilia.
Pamphractus Illiger, 1811	Java	Reptilia.
Phorusrhacos Ameghino, 1887	Southern Patagonia	Aves.
Polyclinoides Macdonald, 1864		Tunicata.
Polyptychodon Emmons	North Carolina	Reptilia.
Psephophorus Meyer, 1847	Neudorf, Hungary	Reptilia.
Pterotherium Fischer, 1814		Reptilia.
Rhinoceroides Featherstonhaugh, 1831	Somerset County, Pennsylvania	Fragment of rock.
Theriodesmus Seeley, 1887	Fraserburg, Cape Colony	Reptilia.
Thylacodes Roger, 1894 [a]	White Horse Plains, Australia	Mollusca.
Tolmodus Ameghino, 1891	Southern Patagonia	Aves.
Tritylodon Owen, 1884	Orange Free State, Africa	Reptilia.
Tropodon Rafinesque, 1832	Somerset County, Pennsylvania	New name for *Rhinoceroides*.
Wallago Bleeker, 1858 [a]		Pisces.

[a] Referred to Mammalia through error.

ETYMOLOGY OF NAMES.

It is generally admitted that a name need not mean anything, and that in any case its meaning is of very slight importance from the standpoint of the systematic zoologist. According to the A. O. U. Code of Nomenclature, "a name is only a name, having no meaning

until invested with one by being used as a handle of a fact; and the meaning of a name so used, in zoological nomenclature, does not depend on its signification in any other connection" (Principle V). In spite of this declaration, it will be found that most generic names have been bestowed for the sake of drawing attention to some characteristic or resemblance of the animal, fancied or real. They may contain many facts of interest, descriptive, geographical, or historical, and the knowledge of such derivation may be, and often is, an aid in keeping in mind the relationship of the group. Unfortunately, very few authors have taken the trouble to give etymologies or explain the application of their generic names.[a] Agassiz gave derivations in his 'Nomenclator Zoologicus' and his example has been followed in this list, but the result is often unsatisfactory. In some cases it is almost impossible to tell what the derivation is, and in others the derivation may be clear, but the application very obscure. Some of the explanations are probably erroneous, but with no guide or hint from the author the determination of etymology is oftentimes little better than guesswork. Liddell & Scott's Greek-English Lexicon and Harper's Latin Dictionary have been followed for classical words, and liberal use has been made of the Century Dictionary. In a few cases the authorities have been given for explanations of barbarous names or those of unusual meaning.

ETYMOLOGY OF THE WORD 'MAMMAL.'

Before discussing the derivation of generic names it may not be out of place to refer briefly to the etymology of the word 'mammal,' which Dr. Theo. Gill[b] has recently elaborated. One of the best authorities, the Century Dictionary, gives the following explanation of the word:

> MAMMAL, *a.* and *n.* [=OF. *mammal* = Sp. *mamal* = Pg. *mamal*, *mammal* = It. *mammale*, n.; < NL. *mammale*, a mammal, neut. of LL. *mammalis*, of the breast, < L. *mamma*, the breast].

This derivation, as shown by Dr. Gill, is misleading:

> The name mammalia was first coined and used by Linnæus in 1758, and was formed directly from the Latin; it had nothing to do with French, Spanish, Portuguese or Italian words. . . .
>
> It was one of the happiest inspirations of Linnæus to segregate all the mammiferous animals—the hairy quadrupeds, the sirenians, and the cetaceans—in a single class. No one before had appreciated the closeness of the relations of the several types,

[a] Exceptions to the rule are Illiger, Owen, and Waterhouse, who explained the etymology of their names. Gaudry gives many derivations in his 'Enchaînements du Monde Animal'. Dr. D. S. Jordan explains the etymology of all the mammal names which occur in his 'Manual of Vertebrates', and the late Prof. O. C. Marsh gave derivations in the lists of his new genera, published for private circulation, and also in Scudder's 'Nomenclator Zoologicus'. The application of many names will also be found in Beddard's 'Mammalia', 1902.

[b] 'The Story of a Word—Mammal,' Pop. Sci. Monthly, LXI, pp. 434–438, Sept., 1902.

and there was no name for the new class (or concept) as there was for all the others.[a] A name, therefore, had to be devised. It was another happy inspiration that led Linnæus to name the class *mammalia*. . . .

The name in question was evidently made in analogy with *animalia*. In animalia the principal component was *anima*, the 'vital principle' or animal life. . . . The singular of the word was animal. In mammalia, the essential component is *mamma*, breast; the singular should be mammal. . . . In fine, a mammal is a being especially marked by, or notable for having, mammæ.

Not only had the name nothing to do with the alleged derivative Latin words, it was not admitted at all into the vernacular speech of France, Spain, Portugal or Italy. The naturalists and lexicographers of those countries failed even to appreciate its etymological aptness and beauty. First, the French had to introduce a new word to correspond—mammifères, or the breast bearers. The other Latin races followed; the Spanish and the Portuguese with mamiferos, and the Italians with mammiferi. None of the words quoted in the Century Dictionary are even given as nouns in the ordinary dictionaries of those languages—not even in the great dictionary of Littré. Littré, however, has the words mammalogie, mammalogique and mammalogiste.

Of course the Germans coined a word from their vernacular—Säugethiere, or suckling animals: the cognate nations imitated; the Dutch with Zoogdieren, the Swedish with Däggdjuren, and the Danes and Norwegians with Pattedyrene.

The first writer to use the English word 'mammals' to any extent was Dr. John Mason Good. In 'The Book of Nature' (1826), in the second lecture of the second series, 'On Zoological Systems,' he specifically introduces it. Quadrupeds is not appropriate 'and hence it has been correctly and elegantly exchanged by Linnæus for that of *Mammalia*,' and he concludes, 'as we have no fair synonym for it in our own tongue, I shall beg leave now, as I have on various other occasions, to render *mammals*.'

The earliest English author to use the singular form to any extent was Richard Owen. In his 'History of British Fossil Mammals and Birds' (1846), for example, he alluded to a mastodon as 'this rare British Fossil Mammal' (p. xxii), and he asserted that he knew 'of no other extinct genus of mammal which was so cosmopolitan as the mastodon' (p. xlii); he said that 'the *Myrmecobius* is an insectivorous mammal, and also marsupial' (p. 40), and he claimed, conditionally, that 'the *Meles taxus* is the oldest known species of mammal now living on the face of the earth' (p. 111).

SOURCES OF NAMES.

The great majority of generic names of mammals have been derived from the Greek, a few from the Latin, some from modern languages, and a considerable number from native or barbarous names. The proportion may, perhaps, be roughly estimated as follows: Greek, 70 percent; Latin, 5 percent; modern languages (exclusive of barbarous names), 2 percent; native names, 23 percent.

CLASSICAL NAMES.

Apparently every name of an animal used in classical Greek has been made to do service in modern nomenclature, and these have been modified until they form a large number of the designations in common use. The following list, while by no means complete, contains about 75 of the Greek names of mammals most commonly used:

[a] The assertion of Owen that Aristotle fully recognized the class of mammals under the name Zootoca is without proper foundation. Long ago, in the American Naturalist (VII, 458), I showed that different passages in Aristotle's books negatived such a statement, and that the word zootoka was not used as a substantive.

αἴλουρος, cat.
αἶξ, goat.
ἀκανθίων, porcupine.
ἄλκή, elk.
ἀλώπηξ, fox.
ἀνήρ, man.
ἀνθόλοψ, antelope (?).
ἄνθρωπος, man.
ἄρκτος, bear.
βούβαλις, antelope.
βοῦς, ox.
γαλῆ, weasel.
δάμαλις, calf.
δελφίς, dolphin.
δορκάς, gazelle.
ἔλαφος, deer.
ἐλέφας, elephant.
ἔνυδρις, otter.
θηρίον, wild beast.
θώς, jackal (?).
ἴκτις, weasel.
ἱππάριον, pony.
ἱππότιγρις, zebra (?).
ἱπποπόταμος, hippopotamus.
ἵππος, horse.
ἰχνεύμων, ichneumon.
καμηλοπάρδαλις, giraffe.
κάμηλος, camel.
κάπρος, wild boar.
κάστωρ, beaver.
κεμάς, a young deer.
κέρδω, fox.
κερκοπίθηκος, a long-tailed ape.
κῆβος, a long-tailed ape.
κῆτος, whale.
κόλος, goat.
κόνιλος, rabbit.
κριός, ram.
κυναλώπηξ, fox-dog.
κυνόλυκος, dog-wolf.
κύων, dog.
λαγώς, hare.
λάταξ, an aquatic animal (otter?).
λεόπαρδος, leopard.
λέων, lion.
λύγξ, lynx.
λύκος, wolf.
μυοξός, dormouse.
μῦς, mouse.
νυκτερίς, bat.
ὄις, sheep.
ὄρυξ, antelope.
ὄνος, ass.
οὖρος, wild ox.
πάνθηρ, panther.
πάρδος, pard.
πίθηκος, ape.
πόρταξ, calf.
πρόξ, deer.
ῥινόκερως, rhinoceros.
σκίουρος, squirrel.
σπάλαξ, mole.
σῦς, pig.
ταῦρος, bull.
τίγρις, tiger.
τράγος, goat.
τρόχος, badger.
ὕαινα, hyena.
ὕραξ, shrew.
ὗς, hog.
ὕστριξ, porcupine.
φάλαινα, whale.
φώκαινα, porpoise.
φώκη, seal.
χοῖρος, hog.

Words of Latin derivation are comparatively few in number. Following are some of the common names of animals[a] used by the Romans:

Achlis.	Castor.	Homo.	Rattus.
Aper.	Cervus.	Ibex.	Scrofa.
Aries.	Cuniculus.	Leo.	Simia.
Asinus.	Dama.	Lepus.	Sorex.
Balæna.	Equus.	Lupulus.	Sus.
Bison.	Ericius.	Lupus.	Talpa.
Bos.	Erinaceus.	Lutra.	Taurus.
Caballus.	Felis.	Martes.	Tursio.
Canis.	Fiber.	Meles.	Unicornus.
Capella.	Glis.	Mustela.	Ursus.
Capra.	Gulo.	Orca.	Vespertilio.
Capreolus.	Hinnulus.	Ovis.	Viverra.
Capricornus.	Hircus.	Porcus.	Vulpes.

[a] Besides these names a few Latin words, such as Arvicola, Lemur, Lotor, Manis, Mellivora, Mephitis, Putorius, Spectrum, etc., have come into common use as generic names, although they were not originally names of animals.

Words taken from modern languages are still fewer in number. From the French have been derived such names as *Feresa*, *Genetta*, *Grampus*, *Guepardus*, *Muscardinus*, *Noctula*, *Palmista*, *Phalanger* (originally from the Greek), *Rangifer*, *Ratelus*, *Rorqual*, *Rousettus*, *Sagoinus*, *Sarigua*, *Tatusia*, *Vampyrus*, and *Verrusus;* from the Italian *Foina*, *Lontra*, *Pipistrellus*, and *Zibellina;* from the Spanish *Chinchilla* (based on the native name) *Nutria*, and *Zorilla;* from the Portuguese *Encoubertus;* from the German *Cricetus*, *Desman*, *Hamster*, *Vormela*, and *Zibetha;* from the Dutch *Poescopia;* from the Scandinavian *Alces*, *Lemmus*, *Narwhalus*, and *Rosmarus;* and from the Russian *Beluga* and *Saiga*.

BARBAROUS NAMES.

The recognition of generic names derived from barbarous words has given rise to much discussion. Several of the older systematists refused to recognize them, and regularly substituted new ones for those which they considered barbarous. One of the Linnæan rules adopted by Illiger provides that generic names which have no root in the Greek or Latin languages should be rejected, and under it are enumerated 30 genera of mammals which he renamed,[a] viz:

Aguti.	Fennecus.	Lori.	Potos.
Aluata.	Galago.	Kangurus.	Saguinus.
Anarnacus.	Gerbillus.	Kinkajou.	Tapirus.
Coati.	Giraffa.	Narwalus.	Tatu.
Coendu.	Hamster.	Ondathra [sic].	Tenrec.
Coescoes.	Indri.	Pongo.	Wombatus.
Desman.	Llacma.	Potorous.	Yerbua.
Dugong.	Lemmus.		

Several later authors followed the same course, and Gloger in the preface of his 'Hand- und Hilfsbuch der Naturgeschichte,' p. vi, 1842, says:

> Not a little trouble has been caused by the formation of new scientific names hereby rendered necessary, and by substituting for the older and grammatically incorrect terms the correct ones which in such cases precede the former. The very objectionable barbarisms daily increasing in the language, with which many English and more French naturalists corrupt zoological nomenclature, has made such a course of procedure necessary, particularly in a book designed for the classically educated youth of our higher institutions of learning.

On the other hand, some authors not only frequently employed barbarous names, but also advocated their use. Lacépède apparently never missed an opportunity to use them, while Lesson and Gray are responsible for the introduction of many native names. Liais even went so far as to suggest the substitution of native names for those of classical derivation under the plea that—

> It would be incontestably in the interest of science to preserve names from those languages of South America which were spoken over a large extent [of country]

[a] Prodromus Systematis Mammalium et Avium, p. xvii, 1811.

rather than to make new Latin names. If the Romans had known America, is it certain that the names made from their language would have been adopted by modern writers instead of those of the country (i. e., native names), especially when the endings were in accord with the rules of their language? At least the chances would have been in favor of the adoption of the latter, and in choosing them, there would be the double advantage of being logical and of not making 'neologisms.' (Climat du Brésil, p. 329, 1872.)

The objection to barbarous names has diminished of late, and many of those rejected by Illiger and others are now coming into general use for groups for which no earlier classical derivatives are available. Some of these words have been adopted practically without change, as for example:

Agouti.	Coendou.	Mara.	Serval.
Adjidaumo.	Galago.	Margay.	Sika.
Alouatta.	Guereza.	Memina.	Tatu.[a]
Avahi.	Indri.	Ochotona.	Tayassu.[a]
Babirussa.	Kerivoula.	Pudu.[a]	Tenrec.
Bondar.	Lama.	Rusa.	Vizcacia.
Chaus.	Linsang.	Saimiri.	Zebu.[a]

Others have been modified to give them Latin endings, as—

Baginia.	Conepatus.	Mangusta.	Salanoia.
Bandicota.	Fennecus.	Mazama.	Siamanga.
Barangia.	Jaguarius.	Nandinia.	Simenia.
Bettongia.	Kangurus.	Nesokia.	Suricata.
Cabassous.	Kiodotus.	Okapia.	Tapirus.
Cariacus.	Kobus.	Ouakaria.	Tupaia.
Coassus.	Manatus.	Potorous.	Unaüs.

'NONSENSE NAMES.'

Finally, reference should be made to names which have been 'coined' and which have no true derivation. These are merely arbitrary groups of letters sometimes known as 'nonsense names.' They have been proposed by authors who, like Ameghino, Gray, and Lataste, in making many names have found the usual sources insufficient or unsatisfactory. These names may be divided into two groups: (a) Coined or nonsense names, like *Azema*, *Blarina*, *Degonia*, *Kogia*, and *Tatera*, and (b) anagrams,[b] such as—

Caliphrium from Licaphrium.	Diocartherium from Cardiotherium.
Cephanodus from Phenacodus.	Eirara from Eraria.
Chiroscaptor from Scaptochirus.	Genyscœlus from Cœlogenys.
Chochilius from Icochilus.	Glisorex from Sorexglis.
Colus from Suloc.	Ideodelphys from Eodidelphys.
Corsira from Corsair (?).	Lymodon from Mylodon.
Cutia from Acuti.	Machlydotherium from Chlamydotherium.
Decastis from Acdestis.	Magestus from Megastus.

[a] The apparently barbarous form of words ending in *u* disappears if they are treated as Latin neuter nouns of the fourth declension, like *cornu*, *genu*, etc.

[b] For some striking examples of anagrams in other classes, see Gill, Osprey, V, pp. 142–143, Sept., 1901.

Matyoscor from Myocastor.
Nephacodus from Phenacodus.
Nopachtus from Panochtus.
Plohophorus from Hoplophorus.
Rodiotherium from Diorotherium.
Sadypus from Dasypus.
Senodon from Nesodon.
Senonycteris from Nesonycteris.
Teonoma from Neotoma.
Tonostylops from Notostylops.
Traspoatherium from Astrapotherium.
Utaetus from Eutatus.
Xotodon from Toxodon.
Xotoprodon from Protoxodon.

KINDS OF NAMES.

MYTHOLOGICAL NAMES.

A considerable number of generic names are taken from mythology, both classical and Hindu, such as:

Acdestis.	Daunus.	Inuus.	Pontoporia.
Ægipan.	Diana.	Lamictis.	Prometheomys.
Aello.	Electra.	Lar.	Satyrus.
Alastor.	Eteocles.	Megæra.	Silenus.
Alectops.	Euphrosyne.	Menilaus.	Sivameryx.
Ammon.	Faunus.	Meriones.	Sivatherium.
Bramatherium.	Furia.	Midas.	Sphinx.
Calliope.	Gorgon.	Nestoritherium.	Sylvanus.
Calydonius.	Hamadryas.	Ocypetes.	Tideus.
Celæno.	Harpyia.	Œdipus.	Titanotherium.
Clorinda.	Ia.	Pan.	Vishnutherium.
Clymene.	Idomeneus.	Paniscus.	

These are open to the objection that they are likely to have been used in other groups,[a] thus necessitating change and consequent multiplication of synonyms.

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

Geographical names have been used mainly in paleontology. In spite of the fact that they are mainly hybrid words, they have the advantage of convenience, as they are usually based on the type locality of one of the species. Such are:

Aethiops.	Cayluxotherium.	Libytherium.	Puelia.
Andinomys.	Cesserassictis.	Limognitherium.	Quercytherium.
Annamisus.	Colhuapia.	Missourium.	Ronzotherium.
Argyrocetus.[b]	Colhuelia.	Mœritherium.	Ruscinomys.
Argyrodelphis.	Cournomys.	Mouillacitherium.	Samotherium.
Argyrohippus.	Felovia.	Otronia.	Scaldicetus.
Argyrohyrax.	Felsinotherium.	Pampatherium.	Sinisus.
Argyrolestes.	Gergoviomys.	Paranomys.	Sivalarctos.
Atlantoxerus.	Helladotherium.	Pellegrina.	Sivalhippus.
Bachitherium.	Hydaspidotherium.	Perieromys.	Uintacyon.
Boneia.	Isodioromys.	Plataëomys.	Uintamastix.
Budomys.	Kasi.	Platatherium.	Uintatherium.
Burramys.	Lafkenia.	Poiana.	Urmiatherium.
Cadurcotherium.	Lelfunia.	Prominatherium.	Wynyardia.

[a] Unless compounded with a name of a mammal, as for example *Prometheomys*.

[b] Argyrocetus, meaning La Plata whale, αργυρος, silver, being used as the equivalent of the Spanish La Plata, silver.

PERSONAL NAMES.

Proper names have been utilized less, perhaps, for mammals than for some other groups, the total number, as shown in the following list, being about 80. Prior to 1850 only 11 such names had been proposed, but between 1864 and 1866 Gray added 11 more, and in the last four years (1899–1903) Ameghino has added 27. Of the total number, Gray has proposed 13 and Ameghino 33. Not only have eminent naturalists been honored in this way, but governors, diplomats, officers of the army and navy, and collectors have also been remembered.

Genus, authority, and date.	In honor of—
Albertogaudrya Ameghino, 1901.....	Albert Gaudry, 1827– , professor of paleontology at the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; author of 'Animaux Fossiles et Géologie de l'Attique,' 1862-1867; 'Enchaînements du Monde Animal,' 1878–1896.
Ameghinotherium Podesta, 1898	Florentino Ameghino, director of the Museo Nacional, Buenos Aires; author of 'Mamiferos Fósiles de la Republica Argentina,' 1889, and many other contributions to the paleontology of Argentina.
Amilnedwardsia Ameghino, 1901	Alphonse Milne-Edwards, 1835–1900, late director of the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; author of numerous publications on mammals.
Arminiheringia Ameghino, 1902.....	Hermann von Ihering, of the Museu Paulisto, São Paulo, Brazil.
Arsinoitherium Beadnell, 1902	Queen Arsinoe, born about 316 B. C., daughter of Ptolemy I, King of Egypt. She married Lysimachus, King of Thrace, and after his death became the wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus.
Asmithwoodwardia Ameghino, 1901 ..	Arthur Smith Woodward, 1864– , assistant keeper of geology in the Natural History Museum, London; author of 'Catalogue of Fossil Fishes in the British Museum,' 1889–1901, and numerous publications on extinct vertebrates, especially fishes.
Bayonia DuBocage, 1865	Lieut. Bayão, of the Portuguese army (?), who collected for the Lisbon Museum in Angola, West Africa.
Benedenia Gray, 1864.....	Pierre Joseph Van Beneden, 1801–1894, author of 'Description des Ossements Fossiles des Environs d'Anvers,' and numerous papers on cetaceans.
Berardiopsis Portis, 1886.....	Captain (afterward Admiral) Bérard, of the French navy, in command of the corvette 'Rhin,' which collected the type specimen of *Berardius*.
Berardius Duvernoy, 1851.....	Admiral Bérard.
Blainvillimys Gervais, 1848–52.....	Henri Marie Ducrotay de Blainville, 1778–1850, an eminent anatomist of the Paris Museum and Jardin des Plantes; author of 'Ostéographie des Mammifères,' 1839–1864.
Bruynia Dubois, 1882.....	A. A. Bruijn, of Ternate, who collected in the Malay Archipelago, especially in Celebes and New Guinea.
Burmeisteria Gray, 1865	Carl Hermann Conrad Burmeister, 1807–1891, formerly director of the Museo Nacional, Buenos Aires, Argentina; author of 'Systematische Uebersicht der Thiere Brasiliens,' 1854–56; 'Description Physique de la République Argentine,' 1879.
Burtinopsis Van Beneden, 1872.....	François Xavier de Burtin, 1743–1818, a Dutch naturalist and physician; author of 'Oryctographie de Bruxelles,' 1784.

Genus, authority, and date.	In honor of—
Capaccinius Bonaparte, 1841	Monsignor Francesco Capaccini, under secretary of state of Rome about 1833-34, and a patron of Bonaparte's 'Iconografia della Fauna Italica,' published in 1832-1841.
Carolibergia Mercerat, 1899	Dr. Carlos Berg, 1843-1902, director of the Museo Nacional, Buenos Aires, 1892-1902; author of many papers, chiefly on entomology.
Carollia Gray, 1838	? Charles Lucien Bonaparte, 1803-1857, Prince of Canino and of Musignano; author of 'Iconografia della Fauna Italica,' 1832-1841.
Caroloameghinia Ameghino, 1901	Carlos Ameghino, who collected much of the material described by his brother, Dr. Florentino Ameghino. (See Ameginotherium.)
Carolodarwinia Ameghino, 1901	Charles Robert Darwin, 1809-1882, author of 'The Origin of Species,' 1859; 'The Descent of Man,' 1871, etc.
Carolozittelia Ameghino, 1901	Karl Alfred von Zittel, 1839- , professor of geology and paleontology, University of Munich; author of 'Handbuch der Palæontologie,' 1892-93.
Choiechephilum Ameghino, 1899	Choiquefilu, an Araucanian Indian chief of Patagonia.
Cuvierimys Gervais, 1848-52	Baron Georges Cuvier, 1769-1832; author of 'Recherches sur les Ossemens Fossiles des Quadrupèdes,' 1812; 'Le Règne Animal,' 1817, etc.
Cuvierius Gray, 1866	Baron Georges Cuvier.
Daubentonia Geoffroy, 1795	Louis Jean Marie Daubenton, 1716-1799, a co-worker of Buffon, and for many years curator of the cabinet of Natural History of Paris; best known through his contributions (especially on anatomy) to Buffon's works.
Dobsonia Palmer, 1898	George Edward Dobson, 1848-1895, author of 'Catalogue of Chiroptera in the British Museum,' 1878, and 'Monograph of the Insectivora,' 1882-1890.
Edvardocopeia Ameghino, 1901	Edward Drinker Cope, 1840-1897, author of 'Tertiary Vertebrata,' 1885, and many papers on living and extinct vertebrates of America.
Edvardotrouessartia Ameghino, 1901	Édouard Louis Trouessart, 1842- , physician and naturalist of Paris; author of the 'Catalogus Mammalium,' 1897-99, and numerous papers on mammals.
Ernestohaeckelia Ameghino, 1901	Ernst Haeckel, 1834- , professor of zoology, Zoologisches Institut, Jena; author of 'Generelle Morphogie,' 1866; 'Syst. Phylogenie der Wirbelthiere,' 1895, etc.
Ernestokokenia Ameghino, 1901	Ernst Koken, , professor of geology, Tübingen.
Eschrichtius Gray, 1864	Daniel Fredrik Eschricht, 1798-1863, author of several important papers on cetaceans.
Euowenia De Vis, 1891	Sir Richard Owen, 1804-1892; professor of comparative anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons, 1834-1856; a director of the British Museum, 1856-1884; author of 'Odontography,' 1840-1845; 'Anatomy of Vertebrates,' 1866-1868, etc.
Fabricia Gray, 1866	Otho Fabricius, 1744-1822, author of 'Fauna Grœnlandica,' 1780.
Flowerius Lilljeborg, 1867	Sir William Henry Flower, 1831-1899, late director of the Natural History Museum, London, author of numerous important papers on cetaceans.
Garzonia Ameghino, 1891	Don Eleazar Garzon, governor of the province of Córdoba, Argentina.
Grimmia Laurillard, 1841	Dr. Hermann Nicholas Grimm, who, as early as 1686, described the species of antelope which now bears his name.

Genus, authority, and date.	In honor of—
Guilielmofloweria Ameghino, 1901....	Sir William Henry Flower. (See Flowerius.)
Guilielmoscottia Ameghino, 1901.....	William Berryman Scott, 1858– , professor of geology and paleontology, Princeton University; author of 'An Introduction to Geology,' 1897, and numerous monographic papers on paleontology.
Harlanus Owen, 1846.....	Dr. Richard Harlan, of Philadelphia, 1796–1843; author of 'Fauna Americana,' 1825.
Henricofilholia Ameghino, 1901	Henri Filhol, 1843–1902, professor of comparative anatomy and director of the anatomical laboratory of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, from 1885 until his death.
Henricosbornia Ameghino, 1901	Henry Fairfield Osborn, 1857– , Da Costa professor of zoology, Columbia University, and curator of vertebrate paleontology, American Museum of Natural History, New York; author of numerous papers on paleontology.
Hunterus Gray, 1864.....	John Hunter, 1728–1793, an eminent English anatomist and surgeon, who studied the anatomy of whales.
Josepholeidya Ameghino, 1901.....	Joseph Leidy, 1823–1891, one of the leading American paleontologists; author of 'Ancient Fauna of Nebraska,' etc.
Leidyotherium Prout, 1860.....	Joseph Leidy.
Leithia Lydekker, 1896.....	Andrew Leith Adams, 1826(?)–1882, zoologist, army surgeon (1848), and surgeon major (1861); professor of zoology in Irish College of Science, Dublin, 1874–1878, and later professor of natural science in Queen's College, Cork.
Leontinia Ameghino, 1895.....	Leontine ——; a friend of Dr. Florentino Ameghino
Luantus Ameghino, 1899.....	Luantu, an Araucanian Indian chief of Patagonia.
Macleayius Gray, 1864.....	William Sharp Macleay, secretary of the Linnæan Society, and his son, Sir William Macleay, 1820–1891.
Massoutiera Lataste, 1885.....	Lieut. —— Massoutier, 'chef du bureau arabe de Ghardaia,' Algeria, who collected the type of *Ctenodactylus mzabi*, on which this genus was based.
Maxschlosseria Ameghino, 1901.....	Max Schlosser, of the University of Munich; author of 'Die Affen, Lemuren . . . des Europäischen Tertiärs,' 1887–1890, etc.
Morenella Palmer, 1903	Francisco P. Moreno, 1852– , founder of the La Plata Museum, La Plata, Argentina; author of Southern Patagonia, 1879; Voyage to the Andine Regions of Patagonia, 1896; Argentine Evidence, 1900.
Morenia Ameghino, 1886.....	Francisco P. Moreno.
Muñifelis Muñiz, 1845.....	Dr. Francisco Muñiz (of Buenos Aires?).
Nelsonia Merriam, 1897.....	Edward William Nelson, 1855– , field naturalist of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, who has collected extensively in Alaska and Mexico, and has published several papers on mammals.
Oldfieldthomasia Ameghino, 1901.....	Oldfield Thomas, 1858– , curator of mammals, Natural History Museum, London; author of 'Catalogue of the Marsupialia in the British Museum,' 1888, and numerous papers on mammals.
Othnielmarshia Ameghino, 1901.....	Othniel Charles Marsh, 1831–1899, author of 'Monograph of the Dinocerata,' 1886, and many papers on extinct vertebrates of the western United States.
Owenia De Vis, 1888.....	Sir Richard Owen. (See Euowenia.)
Paulogervaisia Ameghino, 1901.....	Paul Gervais, 1816–1879, author of 'Zoologié et Paléontologie Françaises,' 1848–1852, 'Zoologie et Paléontologie Générales,' 1867–1876, and numerous other works on paleontology and zoology.

Genus, authority, and date.	In honor of—
Pichipilus Ameghino, 1890	Pichipilu, an Araucanian Indian chief of Patagonia.
Ranculcus Ameghino, 1891	Ranculco, an Araucanian Indian chief of Patagonia.
Ricardolydekkeria Ameghino, 1901	Richard Lydekker, 1849– ; author of catalogues of fossil mammals, birds, and reptiles in the British Museum; 'Geographical History of Mammals'; 'Royal Natural History,' and numerous other works on mammals. Co-author of 'Manual of Paleontology,' 1889; and 'Mammals, Living and Extinct,' 1891.
Ricardowenia Ameghino, 1901	Sir Richard Owen. (See Euowenia.)
Romerolagus Merriam, 1896	Don Matias Romero, 1837–1898, Mexican Minister to the United States, 1863–1868 and 1882–1898, and who in his official capacity rendered valuable assistance to the U. S. Department of Agriculture in connection with its investigations in Mexico.
Rudolphius Gray, 1866	Karl Asmund Rudolphi, 1771–1832, professor at Greifswald and Berlin, comparative anatomist and authority on Entozoa; author of 'Entozoa seu Vermium Intestinalium Historia Naturalis,' 1808, etc.
Rutimeyeria Ameghino, 1901	Ludwig Rütimeyer, 1825–1895, professor of comparative anatomy at Bern, 1853, and Bâle, 1855; author of several monographs on ungulates, 1863–1881.
Scalabrinitherium Ameghino, 1883	Prof. Pedro Scalabrini, of Paraná, Argentina.
Selysius Bonaparte, 1841	Baron Edmond de Sélys-Longchamps, 1813–1900, an eminent naturalist and statesman, some time president of the Belgian Senate; author of 'Études de Micromammalogie,' 1839, and 'Faune Belge,' 1844.
Sibbaldus Gray, 1864	Sir Robert Sibbald, 1641-1722?, author of a paper on the whales of Scotland, entitled 'Balænologia nova,' 1692, and reprinted in 1773.
Smutsia Gray, 1865	Johannes Smuts, a Dutch naturalist who visited Cape Colony in the early part of the nineteenth century, author of 'Enumeratio Mammalium Capensium,' 1832.
Stellera Bowdich, 1821	George Wilhelm Steller, 1709–1745, discoverer of the sea cow.
Steno Gray, 1846	Nikolaus Steno, 1638–1687, a celebrated Danish anatomist and geologist.
Swinhoia Gray, 1866	Robert Swinhoe, 1836–1877, British consul at Amoy, Shanghai, Ningpo, Cheefoo, and Formosa.
Thomashuxleya Ameghino, 1901	Thomas Henry Huxley, 1825–1895; author of 'The Theory of the Vertebrate Skull,' 1859; 'Evidence of Man's Place in Nature,' 1863; 'Manual of the Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals,' 1871; and many special papers on anatomy and zoology.
Thomasomys Coues, 1884	Oldfield Thomas. (See Oldfieldthomasia.)
Trouessartella Cossmann, 1899 **Trouessartia** Cossmann, 1899	Édouard Louis Trouessart. (See Edvardotrouessartia.)
Victorlemoineia Ameghino, 1901	Victor Lemoine.
Wagneria Jentink, 1886	Johann Andreas Wagner, 1797–1861, formerly professor of zoology at the University of Munich; author of the supplement to Schreber's 'Säugthiere,' 1840–1855.
Washakius Leidy, 1873	Washakie, a chief of the Shoshone Indians of Wyoming.
Wortmania Hay, 1899	Jacob Lawson Wortman, 1856– , author of numerous papers on vertebrate paleontology.
Zenkerella Matschie, 1898	G. Zenker, director of the 'Yaunde-Station,' East Africa, who collected the type specimen.

COMPOUNDS.

A large proportion of modern generic names are compound words. Latin offers comparatively little opportunity for making compounds, and the number of such words is relatively small, although modifications by prefixes and suffixes are common. The Greek language lends itself almost as readily as the German to this kind of word making, and nouns are coupled together or modified by adjectives and prepositions in almost endless variety.[a] Formerly compounds seem to have been in disfavor, for Illiger, in 1811, following Linnæus, rejected them, and quotes three Linnæan rules as authority for so doing:

225. N[omina] g[enerica] cui syllaba una vel altera præponitur (aut aufertur) ut aliud genus, quam antea, significet, excludendum est. *Perameles. Promerops.*

227. N. g. ex aliis nominibus genericis cum syllaba quadam in fine addita, conflata, non placent. *Balænoptera, Delphinapterus.*

226. N. g. in oides desinentia, e foro (zoologico) releganda sunt. *Pelecanoides. Picoides. Talpoides.* (Prod. Syst. Mamm. et Avium, p. xvii.)

It is difficult to understand this position, since compounds have the sanction of classical writers. Among numerous classical compound words which have been used as generic names of mammals may be mentioned *Acanthonotus*, *Agricola*, *Camelopardalis*, *Cataphractus*, *Cynalopex*, *Hippopotamus*, *Hippotigris*, *Hydropotes*, *Nyctereutes*, and *Rhinoceros*. At the present time compounds are considered not only unobjectionable, but highly desirable, for without them it would be almost impossible to coin designations for the ever-increasing multitude of genera and species without resorting to anagrams and arbitrary combinations of letters. They may have the advantage of indicating the relationship of a genus, and, what is even more important, of insuring it from being preoccupied in other groups. For example, compounds of *Mus* are usually restricted to rodents, and are not likely to be used in any class except mammals; the prefix *eu* is constantly used to distinguish the typical genus or subgenus from groups which are aberrant, in contradistinction to such prefixes as *hemi-* and *para-* or the suffix *oides*, which merely indicate resemblance; and the intensive *za* is used to call attention to some prominent or striking character.

Nowhere have compounds been more constantly and more effectually employed than in paleontology. Indeed, we have here a certain approximation toward the standard which Coues has pictured as the ideal name when he says—

[a] A few genera have been made by combining words of Greek and Latin derivation, thus forming so-called 'hybrid names,' which are very generally (and very properly) looked upon with disfavor. Such are: *Interodon, Interatherium, Laniodon, Nesciotherium;* some taken from proper names, like *Blainvillimys, Cuviermys*, etc., and many of the geographical names. Such compounds, in the words of a recent writer, "are enough to make one's hair stand on end."

Systematic zoölogy, or the practice of classification, has failed to keep pace with the principles of the science; we are greatly in need of some new and sharper 'tools of thought,' which shall do for zoölogy what the system of symbols and formulæ have done for chemistry. *We want some symbolic formulation of our knowledge.* The invention of a practical scheme of classification and nomenclature, which should enable us to formulate what we mean by *Turdus migratorius* as a chemist symbolizes by SO_4H_2 what he understands hydrated sulphuric acid to be, would be an inestimable boon to working naturalists. (Key N. Am. Birds, 2d ed., 78, 1884.)

To a certain extent this is done in some paleontological names.

Thus words compounded with *-therium*, or with the prefixes *amphi-*, *eo-*, *epi-*, *limno-*, *meso-*, *meta-*, *mio-*, *plesio-*, *plio-*, and *proto-*, are almost always used for extinct genera[a] and should be reserved exclusively for them. Prefixes may be briefly and conveniently used to express relationship. *Amphicyon*, *Epicyon*, and *Pseudocyon*, all indicate groups more or less closely related to the dogs; *Cimolestes*, a marsupial from the Cretaceous; *Eohippus*, *Miohippus*, and *Pliohippus* were proposed for horses which existed in the Eocene, Miocene, or Pliocene; *Protodichobune* for a type of artiodactyl which preceded, and *Metadichobune* for one which followed, *Dichobune*.

Pliohippus means an animal from the Pliocene related to the modern horse; *Miosiren*, an animal from the Miocene related to modern sirenians; and *Limnofelis*, an animal found in an old morass and related to living cats, etc. Here the names give (a) the designation of the genus, (b) its geological position, and (c) its relationship; while their form indicates (d) that the genera are extinct.

In order to illustrate the great variety of compounds which can be made from one word, and at the same time to furnish a ready reference list which may be useful in coining new names, it has been deemed desirable to give the compounds of six of the words most frequently used in making generic names of mammals. These words are: *γαλῆ*, weasel; *ἴκτις*, weasel; *μήρυξ*, ruminant; *μῦς*, mouse; *νυκτερίς*, bat; *ὀδούς*, tooth. As will be seen by reference to the lists, the compounds of these words vary from 39 in the case of *μήρυξ*, to 350 in the case of *μῦς*, and to more than 450 in that of *ὀδούς*. In other words, about 8 percent of all the generic names of mammals are compounds of *μῦς* and more than 10 percent of the entire number are compounds of *ὀδούς*.

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[a] There are a few exceptions, such as *Amphiaulacomys*, *Amphisorex*, *Ceratotherium*, *Dorcatherium* (originally applied to an extinct group since found to have living representatives), *Eonycteris*, *Eosciurus*, *Eothenomys*, *Eoxerus*, *Eozapus*, *Epimys*, *Epiodon*, *Limnogale*, *Limnolagus*, *Mesobema*, *Mesocricetus*, *Mesomys*, *Mesoplodon*, *Metachirus*, *Miopithecus*, *Protoxerus*, but the rule holds good in nine cases out of ten. The discrepancy in the case of *eo* is due to its double signification of 'eastern' when used for recent genera, and 'dawn' for extinct groups. Full lists of the genera with these 10 prefixes, aggregating about 180 names, will be found in the body of the 'Index.'

Compounds of γαλῆ, weasel.[a]

Ailurogale.	Galeolemur.	Haplogale.	Otogale.
Arctogale.	Galeopardus.	Helogale.	Palæochirogalus.
Arctogalidia.	Galeopithecus.	Hemigale.	Palæogale.
Ascogale.	Galeopus.	Hemigalidia.	Peragale.
Bdeogale.	Galeospalax.	Hydrogale.	Petrogale.
Boriogale.	Galeotherium.	Hylogale.	Phascogale.
Calogale.	Galera.	Ichneugale.	Plesiogale.
Cebugale.	Galerella.	Limnogale.	Pœcilogale.
Cephalogale.	Galeriscus.	Lutrogale.	Potamogale.
Chimarrogale.	Galerix.	Melogale.	Rhabdogale.
Chirogale.	Galestes.	Microgale.	Rhinogale.
Cynogale.	Galethylax.	Mygale.	Rhynchogale.
Dendrogale.	Galictis.	Myxomygale.	Scaptogale.
Echinogale.	Galidia.	Nectogale.	Spilogale.
Galecynus.	Galidictis.	Neogale.	Stenogale.
Galemys.	Galogale.	Onychogale.	Tæniogale.
Galeocebus.	Geogale.	Oryctogale.	Thylogale.

Compounds of ἴκτις, weasel.

Achlysictis.	Enhydrictis.	Ictonyx.	Pelycictis.
Ælurictis.	Eutrictis.	Ictops.	Plesictis.
Amphictis.	Galictis.	Lamictis.	Procladosictis.
Arctictis.	Gallidictis.	Leptictis.	Procynictis.
Arctodictis.	Helictis.	Lutrictis.	Procynodictis.
Calictis.	Hyænictis.	Melictis.	Proplesictis.
Cesserasictis.	Hycenodictis.	Myoictis.	Pseudictis.
Cladosictis.	Ictailurus.	Napodonictis.	Pseudocladosictis.
Conodonictis.	Icticyon.	Notictis.	Soricictis.
Cynictis.	Ictides.	Osmetictis.	Stenoplesictis.
Cynodictis.	Ictidomys.	Ozolictis.	Thalassictis.
Deinictis.	Ictidonyx.	Palæictops.	Theriodictis.
Didymictis.	Ictioborus.	Palæonictis.	Thylacodictis.
Dynamictis.	Ictitherium.	Parictis.	Trochictis.

Compounds of μήρυξ, ruminant.

[Note.—μήρυξ was originally applied to a ruminating fish.]

Agriomeryx.	Eomeryx.	Merycodesmus.	Oromeryx.
Amphimœrix.	Haplomeryx.	Merycodon.	Palæomeryx.
Blastomeryx.	Hemimeryx.	Merycoidodon.	Parameryx.
Brachymeryx.	Hyomeryx.	Merycopater.	Phaneromeryx.
Bunomeryx	Leptomeryx.	Merycopotamus.	Plesiomeryx.
Camelomeryx.	Lophiomeryx.	Merycotherium.	Promerycochœrus.
Capromeryx.	Megalomeryx.	Micromeryx.	Propalæomeryx.
Chœromeryx.	Merychippus.	Myomeryx.	Protomeryx.
Cryptomeryx.	Merychyus.	Nanomeryx.	Sivameryx.
Elomeryx.	Merycochœrus.	Oreomeryx.	

[a] Variants due to emendations or misprints are omitted from the following lists.

Compounds of μῦς, mouse.

Abromys.
Acanthomys.
Acaremys.
Acomys.
Aconaemys.
Acromys.
Actenomys.
Adelomys.
Adelphomys.
Æpeomys.
Allomys.
Ammomys.
Amphiaulacomys.
Anchimys.
Anchitheriomys.
Andinomys.
Anomalomys.
Antechinomys.
Anteliomys.
Apatemys.
Archæomys.
Arctomys.
Aschizomys.
Ascomys.
Aspalomys.
Asteromys.
Aulacomys.
Baiomys.
Batomys.
Blainvillimys.
Blarinomys.
Bothriomys.
Brachymys.
Brachytarsomys.
Brachyuromys.
Bramus.
Briaromys.
Budomys.
Burramys.
Cænomys.
Callodontomys.
Callomys.
Calomys.
Caluromys.
Capromys.
Cardiomys.
Carpomys.
Castoromys.
Celænomys.
Cephalomys.
Cercomys.
Chætomys.
Chalicomys.
Cheiromys.
Chilomys.
Chiropodomys.
Chiruromys.
Chloromys.
Chrotomys.
Chrysomys.
Cimolomys.
Coetomys.
Colonomys.
Cournomys.
Craseomys.
Crateromys.
Cratogeomys.
Cricetomys.
Crunomys.
Cryptomys.
Ctenomys.
Cuvierimys.
Cynodontomys.
Cynomyonax.
Cynomys.
Dactylomys.
Dasymys.
Deilemys.
Dendromus.
Deomys.
Dicolpomys.
Dinomys.
Dipodomys.
Discolomys.
Dolomys.
Dremomys.
Drymomys.
Echimys.
Eliomys.
Elomys.
Eomys.
Eosaccomys.
Eosteiromys.
Eothenomys.
Epimys.
Eremiomys.
Eriomys.
Erioryzomys.
Euchætomys.
Eumys.
Euneomys.
Euryomys.
Euryzygomatomys.
Evotomys.
Galemys.
Geomys.
Gergoviomys.
Gigantomys.
Graphimys.
Grymæomys.
Guillinomys.
Gymnomys.
Gymnuromys.
Hallomys.
Haltomys.
Hapalomys.
Hedymys.
Helamys.
Heliomys.
Heliscomys.
Hemiotomys.
Herpetomys.
Hesperomys.
Heterogeomys.
Heteromys.
Hodomys.
Holochilomys.
Hydromys.
Hylomys.
Hypogeomys.
Hystrichomys.
Ichthyomys.
Ictidomys.
Ischyromys.
Isomys.
Issiodoromys.
Kannabateomys.
Koalemus.
Lagomys.
Lasiomys.
Lasiopodomys.
Lasiuromys.
Leimacomys.
Lemmomys.
Lemniscomys.
Lenomys.
Leptomys.
Liomys.
Lithomys.
Lomomys.
Lophiomys.
Lophuromys.
Macrogeomys.
Macrotarsomys.
Malacomys.
Mallomys.
Marcuinomys.
Mastacomys.
Megadontomys.
Megalomys.
Megamys.
Melanomys.
Meniscomys.
Mesomys.
Micromys.
Mictomys.
Mimomys.
Murilemur.
Murina.
Murinus.
Musaraneus.
Musculus.
Myarion.
Mygale.
Mygalina.
Mynomes.
Myocastor.
Myocebus.
Myodes.
Myogalea.
Myoictis.
Myolagus.
Myolemmus.
Myomeryx.
Myomorphus.
Myonycteris.
Myopotamus.
Myopotherium.
Myopterus.
Myorthius.
Myoscalops.
Myosictis.
Myosorex.
Myospalax.
Myosurus.
Myotalpa.
Myotherium.
Myotis.
Myoxomys.
Mysarachne.

Mysateles.
Myscebus.
Myslemur.
Mysops.
Myspithecus.
Mystomys.
Mystromys.
Mythomys.
Myxomys.
Nannomys.
Nanomyops.
Nanomys.
Neacomys.
Necromys.
Nectomys.
Nelomys.
Neomys.
Neoreomys.
Neotomys.
Nesomys.
Notiomys.
Notomys.
Nyctinomus.
Nyctomys.
Ochetomys.
Octodontomys.
Odontomysops.
Oligoryzomys.
Omomys.
Onychomys.
Orchiomys.
Oreinomys.
Orenomys.
Oreomys.
Oromys.
Orthogeomys.
Orthomys.
Orthriomys.
Orycteromys.
Oryctomys.
Oryzomys.
Otomys.
Ototylomys.
Pachyuromys.
Pagomys.
Palæomys.
Pappogeomys.
Paradoxomys.
Paramys.
Paranomys.
Pediomys.
Pedomys.
Pelamys.
Pelomys.
Peramys.
Perieromys.
Perimys.
Peromys.
Peromyscus.
Peronymus.
Petromys.
Phaiomys.
Phanomys.
Phascolomys.
Phenacomys.
Phlœomys.
Phloromys.
Phractomys.
Phtoramys.
Phyllomys.
Pinemys.
Pithanotomys.
Pitymys.
Platacanthomys
Platæomys.
Platycercomys.
Platygeomys.
Plesiarctomys.
Pœcilomys.
Poephagomys.
Pogonomys.
Potamys.
Procapromys.
Proechimys.
Prometheomys.
Promysops.
Prospaniomys.
Protacaremys.
Protadelphomys.
Protechimys.
Psammomys.
Pseudoconomys.
Pseudomys.
Pseudoneoremys.
Pteromys.
Reithrodontomys.
Rhinomys.
Rhipidomys.
Rhizomys.
Rhombomys.
Rhynchomys.
Ruscinomys.
Saccomys.
Scapteromys.
Schistomys.
Sciamys.
Scirtomys.
Sciuromys.
Scleromys.
Scoteumys.
Sigmodontomys.
Sigmomys.
Sitomys.
Spalacomys.
Spaniomys.
Sphæromys.
Sphiggomys.
Sphingomys.
Sphodromys.
Steatomys.
Steiromys.
Stichomys.
Synaptomys.
Tachymys.
Taxymys.
Tenomys.
Theridomys.
Thomasomys.
Thomomys.
Thrichomys.
Thryonomys.
Thylacomys.
Thylamys.
Tillomys.
Titanomys.
Trechomys.
Tretomys.
Trilophomys.
Trinodontomys.
Tylomys.
Typhlomys.
Uromys.
Vesperimus.
Xenomys.
Xeromys.
Xylomys.
Zygodontomys.
Zygogeomys.

Compounds of νυκτερίς, bat.

Adelonycteris.
Balionycteris.
Callinycteris.
Carponycteris.
Centronycteris.
Chilonycteris.
Chœronycteris.
Chrysonycteris.
Cynonycteris.
Eonycteris.
Eunycteris.
Glauconycteris.
Gloionycteris.
Glossonycteris.
Glyphonycteris.
Hæmatonycteris.
Harpyionycteris.
Hylonycteris.
Hyonycteris.
Lasionycteris.
Leptonycteris.
Lichonycteris.
Macronycteris.
Melonycteris.
Micronycteris.
Myonycteris.
Nanonycteris.
Nesonycteris.
Nycteropus.
Otonycteris.
Palæonycteris.
Phyllonycteris.
Reithronycteris.
Rhinonycteris.
Rhynchonycteris.
Scotonycteris.
Senonycteris.
Sericonycteris.
Sphæronycteris.
Syconycteris.
Taphonycteris.
Trygenycteris.
Tylonycteris.
Uronycteris.

Compounds of ὀδών = ὀδούς, *tooth.*

Abathmodon.
Acanthodon.
Acerodon.
Achænodon.
Achyrodon.
Aecolodus.
Adracodon.
Ælurodon.
Akenodon.
Akodon.
Allacodon.
Allodon.
Amblyodon.
Ammodon.
Amphicynodon.
Amynodon.
Amyxodon.
Anacodon.
Anantiosodon.
Anchippodus.
Anchisodon.
Ancodon.
Ancylodon.
Anisacodon.
Anisodon.
Anomodon.
Anomodontherium.
Antaodon.
Anthropodus.
Antiacodon.
Aodon.
Aplodontia.
Apterodon.
Archidiskodon.
Arctodus.
Asthenodon.
Astrapodon.
Atelodus.
Athrodon.
Aulacodus.
Bænodon.
Balænodon.
Bathmodon.
Bathrodon.
Batodon.
Bolodon.
Bothriodon.
Brachyodus.
Bunodontotherium.
Bunolophodon.
Calamodon.
Callidon.
Callodontomys.
Carcinodon.
Cardiodus.
Carterodon.
Catodon.
Caviodon.
Centetodon.
Centracodon.
Ceratodon.
Cetodiodon.
Chelodus.
Chiodon.
Choilodon.
Cimolodon.
Clænodon.
Cœlodon.
Cœlodonta.
Cœlogomphodus.
Colodus.
Colophonodon.
Coloreodon.
Colpodon.
Conacodon.
Conicodon.
Conodus.
Conodonictis.
Conodontes.
Cordylodon.
Coresodon.
Coryphodon.
Cricetodon.
Ctenacodon.
Cynodon.
Cynodontomys.
Cynohyænodon.
Dæodon.
Dasyurodon.
Delphinodon.
Diacodon.
Diaphragmodon.
Diastomicodon.
Dibelodon.
Dichodon.
Diconodon.
Dicrocynodon.
Didelphodon.
Didelphodus.
Didymodon.
Didolodus.
Diellipsodon.
Dilobodon.
Dilophodon.
Dimadon.
Dimecodon.
Dimerodon.
Dinotoxodon.
Diodon.
Dioplodon.
Diplacodon.
Diplocynodon.
Diplodonops.
Diplomesodon.
Dipriodon.
Diproctodon.
Diprotodon.
Ditetrodon.
Docodon.
Ditomeodon.
Dolichodon.
Dorudon.
Drepanodon.
Dryptodon.
Dysodus.
Ecphantodon.
Ectacodon.
Ectoconodon.
Elaphodus.
Elasmodon.
Eleutherodon.
Eligmodontia.
Ellipsodon.
Emmenodon.
Enhydriodon.
Ennacodon.
Enneodon.
Entelodon.
Entomacodon.
Entomodon.
Eoctodon.
Eodiprotodon.
Eomannodon.
Epiodon.
Eporeodon.
Ereptodon.
Essonodontherium.
Eucardiodon.
Eureodon.
Euryacodon.
Euryodon.
Eurysodon.
Eusyodon.
Eutemnodus.
Eutomodus.
Eutrigonodon.
Gephyranodus.
Glyphodon.
Glyptodon.
Goniacodon.
Graphiodon.
Halodon.
Haplacodon.
Harpagodon.
Harpalodon.
Hemiacodon.
Hemicaulodon.
Hemipsalodon.
Heptacodon.
Heptodon.
Heterodon.
Hexaprotodon.
Hexodon.
Hippodon.
Hippopotamodon.
Homacodon.
Homalodontotherium.
Hyænodon.
Hyperoodon.
Hyperoxotodon.
Hypexodon.
Hypisodus.
Hypodon.
Hypotemnodon.
Hypsiprymnodon.
Hyracodon.
Hyracodontotherium.
Indrodon.
Interodon.
Isodon.
Isoodon.
Ithygrammodon.
Kekenodon.
Kerodon.
Kurtodon.
Lagodus.
Lamprodon.
Laniodon.
Laodon.
Leptodon.
Leptoreodon.
Lestodon.
Leucodon.
Listriodon.
Lobodon.
Lophiodon.
Lophiodonticulus.
Loxo (disko) don.

Loxodonta.
Loxolophodon.
Lycodon.
Lyncodon.
Machairodus.
Macrodus.
Mannodon.
Manteodon.
Mastodon.
Megacrodon.
Megalodontia.
Mellivorodon.
Menacodon.
Meniscodon.
Menodus.
Merycodon.
Merycoidodon.
Mesacodon.
Mesodiodon.
Mesodon.
Mesoodon.
Mesoplodon.
Mesoreodon.
Metalophodon.
Metamynodon.
Microclænodon.
Microconodon.
Monodon.
Monoeidodon.
Mylodon.
Myloglyptodon.
Nannodus.
Napodonictis.
Neoctenacodon.
Neoctodon.
Neodon.
Neomylodon.
Neotomodon.
Nesodon.
Nesodonopsis.
Nesokerodon.
Nodus.
Ochetodon.
Ocrodon.
Octacodon.
Octodon.
Octodontotherium.
Odobenus.
Odontomysops.
Odontostylus.
Odontodorcus.
Oligodon.
Oliptodon.
Omegodus.
Oracodon.
Oreodon.
Orophodon.
Orthocynodon.
Orthodon.
Oulodon.
Oxyacodon.
Oxyænodon.
Oxyodontherium.
Pachycynodon.
Pachynodon.
Pachyodon.
Pagiodon.
Palæacodon.
Palæodon.
Palæomastodon.
Palæoprionodon.
Panallodon.
Paradoxodon.
Paracynodon.
Paronychodon.
Passalacodon.
Paurodon.
Pelecyodon.
Pelycodus.
Pentacodon.
Pentalophodon.
Phenacodus.
Phocodon.
Physetodon.
Physodon.
Plagiaulacodon.
Plagiodontia.
Planodus.
Platacodon.
Platyodon.
Plectodon.
Plerodus.
Plesiphenacodus.
Pleurodon.
Pleurocoelodon.
Pleurostylodon.
Plicatodon.
Pliogamphiodon.
Pogonodon.
Polyacrodon.
Polydiskodon.
Polyeidodon.
Polymastodon.
Polyptychodon.
Portheodon.
Priacodon.
Priodontes.
Prionodon.
Proacrodon.
Procoptodon.
Prohyracodon.
Promylodon.
Pronesodon.
Proplanodus.
Prosqualodon.
Protemnodon.
Protheosodon.
Prothyracodon.
Protoglyptodon.
Protogonodon.
Protoreodon.
Protoxodon.
Pseudolestodon.
Pseudopterodon.
Pseudotoxodon.
Pterodon.
Ptilodus.
Pugmeodon.
Putoriodus.
Quatriodon.
Rabdiodon.
Reithrodon.
Reithrodontomys.
Rhagodon.
Rhynchodon.
Rhyphodon.
Rhytisodon.
Ribodon.
Rothriodon.
Rytiodus.
Scelidodon.
Sceparnodon.
Schizodon.
Sciurodon.
Selenacodon.
Sigmodon.
Sigmodontomys.
Smilodon.
Solenodon.
Spalacodon.
Sphenodon.
Squalodon.
Stagodon.
Staurodon.
Stegodon.
Stegolophodon.
Stenacodon.
Steneodon.
Stenodon.
Stenodontherium.
Stephanodon.
Stilodon.
Strabosodon.
Stylacodon.
Stylinodon.
Stylodon.
Subhyracodon.
Syllophodus.
Symborodon.
Synagodus.
Synaphodus.
Synaptodon.
Synconodon.
Synodontherium.
Synostodon.
Syodon.
Systemodon.
Tapinodon.
Taxodon.
Telacodon.
Teleodus.
Tetrabelodon.
Tetracaulodon.
Tetraclænodon.
Tetracodon.
Tetraconodon.
Tetralophodon.
Tetramerodon.
Tetraprotodon.
Tetraselenodon.
Tetrodon.
Theocodus.
Theosodon.
Thlæodon.
Thrinacodus.
Tichodon.
Tinodon.
Tœniodus.
Tolmodus.
Tomodus.
Toxodon.
Toxodontherium.
Toxodontophanus.
Triacanthodon.
Triacodon.
Triaulacodus.
Tribodon.
Trichecodon.
Tricodon.
Tricoelodus.
Triconodon.
Tricuspiodon.
Trigodon.
Triisodon.
Trilodon.
Trilophodon.

Trimenodon.	Tritomodon.	Uranodon.	Zeuglodon.
Trimerodus.	Tritylodon.	Xesmodon.	Ziphacodon.
Trinodontomys.	Tropodon.	Xiphacodon.	Zotodon.
Triodon.	Tylodon.	Xiphodon.	Zygodon.
Tripriodon.	Typhlodon.	Xiphodontherium.	Zygodontomys.
Trirhizodon.	Upmesodon.	Zetodon.	Zygolophodon.

DOUBLE GENERIC NAMES.

A special class of compounds, which may be described as 'double generic names,' has been largely used in the case of mammals. Nearly 200 such names have been proposed, chiefly to denote resemblance or close relationship, and, when well chosen, serve the purpose admirably. They have the advantage of being self-explanatory, and are not apt to be preoccupied. They are ordinarily formed by combining two generic names into one, as *Adapisorex* and *Cervalces*, although some of them may be simply classical compounds of two names of animals, as *Camelopardalis* and *Cynalopex*. In either case the result is the same. Compounds of *cyno* (κύων), *gale*, and *myo* (μῦς) are most frequent, as will be seen by reference to the following list:

List of double generic names.[a]

Compounds of *therium* (which is never used alone as a genus) are omitted.

Adapisorex.	Bucapra.	Cynailurus.	Galecynus.
Adapisoriculus.	Budorcas.	Cynalopex.	Galemys.
Aelurictis.	Butragus.	Cynarctus.	Galeocebus.
Aelurogale.	Camelopardalis.	Cynhyæna.	Galeolemur.
Alcelaphus.	Camelomeryx.	Cynictis.	Galeopardus.
Anchippus.	Canimartes.	Cynocebus.	Galeopithecus.
Anchitheriomys.	Caprolagus.	Cynochœrus.	Galeospalax.
Antechinomys.	Capromys.	Cynodictis.	Galictis.
Anthropopithecus.	Caprovis.	Cynofelis.	Galidictis.
Antilocapra.	Castoromys.	Cynogale.	Gliscebus.
Arctailurus.	Catolynx.	Cynomys.	Glisorex.
Arctictis.	Catopuma.	Cynonasua.	Hippelaphus.
Arctocebus.	Cebochœrus.	Cynonycteris.	Hippocamelus.
Arctocyon.	Cebugale.	Cynopithecus.	Hippohyus.
Arctodictis.	Cerdocyon.	Cynorca.	Hipposyus.
Arctogale.	Cervalces.	Damelaphus.	Hipporussa.
Arctogalidia.	Cervequus.	Diposorex.	Hippotigris.
Arctomys.	Cervicapra.	Dorcatragus.	Hippotragus.
Arctophoca.	Chæropithecus.	Dorcelaphus.	Hyænailurus.
Arctopithecus	Chœrelaphus.	Ducantalpa.	Hyænarctus.
Bassaricyon.	Chœromeryx.	Elaphochœrus.	Hyænictis.
Bibos.	Chœronycteris.	Elaphalces.	Hyænocyon.
Blarinomys.	Cricetodipus.	Eliomys.	Hyænodictis.
Boochœrus.	Cricetomys.	Enhydrictis.	Hyelaphus.
Boselaphus.	Criotaurus.	Enhydrocyon.	Hyemoschus.

[a] Names made by combining two generic terms or two classical names of animals.

Hyomeryx.
Hyonycteris.
Hyotapirus.
Hyrachyus.
Hyracotherhyus.
Hystriochomys.
Ictailurus.
Icticyon.
Ictidomys.
Lagomys.
Leontocebus.
Leontopithecus.
Leopardus.
Lutrictis.
Lutrogale.
Lycalopex.
Lycyæna.
Lycyon.
Lynchailurus.
Melictis.
Melogale.
Merychippus.
Merychyus.
Merycochœrus.
Mioxicebus.
Murilemur.
Myocastor.
Myocebus.
Myogalea.
Myoictis.
Myolagus.
Myolemmus.
Myonycteris.
Myoscalops.
Myosictis.
Myosorex.
Myospalax.
Myotalpa.
Myoxicebus.
Myoxomys.
Mysateles.
Myscebus.
Myslemur.
Myspithecus.
Oedipomidas.
Onohippidion.
Onotragus.
Ovibos.
Pardofelis.
Phocarctos.
Phococetus.
Pithecanthropus.
Pithesciurus.
Pithelemur.
Rucervus.
Saurocetus.
Saurodelphis.
Sciuromys.
Sciurotamias.
Sikelaphus.
Sorexglis.
Soricictis.
Spalacomys.
Syarctus.
Talpasorex.
Tamiasciurus.
Tapiroporcus.
Taurotragus.
Theridomys.
Theridosorex.
Theriodictis.
Tragelaphus.
Tragulohyus.
Ursarctus.
Ursitaxus.
Vulpicanis.

APPLICATION OF NAMES.

Etymology in the widest sense of the term properly includes the application of names, but the latter subject is so broad as to merit special consideration. Although many generic names have been applied in such haphazard fashion or based on such apparently trivial or obscure characters that it is almost hopeless to attempt to explain their application unless the original author has furnished the key, still many others have been based on important characters or coined with a view of expressing relationships, indicating facts of distribution, or throwing light on their history, thus offering an interesting field for investigation. No attempt has been made to explain all obscure names, particularly those of extinct groups, but the object has been chiefly to show the application of the more important ones, especially in the case of North American mammals. The explanations given in the 'Century Dictionary,' the various recent works on mammals, and similar books of reference have been collected, and free use has been made of all sources of information which would throw light on the subject.

Apparently every conceivable character, external and internal, positive and negative, has been called into play in making generic names, and minute or imaginary resemblances have been utilized to such an extent that it is sometimes impossible to see the connection between the name and the animal even when the derivation is known. But the attempt to ascertain whether a certain term has originated in fact or fiction, or whether its application has been suggested merely by the fancy of the author, is at least interesting, and often successful. In classifying names, beginning with those which have an obvious application and passing to those which have none, at least ten subdivisions

may be made: (1) classical names and their compounds; (2) native names; (3) geographical names; (4) personal names; (5) names indicative of age; (6) names indicating size, form, color, and resemblance; (7) names indicating habit and habitat; (8) names based on special characters; (9) names of fanciful or poetic application; (10) names founded on error or without application. These numerous subdivisions may be arranged under two main headings: (1) names of obvious application, comprising the first seven groups, and (2) names of obscure application, comprising the last three groups.

NAMES OF OBVIOUS APPLICATION.

(1) *Classical names.*—Words of classical derivation taken from names of animals (see p. 44), like *Cebus*, *Gale*, *Mus*, and *Pithecus* and compounded with such prefixes as *eu* (typical), *amphi* (on both sides), *para* (near), *pseudo* (false), *za* (intensive prefix), etc., need no special explanation. Similarly, words like *Alticola* (high dweller), *Terricola* (ground dweller), *Hydropotes* (water drinker), etc., suggest their own application. But in some cases old names of animals have been transferred to groups entirely different from those to which they originally belonged.[a] Thus *Dasypus* is now applied to the armadillos, which do not occur in the Old World, and *Cebus* (from κῆβος, which meant any long-tailed monkey), is now restricted to neotropical monkeys, which were entirely unknown to the Greeks. The connection between this name and its apparent compounds *Arctocebus*, *Habrocebus*, *Microcebus*, and *Nycticebus*, all applied to Old World lemurs, is not clear, except on the theory that the latter are not compounds of the modern generic name, but of the original κῆβος. Similarly, most of the compounds of πίθηκος, ape, are applied to Old World groups, while the root word in the form *Pithecia* is transferred to a South American monkey.

(2) *Native names.*—Native names like *Bandicota* (pig rat) and *Kerivoula* (plantain bat) constitute one of the most interesting groups (providing their derivation can be ascertained), and they are usually based on such prominent characters that little explanation is required.

(3) *Geographical names.*—Geographical names (see p. 47) are in most cases self-explanatory merely from the derivation, but, as already mentioned, they are usually hybrid words and are sometimes compounds of little used names of localities, so that their application is not evident at first sight. Typical examples are *Ruscinomys* from Ruscino, the Roman name of the modern town of Perpignan in France; *Kasi*, a subgenus of monkeys from India, named from Kasi, the ancient designation of Benares, and *Argyrocetus*, 'silver whale' of Argentina, used in the sense of La Plata (silver) whale.

(4) *Personal names.*—Personal names (see pp. 48–51) fall into two

[a] See Gill (Proc. Ass. Adv. Sci., XLV, sep. p. 11, 1896) for examples of such names in other classes of vertebrates.

categories—those derived from the name of the collector of the species on which the genus was based, like *Bruijnia*, *Carloameghinia*, and *Nelsonia*, and those named in compliment to some distinguished person, as *Garzonia*, for Don Eleazar Garzon, governor of the province of Cordoba, Argentina; *Capaccinius*, for Monsignor Francesco Capaccini, under secretary of state of Rome, and *Romerolagus*, for Don Matias Romero, formerly Mexican minister to the United States. In the first group the application is obvious, provided the person is stated as the collector; in the second group, however, the application is by no means evident, and without explanation is often very obscure.

(5) *Geological names.*—Names indicative of age, or 'geological names,' are frequently employed in paleontology to show the age of the deposits in which the animals were found. The most frequent are compounds of *eo-*, *mio-*, and *plio-*; thus *Eopithecus*, *Miopithecus*, and *Pliopithecus* represent apes from the Eocene, Miocene, and Pliocene. Similarly a few compounds have been made from *cimo-* and *cæno-*; thus *Cimolestes*, *Cimolodon*, and *Cimolomys* indicate mammals from the Cretaceous (chalk); and *Cænobasileus*, *Cænopithecus*, and *Cænotherium*, mammals from recent or Quaternary beds.[a] The prefixes *hyper-* (above), *infra-* (below), *proto-* (first), *pro-* (before), *meso-* (middle), and *post-* (after), are also employed to represent relative age, as *Hypertragulus*, *Infrapithecus*, *Protohippus*, *Promeles*, *Mesohippus*, and *Postpithecus*. Occasionally names have been suggested by the character of the beds in which the fossils were discovered; thus *Anthracotherium* is a genus from the anthracite or lignite beds of Tuscany, *Argillotherium* one from the London clay, *Chalicotherium* one from the gravel beds of Eppelsheim, and *Siderotherium* one from the iron ore deposits near Mösskirch, Baden.

(6) *Descriptive names.*—Names indicative of size, form, color, and resemblance may be found in almost endless variety, and usually present few difficulties. Size is indicated in all gradations from the huge *Megatherium* to the pygmy *Nannosciurus*, but though the meaning of such names may be obvious, yet they convey no idea of absolute size to show that their selection is especially appropriate. Thus while *Megamys* plainly refers to a large rodent, it does not show that the mammal thus named was supposed to have been as large as an ox; and while *Microcebus* is a small lemur, the fact that some species of the genus are only 5 inches in length (exclusive of the tail) is not shown. Similarly 'small shrew' does not suggest the fact that *Microsorex* is in reality one of the smallest mammals, with a total length of only 3½ inches. Form is expressed in all gradations from fat (*Steatomys*) to thin (*Stenobalæna*); from thick (*Pachysoma*) to slender (*Leptomys*); from short (*Brachytherium*) to long (*Dolichotherium*). Color and markings play a comparatively unimportant part in the formation of generic names, but are used as a basis in a few cases. References to color in

[a] *Cænolestes*, however, has been applied to a living mammal.

general are found in *Celænomys*, *Chrotomys*, and *Chrotopterus;* to red in *Erythrocebus*, *Erythrosciurus*, and *Rousettus;* to white in *Beluga*, *Leucas*, *Leucocyon*, *Leucomitra*, *Leucopleura*, and *Leucorhamphus;* to greenish yellow in *Chloromys;* and to yellow in *Chryseus*, *Chrysochloris*, *Chrysocyon*, *Chrysomys*, *Chrysonycteris*, *Chrysospalax*, *Chrysothrix*, *Icterus*, and *Xantharpyia*. References to markings may be either to spots (*Balionycteris*, *Rhinostictus*, *Spilogale*), to stripes (*Lemniscomys*, *Strigocuscus*), to bands (*Histriophoca*, *Tæniogale*), or to a combination of colors (parti-colored) or markings (*Pœcilogale*, *Pœcilomys*, *Pœcilophoca*). General resemblance is indicated by compounds of *oides*, *ops*, and *opsis* (*Petauroides*, *Dipodops*, and *Chœropsis*), and by many double names of mammals, such as *Antilocapra*, *Ovibos*, and *Taurotragus*.

(7) *Miscellaneous names.*—Habits and habitat form the basis of a great variety of names. Nearly every manner of progression is referred to directly or indirectly in the following examples: Creeping (*Herpestes*, *Herpetomys*), walking (*Ocnobates*), digging (*Tachyoryctes*), groping about (*Pselaphon*), running (*Dromedarius* and *Dromicia*), flying (*Pteromys*), and swimming (*Nectomys*); living in the water (*Hydromys*), on land (*Terricola*), and underground (*Hypogeomys*). Habits and characteristics of various kinds are illustrated by *Chiropotes* (hand drinker), *Hydropotes* (water drinker), *Nyctereutes* (night hunter), and *Oxygous* (shrill wailing). Disagreeable odors are suggested by such names as *Bdeogale*, *Mephitis*, *Ozolictis*, *Osmotherium*, and *Putorius*. Character of habitat is often indicated by a prefix or suffix. Thus we have names of animals of the water (*Hydrochœrus*, *Hydrodamalis*), sea (*Halicore*, *Thalarctos*), rivers (*Hippopotamus*, *Potamochœrus*), islands (*Nesonycteris*, *Nesotragus*), swamps (*Helogale*, *Limnogale*), rushes (*Thryonomys*), fields (*Arvicola*), gardens (*Leimacomys*), trees (*Dendrolagus*, *Dryoryx*), forests (*Hylomys*, *Hylobates*), plains (*Pediotragus*), pampas (*Pampatherium*), deserts (*Xerospermophilus*), sand (*Ammospermophilus*), rocks (*Petrogale*, *Rupicapra*), caves (*Antrozous*), heights (*Hyperacrius*), mountains (*Oreotragus* and *Oreamnos*), of snow and ice (*Chionobates*, *Pagophilus*), and torrid heat (*Helarctos*, *Heliophoca*). Finally, character of the food is sometimes expressed in the name, as when the animal feeds on seeds (*Spermophilus*), grain (*Sitomys*), rice (*Oryzomys*, *Oryzoryctes*), bark (*Phlœomys*), roots (*Rhizomys*), grass (*Poebrotherium*, *Poephagomys*, *Poephagus*), fruit (*Carpomys*, *Carponycteris*, *Syconycteris*, *Trygenycteris*), honey (*Mellivora*, *Melursus*), ants (*Myrmecobius*, *Myrmecophaga*), fish (*Ichthyomys*), or flesh (*Sarcophilus* and *Sarcothraustes*).

NAMES OF OBSCURE APPLICATION.

(8) *Names indicating relationship.*—Many names denoting relationship or based on general characters or habits require further explanation than mere derivation to render them intelligible. Thus, *Mesomys* (middle mouse) and *Synaptomys* (connecting mouse) are evidently

intermediate forms, but the names alone do not show that *Mesomys* is related both to the jumping rats and *Mus*, or that *Synaptomys* is a connectant form between the lemmings and field mice. *Aschizomys* (not splitting—in the sense of connecting mouse), which, in a somewhat different way, expresses the same idea of connection, does not show that it is based on a combination of the characters of *Microtus* and *Evotomys*.[a] Likewise, *Orthriomys* (early mouse) and *Phenacomys* (deceptive mouse) are not self-explanatory. *Orthriomys* was so called from the fact that it suggests an ancient type intermediate between *Phenacomys* and the Microtine *Pedomys* and *Arvicola; Phenacomys* derives its name from the fact that externally it is almost indistinguishable from *Microtus*. *Hodomys* (road mouse), refers to the animal's habit of making trails, and not, as might be supposed, to its living along highways. *Monachus* (monk) is applied to the tropical seal, probably because of its more or less solitary habits, and *Semnopithecus* (sacred monkey) to a group of monkeys of India, because the type species is considered sacred by the Hindus. Less clear are such terms as *Cryptomys* (hidden mouse), *Dinomys* (terrible mouse), and *Xenomys* (strange mouse), which merely suggest the peculiarities of the groups to which they belong without explaining them. *Pectinator* (comber) and *Tamias* (steward) convey little idea of their appropriateness unless it is known that *Pectinator*, like *Ctenodactylus*, has bristles on the hind feet which are supposed to be used in dressing the fur, and that *Tamias*, the well-known genus of ground squirrels, has a habit of laying up stores of food.

Generic names based on special characters are very numerous. They may refer to external characters, such as the skin, hair, head, nose, eyes, ears, tail, wings, or feet; to special characters of the teeth, skull, vertebræ, ribs, or limb bones; or to the soft anatomy. Those which owe their origin to characters of the teeth and skull are very common, while those based on the soft anatomy are comparatively rare. Not only do special parts of mammals suggest names, but a wide range of qualities of each part is represented in nomenclature. Thus, characteristics of the skin that give rise to names range from narrow (*Stenotherium*) to broad (*Megaderma*), probably in allusion to the size of the flying membranes; those of the hair from soft (*Abrothrix*) and woolly (*Lagothrix*—rabbit hair) to spiny (*Echiothrix*) and scaly (*Lepitherium*); those of the nose from allusions to a long nose (*Nasalis* and *Oxymycterus*) to noseless (*Arhinolemur*); those of the ears and tail from earless (*Aotus*) and tailless (*Anoura*) to large eared (*Macrotis*) and feather-tailed (*Pteronura*); those of limbs from short (*Brachytarsomys*) to long (*Megaptera*, *Macropus*).

The examples just mentioned and some of the designations of teeth

[a] Compare the different ways of expressing the same general idea of relationship as exemplified by the following names: *Amphicetus*, *Apatemys*, *Aschizomys*, *Dolomys*, *Interodon*, *Mesomys*, *Mictomys*, *Phenacomys*, and *Synaptomys*.

and skulls require no special explanation and should perhaps not be classed with names of obscure application. On the other hand, many of the terms derived from special characters, both external and internal, are exceedingly obscure. Among others may be mentioned *Heterodon* (different tooth), in allusion to the inequality in size and form of the teeth; *Megantereon* (great chin), which refers to the size of the lower jaw and not to that of the animal;[a] *Ommatophoca* (eyed seal), which refers to the immense orbits; *Ommatostergus* (a worker bereft of eyes), which antithetically refers to the apparent absence of eyes; *Synotus*, based on the union of the inner margins of the ears on the forehead; and *Tomopeas* (stump awl), so called from the short, blunt tragus. Names based on cranial or skeletal characters, and many of those based on teeth, are of uncertain application unless explained. Such are *Capercea* (capero, to wrinkle), from the rugulose character of the ear bones; and *Meganeuron* (large nerve), from the large size of the neural passage in the atlas. *Deltatherium*, *Lambdatherium*, and *Sigmodon* are suggested by the enamel patterns of the molar teeth, which resemble the Greek letters Δ, Λ, Σ, respectively; *Sycium* refers to the bony walls of the pulp cavity, which close the lateral grooves but do not close the pulp cavity below; *Nesodon* (island tooth) takes its name from an island of enamel on the inner side of a molar; *Ochetodon* and *Reithrodon* (grooved tooth) refer to grooves on the upper incisors; *Plagiaulax* (oblique groove) refers to grooves on the lower premolars; while *Plagiodontia* (oblique tooth) refers to grooves on the molars.

Perhaps the most puzzling names are those of an indefinite character. Such are *Proteles* (complete in front), in reference to the full number of five toes on the fore feet in contrast to four on the hind feet, and names suggesting characters which are rudimentary or absent, as *Ateles* (incomplete) and *Colobus* (maimed), both referring to the rudimentary character of the thumb; *Perodicticus*, referring to the rudimentary index finger; *Cholœpus* (lame footed), indicating a reduced number of toes, and *Olbodotes* (giver of bliss) on account of the light which it throws on the development of the large incisors in the primitive rodents.

(9) *Fanciful names.*—Names of fanciful or poetic signification comprise mythological designations and a few other names. In many instances their application is exceedingly obscure, and although usually it is not difficult to ascertain the personage from whom the name is derived, the explanation of its application, unless given by the original describer, may easily be erroneous. Mythological names are objectionable, not only because they have been used so frequently in other classes that they are likely to be preoccupied, but also because of this ambiguity in application. The explanations given in the list will be found unsat-

[a] At first sight the name seems to be a misprint or modification of *Megatherium* (great beast).

isfactory in many cases, but the difficulty in working them out may be illustrated by a few examples. The genus of monkeys called *Diana* is apparently so named from the white marking or line over the forehead of the type species, which bears a fancied resemblance to the silver bow of the goddess Diana. *Idomineus*, the name of a king of Crete, does not seem applicable to a genus of gerbilles, unless it is remembered that Idomineus and Meriones were companions in arms in the Trojan war, and *Meriones* having long been used for a genus of Gerbillinæ, it was thought fitting that a subgenus of the same group should be named after his companion, *Idomineus*. *Adjidaumo*, as applied to an extinct genus of rodents from the western United States, requires for many the describer's explanation that the designation was the Indian name of a squirrel borrowed from Longfellow's poem 'Hiawatha.'

(10) *Names founded on error.*—Names founded on error or without application are comparatively few in number, but are still sufficiently numerous to warrant mention. Errors as to the relationships of animals are to be expected in the case of extinct forms described from fragmentary remains, and it is not surprising that additional specimens have sometimes shown that an animal belongs to a different family or order from the one to which it was originally referred. Such errors can be corrected when discovered, but the names in which they are sometimes embodied must stand as first published. Several generic names thus erroneously given are strikingly inapplicable. Thus *Aceratherium* was so named because it was supposed to be a hornless rhinoceros, but according to Osborn the animal probably did possess a rudimentary horn. *Ailuravus*, originally supposed to be an ancestral carnivore, is now regarded as a squirrel. *Aodon* (the toothless whale of Havre) really belongs to the toothed whales, but was described from an old specimen of *Mesoplodon bidens* which had evidently lost its teeth. The well-known genus of zeuglodon, originally described as *Basilosaurus* (king of the saurians) from its supposed reptilian characters, is now known to be a cetacean and not a reptile. *Condylura* (knotted tail) was applied to the star-nosed moles by Illiger, who based his description on a very imperfect figure, in which the tail was represented as having a series of nodes. *Hyperoodon* and *Uranodon* (palate tooth) were applied to the same genus of ziphioid whales on account of the rough papillæ on the palate, which were at first mistaken for teeth. *Paradoxurus* (strange tail) owes its name to the circumstance that the tail, which the animal has power to coil to some extent, was originally supposed to be prehensile, a character which would certainly be anomalous in the civet cats. *Protorhea*, based on an imperfect femur, was at first supposed to be an extinct struthious bird, but was afterwards regarded as a mammal related to the llamas. *Stemmatopus* (wreathed foot) was given to the hooded seal by Cuvier, though it is probable that the name intended was *Stemmatops* (wreathed face), in allusion to the hood, and that the insertion of a *u* by mistake

transferred the allusion to the other extremity of the animal and destroyed the application of the name.

Finally may be mentioned nonsense names, which comprise coined names and anagrams (see pp. 46–47), mere arbitrary combinations of letters which have no meaning and no application. Explanations, however, are necessary to call attention to the fact that the names have been coined, or, in the case of anagrams, to show from what names they have been formed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

One of the pleasantest features connected with the preparation of this index, and one which has done much to relieve the monotonous labor of compilation and checking references, has been the hearty and generous spirit of cooperation manifested by those to whom application for assistance has been made. Without such cooperation the work would have been far from complete; many names here included would have escaped notice; many that have been verified would have lacked that element of certainty, and material and information of various kinds that contribute to the value of the book would have been wanting. I take pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness for such aid to the many individuals who have placed their time, services, and information at my disposal.

To Dr. C. Hart Merriam, who originally projected the index, I am under especial obligations, not only for allowing me to work it out in my own way and to carry it far beyond the original limits, but also for furnishing every aid in the way of clerical help and particularly for personal suggestion and supervision.

My thanks, as well as of all those who use the index, are due to Mr. F. H. Waterhouse, librarian of the Zoological Society of London, who was engaged on a similar work, and on learning of the present index promptly and very generously placed his manuscript at my disposal. His list not only added a number of names and earlier references, but it furnished an invaluable check on the accuracy of the whole work. Since the 3,000 or more names which we had in common have been thus verified by two independent workers; much more confidence can be placed in the references. Acknowledgment is due to Dr. P. L. Sclater, formerly secretary of the Zoological Society of London, who has shown great interest in the work and generously offered to have references to books inaccessible in this country verified in the library of the Zoological Society. To Dr. Theodore Gill I am under great obligations for several names new to the list, for frequent advice concerning questions of nomenclature, references to obscure or rare books, information respecting family names, and especially for constant assistance in determining the etymologies of names and in correcting the proof.

The completeness of the index has been greatly enhanced by working naturalists, who have sent separates of their papers containing new names, have revised lists of their genera submitted to them for that purpose, or furnished information which has made it possible to include full lists of the names published by them. In some cases, notably that of Dr. Florentino Ameghino, director of the Museo Nacional, Buenos Aires (who has named over four hundred genera of extinct mammals), the revision of such lists involved considerable labor. Among others who have furnished lists of their genera are Dr. J. A. Allen, curator of mammals in the American Museum of Natural History, New York; Dr. Ch. Depéret, of Lyons, France; Mr. C. W. De Vis, curator of the Queensland Museum, Brisbane; Prof. Dr. Alfred Nehring, of Berlin; Prof. Henry F. Osborn, of Columbia University, New York; Prof. William B. Scott, of Princeton University; Mr. Oldfield Thomas, curator of mammals in the Natural History Museum, London; Dr. E. L. Trouessart, of Paris, and Dr. F. W. True, of the U. S. National Museum.

For important aid in looking up or verifying references to books inaccessible in Washington, acknowledgments are due Mr. C. Davies Sherborn and Mr. Oldfield Thomas, of the British Museum; Dr. J. A. Allen, of the American Museum; Mr. S. N. Rhoads, and Mr. Witmer Stone, of Philadelphia.

I am also under obligations to several persons for special assistance rendered in various ways. To Mr. W. E. De Winton, of the British Museum, for dates and etymology of *Æthurus;* to Dr. Paul Matschie, of the Berlin Museum, for publications; to Dr. Santiago Roth, of La Plata, Argentina, for copies of papers and for information concerning several generic names; to Mr. W. L. Sclater, Director of the South African Museum, for information respecting several South African rodents; to Mr. F. A. Lucas, of the U. S. National Museum, and Dr. E. L. Trouessart, of Paris, for references and assistance in other ways; to Dr. William H. Dall and Dr. Leonhard Stejneger, for advice regarding questions of nomenclature; to Prof. O. P. Hay, of the American Museum of Natural History, for references, numerous suggestions during the progress of the work, and for the opportunity of examining the proof of his 'Catalogue of Extinct Vertebrates of North America;' to Dr. W. D. Matthew, of the American Museum, New York, for notes on several doubtful groups of extinct mammals; to Mr. Gerrit S. Miller, jr., for several names, for verifying references, and for information regarding the genera of Vespertilionidæ and Microtinæ; to Dr. Charles W. Richmond, for references and data concerning dates of publication of names; and to Miss Mary J. Rathbun, for the privilege of consulting her manuscript catalogue of genera of Crustacea in the search for names which might preoccupy names of mammals, and also for calling my attention to the generic names contained in Brewster's Encyclopedia.

In the preparation of the manuscript for the press Miss Louise de Bonneville has rendered much assistance in checking derivations and looking up the application of names.

Finally, special mention should be made of the careful and painstaking work of Miss Thora Steineger, who under my direction has looked up many of the references, indexed most of the families, added many names, and typewritten practically the whole list with great care. During three trips abroad she verified numerous references in the libraries in Bergen, Berlin, London, and Paris, and her visit to the library of the Zoological Society of London brought the index to the notice of Mr. Waterhouse and eventually resulted in the acquisition of his manuscript.

INDEX OF GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

A.

Abathmodon LUND, **1843.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Oversigt K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Forhandl., Kjöbenhavn, for 1842, No. 6, p. 80, 1843.

Type (species not given): From the bone caves of Brazil.

Extinct. Based on teeth.

Abathmodon: α, without; $\beta\alpha\theta\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$, step; $\acute{o}\delta\acute{\omega}\nu = \acute{o}\delta o\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, tooth.

Abderites AMEGHINO, **1887.** Marsupialia, Abderitidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 5, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Abderites meridionalis* Ameghino, from the Lower Tertiary of the Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Abderites: An inhabitant of Abdera, an ancient town of Thrace, Greece.

Aboloceros GLOGER, **1841.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ?

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiii, 138, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type not mentioned. The genus is provisionally proposed to include certain extinct, deer-like forms from southern France which are related to the giraffe.

Extinct.

Aboloceros: $\check{\alpha}\beta o\lambda o\varsigma$, a young horse that has not shed the foal teeth; $\kappa\acute{\varepsilon}\rho\alpha\varsigma$, horn.

Abothrion AYMARD, **1853.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidæ.

AYMARD in Pictet's Traité Paléont., 2e éd., I, 331, 1853.

Type: *Bothriodon crispus* (=*Hyopotamus crispus* Gervais), from Gargas, France.

"Le *D.* [B.] *crispus* GERVAIS (Zool. et Pal. fr. p. 95, pl. 12), de Gargas est plus douteux. C'est peut-être un anoplothéroide. M. Aymard propose pour lui le nom générique de *Abothrion.*"

Extinct.

Abothrion: α, without; $\beta o\theta\rho\iota o\nu$, small hollow.

Abra (subgenus of *Lagomys*) GRAY, **1863.** Glires, Ochotonidæ.

Cat. Mamm., Birds, etc., presented by B. H. Hodgson to the Brit. Mus., 2d ed., 11, 1863.

Type: *Lagomys* (*Abra*) *curzoniæ* Hodgson, from the Himalayas of Sikkim, India.

Name preoccupied by *Abra* Leach, 1818, a genus of Mollusca.

Abra: The Tibetan name.

Abrocoma WATERHOUSE, **1837.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. L, Nov. 21, 1837, pp. 30–32; Voy. H. M. S. Beagle, pt. II, Mamm., No. 4, pp. 83–87, pls. 28–29, Sept., 1839.

Habrocoma WAGNER, in Wiegmann's Archiv. Naturgesch., 1842., pt. I, 5–8.

Species: *Abrocoma bennettii* Waterhouse, from the flanks of the Cordillera near Aconcagua; and *A. cuvieri* Waterhouse, from Valparaiso, Chile.

Abrocoma: $\acute{\alpha}\beta\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, soft; $\kappa\acute{o}\mu\eta$, hair—from the very soft fur, resembling that of the chinchilla.

Abromys GRAY, **1868.** Glires, Heteromyidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, 202.
Type: *Abromys lordi* from British Columbia. (*Abromys*=*Perognathus* Maximilian.)
Abromys: ἁβρός, soft; μῦς, mouse—from the long, soft fur.

Abrothrix (subgenus of *Mus*) WATERHOUSE, **1837.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. L, Nov. 21, 1837, p. 21; GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 114, 1843 (raised to generic rank).
Habrothrix WAGNER, Suppl. SCHREBER'S Säugthiere, III, 516–523, 1843 (subgenus); AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm. Add., 5, 1846; Index Univ., 170, 1846; 2d ed., 2, 1848; BURMEISTER, Uebersicht Thiere Brasil., I, 178, 1854 (subgenus).
Type: *Mus* (*Abrothrix*) *longipilis* Waterhouse, from Coquimbo, Chile.
Abrothrix: ἁβρός, soft; θρίξ, hair—from the long, soft hair.

Acantherium (subgenus of *Acanthion*) GRAY, **1847.** Glires, Hystricidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1847, 102–104.
Species: *Acanthion javanicum* F. Cuvier, from Java; and *A. flemingii* Gray (a hybrid between a male *Acanthion javanicum* and a female *Hystrix cristata*,[a] bred in the Surrey Zoological Gardens).
Acantherium: ἄκανθα, spine; θηριον, wild beast—from the spines on the head, back, and other parts of the body.

Acanthion F. CUVIER, **1822.** Glires, Hystricidæ.
Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, IX, 424–425, 431–432, pl. 20 bis, figs. 3–6, 1822; Dents Mamm., 177–178, 256, pl. LXVII, 1825.
Acanthia GRAY, Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, 341, Nov., 1825 (misprint).
Type: *Acanthion javanicum* F. Cuvier, from Java. In the first reference *Acanthion* is given as a subgenus but used as a full genus. It seems to be only a French name, except on p. 431, where it is abbreviated ('*A. javanicum*').
Acanthion: ἀκανθίων, porcupine.

Acanthochœrus GRAY, **1866.** Glires, Hystricidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 309–310, pl. XXXI.
Species: *Acanthochœrus bartlettii* Gray (a hybrid between a male *Acanthion javanicum* and a female *Hystrix cristata*, bred in the Surrey Zoological Gardens), and *A. grotei* Gray, from India. (See *Acantherium* Gray, 1847.)
Acanthochœrus: ἄκανθα, spine; χοῖρος, hog—from the spines on the nape, back, and other parts of the body.

Acanthodelphis (subgenus of *Phocæna*) GRAY, **1866.** Cete, Delphinidæ.
Cat. Seals and Whales Brit. Mus., 304–305, 1866; Synopsis Whales and Dolphins Brit. Mus., 8, 1868 (raised to generic rank).
Type: *Phocæna spinipinnis* Burmeister, from the Rio de la Plata.
Acanthodelphis: ἄκανθα, spine; δελφίς, dolphin—in allusion to the several series of dermal spines on the upper edge of the dorsal fin.

Acanthodon MEYER, **1843.** Feræ, ?
Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1843, 701–702.
Type: *Acanthodon ferox* Meyer, from Weisenau, Germany.
Extinct.
Acanthodon: ἄκανθα, spine; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Acanthoglossus GERVAIS, **1877.** Monotremata, Tachyglossidæ.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXXXV, No. 19, p. 838, séance du Nov. 5, 1877.
Type: *Tachyglossus bruijnii* Peters & Doria, from a peak of the Arfaks, New Guinea.
Name preoccupied by *Acanthoglossa* Kraatz, 1859, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Zaglossus* Gill, May 5, 1877; by *Proechidna* Gervais, Nov. 30, 1877, and by *Bruynia* Dubois, 1882.
Acanthoglossus: ἄκανθα, spine; γλῶσσα, tongue—from the spines on the tongue.

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[a] For detailed description of this specimen, see Waterhouse, Nat. Hist. Mamm., II, Rodentia, 468–469, 1848.

Acanthomys LESSON, **1842.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 135, 1842; GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxiii, 108, 1843.

Species, 5: *Mus setifer* Horsfield, from Java; *Mus alexandrinus* E. Geoffroy, from Egypt; *Acanthomys perchal* Lesson, from India; *Mus platythrix* Bennett, from India; and *M. hispidus* Lichtenstein, from Arabia. (See *Acomys* I. Geoffroy, 1838.)

Acanthomys: ἄκανθα, spine; μῦς, mouse, 'spiny mouse'—from the coarse, flattened, grooved spines on the hind part of the back.

Acanthomys GRAY, **1867.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 598–599, 1867.

Type: *Acanthomys leucopus* Gray, from Cape York, Queensland, Australia.

Name preoccupied by *Acanthomys* Lesson, 1842 (=*Acomys* Geoffroy, 1838. See Alston, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1877, 124 footnote).

Acanthomys: ἄκανθα, spine; μῦς, mouse—from the flat, channeled, spiny hairs on the back and under part of the body.

Acanthonotus GOLDFUSS, **1809.** Monotremata, Tachyglossidæ.

Vergleich. Naturbeschreibung Säugeth., pp. xix, 308–309, 1809.

Type: *Acanthonotus myrmecophagus* Goldfuss (=*Myrmecophaga aculeata* Shaw), from New South Wales, Australia. Based on the porcupine anteater of Pennant (Hist. Quad., II, 262, pl. XCVI).

Name preoccupied by *Acanthonotus* Bloch, 1797, a genus of Pisces.

Acanthonotus: ἀκανθόνωτος, prickle backed (from ἄκανθα, spine; νῶτος, back)—in allusion to the spiny covering.

Acaremys AMEGHINO, **1887.** Glires, Erethizontidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 9, Dec., 1887.

Species, 3: *Acaremys murinus* Ameghino, *A. minutus* Ameghino, and *A. minutissimus* Ameghino, from the Lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Acaremys: ἀκαρής, small, tiny; μῦς, mouse.

Acdestis AMEGHINO, **1887.** Marsupialia, Epanorthidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 5, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Acdestis owenii* Ameghino, from the Lower Tertiary of the Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Acdestis: Ἄγδιστις, an epithet of Cybele or Rhea, earth goddess or goddess of fertility (derivation from Ameghino, but application not evident).

Aceratherium (subgenus of *Rhinoceros*) KAUP, **1832.** Ungulata, Rhinocerotidæ.

Oken's Isis, 1832, 898–904, pl. XVIII, fig. 1; Osborn, Science, new ser., IX, 161–162, pl. I, Feb. 3, 1899 (probable presence of horn).

Acerotherium KAUP, Oken's Isis, 1834, 314 (raised to generic rank); Descr. Oss. Foss. Mamm. Darmstadt, cahier 3, p. 49, 1834.

Type: *Rhinoceros incisivus* Cuvier, from the Upper Miocene or Lower Pliocene in the vicinity of Mainz, Hesse, Germany.

Extinct. Based on two skulls.

Aceratherium: α, without; κέρας, horn; θηριον, wild beast—from the supposed absence of horns; but Osborn has shown that the animal probably possessed a rudimentary horn.

Acerodon JOURDAN, **1837.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., VIII, Zool, 369–370, Dec., 1837; Comptes Rendus, Paris, VI, 3, 1838.

Type: 'L 'Acérodon de Meyen' Jourdan (=*Pteropus jubatus* Eschscholtz), from the Philippine Islands. (See Dobson, Cat. Chiroptera, 69, 1878).

Acerodon: α, without; κέρας, horn; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Acerotherium (see **Aceratherium**). Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.

Achænodon Cope, **1874.**[a] Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr. for 1873, 457–458, 1874; Tert. Vert., 342–344, pls. lvii, lviia, 1885.

Archænodon Cope, Paleont. Bull., No. 17, pp. 2–3, Oct. 25, 1873 (misprint).

Type: *Achænodon insolens* Cope, from the Eocene (Bridger) of Mammoth Buttes, near the head of South Bitter Creek, Wyoming.

Achænodon: α, without; χάινω, to gape; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the "dental series without diastema."

Acheus F. Cuvier, **1825.** Edentata, Bradypodidæ.

Dents Mamm., 194–195, 256, pl. lxxviii, 1825.

Achaeus Erman, Reise um die Erde, 22, 1835.

Type: 'Le paresseux ai' from tropical America.

Acheus: Proper name Ἀχαιός, Achæus. "Nom que rapporte la fable comme étant celui d'un Grec stupide et indolent" (Cuvier).

Achlis Reichenbach, **1845.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

['Gray [b],' fide Agassiz, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 1, 1842—nomen nudum.]

Reichenbach, Vollständigste Naturgesch. In- und Auslandes, Säugeth., III, 12–15, pl. ii, figs. 7–11, 1845.

According to Reichenbach, *Achlis* (subgenus) includes 1 species and 2 varieties: *Cervus tarandus* Linnæus, from Eurasia; *Cervus tarandus* var. *arcticus* Richardson, from the Barren Grounds of North America; and *C. tarandus* var. *sylvestris* Richardson, from the wooded region between Athapescow Lake and Lake Superior, and 80–100 miles from Hudson Bay.

Achlis: Latin *achlis*, a wild beast of the north (*Alces?*).

Achlysictis Ameghino, **1891.** Marsupialia, ?

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, Entr. 3a, 147–148, fig. 52, June 1, 1891.

Type: *Achlysictis lelongii* Ameghino, from the Lower Oligocene in the vicinity of the city of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct.

Achlysictis: ἀχλύς, mist, gloom; ἴκτις, weasel.

Achyrodon Owen, **1871.** Marsupialia, Amphitheriidæ.

Mesozoic Mamm., in Mon. Palæontograph. Soc., XXIV, [No. 5,] 37–40, pl. ii, figs. 5–8, 1871.

Achyrydon: Scudder, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 4, 1882.

Species: *Achyrodon nanus* Owen, and *A. pusillus* Owen, from the Purbeck of Durdlestone Bay, Swanage, Dorsetshire, England.

Extinct. "Represented by four more or less mutilated mandibular rami."

Achyrodon: ἄχυρον, chaff, husks (in the sense of 'pointed'); ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the sharp cusps of the molars. "The resemblance of these cusps to needle-points suggested the generic name" (Owen).

Acinonyx Brookes, **1828.** Feræ, Felidæ.

"Cat. Anat. and Zool. Museum of Joshua Brookes, London, 33, 1828" (previous to July 14). (Sale catalogue.)

Burnett, Quart. Journ. Sci. Lit. and Art, XXVIII, for Oct.–Dec., 1829, 349, 1830.

Species: *Acinonyx guépard*, and *A. venator* (the hunting leopard, type, fide Burnett), from Asia and Africa.

Acinonyx: ἄκαινα, thorn, prick (ἀκίς, ἀκίδος, point); ὄνυξ, claw—from the nonretractile, pointed, claws.

Acodon (see **Akodon**). Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

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[a] The original spelling of this name, dating from 1873, is clearly a misprint.

[b] *Achlis* Gray, quoted by Agassiz from Thomson's Ann. Philos., 1825, has not been found in the volume cited.

Acoelohyrax AMEGHINO, **1902.** Ungulata, Hyraceidea, Archæohyracidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 10–11, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 8–9).
Type: *Acoelohyrax coronatus* Ameghino, from the upper part of the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Acoelohyrax: ἀ, without; κοῖλος, hollow; + *Hyrax.*

Acoelodus AMEGHINO, **1897.** Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Acoelodidæ.
[La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geol., 18, 1897—nomen nudum.]
Acœlodus AMEGHINO, Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentina, XVIII, 454, Oct. 6, 1897.
Type: *Acoelodus oppositus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct. Based on a fragment of the mandible.
Acoelodus: α, without; κοίλη, hollow; ὀδούς, tooth. "Molaires inférieures toutes bilobées. . . Lobe antérieur sans cavité interne, ce caractère servant à distinguer les dents de celles des Adiantidés" (AMEGHINO).

Acoessus COPE, **1881.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.
Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, 380, 397, May 14–16, 1881.
Type: *Hyracotherium siderolithicum* Pictet, from the Lower Eocene of Mauremont, Switzerland.
Extinct.
Acoessus: ἀκή, a sharp point; ἧσσων, less, weaker—in allusion to the character: "Vs of inferior molars probably incomplete."

Acomys I. GEOFFROY, **1838.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.
Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., X, Zool., 126, Aug., 1838.
Acanthomys LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 135, 1842; GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxiii, 108, 1843.
Type: *Mus cahirinus* E. Geoffroy, from Egypt.
Acomys: ἀκή, a sharp point; μῦς, mouse—from the spines. The fur is so spiny that when the spines are erect the animal is said to be almost indistinguishable at first glance from a diminutive hedgehog.

Aconaemys AMEGHINO, **1891.** Glires, Octodontidæ.
Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, Entr. 4a, 245, Aug. 1, 1891.
Acondemys SCLATER, Geog. Mamm., 280, 1899 (misprint).
New name for *Schizodon* Waterhouse, 1842, which is preoccupied by *Schizodon* Agassiz, 1829, a genus of Pisces.
Aconaemys: ἀκόνη, whetstone; μῦς, mouse. (See explanation under *Schizodon.*)

Acosminthus GLOGER, **1841.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.
Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxx, 95, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.
Species: *Mus cahirinus* Geoffroy, from Egypt; and *M. dimidiatus* Rüppell, from the region near Mount Sinai, Arabia.
Acosminthus: ἀκή, a sharp point; σμίνθος, poetic word for mouse—in allusion to the spiny fur (see explanation of *Acomys*).

Acotherulum GERVAIS, **1850.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXX, No. 19, 604, Jan.–June, 1850.
Type: *Acotherulum saturninum* Gervais, from the Upper Eocene deposits near Apt, Vaucluse, France.
Extinct.
Acotherulum: ἀκή, a sharp point; dimin. of θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the four conical cups on the upper molars, and also to the small size of the animal.

Acrobates (subgenus of *Petaurus*) DESMAREST, **1817.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.
Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., XXV, 405–406, 1817; WATERHOUSE, Cat. Mamm. Mus. Zool. Soc. London, 2d ed., 68, 1838 (raised to generic rank); THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. and Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 136–138, 1888.
Acrobata Desmarest, Mammalogie, I, 270–271, 1820.
Type: *Didelphis pygmæa* Shaw, from New South Wales, Australia.
Acrobates: ἀκρόβατος, going to the top; from ἀκροβατέω, to climb aloft—in allusion to the animal's agility and power of leaping.

Acrocyon AMEGHINO, **1887.** Marsupialia, Borhyænidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamff. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 8, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Acrocyon sectorius* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia. Extinct.

Acrocyon: ἄκρον, highest point; κύων, dog—from the form of the lower fourth premolar or first molar, which has three tubercles, the middle one being higher than either the anterior or posterior.

Acrodelphis ABEL, **1900.** Cete, Platanistidæ.

Denkschr. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, Math.-Nat. Cl., LXVIII, 850, 851–853, 856–859, Taf. I, figs. 2, 4–6, 1900.

Species 11, from Europe: *Champsodelphis macrognathus* Brandt, from southern France; *Delphinus lophogenius* Valenciennes, from the Miocene of France; ? *C. scaldensis* Du Bus, from the Antwerp Crag, Belgium; *C.* sp.? Gervais & Van Ben., from Xabregas, Portugal; ? *C. denticulatus* Probst, from Baltringen, Germany; ? *C. cristatus* Probst, from western Germany; *C. ombonii* Longhi, from the Miocene of Belluna, Italy; *C. letochae* Brandt, from the Miocene of Austria; ? *C. fuchsii* Brandt, from southern Russia; ? *C. karreri* Brandt, from the Miocene of Austria; and *Acrodelphis krahuletzi* Abel, from the vicinity of Eggenberg, Austria.

Acrodelphis: ἄκρος, pointed; δελφίς, dolphin.

Acromys ('WAGNER') TROUESSART, **1881.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, pt. II, in Bull. Soc. Sci. d'Angers, Fasc. 2, p. 133, 1881; PELZELN, Brasil. Säugeth. in K.-K. zool.-bot. Gesell. Wien, Beiheft zu Bd. XXXIII, 73, 1883.

TROUESSART gives *Acromys* WAGNER, 1847, as a synonym of *Drymomys* TSCHUDI, 1844, referring to Abhandl. K. Akad. München, V, 318, but the species is there given as *Drymomys musculus*. PELZELN quotes "*Acromys musculus* WAGNER, Cat. Msc." in synonymy under *Drymomys musculus*.

Acromys: ἄκρος, pointed; μῦς, mouse.

Acronotus (subg. of *Damalis*) H. SMITH, **1827.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

GRIFFITH'S Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, IV, 346–354, 1827; V, 361–364, 1827; GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvi, 157, 1843 (raised to generic rank); SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, I, pt. I, pp. 5, 7, Aug., 1894 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Species, 5: *Damalis bubalis* (=*Antilope buselaphus* Pallas, 1766, type), *D. caama*, *D. suturosa*, *D. senegalensis*, and *D. lunata*, from Africa.

Acronotus: ἄκρος, pointed; νῶτος, back—in allusion to the high shoulders.

Acropetes (subg. of *Phalangista*) I. GEOFFROY, **1838.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

I. GEOFFROY, quoted by GUÉRIN MÉNEVILLE, Icon. Règne Animal, I, 1829–38; Mamm., 20, 1838.[a]

Nomen nudum. "Ce genre [*Phalangista*] est divisé par plusieurs auteurs en deux sous-genres: l'un, celui des PÉTAURISTES proprement dits, renferme presque toutes les espèces; l'autre, celui des VOLTIGEURS, *acrobata*, Desm., ne comprend que le *P. pigmæus*. En outre, un troisième sous-genre a été distingué sous le nom d'*Acropetes* par M. Isidore Geoffroy; ce dernier, outre quelques caractères moins importans, diffère considérablement par le système dentaire."—GUÉRIN MÉNEVILLE.

Acropetes: ἄκρον, top, height; πέτομαι, to fly—in allusion to its arboreal habits and its agility in leaping or flying. (Compare *Acrobates*.)

Acrostylops AMEGHINO, **1901.** Tillodontia, Notostylopidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 421, July, 1901 (sep. p. 75).

Type: *Acrostylops pungiunculus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia. Extinct.

Acrostylops: ἄκρος, pointed; στῦλος, pillar; ὄψ, aspect.

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[a] Internal evidence indicates that the text was not published until 1838.

Acrotherium AMEGHINO, **1887.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodontidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 17, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Acrotherium rusticum* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Acrotherium: ἄκρος, pointed; θηρίον, wild beast.

Actenomys BURMEISTER, **1888.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, III, ent. xv, 179, Oct., 1888.

Type: *Actenomys cuniculinus* Burmeister from Monte Hermoso, near Bahia Blanca, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct.

Actenomys: α, negative + *Ctenomys.* "Pero como de este género, cada una de las cuatro muelas que siguen hácia atrás, es sucesivamente más pequeña que la primera, no puede ser el animal fósil un *Ctenomys* verdadero, sino que se pronuncia en él un animal diferente, que propongo llamar *Actenomys cuniculinus*" (BURMEISTER).

Aculeata GEOFFROY, **1795.** Monotremata, Tachyglossidæ.

Bull. Sci. Soc. Philomatique, Paris, I (for 1791–96), 102–103, 1795; THOMAS, Ann. Mus. Civico Storia Nat. Genova, ser. 2ª, XVIII, 621–622, Dec. 14, 1897 (objections to the name).

"L'étonnant animal de la Nouvelle-Hollande, recouvert par des piquans comme le porc-épic . . . qui est décrit par Georges Shaw (Naturalist's Miscellany, No. 39), sous le nom de *myrmecophaga aculeata*, paroît avoir de très grands rapports avec les pangolins et l'orycterope; d'où il suit qu'au moyen de ces importantes acquisitions, on devra désormais compter au nombre de nos ordres les plus naturels, celui des édentés, composés des genres suivans: *Dasipus, orycteropus, myrmecophaga, aculeata, manis? megaterium* et *bradypus.*"

Aculeata: Latin *aculeatus*, prickly—from its spines.

Acyon AMEGHINO, **1887.** Marsupialia, Borhyænidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 8, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Acyon tricuspidatus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Acyon: α, negative; κύων, dog.

Adapis CUVIER, **1821.** Primates, Adapidæ.

[Mém. Acad. Roy. Sci. Paris, V, Hist. Acad., 161, 1821–22, nomen nudum.]

"Analyse des Trav. de l'Acad. des Sciences, pour 1821" (fide Desmarest); Recherches Ossem. Foss., nouv. éd., III, 265–267, pl. LI, fig. 4 A, B, 1822; DESMAREST, Mammalogie, II, Suppl., 545–546, 1822.

Type: *Adapis parisiensis* Cuvier, from the upper Eocene gypsum beds of the Paris basin, France.

Extinct.

Adapis: "A name applied by Gesner, about 1550, to the common rabbit. Etym. unknown; referred doubtfully to Gr. ἀ- intensive + δάπις, a rug, carpet." (Century Dict.) Adopted for this genus on account of its resemblance in size and structure to the rabbit (Encyclopædic Dict.).

Adapisorex LEMOINE, **1883.** Insectivora, Adapisoricidæ.

[Recherches Oiseaux Foss. Reims, II, 76, 1881—*A. gaudryi, A. remensis, A. minimus*, all nomina nuda.]

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XCVII, No. 23, pp. 1325–1327, July–Dec., 1883; Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3e sér., XIII, for 1884–85, No. 3, p. 206, Apr., 1885.

Type: *Adapisorex gaudryi* Lemoine, from the Eocene ('la faune cernaysienne') near Reims, France.

Extinct.

Adapisorex—Continued.

Adapisorex: Adapis + *Sorex*—"à cause des affinités qu'il me semble présenter à la fois avec les Adapidés tertiaires et avec certains Insectivores actuels" (LEMOINE).

Adapisoriculus LEMOINE, **1885.** Insectivora, Adapisoricidæ.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3e ser., XIII, for 1884–85, No. 3, pp. 205, 212–213, pl. XI, figs. 13–16, Apr., 1885; XIX, No. 5, p. 277, pl. X, fig. 41, May, 1891.

Type: *Adapisoriculus minimus* Lemoine, from the lower Eocene, near Reims, France.

Extinct. Based on portions of lower jaws with teeth.

Adapisoriculus: Dimin. of *Adapisorex*—"par suite de ses faibles dimensions et de la complication des molaires."

Addax[a] RAFINESQUE, **1815.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815; LAURILLARD in D'Orbigny's Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., I, 619–621, 1841 (subgenus); GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XVIII, 232, Oct., 1846 (raised to generic rank); SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, IV, pt. XIV, 77–88, pl. LXXXVI, text figs. 95–97, May, 1899 (type fixed).

Type not named by Rafinesque but evidently the *Addax* of the ancients ('*Addax* R. sp. do' [=espèce du genre précédent, *Antilope*]). Laurillard's subgenus includes 8 species: *Antilope strepsiceros* Pallas and *A. suturosa* Otto (=*A. nasomaculata* Blainville, type) from Africa; *A. eurycerus* Ogilby, from Senegambia; *A. oreas* Pallas, from Africa; *A. cervicapra* Pallas, from India; *A. scripta*, from Senegambia; *A. sylvatica*, from South Africa; and *A. ogilby* Waterhouse, from Fernando Po.

Addax: Proper name—probably in allusion to the twisted horns. "Strepsiceros quem Addacem Africa apellat [Pliny]. But . . . as the native Arab name of the present species [*A. naso-maculatus*], according to Hemprich and Ehrenberg, is '*Abu Akass*' (the father of the twist), it seems highly probable that we have in it the veritable '*Addax*' of the ancients" (SCLATER & THOMAS, l. c., p. 81).

Adelomys GERVAIS, **1853.** Glires, Theridomyidæ or Pseudosciuridæ.

GERVAIS in Pictet's Traité Paléont., 2e éd., I, 244, 1853; GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 2ème éd., 33 (synonym of *Theridomys vaillanti*), pl. 44, figs. 27–28, pl. 46, fig. 10, 1859.

Type: *Theridomys vaillanti* Gervais, from the upper Eocene lignites of Débruge near Apt, Dépt. Vaucluse, southern France.

Extinct. Based on portions of jaws. "J'avais d'abord pensé que l'espèce qu'ils représentent indiquait un genre nouveau que je me proposais de décrire sous le nom d'Adelomys qui a été cité par M. Pictet. Depuis lors j'ai recueilli . . . plusieurs autres débris très-caractéristiques, que . . . m'ont permis de constater que l'espèce à laquelle ils appartiennent rentre dans le genre des *Theridomys*" (GERVAIS, 1859).

Adelomys: ἄδηλος, unknown, obscure; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the uncertain affinities of the genus.

Adelonycteris H. ALLEN, **1892.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. (for 1891), 466, Jan. 19, 1892; Mon. Bats N. Am. (1893), 111–121, pls. XV–XVII, Mar. 27, 1894.

New name for *Vesperus* Keyserling & Blasius, 1839, which is preoccupied by *Vesperus* Latreille, 1829, a genus of Coleoptera.

Adelonycteris: ἄδηλος, obscure; νυκτερίς, bat.

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[a] "*Adace*, die addaze" Frisch (Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, Tab. Gen., 1775) is an earlier spelling which may be entitled to recognition.

Adelotherium AMEGHINO, **1887.** Ungulata, ?

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 20, Dec., 1887; Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 619–620, 1889.

Type: *Adelotherium scabrosum* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on the anterior part of the lower jaw.

Adelotherium: ἄδηλος, unknown, obscure; θηρίον, wild beast—"Mamífero . . . cuyas afinidades son difficiles de precisar pues, solo se conoce un fragmento de sínfisis de la mandibula."

Adelphomys AMEGHINO, **1887.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 10, Dec., 1887; Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 139, 1889.

Type: *Adelphomys candidus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Adelphomys: ἀδελφός, brother; μῦς, mouse—from its resemblance to *Myopotamus* and *Neoreomys*.

Adelphotherium AMEGHINO, **1887.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodontidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, pp. 16–17, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Adelphotherium ligatum* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Adelphotherium: ἀδελφός, brother; θηρίον, wild beast—from its resemblance to *Protoxodon*.

Adenonotus BROOKES, **1828.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidæ.

Prodromus Synop. Animalium, comprising a Catalogue Raisonné of the Zootomical Collection of Joshua Brookes, 8vo, London, 11, 1828 (previous to May).

New name for *Dicotyles* Cuvier, 1817. The reference is as follows: "Peccaries (Genus *Adenonotus* Brookes, *Dicotyles* Cuv., *Sus tajassu* Linn.)."

Antedated by *Tayassu* G. Fischer, 1814; and by *Notophorus* G. Fischer, 1817.

Adenonotus: ἀδήν, ἀδένος, gland; νῶτος, back—from the dorsal gland.

Adenota GRAY, **1847.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. xv, 146, 1847; Knowsley Menagerie, 14, Tab. 14–15, 1850.

Type: *Antilope kob* Erxleben, from Gambia, West Africa.

Adenota: ἀδήν, ἀδένος, gland; νῶτος, back—in allusion to the small gland on the back. Compare *Adenonotus* Brookes, 1828.

Adeotherium (see **Adrotherium**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Adianthus AMEGHINO, **1891.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Adianthidæ.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, Entr. 3a, 134–135, fig. 31, June 1, 1891.

Adiantus AMEGHINO, Énum. Syn. Mamm. Fos. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 27, Feb., 1894.

Type: *Adianthus bucatus* [sic] Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Adianthus: "Par erreur, écrire *Adiantus*, ἀδίαντος, sec" (AMEGHINO).

Adiastaltus AMEGHINO, **1893.** Monotremata (Adiastaltidæ).

Revista Jard. Zool. Buenos Aires, I, 77, Mar. 15, 1893; Revue Scientifique, LI, No. 23, 731, June 10, 1893.

Type: *Adiastaltus habilis* Ameghino, from the Eocene beds of southern Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a humerus. "Je considère ce mammifère . . . comme un monotrème présentant quelques caractères d'Édenté."

Adiastaltus: ἀδιάστολτος, not clearly distinguished, i. e. ambiguous—in allusion to its systematic position.

Adiastemus AMEGHINO, **1894.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Éocènes Patagonie, 161, Feb., 1894.

Type: *Adiastemus compressidens* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Adiastemus: α, without; $\delta\iota\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\alpha$, diastema, interval.

Adinotherium AMEGHINO, **1887.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodontidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, pp. 17–18, Dec., 1887.

Species, 5: *Adinotherium magister* Ameghino, *A. splendidum* Ameghino, *A. proximum* Ameghino, *A. ferum* Ameghino, and *A. nitidum* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Adinotherium: α, negative; + *Dinotherium.*

Adjidaumo HAY, **1899.** Glires, Geomyidæ.

Science, new ser., X, 253, Aug. 25, 1899; Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 720, 1902.

Type: *Gymnoptychus minutus* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado.

Extinct.

Adjidaumo: Indian name of a squirrel in Longfellow's poem 'Hiawatha,' pt. VIII:

"O my little friend, the squirrel,
* * * * * *
For hereafter and forever,
Boys shall call you Adjidaumo,
Tail-in-air the boys shall call you."

Adpithecus AMEGHINO, **1901.** Primates, Notopithecidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 355–356, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 9–10).

Species: *Adpithecus secans* Ameghino, and *A. amplidens* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Adpithecus: Latin, *ad,* toward, near; *pithecus,* ape.

Adracodon AMEGHINO, **1889.** Creodonta, Arctocyonidæ.

Mam. Fós. in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 967, 1889.

Modification of *Adracon* Filhol, 1884. The name occurs, without description, in a list of the genera of the Oligocene fauna of Europe.

Extinct.

Adracodon: $\grave{\alpha}\delta\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, thick; $\grave{\alpha}\kappa\acute{\eta}$, point; $\grave{o}\delta\acute{\omega}\nu = \acute{o}\delta o\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, tooth.

Adracon FILHOL **1884.** Creodonta, Arctocyonidæ.

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7ème sér., IX, No. 1, pp. 19–21, 1884.

Type: *Adracon quercyi* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct. Based on "une portion de maxillaire inférieur. . . . Toute la partie antérieure de la mandibule manque, une partie des alvéoles de la carnassière subsiste et les tuberculeuses sont en place."

Adracon: $\grave{\alpha}\delta\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, thick, stout; $\check{\alpha}\kappa\omega\nu$, dart, point—in allusion to the cusps of the lower molars.

Adrastotherium AMEGHINO, **1887.** Ungulata, ?

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, pp. 20–21, Dec., 1887; Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 620–621, 1889.

Type: *Adrastotherium dimotum* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Adrastotherium: $\check{\alpha}\delta\rho\alpha\sigma\tau o\varsigma$, not running away; $\theta\eta\rho\acute{\iota}o\nu$, wild beast.

Adrotherium FILHOL, **1883.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7e sér., VII, 94–96, 1883; THOMAS, Zool. Record for 1883, XX, Mamm., 45, 1884.

[*Hadro*]*therium* THOMAS, ibid., Index to New Genera, p. 6, 1884.

Adrotherium—Continued.

Adeotherium NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER, Man. Palæont., II, 1329, 1889 (mispriat).

Type: *Adrotherium depressum* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France. Extinct.

Adrotherium: ἁδρός, stout, large; θηριον, wild beast.

Ægipan RAFINESQUE, **1815.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 53, 1815:

New name for *Cebus* Erxleben, 1777 ("*Ægipan* R. *Cebus* Erxl.").

Ægipan: Αἰγίπαν (αἰξ, goat; Πᾶν, Pan), appellation of the god Pan, in reference to his goat-like limbs, horns, and ears.

Aegoceros PALLAS, **1811.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Zoograph. Rosso-Asiatica, I, 224–226, Tab. XV–XXI, 1811.

Œgoceros LESSON, Man. Mamm., 399, 1827 (under *Ovis ammon*).

Aegocerus AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 1, 1842.

Species, 7: *Capra ibex* Linnæus, *C. ægagrus* Gmelin, *C. hircus* Linnæus, *Aegoceros ammon* Pallas, *Ae. musimon* Pallas, *Ae. argali* Pallas, and *Ae. ovis* Pallas, from Europe and Asia.

Aegoceros: αἰξ, goat; κέρας, horn.

Ægocoerus (see **Egocerus**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Aëllo LEACH, **1821.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XIII, pt. I, 69, 70–71, 1821.

Type: *Aëllo cuvieri* Leach, probably from Jamaica or Cuba (locality not stated).

Aëllo: Ἀέλλω, Storm-swift, one of the Harpies.

Ælurictis (see **Ailurictis**). Feræ, Felidæ.

Aelurina (see **Ailurin**). Feræ, Felidæ.

Ælurodon LEIDY, **1858.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1858, 22.

Type: *Ælurodon ferox* Leidy, from the Miocene of the valley of the Niobrara River, Nebraska.

Extinct. Based on "an isolated, unworn, upper sectorial molar tooth."

Ælurodon: αἴλουρος, cat; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—from the upper sectorial tooth which "has about the size and proportionate form of that of the common wolf of this country or Europe, but has a tubercule or lobe in advance of the principal cusp, nearly as well developed as that occupying the same position in the cats." (LEIDY.)

Ælurogale FILHOL, **1872.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXXV, No. 2, 93–94, July–Dec., 1872; Ann. Sci. Géol. Paris, III, Art. No. 7, pp. 10–14, pl. 16, figs. 23–25, 1872.

Type: *Ælurogale intermedia* Filhol, from the phosphorites of Quercy, near Caylux, Dépt. Tarn et Garonne, France.

Name preoccupied by *Ailurogale* Fitzinger, 1869, a genus of living cats. Replaced by *Ailurictis* Trouessart, 1885.

Extinct. Based on a jaw.

Ælurogale: αἴλουρος, cat; γαλῆ, weasel—"qui sert de lieu entre deux familles . . . celle des chats ou Félins, celle des Martes ou Mustelins? . . . Par sa formule dentaire elle se rapproche des Putois, mais, indépendamment d'une taille très considérable . . . sa molaire principale est tranchante et absolument semblable à une dent de Félis." (FILHOL.)

Aelurops (see **Ailurops**). Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Æluropsis LYDEKKER, **1884.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Palæontologia Indica (Mem. Geol. Surv. India), ser. 10, II, pt. VI, 316–317, pl. XXXIII, fig. 4, Jan., 1884.

Æluropsis—Continued.

Type: *Æluropsis annectans* Lydekker from the Pliocene of the Siwalik Hills of Asnot, Punjab, India.

Extinct. Based on the posterior part of a right ramus.

Aeluropsis: αἴλουρος, cat; ὄψις, appearance.

Æluropus (see **Ailuropus**). Feræ, Ursidæ.

Ælurotherium ADAMS, **1896.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., I, 442, 443, June, 1896; MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 41, 1899; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 778, 1902.

Type: *Patriofelis leidyanus* Wortman, from the Bridger Eocene of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on a "jaw fragment containing the third and fourth premolars and the first molar or sectorial."

Ælurotherium: αἴλουρος, cat; θηρίον, wild beast. The genus "may be considered as a probable ancestral form of all the Machærodontinæ and brings them a step nearer the Creodonts." (ADAMS.)

Aelurus, Ælurus (see **Ailurus**). Feræ, Procyonidæ.

Aeorestes FITZINGER, **1870.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LXII, Abth. I, 427–436, Oct., 1870 (sep. pp. 75–84).

Species 4, from South America: *Vespertilio villosissimus* Geoffroy, and *V. albescens* Geoffroy, from Paraguay; *V. nigricans* Maximilian, from the Rio Iritiba, Brazil; and *V. levis* Geoffroy, from Brazil.

Aeorestes: ἀἰωρέω, to hover or flit about—in allusion to its manner of flight.

Aeosciurus (see **Eosciurus**). Glires, Sciuridæ.

Æpeomys THOMAS, **1898.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., I, 452, June 1, 1898.

Type: *Oryzomys* (?) *lugens* Thomas, from La Loma del Morro (altitude, 3,000 meters), near Merida, Venezuela.

Æpeomys: αἶπος, αἴπεος height; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to its elevated habitat, the type having been collected at an altitude of about 9,000 feet.

Aepyceros SUNDEVALL, **1847.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

K. Vetensk. Akad. Handlingar, for 1845–1846, 271, 1847.

Type: *Antilope melampus* Lichtenstein, from central Africa.

Aepyceros: αἰπύς, high; κέρας, horn—from the long, lyrate, wide-spreading horns of the male.

Æpyprymnus GARROD, **1875.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1875, 59; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. and Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 102–104, 1888.

Type: *Bettongia rufescens* Gray, from New South Wales, Australia.

Æpyprymnus: ἀιπύς, high; πρύμνα, stern—in allusion to the disproportionate development of the thighs and hind legs. (Compare *Hypsiprymnus.*)

Aesthenodon (see **Asthenodon**). Marsupialia, Amphitheriidæ.

Aesurus RAFINESQUE, **1815.** Feræ, Procyonidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 59, 1815.

New name for *Kinkajou* Geoffroy = *Kinkajou* Lacépède, 1799 ('*Aesurus* R. *Kinkajou* Geof.').

Aesurus: ἀήσυρος, light as air.

Aethiops (subgenus of *Cercopithecus*) MARTIN, **1841.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Gen. Introd. Nat. Hist. Mammif. Anim., 506–508, 1841; GEOFFROY, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., III, 297, 1843.

Based on 'the three White-eyelid Monkeys' of Africa.

Aethiops: Latin *aethiops*, Ethiopian—in allusion to its habitat.

Aëthurus De Winton, **1898.** Glires, Anomaluridæ.

Minutes of Meeting Zool. Soc. London of May 17, 1898, p. 1, May 20, 1898; Zool. Anzeiger, XXI, Nr. 560, p. 380, June 2, 1898; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1898, pt. III, Oct. 1, 450–454, pls. XXXIV–XXXV.

Type: *Aëthurus glirinus* De Winton, from the Benito River, French Kongo, Africa.

Name antedated (by 3 days), by *Zenkerella* Matschie, published May 17, 1898. Also preoccupied by *Aithurus* Cabanis, 1860, a genus of Birds.

Aëthurus: ἀήθης, unusual, curious; οὐρά, tail. For about 30 millimeters from its base, the tail is clothed with soft fur; beyond this, on the lower surface, is a pad of 13 large scales similar to those found in *Anomalurus;* and at the outer end it is bushy, distichous, and squirrel-like.

Agabelus Cope, **1875.** Cete, Platanistidæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIV, 363, Jan.–June, 1875.

Type: *Agabelus porcatus* Cope, from the Miocene of Cumberland County, New Jersey.

Extinct. Based on "an osseous body which nearly resembles the elongate muzzle of a *Priscodelphinus* without teeth," etc.

Agabelus: ἄγαν, intensive prefix; βέλος, dart—in allusion to the form of the type specimen.

Agaphelus Cope, **1868.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868, 159, 221–227.

Species: *Balæna gibbosa* Erxleben (type), from the Atlantic Ocean; and *A. glaucus* Cope, from Monterey, California (see *Cyphonotus* Rafinesque, 1815).

Agaphelus; ἄγαν, very; ἀφαλής, smooth. "The dorsal line as far as the third caudal vertebra was entirely smooth without knob or fin, or scar of one, hence I suppose the fin to have been situated as in *Sibbaldius* and at the posterior fourth of the length . . . the gular and thoracic regions were seen to be entirely without ridges or plicæ of any kind, but as smooth as any other part of the body, or as the throat of a right whale, *B. cisarctica* Cope" (Cope).

Aglophema Rafinesque, **1814.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ?

"Osserv. sul Gen. Phoca nello Specchio delle Scienze, o Giornale Encic. di Sicilia, Palermo, II, 1814," (fide Minà Palumbo); Analyse de la Nature, 60, 1815; Haldeman, Am. Journ. Sci. and Arts, XLII, 284, 1842 (type fixed); Minà Palumbo, Cat. Mamm. Sicilia, Ann. Agr. Sic., 2d ser., XII, 107, 1868.

Species: *Aglophema phoca* Rafinesque (='*Phoca pusilla* Linn,'* type), and *A. maculata* Rafinesque.

Aglophema: ἀγλαός, splendid; φήμη, fame.

Agnocyon Kaup, **1862.** Feræ, Hyænidæ.

"Beiträge zur näheren Kenntniss der urweltlichen Säugethiere, Heft V, 16, Tab. II, fig. 3," 1862, fide Schlosser, Beitr. Paläont. Oesterreich-Ungarns, VIII, 418, 419, 1890.

Includes *Agnocyon pomeli* Kaup, from the Upper Miocene or Lower Pliocene of Eppelsheim, Rhein-Hessen, Germany.

Extinct. Based on a first lower molar.

Agnocyon: ἀγνώς, unknown; κύων, dog.

Agnotherium Kaup, **1833.** Feræ, Hyænidæ.

Descr. Ossem. Foss. Mamm. Mus. Darmstadt, second cahier, 28–30, Atlas, Tab. I, figs. 34, (Carnivora), 1833; Giebel, Säugethiere, 758, footnote, 1859.

Type: *Agnotherium antiquum* Kaup, from the Upper Miocene or Lower Pliocene of Eppelsheim, Rhein-Hessen, Germany.

Extinct. Based on one molar and one canine.

Agnotherium: ἀγνώς, unknown; θηρίον, wild beast.

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*"A wholly mythical 'Otary.'"—Allen, Mon. N. A. Pinnipeds, 1880, 194, footnote.

Agorophius Cope, **1895.** Cete; Squalodontidæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXXIV, No. 147, p. 139, May 29, 1895; Am. Naturalist, XXIX, No. 342, p. 573, June, 1895.

Type: *Zeuglodon pygmæus* Müller, from the Eocene of Ashley River, about 10 miles from Charleston, South Carolina. (Locality fide Leidy, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 420, 1869.)

Extinct. Based on a mutilated skull.

Agorophius: ἄγαν, intensive prefix, very; ὀροφή, roof—in allusion to the marked elongation of the superior cranial wall of the skull.

Agouti Lacépède, **1799.** Glires, Dasyproctidæ.

Tableau des Divisions, Sous-divisions, Ordres et Genres des Mammifères, 9, 1799; Nouv. Tableau Méth., Mamm., in Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot ed., Quad., XIV, 166, 1799; Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 494, 1801 (type fixed); Palmer, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XI, 243, 248, Dec. 17, 1897; Miller & Rehn, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 175, Dec., 1901.

Aguti Froriep in Dumeril's Anal. Zool., aus Franz. mit Zusätzen, 19, 1806.

Type: *Agouti paca* (= *Mus paca* Linnæus), from South America.

Agouti: The native name, probably the same as *acuti*, attentive, vigilant—in reference to the habits of the animals. (See explanation under *Cutia.*)

Agricola (subgenus of *Arvicola*) Blasius, **1857.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Naturgesch. Säugeth. Deutschlands, 334–335, 368–374, figs. 202–206, 1857.

Type: *Mus agrestis* Linnæus, from Europe.

Agricola: Lat. *ager*, field; *colo*, to till, to cultivate—'field mouse,' from its occurrence in fields, etc.

Agrichœgus Gore, **1874.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla ?

Glossary Fossil Mamm., 5, 1874.

"A genus of Ruminant, having some affinities with *Merycopotamus;* found in Miocene deposits in North America."—Gore. This name has not been found except in this place. It is evidently not a misprint for *Agriochœrus*, as the latter name follows it in the Glossary and is defined as "a genus of Mammals . . . allied to the *Oreodon.*"

Extinct.

Agriochœrus Leidy, **1850–51.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 121–122, 1850–1851; Cope, Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXI, 559–570, 1884.

Type: *Agriochœrus antiquus* Leidy, from the Oligocene of South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on "a great portion of the face and inferior maxilla, containing six molar teeth on each side, and the posterior two molars of both sides superiorly of another individual."

Agriochœrus: ἄγριος, wild; χοῖρος, hog.

Agriodus (subgenus of *Canis*), H. Smith, **1840.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Jardine's Naturalist's Library, Mamm., X, 258–261, 1840; 2d ed., Mamm., I, 152, 1858; V, 258–261, 298, pl. 23*, 2 figs. in text, 1865.

Type: *Agriodus auritus* H. Smith (=*Canis megalotis* Desmarest), from the Cape of Good Hope.

"The anomalous character of the teeth indicates the food of the Agriodus to differ considerably from that of other *Canidæ*, and no doubt the manners of the species are equally influenced by this conformation. These considerations induced us to prefer the name here assigned to the subgenus to that of *Megalotis*, which Illiger originally bestowed upon the Fennecs." Antedated by *Otocyon* Müller, 1836.

Agriodus: ἄγριος, wild (possibly in the sense of aberrant); ὀδούς, tooth. This genus has 46 or 48 teeth, including a greater number of molars than is possessed by any other heterodont mammal.

Agriomeryx MARSH, **1894.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLVIII, No. 285, pp. 270–271, fig. 24 in text, Sept., 1894.
Type: *Agriomeryx migrans* Marsh, from the Oligocene of South Dakota.
Extinct.
Agriomeryx: ἄγριος, wild; μήρυξ, ruminant.

Agriotherium A. WAGNER, **1837.** Feræ, Ursidæ.
Gelehrte Anzeigen K. Bayer. Akad. Wiss., München, V, Nr. 170, p. 335, Aug. 26, 1837.
Type: *Ursus sivalensis* Falconer & Cautley, from the Pliocene of the Siwálik Hills, India.
Extinct.
Agriotherium: ἄγριος, wild; θηρίον, beast.

Agriotherium SCOTT, **1898.** Ungulata Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.
Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXXVII, 79–81, Apr. 15, 1898 (sep. pp. 7–8).
Type: *Agriotherium paradoxicum* Scott, from the Eocene of the Uinta Basin of northeastern Utah.
Name preoccupied by *Agriotherium* WAGNER, 1837, a genus of Feræ. Replaced by *Chorotherium* Berg, 1899. (*Agriotherium* Scott should be referred to *Protoreodon*—Scott in epist., Sept. 14, 1898).
Extinct.
Agriotherium: ἄγριος, wild; θηρίον, beast.

Agustylus AMEGHINO, **1887.** Marsupialia, Borhyænidæ.
Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 7–8, Dec., 1887.
Type: *Agustylus cynoides* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Agustylus: ἄγω, to carry; στῦλος, pillar, point (Ameghino).

Aguti (see **Agouti**). Glires, Dasyproctidæ.

Aigocerus (subg. of *Antilope*) H. SMITH, **1827.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Griffith's Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, V, 324–325, 1827; Sclater & Thomas, Book of Antelopes, IV, 3, 1899 (in synonymy—type fixed).
Species 4, from Africa: *Antilope leucophæa* Pallas (type), *A. equina* Desmarest, *A. grandicornis* Hermann, and *A. barbata* H. Smith. Apparently a modified form of *Egocerus* Desmarest, 1822; preoccupied by *Aegoceros* Pallas, 1811, a genus of goats. (See *Ozanna* Reichenbach, 1845.)
Aigocerus: αἴξ, goat; κέρας, horn.

Ailuravus RÜTIMEYER, **1891.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
"Abhandl. Schweiz. Pal. Gesellsch., XVIII, 97, pl. VII, figs. 18–19, 1891;" LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1892, XXIX, Mamm. 15, 31, 1893; FORSYTH MAJOR, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1893, 193 (shown to be a rodent).
Type: *Ailuravus picteti* Rütimeyer, from the Upper Eocene of Egerkingen, Switzerland.
Extinct. Based on two lower molars.
Ailuravus: αἴλουρος, cat; *avus*, ancestor. Originally regarded as an ancestral carnivore, hence the name.

Ailurictis TROUESSART, **1885.** Feræ, Felidæ.
La Grande Encyclopédie, I, 954, 1885; Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Carnivores, 92–93, 1885.
Æluractis LYDEKKER, in Nicholson & Lydekker's Man. Palæont., II, 1446, 1889; LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 524, 1891.
New name for *Ælurogale* Filhol, 1872 (type, *A. intermedia*—an extinct species from France), which is preoccupied by *Ailurogale* Fitzinger, 1869 (type *Felis planiceps* Vigors & Horsfield, from Sumatra).
Extinct.
Ailurictis: αἴλουρος, cat; ἴκτις, weasel.

Ailurin* (subgenus of *Felis*) GERVAIS, **1855.** Feræ, Felidæ.
GERVAIS, Hist. Nat. Mamm., II, 86–87, 1 fig. in text, 1855.
Aelurina GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., 60, 1871.
Ailurina TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., Carnivores, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Scientif. d'Angers, Suppl. l'année 1884, 100, 1885.
Type: *Felis planiceps* Vigors & Horsfield, from Sumatra.
Ailurin: αἴλουρος, cat.

Ailurogale FITZINGER, **1869.** Feræ, Felidæ.
Sitzungsber. Mat.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LX, 1ste Abth., 249–251, 1869.
Type: *Felis planiceps* Vigors & Horsfield, from Sumatra.
See *Ailurin* Gervais, 1855; and *Ictailurus* Severtzow, 1858.
Ailurogale: αἴλουρος, cat; *γαλῆ*, weasel.

Ailurogale FILHOL (see **Æluroga1e**). Feræ, Felidæ.

Ailuropoda MILNE-EDWARDS, **1870.** Feræ, Ursidæ.
Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 5e sér., Zool., XIII, art. No. 10, 1870; Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXX, 342, 1870.
Ailuropus MILNE-EDWARDS, Nouv. Archives Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, VII, Bull. 92, 1871; Recherches Hist. Nat. Mamm., I, 321–338; II, pls. 50–56, 1873.
Æluropus LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 560–561, fig. 256, 1891.
Type: *Ursus melanoleucus* David, from Moupin, eastern Tibet.
Ailuropoda: Ailurus; πούς, foot—from the resemblance of its feet to those of *Ailurus*.

Ailurops WAGLER, **1830.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.
Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 26, 1830; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 193, 1888 (in synonymy, type fixed).
Æluropus AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 9, 1846; ed. 2, p. 34, 1848.
Species, 4: *Phalangista ursina* Temminck (type), from Celebes; *P. chrysorrhos* Temminck, *P. maculata* Temminck, and *P. cavifrons* Temminck, from the Malay Archipelago. Name antedated by *Ceonix* Temminck, 1827.
May be preoccupied by *Ailurops* Michaelles, 1830, a genus of Reptilia.
Ailurops: αἴλουρος, cat; *ὄψ*, aspect—from its size and general appearance.

Ailuropus MILNE-EDWARDS, **1871.** Feræ, Ursidæ,
Nouv. Archives Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, VII, Bull. 92, 1871; Recherches Hist. Nat. Mamm., I, 321–338, II, pls. 50–56, 1873; GERVAIS, Journ. Zool., IV, 87. 1875 (in synonymy).
Æluropus LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 560–561, fig. 256, 1891.
Emendation of *Ailuropoda* Milne-Edwards, 1870. "Le mot *Ailuropoda* ayant été employé précédemment par M. Gray dans une acception différente [as a section, including the Cat-footed Carnivora—see Cat. Carn. Brit. Mus., pp. 3, 5, 1869] j'ai cru devoir le modifier de la manière indiquée ci-dessus." (MILNE-EDWARDS, Recherches, p. 321 footnote.)
Ailuropus is antedated by *Pandarctos* Gervais, 1870.
Ailuropus: Ailurus; πούς, foot—from the resemblance of its feet to those of *Ailurus*.

Ailurus F. CUVIER, **1825.** Feræ, Procyonidæ.
Hist. Nat. Mamm., V, livr. L, pl. with 3 pp., text under 'Panda,' June, 1825.
Aelurus AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 9, 1846; VAN DER HOEVEN, Handb. Dierkunde, 2d ed., II, 1015, 1855.
*Æluru*s FLOWER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, 752–769, 10 figs. in text.
Type: *Ailurus fulgens* F. Cuvier, from the southeastern Himalayas, India.

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* Possibly only a common name in the first reference, but used as a genus by Gill, and as a subgenus by Trouessart.

Ailurus-- Continued.

Ailurus: αἴλουρος, cat, later a weasel (perhaps from αἰόλος, quick moving, and οὐρά, tail)—so called from its resemblance exteriorly to a cat. "This was not a very happy choice, as in all structural characters indicative of true affinity it is almost as widely removed from the true Cats as any member of the group of terrestrial Carnivora." (FLOWER, l. c., 753.)

Akenodon AYMARD, **1856.** Edentata ?

Congrès Sci. France (1855), I, 233, 265, 1856 (nomen nudum?); GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, éd. 2, 255, 1859; FILHOL, Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, XII, art. 3, p. 3, 1882.

Type: *Akenodon primævus* Aymard, from the Lower Miocene of Ronzon, near Puy en Velay, France.

Extinct.

Akenodon: ἀκή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Akodon MEYEN, **1833.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., XVI, pt. II, 599–600, tab. XLIII, fig. 1, 1833; Reise um die Erde, III, 1834.

Acodon AGASSIZ, Index Univ., 5, 1846; 2d ed., 12, 1848; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XIV, No. 83, 360–364, Nov. 1, 1894.

Axodon GIEBEL, Odontographie, 48, 1855 (emendation).

Type: *Akodon boliviense* Meyen, from Pichu-pichun (alt. 14,000 feet), Peru.

Akodon: ἀκή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Alachtherium DU BUS, **1867.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Odobenidæ.

Bull. Acad. Roy Sci. Belgique, 2e sér., XXIV, 566, 1867.

Alachterium VAN BENEDEN, ibid., XXXII, 181, 1871; XLI, 794, 1876 (misprint).

Type: *Alachtherium cretsii* Du Bus, from the Upper Crag of the Fort de Wyneghem, near Antwerp, Belgium.

Extinct. Based on "une moitié complète de mâchoire inférieure."

Alactaga (see **Allactaga**). Glires, Dipodidæ.

Alactagulus (subg. of *Alactaga*) NEHRING, **1897.** Glires, Dipodidæ.

Sitzungsb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde, Berlin, Nr. 9, pp. 151–154, fig. 1, Nov. 16, 1897.

Type: *Alactaga acontion* (=*Dipus acontion* Pallas), from southwestern Siberia.

Alactagulus: Dim. of *Alactaga.*

Alastor WEITHOFER, **1887.** Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.

"Anz. Math.-Naturwiss. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 285, 1887" (fide Zool. Rec. for 1887, Mamm., 30); Sitzungsber. Math.-Naturwiss. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, XCVI, Abth. I, für Jun.–Dec., 1887, 350–351, Taf. figs. 5–8, 1888.

Type: *Alastor heliophygas* Weithofer, from the Quercy Phosphorites of Escampes, near Lablengue, Dépt. Lot, France.

Extinct. Based on a skull without the lower jaw.

Alastor: Ἀλάστωρ, a surname of Zeus, the avenging deity, lit., the unforgetting.

Albertogaudrya AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea (Albertogaudryidæ).

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 399–400, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 53–54).

Type: *Albertogaudrya unica* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Albertogaudrya: In honor of Albert Gaudry, 1827–, professor of Paleontology in the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; author of 'Animaux Fossiles et Géologie de l'Attique,' 1862–67, 'Enchaînements du Monde Animal,' 1878–96, etc.

Alce Frisch, **1775.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 3, Tab. Gen., 1775; H. SMITH, Griffith's Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, V, 303–304, 1827.

Alce—Continued.

Alces Gray, London Med. Repos., XV, No. 88, p. 307, Apr. 1, 1821; Kaup, Entw.-Gesch. und Natürl. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 178, 179, 1829.

Type: 'Das Elendthier' (*Cervus alces* Linnæus), from Europe.

Alce: ἀλκή, elk.

Alce Blumenbach, **1799.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Handb. Naturgesch., 6te Auflage, 697, 1799; "Beitr. Naturgesch., 1st French ed., II, 407, 1803" (fide Lydekker, Deer of all Lands, 125, 134, 1898).

Type: *Alce gigantea* Blumenbach (=*Megaceros hibernicus* Owen, 1844), from Ireland.

Name preoccupied by *Alce* Frisch, 1775, based on *Cervus alces.*

Extinct.

Alcelaphus Blainville, **1816.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, May, 1816, 75; Sclater & Thomas, Book of Antelopes, I, pt. 1, 5, 7, Aug., 1894 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Species: *Antilope bubalis* Pallas, 1767 (=*A. buselaphus* Pallas, 1766—type), from North Africa; and *A. caama* G. Cuvier, from South Africa.

Alcelaphus: Alce+*Elaphus.*

Alcelaphus Gloger, **1841.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, 143–144, 1841; Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Alcelaphus alce* (=*Cervus alces* Linnæus), the elk of northern Europe.

Name preoccupied by *Alcelaphus* Blainville, 1816, a genus of African antelopes.

Alcelaphus: ἀλκή, elk; ἔλαφος, deer.

Alces (see *Alce* Frisch.). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Alcicephalus Rodler & Weithofer, **1890.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidæ.

Anzeiger Math.-Naturwiss. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, XXVII, Nr. xvi, 154, 155, 1890; Denkschrift, Math.-Naturwiss, Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, LVII, 754–765, Taf. i–iii, iv figs. 1–4, 1890.

Species: *Alcicephalus neumayri* Rodler & Weithofer, and *A. cœlophrys* Rodler & Weithofer, both from the Pliocene of Maragha, northwestern Persia.

Extinct.

Alcicephalus: ἀλκή, elk; κεφαλή, head.

Alectops Gray, **1866.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 114, fig. in text.

Type: *Alectops ater* Gray, from Surinam.

Alectops: Ἀληκτώ, Alecto, in Greek mythology, one of the three Furies; ὤψ, face (see *Megæra*)—probably in allusion to the animal's grotesque appearance.

Aliama Gray, **1864.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 242–243.

Type: *Delphinus desmarestii* Risso, from the Mediterranean Sea.

Aliama: ἅλιος, belonging to the sea.

Aligon Haeckel, **1895.** Ungulata, ?

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 530, 1895.

Hypothetical genus, supposed to occur in the Upper Eocene.

Allacodon Marsh, **1889.** Allotheria, Bolodontidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, 178–179, pl. viii, figs. 17–31, Aug., 1889.

Species: *Allacodon lentus* Marsh (type), and *A. pumilus* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.

Extinct. "Represented by a number of teeth, several of which were found together."

Allacodon: ἄλλος, other, strange; ἀκή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the pointed upper molars which "resemble the corresponding teeth of *Allodon*, but the cones are more pointed, and there is no true basal ridge." (Marsh.)

Allactaga F. Cuvier, **1836.** Glires, Dipodidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1836, 141–142.

Alactaga Cuvier, Trans. Zool. Soc. London, II, 133, 1838.

Type: *Dipus alactaga* (= *Mus jaculus* Pallas) from southern Russia and southwestern Siberia. "A distinct genus for the Jerboas, with five toes, adopting the name *Allactaga*, given by Pallas to a species, as the common generic appellation." (Cuvier.)

Allactaga: Alak-daagha, the Mongol name for *Dipus jaculus;* from *alak*, variegated; *daagha*, colt. (Pallas, Glires, 291, 1778.)

Allodon Marsh, **1881.** Allotheria, Bolodontidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXI, 511–512, June, 1881.

Type: *Allodon laticeps* Marsh, from the Upper Jurassic (Atlantosaurus beds) of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "a left upper jaw, with molar and premolar teeth."

Allodon: ἄλλος, other, strange; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the premolars.*

Allomys Marsh, **1877.** Glires, Sciuridæ (Allomyidæ).

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XIV, 253, fig. in text, Sept., 1877.

Type: *Allomys nitens* Marsh; from the Miocene (John Day) of Oregon.

Extinct.

Allomys: ἄλλος, other, strange; μῦς, mouse. "Probably related to the flying squirrels, but the teeth are somewhat like those of ungulates." (Marsh.)

Allops Marsh, **1887.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXIV, 331, Oct., 1887; Osborn, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. N. Y., XVI, 102–103, fig. 7, 1902.

Type: *Allops serotinus* Marsh, from the Oligocene (Brontotherium beds) of South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on "a well-preserved skull and various other remains."

Allops: ἄλλος, other, strange; ὄψ, aspect—"another genus nearly related to *Brontotherium*," in addition to *Brontops*, *Menops*, and *Titanops*.

Alobus (subgenus of *Vespertilio*) Peters, **1867.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 707, Nov., 1867.

Type: *Vespertilio* (*Alobus*) *temminckii* Rüppell, from northeast Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Alobus* Le Conte, 1856, a genus of Coleoptera.

Alobus: ἄλοβος, without a lobe—in allusion to 'den gänzlichen Mangel eines Spornlappeus.'

Alopex Kaup, **1829.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Entw.-Gesch. & Natürl. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 83, 85, 1829.

Type: *Canis lagopus* Linnæus, from Arctic Eurasia.

Alopex: ἀλώπηξ, fox.

Alopsis Rafinesque, **1815.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 59, 1815 (nomen nudum).

Type: *Canis* sp. ('*Alopsis R.* sp. do.' [espèce du genre précédent, *Canis*]).

Alopsis: Contraction of ἀλωπός, fox; ὄψις, appearance.

Alouatta Lacépède, **1799.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Tableau des Divisions, Sous-divisions, Ordres et Genres des Mammifères, 4, 1799; Nouv. Tableau Méthod. Mamm., in Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot ed.; Quad., XIV, 148, 1799; Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 490, 1801; Muirhead, in Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopedia, XIII, 404, 1830; Miller & Rehn, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 296–297, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).

Aluatta Fischer, Zoognosia, II, 549–552, 1813; Slack, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862, 515–519.

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*Marsh says: "There are 5 premolars and 2 molars." Two of the former are now regarded as molars.

Alouatta—Continued.

Alouata Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., new ed., I, 32–34, 1897.

Type: *Simia beelzebul* Linnæus, from Brazil.

Alouatta: Native name.

Alticamelus Matthew, **1901.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York, I, pt. vii, 426, 429–432, pl. xxxix, Nov., 1901.

Type: *Procamelus altus* Marsh, from the Miocene (Loup Fork beds) of the John Day basin, Oregon.

Extinct. Based on a skull, and bones of the neck and hind limb.

Alticamelus: Lat. *altus*, high; + *Camelus*—in allusion to the long neck, which gives the animal almost the height of a modern giraffe.

Alticola (subgenus of *Arvicola*) Blanford, **1881.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, L, pt. ii, 93, 95, 96, pl. i figs. b–e, July 30, 1881; Fauna British India, Mamm., 430, 1888–91; Miller, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, 52–54, pl. ii, fig. 4, text figs. 26–27, July 23, 1896; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1899, 291–297, fig. 4.

Type: *Arvicola stoliczkanus* Blanford, from the high plateaus of northern Ladák, western Tibet.

Alticola: Lat. *altus*, high; *colo*, to dwell, to inhabit—from the animal's elevated habitat at altitudes of 9,000 to 10,000 feet or more.

Aluatta (see **Alouatta**). Primates, Cebidæ.

Alus Gray, **1825.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ?

Thomson's Annals Philos., XXVI, 342, Nov., 1825.

Nomen nudum (ex Pliny).

Alviceola Blainville, **1817.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., IX, 287–288, 1817.

'Le Genre Campagnol;' type species not mentioned. Probably a misprint for *Arvicola* Lacépède, 1799.

Amarorhynchus Ameghino, **1894.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Énum. Synop. Mamm. Foss. Form. Éocènes Patagonie, 147, Feb., 1894.

Type: *Amarorhynchus latus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Amarorhynchus: ἀμάρα, channel; ῥύγχος, snout—in allusion to the lower jaw. "Mandibule courte, haute et large, avec la symphyse profondement excavée et qui termine dans un espèce de bec large, plat, et arrondi." (Ameghino.)

Ambliodon Jourdan, **1837.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, V, 445–446, 1837; Blainville, Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., VIII, 276, 1837.

Amblyodon Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 541–542.

Type: 'L'ambliodon doré' (*Paradoxurus auratus* Blainville=*P. jourdanii* Gray), from India. (See Gray, l. c., p. 542.)

Ambliodon: ἀμβλύς, blunt; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—from the blunt, rounded cusps of the posterior premolar and of the molars.

Amblirhiza (see **Amblyrhiza**). Glires, Castoroididæ.

Ambloctonus Cope, **1875.** Creodonta, Ambloctonidæ.

Syst. Cat. Vert., Eocene New Mexico, 5, 7–9, Apr. 17, 1875; Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey West 100th Merid., IV, pt. ii, 90–94, pl. xxxiii, 1877.

Amblyctonus Cope, Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, 79, 80, 1880.

Amblyctomus Cope, in Scudder's Nomenclator Zool., pt. i, 360; pt. ii, 13, 1882; Trouessart, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Carnivores, 8, 1885.

Type: *Ambloctonus sinosus* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.

Ambloctonus—Continued.

Extinct. Based on "the greater part of the dentition of one side of the cranium and that of the posterior part of the mandible, with a number of bones of the limbs."

Ambloctonus: ἀμβλύς, blunt (toothed); κτείνω, to kill.

Amblonyx (subgenus of *Lutra*), Rafinesque, **1832.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Atlantic Journal, I, No. 2, 62, summer of 1832.

Type: *Lutra concolor* Rafinesque, from Assam, British India.

Amblonyx: ἀμβλύς, blunt; ὄνυξ, claw—from its short, blunt claws.

Amblosia (see **Amblotis**). Marsupialia, Phascolomyidæ.

Amblotherium Owen, **1871.** Marsupialia, Amphitheriidæ.

Mesozoic Mamm. in Mon. Palæontograph. Soc., XXIV, No. 5, pp. 29–32, pl. II, figs. 1–2, 1871.

Type: *Amblotherium soricinum* Owen, from the Purbeck of Durdlestone Bay, Swanage, Dorsetshire, England.

Extinct. Based on a right mandibular ramus.

Amblotherium: ἀμβλόω, to abort; θηρίον, wild beast—from its small size.

Amblotis Illiger, **1811.** Marsupialia, Phascolomyidæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 77, 1811.

Amblosia Illiger, Abhandl. K. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, for 1811, p. 128, 1815 (misprint).

Type: *Wombatus fossor* Geoffroy (=*Didelphis ursina* Shaw), from Tasmania.

Name antedated by *Phascolomis* Geoffroy, 1803; and by *Vombatus* Geoffroy, 1803.

Amblotis: ἄμβλωσις, aborted—from the rudimentary tail and the very short, nailless hallux.

Amblychilus G. Fischer, **1814.** Sirenia, Dugongidæ.

Zoognosia, III, 638–639, 1814.

New name for the Dugong, which had been previously named *Platystomus*. "Hoc caput quam maxime obtusum reddit, etsi os inferius nihil confert. Quapropter et nomen Platystomi, et in genere propter terminationem similem sæpius recurrentem, mutatum fuit" (Fischer, l. c. III, p. 639).

Amblychilus: ἀμβλύς, blunt; χείλος, lip.

Amblyctomus, Amblyctonus (see **Ambloctonus**). Creodonta, Palæonictidæ.

Amblyodon (see **Ambliodon**). Feræ, Viverridæ.

Amblyotus (subg. of *Exochura*) Kolenati, **1858.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, XXIX, Nr. 9, pp. 252–256, figs. 1–5 in text, Mar., 1858; Fitzinger, ibid., LXII, I Abth., Oct. 1870, 414–418 (sep., Abth. v, pp. 62–66).

Type: *Amblyotus atratus* Kolenati, from the mountains of Silicia, Austria (Altvater, etc., alt. 2,400–4,600 ft.).

Name preoccupied by *Amblyottus* Amyot & Serville, 1843, a genus of Hemiptera.

Amblyotus: ἀμβλύς, blunt; οὖς, ὠτός, ear.

Amblyrhiza Cope, **1868.** Glires, Castoroididæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868, 313.

Amblirhiza Gervais & Ameghino, Mamm. Fos. Am. du Sud, 64, 1880 (misprint).

Type: *Amblyrhiza inundata* Cope, from the cave deposits of Anguilla, West Indies.

Extinct.

Amblyrhiza: ἀμβλύς, blunt; ῥίζα, root—from "the roots of the teeth [which] were contracted and not so open as in many Rodents." (Cope.)

Amblysomus (subg. of *Chrysochloris*) POMEL, **1848.** Insectivora, Chrysochloridæ.
Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Genève, IX, 247, Nov., 1848; GILL, Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Survey Terr., I, 2d ser., No. 2, p. 112, 1875 (raised to generic rank); Standard Nat. History, V, 137, 1884; TROUESSART, Revue et Mag. Zool., 3e ser., VII, 277, 1879; DOBSON, Mon. Insectivora, pt. II, 109, 1883; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 168, 1901 (type fixed).
No type designated. "Il y a un sous-type ayant une molaire de moins à chaque mâchoire, et dépourvu de la bulle osseuse de la tempe qui, chez les autres, fait partie de l'oreille interne ainsi soulevée en dedans—*Amblysomus.*" (POMEL.)
Type: *Chrysochloris hottentotus* A. Smith, from Cape Colony (fide SCLATER).
Name preoccupied by *Amblysoma* Westwood, 1841, a genus of Hymenoptera. (See *Calcochloris* Mivart, 1867.)
Amblysomus: ἀμβλύς, blunt, dull; σῶμα, body—from its thick, stout form.

Amblytatus AMEGHINO, **1902.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Ciencias Córdoba, XVII, 57, May, 1902 (sep. p. 55).
Species: *Amblytatus pandus* Ameghino, and *A. areolatus* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Amblytatus: ἀμβλύς, blunt, sluggish; *tatou*, armadillo.

Ambysus RAFINESQUE, **1815.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.
Analyse de la Nature, 60, 1815 (nomen nudum).
Type: *Phoca* sp. ('*Ambysus R.* sp. do.' [espèce du genre précédent, *Phoca*]).

Ameghinotherium PODESTÁ, **1898.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Typotheriidæ.*
"Un nuevo fósil. El *Ameghinotherium curuzú-cuatiense*, 1898, 2 figs.; La Escuela Positiva, V, 1-8, 1899; SERRANO, Guía Prov. Corrientes, Geol. Curuzú-Cuatia, 1899" (fide AMEGHINO, Sinop. Geol.-Palæont. in Segundo Censo Nac. Repúb. Argentina, Supl., July, 1899, sep. p. 5).
Type: *Ameghinotherium curuzu-cuatiense* Podestá, from the Tertiary of Curuzú-Cuatia, Corrientes, Argentina.
Extinct. Based on a skull.
Ameghinotherium: Ameghino; θηρίον, wild beast—in honor of Dr. Florentino Ameghino, director of the Museo Nacional, Buenos Aires; author of 'Mamíferos Fósiles de la República Argentina,' 1889, and many other contributions to the paleontology of Argentina.

Ametrida GRAY, **1847.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1847, 15; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XIX, 407, June, 1847.
Type: *Ametrida centurio* Gray, from Para, Brazil.
Ametrida: ἀμητρίς, ἀμητρίδος, reaper, destroyer.

Amilnedwardsia AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Meniscotheriidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 386, July, 1901 (sep. p. 40).
Type: *Amilnedwardsia brevicula* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Amilnedwardsia: In honor of Alphonse Milne-Edwards, 1835–1900, late director of the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; author of numerous publications on mammals.

Ammodon MARSH, **1893.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLVI, No. 275, 409–410, pl. IX, figs. 2–4, Nov., 1893; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 656, 1902 (type fixed).
Species, 3: *Elotherium leidyanum* Marsh (type), from the Miocene of Squankum, Monmouth County, New Jersey; *E. bathrodon* Marsh, from the Oligocene of South Dakota; and *Ammodon potens* Marsh, from Colorado.

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*Ameghinotheriidæ of Podestá.

Ammodon—Continued.

Extinct.

Ammodon: ἄμμος, sand; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—probably in allusion to the fact that the type species was found near the coast.

Ammodorcas Thomas, **1891.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1891, pt. II, 207–210, pls. XXI–XXII, Aug. 1, 1891.

Type: *Ammodorcas clarkei* Thomas, from the vicinity of Buroa Wells, about 100 miles south of Berbera, central Somaliland, East Africa.

Ammodorcas: ἄμμος, sand; δορκάς, antelope, gazelle—from the dry, sandy character of its habitat.

Ammomys Bonaparte, **1831.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Saggio Dist. Metod. Anim. Vert., 20 footnote, 1831.

Modification of *Psammomys* Le Conte, 1830, which is preoccupied by *Psammomys* Cretschmar, 1828, a genus of Glires. "Il nome *Psammomys* essendo stato dato quasi contemporaneamente ad un rosicatore delle vicinanze di Alessandria d' Egitto, prendiamo la libertà d' introdurre una piccola mutazione ortográfica nel nome dato al nuovo genere dal Sig. Leconte, la quale non ne cambia però il significato."

Ammomys: ἄμμος, sand; μῦς, mouse—from the sandy character of the soil among the pines, where the animal frequently, though by no means exclusively, makes its home.

Ammon Blainville, **1816.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Bull. Sci. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, livr. May, 1816, 76.

Apparently merely another name for *Ovis*. The genus '*Ovis* ou *Ammon*' includes 5 species: "1 *A. M. corsicus* et *Ovis*, 2 *A. brachiatus*, 3 *A. cervinus*, 4 [*A.*] *lanosus*, 5 *A. strepsicheros*."

Ammon: Ἄμμων (=Heb. 'Amōn < Egypt. *Amun, Amen*, he who is hidden or concealed), a name of Jupiter, worshiped in Africa under the form of a ram.

Ammospermophilus (subg. of *Spermophilus*) Merriam, **1892.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., VII, 27, Apr. 13, 1892; Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., Viv. et Foss., new. ed., fasc. II, 433–434, 1897; Merriam, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XI, 190, July 1, 1897 (provisionally raised to generic rank—'subgenus or genus').

Type: *Tamias leucurus* Merriam, from the San Gorgonio Pass, near Whitewater station, Riverside County, California.

Ammospermophilus: ἄμμος, sand; + *Spermophilus*—from the sandy color of the pelage and the sandy character of the animal's desert habitat.

Ammotherium (see **Amnotherium**). Edentata, Megatheriidæ (Scelidotheridæ).

Ammotragus (subgenus of *Ovis*) Blyth, **1840.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840, No. LXXXVI, 13, July, 1840; No. XC, 75–77, 78–79, Mar., 1841; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., VII, 257–258, 261, June, 1841; Gray, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., Ungulata, 179, 1852 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Ovis tragelaphus* Pallas, from North Africa.

Ammotragus: ἄμμος, sand; τράγος, goat—from the color.

Amnotherium Ameghino, **1891.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ (Scelidotheridæ).

Nuevos Restos Mamff. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 39, Aug., 1891.

Ammotherium, Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5, p. 325, Oct. 1, 1891.

Type: *Amnotherium profundatum* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Amnotherium (*Ammotherium*): ἄμμος, sand; θηρίον, wild beast.

Amodus (see **Ancodon**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidæ.

Amorphochilus Peters, **1877.** Chiroptera, Natalidæ.

Monatsber. K. Pr. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1877, 185; Dobson, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 357–359, 1878.

Amorphochilus—Continued.

Type: *Amorphochilus schnablii* Peters, from Tumbez, northern Peru.

Amorphochilus: ἄμορφος, misshapen, ugly; χεῖλος, lip—in allusion to the fleshy prominence or disk on the upper lip.

Amphalopex KAUP,* **1862.** Feræ, Canidæ.

"Beitr. näheren Kenntniss urwelt. Säugeth., Heft 5, p. 15," 1862 (fide FRAAS, Jahreshefte Ver. vaterländ. Naturk. in Württemberg, XXVI, Heft II, 160, 161, 1870); TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Carnivores, 53–54, 1885.

Type: *Amphicyon intermedius* Meyer, from Ulm, Wurttemberg, Germany (fide FRAAS, l. c.).

Extinct.

Amphalopex: ἀμφί,† doubtful, ambiguous; ἀλώπηξ, fox.

Amphechinus AYMARD, **1850.** Insectivora, Erinaceidæ.

Ann. Soc. Agr., Sci., Arts et Comm. du Puy, XIV, 109–110, 1850; POMEL, Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 16, 1854 (in synonymy); GERVAIS, Zool. et Pal. Françaises, 2e éd., 53, 1859.

Type: *Amphechinus arvernensis* Aymard (=*Erinaceus arvernensis* Blainville), from the Lower Miocene of Auvergne, France.

Extinct.

Amphechinus: ἀμφί, around, on both sides; ἐχῖνος, hedgehog.

Amphiarctos BLAINVILLE, **1841.** Feræ, Ursidæ.

Ostéog. Mamm. Récents et Foss., II, fasc. IX (Carnassiers, Subursus), 96–100, 1841.

Type: *Ursus sivalensis* Cautley & Falconer, from the Siwalik Hills, India. Name provisionally proposed and changed to *Sivalarctos* on p. 114.

Extinct.

Amphiarctos: ἀμφί, doubtful; ἄρκτος, bear.

Amphiaulacomys LATASTE, **1882.** Glires, Muridæ, Gerbillinæ.

Le Naturaliste, Paris, II, No. 2, pp. 11–12, Jan. 15, 1882; No. 16, p. 127, Aug. 15, 1882.

Type: *Rhombomys pallidus* Wagner (=*Meriones opimus* Lichtenstein), from south-eastern Russia.

Amphiaulacomys: ἀμφί, on both sides (in the sense of double); αὖλαξ, furrow; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the double-grooved incisors.

Amphibos FALCONER, **1865.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

FALCONER, quoted by Rütimeyer in Verhandl. Naturforsch. Gesellsch. Basel, IV, 2tes Heft, 331, 1865 (nomen nudum?); Palæont. Memoirs & Notes, I, 23, 280, 547, 554, 1868; Mem. Geol. Surv. India (Palæontologia Indica), ser. 10, I, pt. III, 150–153, 174, pl. XXI fig. 1, pl. XXIV [reissue pls. XXI fig. 1, XXIb–XXIII—*Hemibos*], 1878.

Type: *Amphibos acuticornis* Falconer, from the Siwalik Hills, India.

Extinct. Based on crania.

Amphibos: ἀμφί, around, on both sides; + *Bos.*

Amphicetus VAN BENEDEN, **1880.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2e sér., L, No. 7, pp. 20–21, 1880.

Species 4, from the deposits in the vicinity of Antwerp, Belgium: *Amphicetus later* Van Beneden, *A. verus* Van Beneden, *A. editus* Van Beneden, *A. rotundus* Van Beneden.

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*Not Meyer, 1849, as given by Trouessart, l. c., p. 53.

†The preposition ἀμφί means, primarily, on both sides, on all sides, around. It is used to denote relationship and also in the sense of doubtful, ambiguous.

Amphicetus—Continued.

Extinct.

Amphicetus: *ἀμφί*, around, on both sides; *κῆτος*, whale. "À en juger par un condyle de maxillaire inférieur les Amphicètes suivent immédiatement les Plésiocètes et sont intermédiaires entre eux et les Hétérocètes."

Amphichneumon (POMEL MS.) GERVAIS, **1859.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

POMEL, in Gervais' Zool. et Pal. Françaises, 2e éd., 223, 1859.

Amphicneumon LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., I, 103, 1885 (misprint).

Apparently a manuscript name applied by Pomel to a lower jaw (No. 26705) in the British Museum, from the Lower Miocene of Saint-Gérand-le-Puy, France.

Extinct.

Amphichneumon: *ἀμφί*, around, on both sides; + *Ichneumon.*

Amphichœrus (BRAVARD MS.) GORE, **1874.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

GORE, Glossary Foss. Mamm., 6, 1874 (no authority).

(BRAVARD MS.) LYDEKKER, Palæont. Indica, ser. 10, III, 91, 1884; Cat. Foss. Mamm., Brit. Mus., II, 254, 1885.

Type: *Amphichœrus typus* Bravard, a synonym of *Hyotherium typum* (Pomel), from the Miocene of Europe. "A genus of Suidæ (pigs), possessing long canines, projecting *downwards* in the upper jaw." (GORE.)

Extinct.

Amphichœrus: *ἀμφί*, around, on both sides; *χοῖρος*, hog.

Amphictis POMEL, **1854.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 63–64, 1854; LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., I, 102–103, 1885.

Species: *Amphictis antiquus* Pomel (= *Viverra antiqua* Blainville), *A. leptorhynchus* Pomel, and *A. lemanensis* Pomel, from the Lower Miocene of Langy, Dépt. de l'Allier, France.

Extinct.

Amphictis: *ἀμφί*, doubtful, ambiguous; *ἴκτις*, weasel.

Amphicynodon FILHOL, **1882.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Ann. Sci. Géol. Paris, XII, Art. 3, pp. 32–39, pl. VIII figs. 23–31, pl. IX figs. 42–47, 1882.

Type: *Cynodon palustris* Aymard, from Ronzon, near Puy, Haute-Loire, France.

Extinct.

Amphicynodon: *ἀμφί*, around, on both sides; + *Cynodon.*

Amphicyon LARTET, **1836.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, VII, 219–220, séance du Mai, 1836 (no species named); Comptes Rendus, Paris, V, No. 12, 424, July-Dec., 1837 (no species named); L'Institut, V, 336, 1837; "Not. Géol. Dépt. du Gers (Annuaire, 1839);" Notice sur la Colline de Sansan, 16, 1851; BLAINVILLE, Ostéog. Mamm., II (Carnassiers, Subursus), 113–114, 1841.

Species: *Amphicyon major* Blainville, and *A. minor* Blainville, from Sansan, Dépt. du Gers, France. Merely a provisional name in 1836.

Extinct. Based on "deux demi-mâchoires et quelques ossemens."

Amphicyon: *ἀμφί*, around, on both sides; *κύων*, dog—on account of the resemblance of its teeth to those of *Canis.*

Amphidolops AMEGHINO, **1902.** Allotheria, Polydolopidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 42, May, 1902 (sep. p. 40).

Species: *Amphidolops serrula* Ameghino, and *A. serrifer* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Amphidolops: *ἀμφί*, ambiguous; + (*Poly*) *dolops.*

Amphidozotherium FILHOL, **1876.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.

Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, VII, Art. No. 7, 48–49, pl. XI, figs. 9–11, 1876; Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7e sér., I, 51, 1877.

Type: *Amphidozotherium cayluxi* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France. Extinct. Based on "une portion de mâchoire inférieure."

Amphidozotherium: ἀμφίδοξος, doubtful; θηριον, wild beast—in allusion to its supposed relationship with *Urotrichus*.

Amphigonus AGASSIZ, **1838.** Marsupialia, Amphitheriidæ.

[Neues Jahrb. f. Mineralogie, 1835, 185,—genus not named, 'die räthselhaften *Didelphys* Arten von Stonesfield'].

"AGASSIZ, Deutsche Uebersetzung von Bucklands Geology and Mineralogy, descrip. pl. II, p. 3 footnote, Apr., 1838;" L'Institut, Paris, VI, 1e sect., No. 245, p. 292, Sept. 6, 1838.

Type (species not mentioned in L'Institut): from Stonesfield, Oxfordshire, England. (Equals *Amphitherium* Blainville, 1838.)

Extinct.

Amphigonus: ἀμφί, ambiguous; γίγνομαι, to be born—i. e., an animal of uncertain relationship.

Amphihapalops AMEGHINO, **1891.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 33–34, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 319–320, Oct. 1, 1891.

Species 3, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia: *Amphihapalops congermanus* Ameghino, *A. gallaicus* Ameghino, and *A. cadens* Ameghino.

Extinct.

Amphihapalops: ἀμφί, around; + *Hapalops*.

Amphilagus (subgenus of *Lagomys*) POMEL, **1854.** Glires, Ochotonidæ.

Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 42–43, 1854; GERVAIS, Zool. et Pal. Françaises, 2e éd., 50, 1859 (synonym of *Titanomys visenoviensis*).

Type: *Amphilagus antiquus* Pomel, from Langy, Allier, France. "C'est sans doute d'après la figure de cet atlas [Zool. et Pal. Franç., 1e éd., pl. XLVI, fig. 2], qu'il [M. Pomel] a établi depuis lors son *Amphilagus antiquus*. La caractéristique donnée par M. Pomel paraît en effet n'être que la description des détails reproduits dans notre *planche* XLVI." (GERVAIS, l. c., 50.)

Extinct.

Amphilagus: ἀμφί, around, on both sides; λαγώς, hare—from its resemblance to *Lagomys* and *Lagodus*.

Amphilestes OWEN, **1859.** Marsupialia, Triconodontidæ.

Encyclopædia Britannica, 8th ed., XVII, 157–158 (art. Paleontology), 1859; Paleontology, 1860, 303.

Type: *Amphitherium broderipii* Owen, from the Stonesfield oolitic slate, England. Extinct. Based on "a ramus of a lower jaw."

Amphilestes: ἀμφί, doubtful, ambiguous; λῃστής, robber.

Amphimerix POMEL, **1849.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, XII, 72, Sept., 1849.

Amphimeryx PICTET, Traité Paléont., éd. 2, I, 341, 1853.

Amphimœryx GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, éd. 2, 162–163, 1859.

Amphimoeryx SCHLOSSER, Morph. Jahrbuch, XII, 1tes Heft, 133, expl. to figs. 21, 26, 1886.

Species: *Anoplotherium murinum* Cuvier, and *A. obliquum* Cuvier, from the Upper Eocene gypsum beds of the Paris basin, France. "Nous avions proposé de les réunir provisoirement sous le nom générique *d'Amphimerix*." (POMEL.)

Extinct.

Amphimerix: ἀμφί, doubtful; μήρυξ, ruminant—"ce nom. . . . signifié ruminants douteux." (POMEL.)

Amphimoschus (FALCONER MS.) GRAY, **1852.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidæ.
GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, 247, 248, 1852—nomen nudum.
"Dr. Hugh Falconer (Proc. Zool. [Geol.] Soc., 1843) gave some account of the osteology of the foot of this animal [*Hyemoschus aquaticus* from West Africa]; and in his MSS. he informs me he has proposed to call the genus *Amphimoschus*." (GRAY.)
Amphimoschus: ἀμφί, around on both sides; + *Moschus*.

Amphimoschus BOURGEOIS, **1873.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
[GERVAIS, Zool. et Pal. Gén., I, 157, 1867–69, nomen nudum.]
Journ. Zool., Paris, II, 235–236, pl. X, 1873.
Type: *Amphimoschus ponteleviensis* Bourgeois, from the Middle Miocene of Thenay, near Pont-Levoy, Loir-et-Cher, France.
Not *Amphimoschus* Falconer MS., 1852, a genus of Tragulidæ.
Extinct. Based on lower jaws, a portion of a humerus, and other bones.
Amphimoschus: ἀμφί, on both sides (in the sense of double); *Moschus*—in allusion to the last lower molar, "qui présente un double croissant à son talon ou lobe postérieur."

Amphinasua MORENO & MERCERAT, **1891.** Feræ, Procyonidæ.
Revista Mus. La Plata, I, 235–236, 1890–91.
Type: *Amphinasua brevirostris* Moreno & Mercerat, from Tertiary deposits in the vicinity of Andalguala, Catamarca, Argentina.
Extinct. Based on "un cráneo en buen estado de conservación."
Amphinasua: ἀμφί, around, on both sides; + *Nasua*.

Amphiperatherium FILHOL, **1879.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.
"Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, X, No. 3, 1879," pp. —— (fide E. B. TAWNEY, Geol. Record for 1879, 299, 1887).
Type: *Amphiperatherium lemanense* Filhol, from St. Gérand le Puy, Auvergne, France.
Extinct.
Amphiperatherium: ἀμφί, around, on both sides; + *Peratherium*.

Amphiproviverra AMEGHINO, **1891.** Marsupialia, Borhyænidæ.
Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 6a, 397 footnote, Dec. 1, 1891.
New name for *Protoproviverra* Ameghino, 1891, which is preoccupied by *Protoproviverra* Lemoine, 1891, a genus of Creodonta from the lower Eocene of Reims, France.
Extinct.
Amphiproviverra: ἀμφί, around, on both sides; + *Proviverra*.

Amphiptera GIGLIOLI, **1870.** Cete, Balænidæ.
Note intorno alla Dist. Fauna Vert. Oceano, Firenze, 75–76, 1870; Cetacei osserv. Viaggio 'Magenta,' 60, 1874.
Type: *Amphiptera pacifica* Giglioli, from the South Pacific, off the coast of Chile (S. lat. 28° 34′, lon. 88° 10′).
Amphiptera: ἀμφί, on both sides; πτερόν, wing, fin.

Amphisciurus (BRAVARD MS.) LYDEKKER, **1885.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. I, 210, footnote (under *Sciurus feignouxi* Pomel), 1885.
Type: *Amphisciurus typus* Bravard. A manuscript name given to specimens in the British Museum, consisting of "a fragment of the right ramus of the mandible containing p. m. 4 and m. 1 [with other pieces] from the Lower Miocene of Allier, France. . . . This [No. 31086] and the other specimens from the Bravard Collection are entered in the Museum Register as *Amphisciurus typus* Bravard MS." (LYDEKKER.)
Extinct.
Amphisciurus: ἀμφί, around, on both sides; + *Sciurus*.

Amphi-sorex (subgenus of *Sorex*) DUVERNOY, **1835.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.
Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat. Strassbourg, II, sig. v, 23, 1835; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 123, 1837.
Type: *Sorex hermanni* Duvernoy, from Europe. [In the supplement on the shrews (Mém. Strasbourg, II, p. 4, 1838), *Sorex tetragonurus* is made the type of the subgenus.]
Amphi-sorex: ἀμφί, around, on both sides; + *Sorex*.

Amphithereuthes AMEGHINO, **1894.** Marsupialia. ?
AMEGHINO in Roger's Verzeichn. Foss. Säugeth., Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. f. Schwaben u. Neuburg (a. V.), Augsburg, XXXI, 13, 1894.*
Type: *Amphithereuthes obscurus* from the Tertiary of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Amphithereuthes: ἀμφί, around, on both sides; + *Thereuthes*.

Amphitherium BLAINVILLE, **1838.** Marsupialia, Amphitheriidæ.
L'Institut, Paris, VI, 1e sect., No. 243, p. 275, Aug. 23, 1838; Comptes Rendus, Paris, VII, No. 8, pp. 402–418, 1 pl., figs. 1–5, July–Dec., 1838.
Species: *Didelphis prevostii* Cuvier MS., and *D. bucklandi* Broderip, from Stonesfield, England.
Extinct. Based on lower jaws.
Amphitherium: ἀμφί, ambiguous; θηρίον, wild beast. "On pourrait donner le nom de *Heterotherium* ou d'*Amphitherium*, afin d'éviter les inductions que l'on pourrait tirer de l'existence si ancienne d'un mammifère de la classe des Didelphes." (BLAINVILLE.)
D'Orbigny gives the following explanation of the name: (ἀμφί, préposition de doute; θηρίον, animal.) M. de Blainville nomme ainsi le genre qui devra renfermer le fossile de Stonefield, regardé par quelques auteurs comme une espèce de didelphe, par quelques autres, comme un mammifère monodelphe, et par plusieurs, enfin, comme un ovipare voisin des sauriens ou de certains poissons. Les opinions sont donc . . . bien loin d'être arrêtées à l'égard de l'espèce de cette fossile, et c'est ce que M. de Blainville a voulu indiquer par le nom ci-dessus. (Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., I, 397, 1849.)

Amphitragulus POMEL, **1846.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2e sér., III, for 1845–46, Feuilles 23–30, pp. 369–371, July, 1846; Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, V, 207, 1847; Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 100–102, 1854.
Type: (No species named in the first reference.) In 1847, *Anthracotherium minutum* Blainville is mentioned, and in 1854 the genus contained 6 species: *Amphitragulus elegans* Pomel, *A. lemanensis* Pomel, *A. communis* Aymard (from Ronzon near Puy), *A. boulangeri* Pomel, *A. meminoides* Pomel, and *A. gracilis* Pomel—all except *A. communis* from Langy, Dépt. de l'Allier, France.
Extinct.
Amphitragulus: ἀμφί, around, on both sides; + *Tragulus*.

Amphitylus OSBORN, **1887.** Marsupialia, Amphitheriidæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 1, 1887, 283 footnote; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., IX, pt. 2, 192–193, fig. 2; 228, fig. 10b in text, 1888.
Type: *Amphitherium prevostii* (=*Didelphis prevostii* Blainville), from the Stonesfield slate, Oxfordshire, England. (See *Thylacotherium* Valenciennes, 1838.)
Extinct.
Amphitylus: ἀμφί, around, on both sides; τύλη, swelling, lump—in allusion to the crowns of the molars, which have "three cusps, the median cusp slightly the largest."

* Copy received by the U. S. Dept. Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Aug. 10, 1894.

Amynodon Marsh, **1877.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Amynodontidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XIV, 251–252, Sept., 1877; Osborn, Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XVI, pt. III, 506–507, 1890.
Type: *Diceratherium advenum* Marsh, from the Eocene (Uinta beds) of Utah.
Extinct. Based on "a nearly perfect skull and various other remains."
Amynodon: ἀμύνω, to ward off, to threaten; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the canines which are developed into greatly enlarged vertical tusks.

Amyxodon Cautley & Falconer, **1835.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, IV, No. 48, p. 707, Dec., 1835; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., Zool., VII, 61, Jan., 1837; Falconer, Palæont. Memoirs, I, 331, 1868.
Type: *Enhydriodon* (*Amyxodon*) *sivalensis* Cautley & Falconer, from the Tertiary of the Siwalik Hills, India. The species is not characterized in the first two papers, and in the Palæontological Memoirs the name *Amyxodon* seems to be an alternative or possibly a subgeneric term occurring in the title of the article, "On *Enhydriodon* (*Amyxodon*), a fossil genus allied to *Lutra*, from the Tertiary Strata of the Sewalik Hills."
Extinct.
Amyxodon: ἀμύξ, tearing; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Anacodon Cope, **1882.** Creodonta, Arctocyonidæ.
"Palæont. Bull., No. 34, pp. 181–182, Feb. 20, 1882"; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XX, 181–182, Mar. 16, 1882; Tert. Vert., 427, 1885 (dates of publication).
Type: *Anacodon ursidens* Cope, from the Eocene (Wasatch beds) of the basin of the Big Horn River, northern Wyoming.
Extinct. "Known only from mandibles supporting molar teeth."
Anacodon: ἀν, without; ἀκή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the "crowns of molars without distinct cusps, but with a superior surface consisting of two low transverse ridges separated by a shallow valley." (Cope.)

Anæma (see **Ancema**). Glires, Caviidæ.

Anadolops Ameghino, 1903. Allotheria, Polydolopidæ.
Anales Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, IX (ser. 3a, II), 186, fig. 120, July 18, 1903.
Type: *Anadolops thylacoleoides* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.
Extinct. Based on part of the left lower jaw.
Anadolops: ἀνα, up (?); + (*Poly*)*dolops*.

Anahyster Murray, **1861.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Proc. Roy. Soc Edinburgh, II, 157–158, sessions 1860–1861 [read Mar. 28, 1860].
Type: *Anahyster calabaricus* Murray, from old Calabar, West Africa.
Anahyster: 'Belonging to an estuary.'

Analcimorphus Ameghino, **1891.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.
Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 34, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 320, Oct. 1, 1891.
Type: *Analcimorphus inversus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Analcimorphus: ἀναλκής, feeble; μορφή, form.

Analcitherium Ameghino, **1891.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ (Scelidotheridæ).
Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 39, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 325, Oct. 1, 1891.
Type: *Analcitherium antarcticum* Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Analcitherium: ἀναλκής, feeble; θηρίον, wild beast—probably in allusion to the dentition of the lower jaw.

Ananarcus, Ananareus (see **Anarnak**). Cete, Physeteridæ.

Anancus Aymard, **1855.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.
Ann. Soc. Agr., Sci., Arts, et Comm. du Puy, XIX, for 1854, 507, 1855; XX, for 1855, 35, 1859; Congrès Sci. France, for 1855, I, 271, 1856; Lydekker, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., IV, 52, 1886 (under *Mastodon arvernensis*).

Anancus—Continued.

Type: *Anancus macroplus* Aymard, from Mt. Coupet, near Puy, France.

Extinct.

Anancus: ἀν, without; ἄγκος, bend, hollow—probably in allusion to the tusks or upper incisors, which are straight in comparison with those of some species of *Elephas*.

Anantiosodon Ameghino, **1891.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 41–42, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 327–328, Oct. 1, 1891.

Type: *Anantiosodon rarus* Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct. "Representado por un trozo de rama mandibular izquierda con parte de la sínfisis."

Anantiosodon: ἀν, negative; ἀντίος, opposite; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—possibly so named because the opposite teeth are wanting in the type specimen.

Anaplotherium (see **Anoplotherium**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Anaptogonia (subgenus of *Arvicola*) Cope, **1871.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, 87, 91–92, fig. 18, Jan.–July, 1871; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 2d ser., XI, pt. 2, pp. 201–203, 1899 (raised to generic rank).

Anaptagenia Trouessart, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, for 1880, 2e fasc., 154, 1881 (misprint).

Type: *Arvicola hiatidens* Cope, from the Pleistocene of Port Kennedy Bone Cave, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Extinct. Based on several molar teeth.

Anaptogonia: ἀν, negative; ἅπτω, to bind, fasten; γωνία, angle—in allusion to the separation of the enamel folds of the molars.

Anaptomorphus Cope, **1872.** Primates, Anaptomorphidæ.

Palæont. Bull. No. 8, p. 1, Oct. 12, 1872; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, for July–Dec., 1872, 554, Jan., 1873.

Type: *Anaptomorphus æmulus* Cope, from the Eocene of the northern part of the basin of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Anaptomorphus: ἀν, negative; ἅπτω, to bind, fasten; μορφή, form—probably in allusion to the lower jaw, in which the "symphysis, though massive, is not co-ossified."

Anarnak Lacépède, **1804.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Hist. Nat. Cétacées, pp. xxxviii, 164, 1804.

Ananarcus Duméril, Zool. Analytique, 28, 1806.

Anarcus Froriep, Duméril's Analyt. Zool. aus Franz. mit Zusätzen, 29, 1806.

Anarnacus Tiedemann, Zoologie, I, 575, 1808; Rafinesque, Analyse de la Nature, 61, 1815; Lesson, Man. Mammalogie, 418, 1827 (in synonymy); Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 200, 1842; Agassiz, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 2, 1842.

Ananareus Gray, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxiii, 1843 (misprint).

Anarmacus Zittel, Handbuch Paleont., IV, 178, 1892 (misprint).

Type: *Anarnak groenlandicus* Lacépède, from the coast of Greenland.

Anarnak: Greenland name of a kind of porpoise.

Anastylops Ameghino, **1897.** Tillodontia, Notostylopidæ.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 16 footnote, 1897 (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 490–491, Oct. 6, 1897 (sep. pp. 86–87).

Type: *Anastylops vallatus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Anastylops—Continued.

Anastylops: ἀν*α*, negative prefix; στῦλος, pillar; ὤψ, aspect. "Les molaires supérieures se distinguent par leur face externe qui est convexe *sans colonne* angulaire supplémentaire et avec l'arête perpendiculaire externe antérieure peu marquée." (AMEGHINO, l. c., 86–87.)

Anatherium AMEGHINO, **1887.** Marsupialia, Borhyænidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 8, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Anatherium defassus* Ameghino, from the Lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Anatherium: ἄνα, up (?); θηριον, wild beast.

Anathitus AMEGHINO, **1893.** Monotremata (Anathitidæ).

Revista Jard. Zool. Buenos Aires, I, 78, Mar. 15, 1893; Revue Scientif., LI, No. 23, p. 731, June 10, 1893.

Type: *Anathitus revelator* Ameghino, from the Eocene beds of southern Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a humerus. "Je suppose qu'il s'agit d'un représentant d'un groupe de mammifères encore inconnu constituant la transition si longtemps cherchée entre les Reptiles Thériodontes et les Mammifères Monotrèmes." (Revue Sci., p. 731.)

Anathitus: Contracted from ἀναθέω, to run up; θίς, θινός sand—i. e., one who runs on the sand. (AMEGHINO.)

Anaurosorex (see **Anourosorex**). Insectivora, Soricidæ.

Anchilophus GERVAIS, **1848–52.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 1e éd., II, Expl. pl. No. 35, p. 8, 1848–52; 2e éd., 86–87, pl. 35, fig. 18, 1859.

Type: *Anchilophus desmarestii* Gervais, from the Eocene of Batignolles, near Paris, France.

Extinct. Based on a fragment of a jaw with teeth.

Anchilophus: Anchi(therium); λόφος, crest—in allusion to the crests of the upper molars.

Anchimys AMEGHINO, **1886.** Glires, Caviidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, IX, 71–74, 1886.

Type: *Cardiodon leidyii* Ameghino, from the older Tertiary formations of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on fragments of the lower jaw containing incisors and three molars.

Anchimys: ἄγχι, near; μῦς, mouse—from its close relationship with *Cardiodon*," denotando así su próximo parentesco con el mencionado género." (AMEGHINO.)

Anchippodus LEIDY, **1868.** Tillodontia, Anchippodontidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868, 232.

Auchippodus MARSCHALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 14, 1873 (misprint).

Type: *Anchippodus riparius* Leidy, from the Eocene of Shark River, Monmouth County, New Jersey.

Extinct. Based on a molar tooth.

Auchippodus: Anchippus; ὀδούς, tooth.

Anchippus LEIDY, **1868.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila, 1868, 231–232.

Auchippus MARSCHALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 14, 1873 (misprint).

Type: *Anchippus texanus* Leidy, from the Miocene of 'Hutchen's well,' Washington County, Texas.

Extinct. Based on "a specimen consisting of the greater and more characteristic portion of an upper molar tooth."

Anchippus—Continued.

Anchippus: Anchi(therium); *ἵππος*, horse—"an animal of intermediate character to *Anchitherium* and *Equus*." (LEIDY.)

Anchisodon COPE, **1879.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Hyracodontidæ.

Am. Nat., XIII, No. 4, for April, 270, published Mar. 26, 1879; Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr., V, 233, 1879 (date of publication).

Anchirodon FORBES, Zool. Record for 1879, XVI, Mamm., 19, 1881 (misprint).

Type: *Hyracodon quadriplicatus* Cope, from the Oligocene (White River beds) of Colorado.

Extinct. "Represented by maxillary teeth only."

Anchisodon: ἄγχι, near; *ἴσος*, equal; *ὀδών=ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the lower premolars and molars.

Anchistrum AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata, Hyracoidea (Acoelodidæ).

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 369–370, July, 1901 (sep., pp. 23–24).

Type: *Anchistrum sulcosum* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Anchitheriomys ROGER, **1898.** Glires, Hystricidæ.

Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben u. Neuburg (a. V.), XXXIII, 7–8, Taf. III, figs. 9–10, 1898.

Type: *Hystrix wiedemanni* Roger, from Breitenbronn and Kutzenhausen, Reischenau, Susamthal, Swabia, Germany.

Extinct. Based on parts of upper incisors.

Anchitheriomys: Anchitherium; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to its occurrence in beds characterized by the presence of remains of *Anchitherium*.

Anchitherium MEYER, **1844.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1844, 298–305.

Type: *Anchitherium ezquerræ* Meyer, from the Miocene of el Cerro de San Isidro, near Madrid, Spain.

Extinct.

Anchitherium: ἄγχι, near; *θηρίον*, wild beast—in allusion to its supposed relationship with *Rhinoceros*, *Anoplotherium* and *Palæotherium*.

Ancodon (subgenus of *Palæotherium*) POMEL, **1847.** Ungulata, Anthracotheriidæ.

Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, V, 207, June, 1847.

Ancodus POMEL, ibid., VIII, 324–325, Aug., 1848 (raised to generic rank); Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 91–93, 1854.

Amodus POMEL, Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXVI, No. 25, p. 687, Jan.–June, 1848 (misprint).

Type: *Anthracotherium velaunum* G. Cuvier, from the Miocene of Ronzon, near Puy, France.

Name antedated by *Bothriodon* Aymard, 1846.

Extinct.

Ancodon: ἀγκών, bend; *ὀδών=ὀδούς*, tooth—probably from the selenodont character of the upper molars.

Ancylocoelus AMEGHINO, **1895.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Leontiniidæ.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, 650–652, 1895 (sep., pp. 50–52).

Type: *Ancylocoelus frequens* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Ancylocoelus: ἀγκύλος, curved; *κοῖλος*, hollow.

Ancylodon ILLIGER, **1811.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 142, 1811; OKEN, Lehrb. Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 673–674, 1816; GRAY, Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 330, 1866 (in synonymy).

Ancylodon—Continued.

Type: *Monodon spurius* Fabricius, from Greenland (=*Hyperoodon butzkopf* Lacépède, fide Gray, l. c.). Practically a new name for *Anarnak* Lacépède, 1804.

Ancylodon: ἀγκύλος, curved; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—"dentes duo parvi prominuli *curvati* in apice maxillæ superioris,* alii nulli." (ILLIGER.)

Ancylotherium GAUDRY, **1863.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Chalicotheriidæ.

Anim. Foss. et Géol. l'Attique, sigs. 17–18, pp. 129–142, Atlas, pls. XIX–XXI, 1863.

Type: *Macrotherium pentelicum* Gaudry & Lartet, from Pikermi, Greece.

Extinct. Based on bones of the phalanges and limbs.

Ancylotherium: ἀγκύλος, crooked, curved; θηρίον, wild beast—from the curved terminal phalanges.

Andinomys THOMAS, **1902.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., IX, 225–226, Mar. 1, 1902; Nature, LXV, No. 1688, p. 431, Mar. 6, 1902; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1902, pt. I, 116–117, pl. IX figs. 1–4, 6, June 1, 1902.

Type: *Andinomys edax* Thomas, from the vicinity of Potosi, Bolivia.

Andinomys: Andes; μῦς, mouse—from the habitat of the type species.

Andropithecus COPE, **1868.** Primates, Simiidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (Oct.) 1868, 286; Origin of the Fittest, 101, 1887.

Nomen nudum. Possibly only a modified form of Blainville's *Anthropopithecus*, 1838; it is evidently here used for the Chimpanzees or Gorillas.

Andropithecus: ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man; πίθηκος, ape—i. e. an anthropoid ape.

Anisacodon MARSH, **1872.** Insectivora, Leptictidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 209, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 7).

Type: *Anisacodon elegans* Marsh, from the Eocene in the vicinity of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'a lower jaw with teeth.'

Anisacodon: ἄνισος, unequal; ἀκή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the inequality in the cusps of the molars.

Anisacodon MARSH, **1875.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IX, 246, Mar., 1875.

Type: *Anisacodon montanus* Marsh, from the Oligocene of northern Nebraska.

Name preoccupied by *Anisacodon* Marsh, 1872, a genus of Insectivora. Replaced by *Diconodon* Marsh, 1876.

Extinct.

Anisacodon: ἄνισος, unequal; ἀκή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the unequal size of the cones of the last upper molar, the inner posterior cone being smaller than the one in front.

Anisodon LARTET, **1849.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Chalicotheriidæ.

["Cat. Man. 1847" (fide LARTET, 1851); POMEL, Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXVI, No. 25, 687, Jan.–June, 1848—nomen nudum.]

LARTET, in Blainville's Ostéog. Mammm. Récents et Foss., IV, fasc. 23 (*Anoplotherium*), pp. 68–70, 1849; LARTET, Notice sur la Colline de Sansan, 30–31, 1851.

Type: *Anoplotherium magnum* Lartet, from Sansan, Dépt. du Gers, France.

Extinct.

Anisodon: ἄνισος, unequal; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the molar series, and especially the last lower molar.

Anisolambda AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Meniscotheriidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 383–384, July, 1901 (sep., pp. 37–38).

Species, 3: *Anisolambda fissidens* Ameghino, *A. longidens* Ameghino, and *A. latidens* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Anisolambda: ἄνισος, unequal; λάμβδα, the Greek letter λ—in allusion to the lobes of the lower molars.

*The statement that the teeth are in the *upper* jaw is incorrect.

Anisolophus BURMEISTER, **1885.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidæ.
Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, III, entr. XIV, 169–172, pl. II, fig. 7, Dec., 1885.
Type: *Anchitherium australe* Burmeister, from the Rio Chico, Patagonia.
Extinct. Based on the dentition.
Anisolophus: ἄνισος, unequal; λόφος, crest.

Anisonchus COPE, **1881.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Periptychidæ.
"Paleont. Bull. No. 33, pp. 488–489, Sept. 30, 1881;" Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, 488–489, Oct. 21, 1881; Tert. Vert., 408, 1885 (dates of publication).
Type: *Mioclænus sectorius* Cope, from the Eocene of northwestern New Mexico.
Extinct. "Known only from dental characters."
Anisonchus: ἄνισος, unequal; ὄγκος, hook, barb—from the inequality in form or size of the cusps of the teeth.

Anisonyx RAFINESQUE, **1817.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
Am. Monthly Mag., II, No. 1, p. 45, 1817; MERRIAM, Science, new ser., I, 18–19, Jan. 4, 1895.
Type: *Anisonyx brachiura* Rafinesque (=*Arctomys columbianus* Ord). Based on the 'Burrowing Squirrel' of Lewis & Clark, from the vicinity of the Forks of the Clearwater or Kooskooskie River, Idaho. (MERRIAM, N. Am. Fauna, No. 5, pp. 39, 41, 1891.)
Name preoccupied by *Anisonyx* Latreille, 1807, a genus of Coleoptera (Genera Crustaceorum et Insectorum, II, 119–121, 1807). Replaced by *Phorbantus* Gistel, 1848.
Anisonyx: ἄνισος, unequal; ὄνυξ, claw, nail—from the number (5), and the shape of its toes. "The two inner toes of the forefeet very short, and with blunt nails, the three others long, and with sharp nails." (RAFINESQUE.)

Anisorhizus AMEGHINO, **1902.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 27–28, May, 1902 (sep., pp. 25–26).
Type: *Anisorhizus atriarius* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.
Extinct. Based on a molar, probably the third.
Anisorhizus: ἄνισος, unequal, uneven; ῥίξα, root—in allusion to the character of the molar which is "à couronne très basse, étroite en avant, large en arrière et porte trois grosses racines."

Anisotemnus AMEGHINO, **1902.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 25–26, May, 1902 (sep., pp. 23–24).
Type: *Isotemnus distentus* Ameghino, from Patagonia.
Extinct.
Anisotemnus: ἀν, negative; + *Isotemnus.*

Anissodolops AMEGHINO, **1903.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.
Anales Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, IX (ser. 3a, II), 148, fig. 72, July 18, 1903.
Type: *Anissodolops serrifer* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.
Extinct. Based on a lower molar.
Anissodolops: ἄνισος, unequal; + (*Poly*)*dolops.*

Annamisus (subgenus of *Sus*) HEUDE, **1892.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.
Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, II, pt. II, 106, 107, 1892.
Includes les 'sangliers de Cochinchine.' It is not clear whether *Annamisus* is intended as a subgenus, or merely as a descriptive term for the hogs of Annam.
Annamisus: Annam; + *Sus*—in allusion to its habitat.

Anoa (subg. of *Antilope*) (LEACH MS.) H. SMITH, **1827.** Ungulata, Bovidæ.
GRIFFITH'S Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, V, 355, 1827; GRAY, "Spicilegia Zool., t. 11, figs. 2–3, 1830" (raised to generic rank).
Type: *Antilope depressicornis* Smith (=*Anoa compressicornis* Leach MS.), from Celebes.
Anoa: Native name in Celebes.

Anodon (see **Aodon**). Cete, Physeteridæ.

Anoëma F. Cuvier, **1809.** Glires, Caviidæ.

Nouv. Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, No. 24, p. 394, Sept., 1809; Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., XIX, 292–293, pl. 15, fig. 12, 1812.

Anœmas F. Cuvier, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 493, 1829.

Anæma Agassiz, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 2, 1842; Index Univ., 20, 1846; Cuvier, Hist. Nat. Mamm., VII, Table gén. et méth., 4, 1842.

Based on the 'cochon d'Inde' (*Cavia cobaya* Pallas), from Brazil.

Anoëma: Fr. *anoème*, 'sans force' (*α-*, without; *νόημα*, perception, thought; cf. *ἀνοήμων*, without understanding)—from its supposed lack of intelligence.

Anœma König, **1825.** Glires, Ochotonidæ.

"Icones, Foss. Sectiles, pl. x, fig. 126, 1825" (fide Lydekker, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., I, 257, 1885, in synonymy); Forsyth Major, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 2d ser., Zool., VII, pt. 9, pp. 449, 450, Nov., 1899 (in synonymy).

Type: *Anœma œningensis* König, from Oeningen, Germany.

Name preoccupied by *Anoëma* F. Cuvier, 1809, a genus of Caviidæ.

Extinct. Based on a skeleton.

Anæma: α- without; *νόημα*, perception, thought.

Anoglochis (subgenus of *Cervus*), Croizet & Jobert, **1826.*** Ungulata, Cervidæ.

Recherches Ossem. Foss. Dépt. Puy-de-Dôme (Expl. des planches), 5e livr. pls. i–v, 8e livr. pl. viii, 1826; Lesson, in Férussac's Bull. Sci. Nat. et Géol., Paris, XI, 98, 1827; Lydekker, Deer of all Lands, 19, 238–243, figs. 65–67, 1898 (raised to generic rank).

Species, 3: *Cervus ardei*, *C. ramosus*, and *C. cusanus* Croizet & Jobert, from Mt. Perrier, Dépt. Puy-de-Dôme, France.

Extinct. Based chiefly on antlers, teeth, and long bones.

Anoglochis: ἄνω, up; *γλωχίς*, point: [Parce que] "le 1er andouiller du bois est éloigné de la couronne." (Lesson.) The antlers have a subbasal snag, but no brow tine. (Lydekker.)

Anomalocera (see **Anomolocera**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Anomalomys Gaillard, **1900.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, CXXX, No. 4, pp. 191–192, Séance du 22 Jan., 1900.

Type: *Anomalomys gaudryi* Gaillard, from the Miocene of Grive-Saint-Alban, France.

Extinct. Based on a cranium, a palatal arch, and several mandibles showing teeth of different ages.

Anomalomys: ἀνώμαλος, irregular, anomalous; *μῦς*, mouse—in allusion to the arrangement of the enamel of the molars, "c'est cette disposition de l'email, irrégulière par comparaison avec ce qui existe chez les autres Rongeurs, que nous avons voulu rappeler dans le nome de genre." (Gaillard.)

Anomalurus Waterhouse, **1843.** Glires, Anomaluridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1842, 124–127, Jan., 1843.

Type: *Anomalurus fraseri* Waterhouse, from Fernando Po, West Africa.

Anomalurus: ἀνώμαλος, strange; *οὐρά*, tail†—in allusion to the scales, 15–16 in number, arranged in two longitudinal series on the under side of the basal third of the tail.

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*The date, 1826, is on the authority of Lesson. Lydekker (l. c., 238) states that the explanations of the plates of Croizet & Jobert's work were never published except on the original covers of the livraisons. Agassiz (Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., p. 2, 1842) refers *Anoglochis* to Fischer's Zoognosia, 1813, but the name is not found in that work.

† Waterhouse gives the derivation as *ἄνομος*, out of law; *οὐρά*, tail.

Anomodon Le Conte, **1848.** Insectivora, Leptictidæ?

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 2d ser., V, 106, 1 fig. in text, Jan., 1848.

Type: *Anomodon snyderi* Le Conte, from the Pleistocene of 'the lead region' of northern Illinois.

Extinct. Based on "a single tooth . . . supposed to be a superior left canine."

Anomodon: ἄνομος, irregular; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—from the fact that the canine is much compressed and its fang flattened.

Anomodontherium Mercerat, **1891.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, I, 450, 461–462, 1890–91.

Type: *Anomodontherium monianum* Mercerat, from the Eocene of Monte Leon, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on two upper molars.

Anomodontherium: ἄνομος, irregular; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth; θηρίον, wild beast.

Anomolocera Gray, **1869.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Scientific Opinion, London, II, 385–386, Oct. 6, 1869.

[Proc. Zool. Soc., 1869, 497–499, figs. 1,2—*Xenelaphus huamel.*]

Anomalocera Philippi, Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., XXXVI, Bd. I, 47, 1870.

Type: *Anomolocera huamel* Gray (=*Xenelaphus huamel*), from Tinta, southern Peru. Referred to *Capreolus leucotis* Gray, but afterwards renamed *Xenelaphus anomalocera.* (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., X, 445, Dec., 1872.)

Name preoccupied by *Anomalocera* Templeton, 1837, a genus of Crustacea. Replaced by *Xenelaphus* Gray, 1869.

Anomolocera: ἀνώμαλος, irregular, anomalous; κέρας, horn—from the fact that the horns are unlike those of any other deer.

Anonyx Agassiz, **1846.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 24, 1846; 2d ed., 70, 1848; Coues, Century Dict., I, 229, 1889.

Emendation of *Aonyx* Lesson, 1827. Preoccupied by *Anonyx* Kröyer, 1838, a genus of Crustacea.

Anoplonassa Cope, **1869.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XI, 188–190, pl. v, fig. v, 1869.

Anoplossa Marschall, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 1, 1873 (misprint).

Type: *Anoplonassa forcipata* Cope, from the Tertiary in the vicinity of Savannah, Georgia.

Extinct. Based on "a considerable portion of the mandible."

Anoplonassa: ἄνοπλος, unarmed; ἄνασσα, queen. The mandible was described as like that of a *Squalodon*, but "strikingly different from the latter in being for the most part edentulous."

Anoplotherium G. Cuvier, **1804.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, III. 370–382, figs. in pls. 31 et seq., 1804; Règne Animal, I, 238, 1817.

Anaplotherium Oken, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, 2te Abth., 773–775, 1816.

Species, 3: *Anoplotherium medium* G. Cuvier; *A. minus* G. Cuvier, and *A. minimum* G. Cuvier, from the Eocene gypsum beds of the Paris basin, France.

Extinct.

Anoplotherium: ἄνοπλος, unarmed; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the absence of horns and claws. According to Laurillard in allusion to the canines, which differ very little from the incisors and thus were not available as weapons of defense. (D'Orbigny's Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., I, 566.)

Anotis Rafinesque, **1815.** Glires, Spalacidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 58, 1815.

New name for *Talpoides* Lacépède, 1799 ('*Anotis* R. *Talpoides* L').

Anotis: ἀν-, without; οὖς, ὠτός, ear.

Anotus (subgenus of *Sorex*) WAGNER, **1855.** Insectivora, Soriciæ.
Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, V, 550–551, 1855.
Type: *Sorex carolinensis* Bachman, from Goose Creek, South Carolina. (*Anotus* Wagner = *Blarina* Gray, 1838.)
Name preoccupied by *Anotis* Rafinesque, 1815, a genus of Glires.
Anotus: ἀν- without; οὖς, ὠτός, ear—in allusion to the apparent absence of ears, due to their concealment by dense hair (compare *Cryptotis*).

Anoura GRAY, **1838.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
Jardine's Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, 490, 1838.
Anura AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 27, 1846; 2d ed., 71, 77, 1848; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1893, 335.
Type: *Anoura geoffroyi* Gray, from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
Anoura: ἀν-, without; οὐρά, tail—in allusion to the absence of a tail.

Anourosorex MILNE-EDWARDS, **1870.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXX, 341, 1870; Recherches Hist. Nat. Mamm., 264–266, 1868–74.
Anaurosorex GÜNTHER, Zool. Record for 1870, VII, Mamm., 9, 1871.
Anurosorex ANDERSON, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XVI, 282, 1875.
Type: *Anourosorex squamipes* Milne-Edwards, from eastern Tibet.
Anourosorex: ἀν-, without; οὐρά, tail; + *Sorex*—from the very short tail.

Antaodon AMEGHINO, **1886.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiridæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, IX, 151–156 footnote, 1886; Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 496–499, pl. XXXIII, fig. 6, 1889.
Antacodon Roger, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver., Schwaben u. Neuburg, XXXII, 247, 1896 (misprint).
Type: *Antaodon cinctus* Ameghino, from "las toscas del fondo del Río de La Plata," province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Extinct. Based on an upper molar.
Antaodon: Anta, Brazilian name of the tapir; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the upper molars.

Antechinomys KREFFT, **1866.** Marsupialia, Dasyuridæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 434.
Type: *Phascogale lanigera* Gould, from the junction of the Murray and Darling rivers, New South Wales, Australia.
Antechinomys: Antechinus; μῦς, mouse.

Antechinus MACLEAY, **1841.** Marsupialia, Dasyuridæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., VIII, 242, pl. 7, Dec., 1841; GRAY, List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. xi, 30, 1847.
Type: *Antechinus stuartii* MacLeay (= *Phascogale flavipes* Waterhouse), from Spring Cove, near Sydney, New South Wales.
Antechinus: ἀντί, corresponding to, like; ἐχῖνος, sea urchin.

Anteliomys (subgenus of *Microtus*) MILLER, **1896.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.
N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 9, 47–49, fig. 23, pl. II fig. 8, July 23, 1896.
Type: *Microtus chinensis* Thomas, from Kiating-fu, west Sze-chuen, China.
Anteliomys: ἀντήλιος, eastern; μῦς, mouse—from the habitat.

Antelopus (see **Antilope**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Antelotherium (see **Antoletherium**). Ungulata, Proboscidea, Dinotheriidæ.

Antepithecus AMEGHINO, **1901.** Primates, Notopithecidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 356–357, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 10–11).
Type: *Antepithecus brachystephanus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia
Extinct.
Antepithecus: Lat. *ante*, before; *pithecus*, ape.

Anteutatus AMEGHINO, **1902.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 58–59, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 56–57).
Species: *Anteutatus lenis* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds; and *A. laevus* Ameghino, from the Astraponotus beds of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Anteutatus: *ἀντί*, before; + *Eutatus*—in allusion to its occurrence long before the recent genus *Eutatus*.

Anthops THOMAS, **1888.** Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., I, 156, Feb. 1, 1888.
Type: *Anthops ornatus*, from Aola, Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands.
Anthops: *ἄνθος*, flower; *ὄψ*, face—probably in allusion to the complicated nose leaf, which (especially its posterior part) suggests a flower.

Anthorina LYDEKKER, **1891.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
LYDEKKER in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 674, 1891.
New name for *Tylostoma* Gervais, 1855 (type *Phyllostoma bidens* Spix, from Brazil), which is preoccupied by *Tylostoma* Sharpe, 1849, a genus of Mollusca.
Anthorina: *ἄνθος*, flower; *ῥίς, ῥινός*, nose—from the form of the nose-leaf.

Anthracotherium CUVIER, **1822.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidæ.
Mém. Acad. Roy. Sci., Paris, V, Hist. Acad., 336–337, 1821–22; Recherches Ossem. Foss., nouv. éd., III, 396–405, pl. LXXX, figs. 1–3, 5–7, 1822; DESMAREST, Mammalogie, II, Suppl., 545, 1822; HAY, **Cat.** Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 651, 1902 (type fixed).
Anthracotherion Gray, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 262, 1869.
Species, 3: *Anthracotherium magnum* Cuvier **(type),** and *A. minimum* Cuvier, from the lignites of Cadibona, Liguria, Italy; and *A. minus* Cuvier, from Agen, France.
Extinct.
Anthracotherium: *ἄνθραξ, ἄνθρακος*, coal; *θηρίον*, wild beast—so called from having been found in the anthracite or lignite of Tuscany.

Anthropithecus HAECKEL, **1895.** Primates, Simiidæ.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 600, 1895.
Contraction of *Anthropopithecus* Blainville, 1838.

Anthropodus DE LAPOUGE, **1896.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ?
"Bull. Soc. Sci. Ouest, Rennes, III, No. 4, pp. 202–208, 1896; fide Bibliog. Zool., I, 469, Sept. 28, 1896."
Type: *Anthropodus rouvillei* De Lapouge.
Extinct.
Anthropodus: *ἄνθρωπος*, man; *ὀδούς*, tooth.

Anthropodus SCHLOSSER, **1901.** Primates Simiidæ.
Zool. Anzeiger, XXIV, No. 643, pp. 261–271, 1 fig., May 13, 1901.
Type: *Anthropodus brancoi* Schlosser, from the Tertiary (Bohnerz) of Swabia, Germany.
See *Anthropodus* De Lapouge, 1896.
Extinct. Based on a third lower molar.

Anthropomorphus AMEGHINO, **1884.** Primates, ?
Filogenia, 385, 1884; Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 87–88, 99, 1889.
Hypothetical genus—"Antecesor común del hombre y de los antropomorfos existentes."
Anthropomorphus: *ἄνθρωπος*, man; *μορφή*, form.

Anthropopithecus BLAINVILLE, **1838.*** Primates, Simiidæ.
Ann. Franç. et Étrang. d'Anat. et Physiol., Paris, II, 360, 1838; Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, 6e ann., No. 402, p. 20, Jan. 9, 1839; "Leçons Orales, 1839."

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*This genus may not have been published until 1839. Écho du Monde Savant (Jan. 9, 1839) says: "M. de Blainville *vient de publier* dans les Annales d'Anatomie et de Physiologie les observations suivantes."

Anthropopithecus—Continued.

Anthropithecus HAECKEL, Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 600, 1895.

Type: *Anthropopithecus troglodytes* (= *Simia troglodytes* Gmelin), from West Africa. Antedated by *Troglodytes* Geoffroy, 1812 (preoccupied); by *Pan* Oken, 1816; and by *Theranthropus* Brookes, 1828.

Anthropopithecus: ἄνθρωπος, man; πίθηκος, ape—from the fact that the chimpanzee more nearly resembles man than any of the other anthropoid apes.

Anthropops AMEGHINO, **1891.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, Entr. 6ª, 387–389, figs. 89–91, Dec. 1, 1891.

Type: *Anthropops perfectus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a portion of the lower mandible with symphysis nearly complete, and containing the third premolar on the right side and portions of other teeth.

Anthropops: ἄνθρωπος, man; ὄψ, aspect—"un mono de caracteres más elevados que el *Homunculus*."

Antiacodon MARSH, **1872.** Primates, Hyopsodidæ?

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 210–212, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 13); OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVI, 173, June 28, 1902.

Type: *Antiacodon venustus* Marsh, from the Eocene (Bridger) of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "part of a lower jaw, with the characteristic lower molar."

Antiacodon: ἀντί, opposite; ἀκή, point; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the lower molar, in which "the four principal cones stand in nearly opposite pairs, but the posterior tubercle is less widely separated from the central pair of cones." (MARSH.)

Antidorcas SUNDEVALL, **1847.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Kongl. Vetensk. Akad. Handlingar, for 1845, 271, 1847.

Type: *Antilope euchore* Forster, from central Africa.

Antidorcas: ἀντί, corresponding to, like; δορκάς, antelope, gazelle—from the resemblance of the general characters to those of *Gazella*.

Antifer AMEGHINO, **1889.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamff. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 610, pl. XXXVIII, fig. 2, 1889.

Type: *Cervus ultra* Ameghino, from the Pampean formation (Pliocene), of 'la Laguna Adela,' province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. "Solo conozco de esta especie un trozo de cuerno procedente de su extremidad distal."

Antifer: Lat. *ante*, before, in front; *fero*, to bear—in allusion to the part of the horn on which the description was based.

Antilocapra ORD, **1818.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Antilocapridæ.

Journal de Physique, Paris, LXXXVII, 149–151, Aug., 1818; LXXXVIII, 314–315, Apr., 1819; Oken's Isis, 1819, p. 1105.

Type: *Antilope americana* Ord, from the plains of the Missouri River, western United States.

Antilocapra: Antilo(pe) + *Capra*—i. e., goat antelope.

Antilope PALLAS, **1766.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Miscellanea Zoologica, 1–15, tab. I, IV, fig. 3, 1766; H. SMITH, in Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 312–355, 1827; OGILBY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. XLVIII, 137, June 27, 1837; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, III, pt. IX, 3–14, pl. XLVII, text figs. 45–46, 1897.

"*Antelopus* CUMMING, Hunter's Life in S. Africa, II, 165, 168, 1850," (fide SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, IV, pt. XV, 123, 1900—in synonymy).

Antilope—Continued.

Species, 17: "Typus est *A. cervicapra*" (Ogilby, P. Z. S., 1836)= *Capra cervicapra* Linnæus, from India.

*Antilope**: Mid. Lat. *antalopus*, from L. Gr. ἀνθόλοψ, a horned animal, probably an antelope.

Antoletherium Falconer, **1868.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, Dinotheriidæ.

Palæont. Memoirs, I, 416, pl. xxxiv, figs. 1–2, 1868.

Antelotherium Lydekker, Mem. Geol. Surv. India, I, 72, 1876 (misprint).

Type: Not given. Name provisionally applied to "a portion of the lower jaw of a tapiroid animal" from Attock, Valley of the Indus, India. *Antoletherium* occurs in some fragmentary notes extracted from Dr. Falconer's notebooks, edited and published by Charles Murchison.

Extinct.

Antoletherium: ἀντολή, the east; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the type locality.

Antopithecus (see **Arctopithecus**). Primates, Hapalidæ.

Antrozous H. Allen, **1862.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862, 248; Mon. Bats N. Am., 67, 1864; 2d ed., Bull. 43, U. S. Nat. Mus., 64–70, pls. viii–ix, 1893.

Type: *Vespertilio pallidus* Le Conte, from El Paso, Texas.

Antrozous: ἄντρον, cave; ζῷον, animal.

Anura (see **Anoura**). Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Anurocyon Heude, **1892.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, II, pt. 2, p. 102 footnote, 1892.

Type: *Anurocyon clamitans* Heude, from 'Grand Lac' or Tai-hou, on the right bank of the Yangtze River, China.

Anurocyon: ἀν, without; οὐρά, tail; κύων, dog.

Anuromeles Heller, **1897.** Marsupialia, Peramelidæ.

Abh. und Ber. K. Zool. und Anthrop.-Eth. Mus., Dresden, VI, No. 8, pp. 5–7, 1 fig. in text, Feb. 27, 1897; Zool. Anzeiger, No. 533, p. 297, June 14, 1897; Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., fasc. VI, 1210, 1899.

Type: *Anuromeles rufiventris* Heller, from Bongu, near Astrolabe Bay, east coast of New Guinea.

Anuromeles: ἀν, without; οὐρα, tail; + (*Pera*)*meles*—on account of its resemblance to *Perameles*, from which it differs chiefly in being tailless.

Anurosorex (see **Anourosorex**). Insectivora, Soricidæ.

Anutaetus Ameghino, **1902.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 66, May, 1902 (sep., p. 64).

Species: *Anutaetus circumdatus* Ameghino, from the Astraponotus beds; and *A. turtuosus* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Anutaetus: ἀν, negative prefix; + *Utaetus* (anagram of *Eutatus*).

Aodon Lesson, **1828.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Hist. Nat. Mamm. et Oiseaux découverts depuis 1788 (Compl. Œuvres Buffon), I, 149–158, pl. 3, fig. 1, 1828; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 201, 1842.

Anodon Gray, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. i, Cetacea, 71, 1850 (preoccupied).

Type: *Aodon dalei* Lesson [=*Ziphius sowerbiensis* Gray =*Mesoplodon bidens* (Sowerby)] from the North Sea, near Havre, France.

Name preoccupied by *Aodon* Lacépède, 1798, a genus of Pisces.

Aodon: ἀ without; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—toothless. The 'Toothless whale of Havre,' seems to have been an old specimen of *Mesoplodon bidens* which had probably lost its teeth. (Beddard, Mamm., 369, 1902.)

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* Ce nom n'est pas ancien, il est corrompu d'*anthelops* . . . qui semble se rapporter aux beaux yeux de l'animal. (G. Cuvier, Règne Animal, I, 266, 1829.)

Aonyx LESSON, **1827.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Man. Mammalogie, 1827, 157; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 106, 1900 (in synonomy).

Anonyx AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 24, 1846; 2d ed., 70, 1848; COUES, Century Dict., I, 229, 1899.

Type: *Aonyx delalandi* Lesson (=*Lutra capensis* Schinz), from the salt lakes on the coast of Cape Colony, Africa.

Aonyx: ἀ, without; ὄνυξ, claw, nail—'clawless otter,' from the very rudimentary claws.

Aotes HUMBOLDT, **1811.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Recueil Observ. Zool. et Anat. Comp., I, 306–311, pl. XXVIII, 1811.

Aotus HUMBOLDT, Ibid., p. 358, 1811 (credited to Illiger, but apparently first published here); HUMBOLDT, in Illiger's Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 71, 1811; GRIFFITH, Cuvier's Anim. Kingd., V, 35, 1827.

Type: *Simia trivirgata* Humboldt, from Esmeralda, on the Orinoco, near the junction of the Cassiquiare River, Venezuela.

Aotes: ἀ, without; οὐς, ὠτός ear—'earless,' from the very short ears, which scarcely appear above the hair of the head.

Apara (subg. of *Dasypus*) ('CUVIER') MCMURTRIE **1831.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

MCMURTRIE'S Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, I, Mamm., 163, 1831; abridged ed., 94, 1834.

Type: *Dasypus tricinctus* Linnæus (the 'Tatou apara' of Marcgrave), from Paraguay and Brazil.

Apara: South American name of the 3-banded armadillo.

Apatemys MARSH, **1872.** Glires, Ischyromyidæ?

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 221–222, Sept., 1872 (sep., issued Aug. 17); MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 39, 1899; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 725, 1902.

Species: *Apatemys bellus* Marsh (type), and *A. bellulus* Marsh, from the Eocene of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Apatemys: ἀπάτη, deceit; μῦς, mouse—from its combination of characters, the incisor being described as 'rodent-like,' while the molar is of the 'insectivore type.'

Aper PALLAS, **1766.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Miscellanea Zoologica, 16–29, tab. II and IV, figs. 1, 2, and 4, 1766; RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815 (new name for *Sus* Linnæus*).

Type: Not stated. The genus includes the domestic pig, *Sus guineensis*, etc., which are mentioned incidentally in the description of *Aper æthiopicus* from Africa.

Aper: Lat., wild boar.

Apera AMEGHINO, **1886.** Marsupialia, ?

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdaba, IX, 13–14, 1886.

Type: *Apera sanguinaria* Ameghino, from the older Tertiary of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on the first upper premolar and a lower canine.

Apera: ἀ-, without; πῆρα, pouch—in allusion to the absence of "la fisura perpendicular esterna entre los dos lóbulos de la muela."

Apheliscus COPE, **1875.** Primates, Notharctidæ.

Syst. Cat. Vert. Eocene New Mexico, 13, 16–17, Apr. 17, 1875.

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*"I could never believe it right to call animals by neutral names" (RAFINESQUE, Atlantic Journal No. 3, p. 112, 1832). In accordance with this rule, which he seems to have adopted in 1814, Rafinesque used *Aper* instead of *Sus*, *Aries* instead of *Ovis*, *Caballus* instead of *Equus*, *Hircus* instead of *Capra*, *Taurus* instead of *Bos*, etc.

Apheliscus—Continued.

Type: *Prototomus insidiosus* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Apheliscus: ἀφελής, even, smooth; + dim. suffix-*iscus*—from the absence of the heel of the last lower molar, which is present in *Pantolestes*.

Aphelops Cope, **1873.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.

Palæont. Bull. No. 14, pp. 1-2, July 25, 1873; Syn. New Vert. Colorado, 14, 1873.

Type: *Aceratherium megalodus* Cope, from the Miocene of Colorado.

Extinct. "Represented by a perfect cranium with dentition of both jaws nearly complete, with large portions of skull and dentition with other bones of other specimens."

Aphelops: ἀφελής, smooth; ὄψ, face—in allusion to the absence of a horn.

Aphelotherium Gervais, **1848–52.** Primates, Adapidæ.

Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 1e éd., II, Expl. pl. No. 34, 1848–52; 2e éd., 170–171, pl. 34 figs. 12–13, pl. 35 fig. 10, 1859.

Type: *Aphelotherium duvernoyi* Gervais, from the Eocene gypsum beds in the vicinity of Paris, France.

Extinct. Based on a portion of a lower jaw found near Paris, and also some lower molars from la butte de Peréal, near Apt, Dépt. Vaucluse, France.

Aphelotherium: ἀφελής, even, smooth; θηρίον, wild beast—probably from the 'even and continuous' dental series.

Aphrontis (subgenus of *Sciurus*) Schulze, **1893.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Zeitschr. Naturwiss., Leipzig, 5te Folge, IV, 165, 1893.

Type: *Sciurus vulgaris* Linnæus, from Europe.

Name antedated by *Sciurus* Linnæus, 1758.

Aphrontis: ἄφροντις, free from care—from the animal's lively manner and habits.

[Apholidemys Pomel, **1847.** Reptilia, Testudinata.

Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IV, 328, 1847; C. O. Waterhouse, Index Zool., 27, 1902.

Species: *Apholidemys sublævis* Pomel, and *A. granosa* Pomel.

A group of extinct turtles inadvertently given as a genus of mammals in the Index Zoologicus.]

Aplocerus (subg. of *Antilope*) H. Smith, **1827.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Griffiith's Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, V, 354–355, 1827.

Haplocerus Wagner, Suppl. Schreber's Säugth., IV, 462, 1844.

Haploceros Lydekker, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm. Living and Extinct, 351, 1891.

Species, 3: *Antilope lanigera* Smith, from the mountains of northwestern America; *A. mazama* Smith, from the mountains of tropical America; and *A. temmamazama* Smith, from the mountains of New Mexico.

Aplocerus: ἁπλόος, simple; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the short, curved horns.

Aplodontia Richardson, **1829.** Glires, Aplodontidæ.

Zool. Journ., IV, No. xv, pp. 333–336, Oct., 1828–Jan., 1829; Fauna Boreali-Americana, I, 210, 1829.

Apludontia J. B. Fischer, Synop. Mamm., 2d ed., addenda, p. 598, 1830.

Haplodon Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 22, 1830.

Apluodontia Richardson, Rept. Brit. Ass., V., for 1836, 150, 159, 1837.

Haploodon and *Hapludon*, Brandt, Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, sér. 6, VII, 150 footnote, 1855.

Haploödon, Haploudon, Haploödus, Haplodus, Haploudus Coues, Mon. N. Am. Rodentia, 556–557, 1877 (discussion of etymology).

Hapludus, Aploudontia, Haploudontia Coues, Century Dict., III, 2712, fig., 1889.

Aplodontia—Continued.

Type: *Aplodontia leporina* Richardson (=*Anisonyx rufa* Rafinesque), from the lower Columbia River.

Aplodontia: ἁπλόος, single, simple; ὀδούς, tooth—from the simple structure of the molars.

Apodemus KAUP, **1829.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Entw.-Gesch. und Naturl. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 150, 154, 1829.

Type: *Mus agrārius*, from Europe.

Apodemus: ἀπόδημος, away from home, abroad—in other words, living in the fields (compare name of the type species).

Aporotus DU BUS, **1868.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2e sér., XXV, No. 5, pp. 626-627, 1868.

Species, 3: *Aporotus recurvirostris* Du Bus, *A. affinis* Du Bus, and *A. dicyrtus* Du Bus, from the Antwerp Crag, Belgium.

Extinct.

Apternodus MATTHEW, **1903.** Insectivora, Leptictidæ.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XIX, 202-204, fig. 2, May 9, 1903.

Type: *Apternodus mediævus* Matthew, from the White River Oligocene of Pipestone Springs, Jefferson County, Montana.

Extinct. Based on the posterior half of a lower jaw with two complete molars and the root of another.

Apternodus: ἀ, without; πτέρνα, heel; ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the third lower molar, which has the heel much smaller than in the Centetidæ (Tenrecidæ).

Apterodon P. FISCHER, **1881.** Creodonta, Hyænodontidæ.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3e sér., VIII, for 1879-80, 288-290, No. IV, June, 1881; No. V, 288-290, Aug., 1881.

Type: *Apterodon gaudryi* Fischer, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Apterodon: ἀ, without; πτερόν, wing; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—from the form of the lower molars.

Aquias GRAY, **1847.** Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1847, 15-16; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XIX, 408, 1847.

Species: *Rhinolophus luctus* Temminck, from India; and *R. trifoliatus* Temminck, from Java.

Arachnocebus LESSON, **1840.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Species Mamm., 207, 243-244, 1840; Nouv. Tabl. Règne Anim., Mamm., 10, 1842.

Type: *Nycticebus lori* Fischer, from Ceylon. Antedated by *Loris* E. Geoffroy, 1796.

Arachnocebus: ἀράχνη, spider; κῆβος, a monkey—in allusion to the long, thin body and slender limbs.

Aræosciurus (subgenus of *Sciurus*) NELSON, **1899.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., I, 29-30, 88, pl. 1, fig. 3, May 9, 1899.

Type: *Sciurus oculatus* Peters, from Mexico, probably near Las Vigas, Vera Cruz.

Aræosciurus: ἀραῖος, slender; +*Sciurus*.

Arceus GOLDFUSS, **1809.** Feræ, Ursidæ.

Vergleich. Naturbeschreib. Säugeth., pp. xix, 301-302, 1809.

Type: *Arceus niger* Goldfuss, from the vicinity of Patna, Bengal, India. Based on the Ursiform Sloth of Pennant. (See *Melursus* Meyer, 1793.)

Arceus: Ἀρκεύς, a leader of the Persians.

Archælurus COPE, **1879.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Am. Nat., XIII, 798a-798b, Dec. 4, 1879; "Paleont. Bull., No. 31, p. 3, Dec. 24, 1879"; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XVIII, 372, Dec. 30, 1879; Tert. Vert., 953, 1885 (dates of publication).

Archælurus—Continued.

Type: *Archælurus debilis* Cope, from the Miocene (John Day) of Oregon.

Extinct.

Archælurus: ἀρχαῖος, primitive; αἴλουρος, cat. "The characters place *Archælurus* at the base of the *Felidæ*, showing that it is the most generalized form yet known." (Cope.)

Archænodon (see **Achænodon**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Archaeocetus Sinzow, **1898.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

"Verhandl. Russ. Min. Ges., XXXV, 118, pls. 8–9, 1898" (fide Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, 1071–1072, Nov., 1898).

New name for *Pachypleurus* Brandt, 1873, which is preoccupied by *Pachypleura* White, 1853, a genus of Coleoptera.

Extinct.

Archaeocetus: ἀρχαῖος, primitive; κῆτος, whale.

Archæochægus Giglioli, **1873.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, ?

Ricerche Intorno Dist. Geog. Gen., 163, 1873.

Archæochægus occurs only in a list of Miocene genera of Artiodactyls with *Poebrotherium*, *Leptomeryx*, *Agriochœrus*, etc. It is unaccompanied by authority or reference to place of description, and is probably only a misprint.

Archaeodolops Ameghino, **1903.** Allotheria, Polydolopidæ.

Anales Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, IX (ser. 3ª, II), 150, 174, figs. 75, 103, July 18, 1903.

Type: *Archaeodolops clavulus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on part of the left lower jaw.

Archaeodolops: ἀρχαῖος, primitive; +(*Poly*)*dolops*.

Archæohyrax Ameghino, **1897.** Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Archæohyracidæ.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 3–9, 16 footnote, 1 fig., 1897; Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 431–435, figs. 14–19, Oct. 6, 1897.

Species: *Archæohyrax patagonicus* Ameghino, and *A. propheticus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Archæohyrax: ἀρχαῖος, primitive; +*Hyrax*.

Archæolemur Filhol, **1895.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, No. 1, p. 13, Feb. 1895; Carus, Zool. Anzeiger, XVIII, No. 480, p. 240, July 22, 1895.

Type: *Archæolemur majori* Filhol, from Bélo, Madagascar.

Extinct. Based on a humerus and the upper part of the radius and ulna.

Archæolemur: ἀρχαῖος, primitive; +*Lemur*—in allusion to the humerus, which somewhat resembles that of *Hapalemur*.

Archaeolophus Ameghino, **1897.** Ungulata, Pyrotheriidæ.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 15, 1897 (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 447–448, fig. 31, Oct. 6, 1897.

Type: *Archaeolophus precursor* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Archæolophus: ἀρχαῖος, primitive; λόφος, neck, crest.

Archæomys Laizer & Parieu, **1839.** Glires, Theridomyidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, VIII, No. 6, p. 206, Jan.–June, 1839; X, 929, 1840.

New name for *Palæomys* Laizer & Parieu, 1839, which is preoccupied by *Palæomys* Kaup, 1832, a genus of Castoridæ.

Extinct.

Archæomys: ἀρχαῖος, primitive; μῦς, mouse.

Archæophylus AMEGHINO, **1897.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Interatheridæ.
La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 6, 17 footnote, 1 fig. in text, 1897; Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 423–424, fig. 9, Oct. 6, 1897.
Type: *Archæophylus patrius* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Archæophylus: ἀρχαῖος; primitive; φῦλον, race.

Archæopithecus AMEGHINO, **1897.** Primates, Archæopithecidæ.
La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 5, 13 footnote, 1 fig. in text, 1897; Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 422–423, fig. 8, Oct. 6, 1897.
Type: *Archæopithecus rogeri* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Archæopithecus: αρχαῖος, primitive; πίθηκος, ape.

Archæoplus AMEGHINO, **1898.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidæ.
Revue Scientifique, 4e sér., X, 74, July 16, 1898; Sin. Geol.-Palæont., in Segundo Censo Nacional, Repúb. Argentina, I, 174, 1898.
Type: *Archæoplus incipiens* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Archæoplus: ἀρχαῖος, primitive; ὅπλον, arms.

Archaectherium LEIDY, **1850.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1850–51, 92–93.
Type: *Archaeotherium mortoni* Leidy, from the Oligocene of the Bad Lands in the vicinity of Fort Laramie, Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on 'part only of the face.'
Archaeotherium: ἀρχαῖος, primitive; θηρίον, wild beast.

Archaeotypotherium ROTH, **1903.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Typotheriidæ.
Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 152–153, 1903.
Type: *Archaeotypotherium transitum* Roth, from the lower Tertiary of Cañadon Blanco, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
Extinct. Based on part of the upper jaw with three molars.
Archæotypotherium: ἀρχαῖος, primitive; +*Typotherium.*

Archaeutatus AMEGHINO, **1902.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 56–57, May, 1902 (sep., pp. 54–55).
Type: *Archaeutatus malaspinensis* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Archaeutatus: ἀρχαῖος, primitive; +*Eutatus.*

Archibradys HAECKEL, **1895.** Edentata, ?
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 516, 1895.
Hypothetical genus; the supposed ancestor of the Xenarthra.
Archibradys: ἀρχι, primitive; βραδύς, slow (constituent of *Bradypus.*)

Archididelphys HAECKEL, **1895.** Marsupialia, ?
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 466, 1895.
Hypothetical genus, including the carnivorous marsupials from the Jura.
Archididelphys: ἀρχι, primitive; +*Didelphys.*

Archidiskodon (subgenus of *Elephas*) POHLIG, **1888.** Ungulata, Elephantidæ.
Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., LIII, Nr. 1, pp. 138, 252, numerous figs., 1888.
Type: *Elephas meridionalis* Nesti, from southern Europe.
Extinct.
Archidiskodon: ἀρχι-, primitive; δίσκος, disk; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the enamel disks of the molars.

Archilagus HAECKEL, **1895.** Glires, ?
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 502, 1895.
Hypothetical genus. "Atavus omnium Rodentium."
Archilagus: ἀρχι-, primitive; λαγώς, hare,

Archimanis Haeckel, **1895.** Effodientia, ?

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 466, 516, 1895.

Hypothetical genus from the Eocene; the supposed ancestor of the Nomarthra.

Archimanis: ἀρχι-, primitive; +*Manis.*

Archipatagus Haeckel, **1895.** Chiroptera, ?

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 466, 593, 1895.

Hypothetical genus from the Eocene. "Stammform aller Flatterthiere."

Archipatagus: ἀρχι-, primitive; πάταγος, literally clatter, but here used in sense of bat (cf. patagium).

Archipithecus Haeckel, **1895.** Primates, ?

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 609, 1895.

Hypothetical genus. "Wenn uns *Archipithecus*, die gemeinsame hypothetische Stammform aller Affen, bekannt wäre, würden wir ihn ebenfalls zu den Platyrhinen stellen."

Archipithecus: ἀρχι-, primitive; πίθηκος, ape.

Archiprimas Haeckel, **1895.** Primates, ?

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 600, 1895.

Hypothetical genus; apparently the supposed ancestor of the Lemurs.

Archiprimas: Lat. *archi-*, primitive; *primas*, chief, i. e., an ancestral Primate.

Architherium Haeckel, **1895.** Monotremata, ?

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 466, 470, 1895.

Hypothetical genus from the Trias, proposed to include the primitive monotremes. "Hypothetische Stammgattung aller Säugethiere."

Architherium: ἀρχι-, primitive; θηρίον, wild beast.

Architrogon Haeckel, **1895.** Glires, ?

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 466, 504, 1895.

Hypothetical genus from the Lower Eocene. "Das hypothetische Urnagethier (*Architrogon*), von dem wir alle Trogontherien ableiten, wird zwischen diesen *Esthonychiden* und den ältesten *Prochoriaten* in der Mitte gestanden haben." (Haeckel, p. 504.)

Architrogon: ἀρχι-, primitive; τρώγω, to gnaw—i. e., a primitive rodent.

Archizonurus De Vis, **1889.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland, VI, 109, pl. v, 1889.

Type: *Archizonurus securus* De Vis, from the Pleistocene of Darling Downs, Queensland, Australia.

Extinct.

Archizonurus: ἀρχι-, primitive; ζώνη, belt, girdle; οὐρά, tail.

Archorycterus Haeckel, **1895.** Effodientia, Orycteropodidæ?

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 516, 1895.

Hypothetical genus; the supposed ancestor of *Orycteropus.*

Archorycterus: ἀρχι-, primitive; ὀρυκτήρ, digger.

Archungulatum Haeckel, **1895.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, ?

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 466, 530, 1895.

Hypothetical genus from the Lower Eocene. The supposed ancestor of the Condylarthra.

Archungulatum: Lat. *arch-*, primitive; *ungulatus*, having hoofs, i. e., an ungulate.

Arctaelurus Gloger, **1841.** Feræ, Procyonidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxviii, 55, 1841; Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Ailurus fulgens* F. Cuvier, from the Himalayas, India. (See *Ailurus* Cuvier.)

Arctaelurus: ἄρκτος, bear; αἴλουρος, cat.

Arctias Rafinesque, **1815.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 60, 1815 (nomen nudum).

Type: *Phoca* sp. ('*Arctias* R. sp. do' [espèce du genre précédent, *Phoca*]).

Arctias: αρκτος, bear; + suffix-ιας, denoting a special characteristic.

Arctibeus (see **Artibeus**). Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Arctictis Temminck, **1824.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

"Prospectus de Monographies des Mammifères, Mar., 1824" (fide Flower & Lydekker, Mamm. Living and Extinct, 534, footnote, 1891); Mon. I, xxi, 1824*; XV, 308–311, pl. lxii, 1835–41.

Type: Le Binturong (*Viverra? binturong* Raffles), from Sumatra.

This name seems to have been published previous to 1824. "J'ai indiqué ce groupe sous la dénomination mentionnée en l'année 1820, dans un ouvrage périodique imprimé en langue hollandaise; . . . Le nom *Arctictis* se trouve reproduit dans le prospectus du présent ouvrage; ce n'est conséquemment point une réforme du nom *Ictides* proposé par M. Valenciennes avant 1822, et sanctionné en 1824 par M. F. Cuvier, . . . On me permettra conséquemment de conserver le nom d'*Arctictis* préférablement à celui d'*Ictides*, pour désigner le nouveau groupe dont l'espèce-type porte à Sumatra le nom de *Binturong*." (Temminck, Mon. I, p. xxi.)

Arctictis: ἄρκτος, bear; ἴκτις, weasel.

Arctocebus Gray, **1863.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 150.

Type: *Perodicticus calabarensis* Smith, from Old Calabar, West Africa.

Arctocebus: ἄρκτος, bear; κῆβος, a long-tailed monkey.

Arctocephalus F. Cuvier, **1826.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Otariidæ.

['Arctocéphale' Cuvier Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XI, 205–208, pl. 15, fig. 1, 1824]; Dict. Sci. Nat., XXXIX, 553–554, 1826 (art. 'Phoques').

Type: *Phoca ursina* (=*Arctocephalus delalandi* Gray=*Phoca antarctica* Thunberg), from the Cape of Good Hope (fide Allen, N. Am. Pinnipeds, 190, 212, 1880).

Arctocephalus: ἄρκτος, bear; κεφαλή, head—'bear head,' from its peculiar ursine appearance.

Arctocyon Blainville, **1841.** Creodonta, Arctocyonidæ.

Ostéog. Mamm. Récents et Foss., II, fasc. ix (Carnassiers, Subursus), 73–78, 112; Atlas, II, Subursus, pl. xiii, 1841.

Type: *Arctocyon primævus* Blainville, from La Fère, between Nancy and Charmes, Dépt. Meurthe et Moselle, eastern France.

Extinct. Based on "une tête presque entière, sauf la mâchoire inférieure, et un assez bon nombre d'autres ossements, malheureusement le plus souvent à l'état de fragments, et que nous désignerons, . . . par le nom de *Palæocyon*, ou mieux d'*Arctocyon*."

Arctocyon: ἄρκτος, bear; κύων, dog.

Arctocyonides Lemoine, **1891.** Creodonta, Arctocyonidæ.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3e sér., XIX, No. 5, p. 275, figs. 25–29, May., 1891.

Type: Species not given. Based on teeth from the Lower Eocene, near Reims, France.

Extinct.

Arctocyonides: Arctocyon; εἶδος, form—in allusion to the teeth.

Arctodictis Mercerat, **1891.** Marsupialia, Borhyænidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, II, 51–52, 1891.

Species: *Arctodictis muñizi* Mercerat, and *A. australis* Mercerat—probably from Patagonia—exact locality not stated.

Extinct.

Arctodictis: ἄρκτος, bear; ὀδούς, tooth; ἴκτις, weasel.

Arctodon Leidy, **1851.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1850–51, 278, 1851 (nomen nudum?); Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., new ser., VII, 388, 1869 (synonym of *Elotherium mortoni*).

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*See Oken's Isis, 1827, 273–279.

Arctodon—Continued.

Type (species not named), from Nebraska Territory.

Extinct. Based on "three broken teeth, consisting of the body of a canine and that of two posterior molars."

Arctodon: ἄρκτος, bear; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—so called on the supposition that the teeth "belonged to an animal closely allied to the genus *Ursus*."

Arctodus Leidy, **1854.** Feræ, Ursidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1854, No. III, 90; Leidy, in Holmes' Post-Pleiocene Foss. South Carolina, 115–116, pl. xxiii, figs. 3–4, 1860; Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 763, 1902.

Type: *Arctodus pristinus* Leidy, from the Pleistocene sands of Ashley River, near Ashley Ferry, South Carolina.

Extinct. Based on the crown of a second lower molar.

Arctodus: ἄρκτος, bear; ὀδούς, tooth—from the resemblance of the molar to that of a bear.

Arctogale Kaup, **1829.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Entw.-Gesch. und Natürl. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 30, 1829.

Species: *Mustela erminea* Linnæus, and *M. boccamela* Bechstein, from Europe.

Arctogale: ἄρκτος, bear; γαλῆ, weasel.

Arctogale Peters, **1863.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Handb. Zool., I, 6ter Bogen, 98, Sept., 1863 (unpublished?); Peters, in Carus & Gerstaecker's Handb. Zool., I, 126, 1868–75; Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 542–543; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 75–76, 1869.

Peters's original type was *Paradoxurus boiei* Müller, but Gray, who published the genus in 1864, gave as type *Paradoxurus trivirgatus* Gray, from the Moluccas.

"'I have formed this into a genus, on account of the smallness of the teeth and the protraction of the palate.'—Peters's letter, Nov. 11, 1864. I had already distinguished the genus, but gladly adopt Dr. Peters's unpublished name to prevent the useless increase of generic names." (Gray, P. Z. S., 1864, 543.)

Name preoccupied by *Arctogale* Kaup, 1829, a genus of Mustelidæ. Replaced by *Arctogalidia* Merriam, 1897.

Arctogale: ἄρκτος, bear; γαλῆ, weasel.

Arctogalidia Merriam, **1897.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Science, new ser., V, No. 112, p. 302, Feb. 19, 1897.

New name for *Arctogale* Peters, 1863, which is preoccupied by *Arctogale* Kaup, 1829, a genus of Mustelidæ. Type: *Paradoxurus trivirgatus* Gray, from the Moluccas.

Arctogalidia: ἄρκτος, bear;+*Galidia.*

Arctoidotherium (Bravard MS.) Lydekker, **1885.** Feræ, Ursidæ.

Lydekker, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., I, 157, 1885.

Name quoted by Lydekker as a synonym of *Arctotherium* Bravard, 1857.

Extinct.

Arctoidotherium: ἄρκτος, bear; εἶδος, form; θηρίον, wild beast.

Arctomys Schreber, **1780.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Säugthiere, pls. ccvii–ccxi, 1780; ibid., text, IV, 721–743, 1782; Gmelin, Linnæus' Syst. Naturæ, ed. XIII, 141, 1788.

Species figured on the 5 plates: *Arctomys marmota*, *A. monax*, *A. bobac*, *A. empetra*, and *A. citillus*, all from Europe except *A. monax* and *A. empetra*, which are from North America.

Name antedated by *Marmota* Frisch, 1775.

Arctomys: ἄρκτος, bear; μῦς, mouse.

Arctonyx F. Cuvier, **1825.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Hist. Nat. Mamm., V, livr. li, pl. with 2 pp. text under 'Bali-saur,' Sept., 1825.

Type: *Arctonyx collaris* F. Cuvier, from the mountains between Bhutan and Hindostan, northeastern India.

Arctonyx: ἄρκτος, bear; ὄνυξ, claw—from the long, slightly curved, blunt claws.

Arctophoca (subgenus of *Otaria*) Peters, **1866.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Otariidæ.

Monatsb. K. Pr. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 276, Taf. ii, a, b, c, 1866; Gray, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., IV, 269, Oct., 1869 (raised to generic rank).

Artophoca Scudder, Nomenclator Zool., pt. i, 33, 1882 (misprint).

Type: *Otaria philippii* Peters, from Juan Fernandez, Chile.

Arctophoca: ἄρκτος, bear; φώκη, seal.

Arctopithecus ('Geoffroy') Virey, **1819.** Primates, Hapalidæ.

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. ed., XXXI, 279, 1819; Bowdich, Anal. Nat. Class. Mamm., 17, 1821; Ritgen, Natürliche Eintheilung Säugthiere, Giessen, 32 [Tafel?], 1824.

Antopithecus F. Cuvier, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 401, 1829 (misprint in synonymy).

The name is given as a synonym of *Hapale* Illiger, 1811. It was used by Geoffroy (Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., XIX, 118–122, 1812) as a supergeneric or group term, *Arctopitheci*, including the two genera *Jacchus* and *Midas*.* "Plusieurs auteurs citent dans la synonymie générique, le nom d'*Arctopithecus* qu'ils attribuent à M. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire. On a déjà vu que ce zoologiste nommait *Arctopithèques* la tribu que nous appelons Hapaliens avec la plupart des auteurs: *Arctopithecus* n'a jamais été pour lui un nom générique." (I. Geoffroy, Cat. Méth. Coll. Mamm., 59, 1851.)

Arctopithecus: ἄρκτος, bear; πίθηκος, ape.

Arctopithecus Gray, **1850.** Edentata, Bradypodidæ.

[List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 1843, p. xxviii—nomen nudum, ex Gesner, 1551]; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1849, No. CXCIV, 65, 70–73, pl. xi, Jan.–June, 1850.

Species, 5: *Bradypus gularis* Rüppell, from Guiana; *Arctopithecus marmoratus* Gray, from Brazil; *A. blainvillii* Gray, from tropical America; *A. flaccidus* Gray, from Venezuela, and *A. problematicus* Gray, from Para, Brazil. (See *Arctopithecus* Virey, 1819.)

Arctopithecus: ἄρκτος, bear; πίθηκος, ape.

Arctotherium Bravard, **1857.** Feræ, Ursidæ.

"Observations Géologiques sur le Bassin de La Plata, Buenos Aires, 1857;" "Cat. Espèces d'Animaux Foss. recueillis dans l'Amérique du Sud, de 1852 à 1860 (Broch. lithogr., 5 pp., 4°), Parana, 1860" (fide Gervais, Zool. et Paléont. Gén., 1e sér., 131, 1867–69); Zittel, Handb. Palæont., IV, 3te Lief., 641, 1893.

Species: *Arctotherium latidens* Bravard, and *A. angustidens* Bravard, from the Pliocene of the La Plata basin, Argentina.

Extinct.

Arctotherium: ἄρκτος, bear: θηρίον, wild beast.

Arctotherium Lemoine, **1896.** Creodonta, Arctocyonidæ.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3e sér., XXIV, No. 5, pp. 340, 342–343, pl. xiv, fig. 1, June, 1896.

Type: *Arctotherium cloëzii* Lemoine, from the Lower Eocene of Jonchery, near Reims, France.

Name preoccupied by *Arctotherium* Bravard 1857, a genus of Ursidæ.

Extinct. Based on a right lower jaw.

Arctotherium: ἄρκτος, bear; θηρίον, wild beast.

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*The name 'Les Arctopithèques' is used by I. Geoffroy for a *family* of American monkeys, including *Jacchus* and *Midas*. (Cours d'Hist. Nat., 10e Leçon, 4 Juin, 1828, 26–27, 1834.)

Arctotherium LYDEKKER (see **Arretotherium**). Ungulata, Agriochœridæ.

Argali (subgenus of *Ovis*) GRAY, **1850.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Knowsley Menagerie, 37, 1850; Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 57, 1872.

Type: *Ægoceros argali* Pallas, from Siberia.

Argali: Mongolian and Tungusian name of a wild sheep.

Argillotherium DAVIES, **1884.** Creodonta, ?

Geol. Mag., London, new ser., Decade III, I, No. x, 438, Oct., 1884.

Type: *Argillotherium toliapicum* Davies, from the London Clay (Eocene) of Sheppey, Kent, England.

Extinct. Based on a mutilated skull without teeth.

Argillotherium: ἄργιλλος, white clay; θηρίον, wild beast—from the deposit in which the remains were found.

Argocetus GLOGER, **1841.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiv, 169, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Delphinapterus leucas* (= *Delphinus leucas* Pallas) of the Arctic seas. Practically a new name for *Delphinapterus* Lacépède, 1804.

Argocetus: ἀργός, shining, glistening; κῆτος, whale—from its pure white color.

Argyrocetus LYDEKKER, **1894.** Cete, Platanistidæ.

Nat. Science, IV, No. 24, p. 125, Feb., 1894; Anal. Mus. La Plata, Paleont. Argentina, II, for 1893, Art. No. II, 10–12, pl. v, Apr., 1894; AMEGHINO, Revista Jardín Zool., Buenos Ayres, II, entr. 7, p. 193 footnote, July 15, 1894 (date of publication).

Type: *Argyrocetus patagonicus* Lydekker, from the Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on an imperfect skull and some vertebræ.

Argyrocetus: ἄργυρος, silver, i. e., La Plata; κῆτος, whale.

Argyrodelphis LYDEKKER, **1894.** Cete, Platanistidæ.

Anal. Mus. La Plata, Pal. Argentina, II, for 1893, Art. No. II, 12–13, pl. VI, Apr., 1894.

New name for *Notocetus* Moreno, 1892, which is preoccupied by *Notiocetus* Ameghino, 1891, a genus of extinct Balænidæ. Antedated by *Diochotichus* Ameghino, Feb., 1894 (see AMEGHINO, Revista Jardín Zool., Buenos Ayres, II, entr. 7, p. 193 footnote, July 15, 1894).

Extinct.

Argyrodelphis: ἄργυρος, silver, i. e., La Plata; δελφίς, dolphin.

Argyrohippus AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Notohippidæ.

[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 77, Mar.–Apr., 1901—nomen nudum.]

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 81–85, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 13–17).

Species: *Argyrohippus boulei* Ameghino and *A. fraterculus* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation (Eocene) of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Argyrohippus: ἄργυρος, silver, i. e., La Plata; ἵππος, horse.

Argyrohyrax AMEGHINO, **1897.** Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Archaeohyracidæ.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 16, 1897 (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 435–436, fig. 20, Oct. 6, 1897.

Species: *Argyrohyrax proavus* Ameghino, and *A. proavunculus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Argyrohyrax: ἄργυρος, silver, i. e., La Plata; +*Hyrax*.

Argyrolestes AMEGHINO, **1902.** Marsupialia, Triconodontidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 48, May, 1902 (sep. p. 46).

Type: *Argyrolestes peralestinus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Argyrolestes: ἄργυρος, silver, i. e., La Plata; λῃστής, robber.

Arhinolemur AMEGHINO, **1898.** Primates, ?

Sinopsis Geol.-Paleont., in Segundo Censo Nac. Argentina, I, 243 footnote, 1898; Comptes Rendus, Paris, CXXVII, 395–396, Séance Sept. 5, 1898; Revue Scient., 4e sér., X, 374, Sept. 17, 1898.

Arrhinolemur AMEGHINO, Com. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, I, 146–151, 2 figs. in text, Dec. 30, 1899.

Arhinolemus TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., fasc. VI, 1276, 1899 (misprint).

Type: *Arhinolemur scalabrinii* Ameghino, from the Tertiary in the vicinity of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a skull.

Arhinolemur: ἀ-, without; ῥίς, ῥινός, nose; +*Lemur*. "Il n'existe aucun vestige de l'ouverture antérieure des narines, c'est là un cas unique chez les Mammifères." (AMEGHINO.)

Ariela GRAY, **1864.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 565; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 163, 1869; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1882, 86, 90 (in synonymy).

Type: *Ariela tænionota* (A. Smith = *Herpestes fasciatus* Desmarest), from southeastern Africa.

Ariela: Ariel, Heb., 'lion of God'; later, a water spirit, a spirit of the air.

Aries BRISSON, **1762.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 48–51, 1762; STORR, Prodromus Methodi Mamm., 41, tab. c, 1780; RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815.

Species, 5: *Ovis domestica, O. laticauda, O. longicauda, O. africana,* and *O. guineensis.*

Aries: Lat., ram.

Aries LINK, **1795.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Beytr. Naturgesch., I, pt. II, 96–97, 1795.

Includes the genera *Ovis* and *Capra*. "Ich habe *Ovis* mit *Capra* vereinigt, wie schon Erxleben gethan hat, und viele Naturforscher angerathen haben. Diesem Geschlecht habe ich den Namen *Aries* nach Analogie des Namens *Bos* gegeben" (l. c., p. 97). (See *Aries* Brisson, 1762.)

Arionius MEYER, **1841.** Cete, Squalodontidæ.

Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1841, 315–331.

Arionicus VAN BENEDEN, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2e sér., XXV, 124, 1868.

Type: *Arionius servatus* Meyer, from the Miocene "aus der Molasse von Baltringen in Württemberg," Germany.

Extinct. Based on a fragmentary skull.

Arionius: Ἀριόνιος, belonging to Arion, a celebrated cithara player of Methymna, in Lesbos, who was rescued from drowning by a dolphin.

Aristippe KOLENATI, **1863.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

"Beitr. Kenntniss Phthiriomyiarien, Petersburg, 1863" (fide KOCH, Das Wesentliche der Chiropteren, etc., 471, 476, 1863—under *Meteorus*).

Species: *Vespertilio discolor* Natterer, and *Vesperugo nilssonii* Keyserling & Blasius, from Europe.

Aristippe: A proper name, application obscure.

Ariteus GRAY, **1838.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Jardine's Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, 491, 1838.

Type: *Istiophorus flavescens* Gray. Locality of type unknown, possibly Jamaica (see DOBSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 528, 1878).

Arizostus GLOGER, **1841.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxii, 114, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

Arizostus—Continued.

Type: "Das Kahlschwanzige Cabassu, *Dasypus gymnurus*" (=*D. unicinctus* Linnæus), from Brazil. (See *Cabassous* McMurtrie, 1831.)

Arizostus: ἀρι-, intensive prefix; ζωστός, girded—in allusion to the bands of the carapace.

Arminiheringia Ameghino, **1902.** Marsupialia, Borhyænidæ (Arminiheringiidæ).

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 44–46, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 42–43).

Species: *Arminiheringia auceta* Ameghino, and *A. cultrata* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Arminiheringia: In honor of Dr. Hermann von Ihering, director of the Museu Paulista, São Paulo, Brazil.

Armodillo Wagner, **1763.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

"Beschreibung des Bareuther Naturalienkabinets, 1763" (fide Agassiz, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 3, 1842); Agassiz, Index Univ., 34, 1846; 2d ed., 98, 1848.

Original reference not seen.

Armodillo: Sp. *armadillo*, dim. of *armado*, armed—in allusion to the carapace.

Armodillo Eberhard, **1769.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Versuch eines neuen Entwurfs der Thiergesch., Halle, 31, 285, 1769.

Species included: Der "gepanzerte Ameisenfresser, verschiedenen Teufelgen . . . das mit dem Schweinskopf (*Tatua porcinus, Armodillo orientalis*) das mit dem Hundskopf (*Tatu-apara, Armodillo nothus*, pedibus altis)" (p. 31).

Arnee ? , **1845.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

London Encyclopædia, XXII, 752, 1845 (art. Zoology).

The genus is described in an unsigned article, without mention of species, but is evidently based on *Bos arnee* of India.

Arnee: Hindoo *arnā* (fem. *arnī*), name of the wild Indian buffalo.

Aroæthrus Waterhouse, **1843.** Glires, Anomaluridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1842, 124 footnote, Jan., 1843.

Name provisionally proposed to replace *Anomalurus* Waterhouse, 1843, in case the latter should prove to be preoccupied.

Aroæthrus: ἀρόω, to plow; αἴθρα, air—from the animal's ability to sail in the air like a flying squirrel.

Arretotherium Douglass, **1901.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.

Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XX, pt. III, 269–278, pl. IX figs. 1–3, Dec. 5, 1901 (sep. pp. 33–42).

Aretotherium Lydekker, Zool. Record for 1901, XXXVIII, Mamm., 36, 1902.

Arctotherium Lydekker, ibid., Index New Genera, p. 2, 1902.

Type: *Arretotherium acridens* Douglass, from the White River Oligocene (Blacktail Deer Creek beds), 25 miles southeast of Dillon, Madison County, Montana.

Extinct. Based on most of the superior dentition and parts of the skull and skeleton.

Arretotherium: ἄῤῥητος, mysterious; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the uncertain relationships of the genus.

Arrhinolemur (see **Arhinolemur**). Primates, ?

Arsinoitherium Beadnell, **1902.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, ?

Nature, LXV, No. 1691, pp. 494–495, figs. 1, 2 in text, Mar. 27, 1902.

Type: *Arsinoitherium zitteli* Beadnell, from the desert bounding the Fayum depression, Egypt.

Extinct.

Arsinoitherium: Arsinoë; θηριον, wild beast; "Queen Arsinoë, after whom the Fayum was called in Ptolemaic times." (Beadnell.) Arsinoë, daughter of Ptolemy I, King of Egypt, was born about 316 B. C. She married Lysimachus, King of Thrace, and after his death became the wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus.

Artibeus LEACH, **1821.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XIII, pt. 1, 75, 1821.
Arctibeus GRAY, Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, 487, 1838; List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. ix, 7, 1847.
Arctibius BONAPARTE, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1847, 115.
Artibæus GERVAIS, Expéd. du Comte de Castelnau dans l'Amér. du Sud, Mamm., 34, 1855.
Artobius WINGE, E Museo Lundii, II, 38, 1892.
Type: *Artibeus jamaicensis* Leach, from Jamaica.
Artibeus: ἄρτι, straight, exactly fitted; βάω = βαίνω, to walk. (AGASSIZ.)

Artionyx OSBORN & WORTMAN, **1893.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., V, 1–16, figs. 1–5, Mar. 1, 1893.
Type: *Artionyx gaudryi* Osborn & Wortman, from the Oligocene (Protoceras beds) of White River, South Dakota.
Extinct. Based on portions of the femora, tibia, fibula, and pes, and the left patella complete. Afterwards shown to belong to *Agriochœrus*. (WORTMAN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist, VII, 145–146, June 14, 1895.)
Artionyx: ἄρτιος, even; ὄνυξ, claw—in allusion to the possession of toes in pairs on the hind feet; i. e., a clawed Artiodactyl, in contrast with *Chalicotherium*, which "may be described as a clawed Perissodactyl."

Artobius ('LEACH') WINGE, **1892.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
WINGE, E. Museo Lundi, III, 3, 10, 38, pl. 1, fig. 13, 1892.
Emendation of *Artibeus* Leach, 1821. *Artobius* is preoccupied by *Artobium* Mulsant & Rey, 1864, a genus of Coleoptera.

Artophoca (see **Arctophoca**). Feræ, Pinnipedia, Otariidæ.

Arvicanthis LESSON, **1842.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.
Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 147, 1842; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1895, pt. III, 553.
Arviacanthis BEDDARD, Cambridge Nat. Hist., X, Mamm., 473, 1902.
Type: *Lemmus niloticus* E. Geoffroy, from Africa.
Arvicanthis: Apparently a contraction of *Arvicola* + *acanthis*, spine—from the long, coarse hairs which project through the woolly under fur.

Arvicola LACÉPÈDE, **1799.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.
Tableau Divisions, Sous-divisions, Ordres et Genres Mamm., 10, 1799; Nouv. Tableau Méthod. Mamm., in Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 495, 1801; ORD, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., IV, pt. 2, 305–306, 1825.
Type: *Mus amphibius* Lacépède (=*Mus terrestris* Linnæus), from Europe.
Name antedated by *Microtus* Schrank, 1798.
Arvicola: Lat. *arvum*, field; *colo*, to inhabit.

Asagis GLOGER, **1841.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.
Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxx, 82, 1841; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 340, 1888 (type fixed); Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.
Type species not mentioned by Gloger; according to Thomas it is *Didelphis murina* Linnæus, from tropical America. (See *Marmosa* Gray, 1821.)
Asagis: ἀ-, without; σαγίς, pouch—in allusion to the absence of a true pouch.

Aschizomys MILLER, **1898.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Oct. 11, 1898, 368–371, figs. 1–4.
Type: *Aschizomys lemminus* Miller, from Kelsey Station, Plover Bay, northeastern Siberia.
Aschizomys: ἀ-, without; σχίζω, to split; μῦς, mouse—not splitting, i. e., connecting—in allusion to the combination of characters of *Microtus* and *Evotomys*.

Ascogale Gloger, **1841.** Marsupialia, Dasyuridæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxx, 83, 1841; Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.

Apparently only a new name for *Phascogale* Temminck, 1827.

Ascogale: ἀσκός, a skin made into a bag; γαλῆ, weasel—in allusion to the pouch, which is represented merely by a few folds of skin.

Ascomys Lichtenstein, **1825.** Glires, Geomyidæ.

Abh. K. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, for 1822, 20, fig. 2, 1825; Merriam, N. Am. Fauna, No. 8, 120, Jan. 31, 1895 (in synonymy, locality corrected).

Type: *Ascomys canadensis* Lichtenstein (= *Mus bursarius* Shaw), nominally from Canada, but probably from the upper Mississippi Valley. (See *Geomys* Rafinesque, 1817.)

Ascomys: ἀσκός, a skin made into a bag, i. e., a pouch; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the external cheek pouches.

Ascopharynx Waite, **1900.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., V, 223, Feb., 1900.

New name for *Thylacomys* Waite, 1898, which is preoccupied by *Thylacomys* Owen, 1840, a genus of Marsupialia.

Ascopharynx: ἀσκός, bag; φάρυγξ, throat—in allusion to the throat pouch.

Asellia (subgenus of *Hipposideros*) Gray, **1838.** Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.

Jardine's Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, 493, 1838; Gray, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xix, 24, 1843 (raised to generic rank); Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 82.

Type: *Rhinolophus tridens* Geoffroy, from Egypt.

Asellia: Adjective used as a noun, from Latin *asellus*, a little ass—probably in allusion to the long, pointed ears.

Asinus Frisch, **1775.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, Tab. Gen., 1775; Gray, Zool. Journ., I, 244–248, pl. v, June, 1824.

Type: 'Der Esel.' Gray's genus includes 5 species; *Equus hemionus* Pallas, and *E. asinus* Linnæus (type), from Asia; *E. quagga* Gmelin, *Asinus burchellii* Gray, and *Equus zebra* Linnæus, from Africa.

Asinus: Lat., ass.

Asmithwoodwardia Ameghino, **1901.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 379–380, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 33–34).

Type: *Asmithwoodwardia subtrigona* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Asmithwoodwardia: In honor of Arthur Smith Woodward, 1864—, assistant keeper of geology in the Natural History Museum, London; author of 'Catalogue of Fossil Fishes in the British Museum,' 1889–1901, and numerous publications on extinct vertebrates, especially fishes.

Asmodeus Ameghino, **1895.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidæ.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11–12, p. 643, 1895 (sep. pp. 43–44).

Species: *Asmodeus scotti* Ameghino, and *A. osborni* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds in the interior of Patagonia.

Extinct. *A. scotti* is based principally on some upper maxillaries, more or less perfect, and *A. osborni* on a perfect calcaneum.

Asmodeus: Heb. *Ashmodoi*, Destroyer (derived by some from Heb. *šamad*, to destroy; probably of Persian origin). In later Jewish demonology, a destructive demon. (Century Dict.)

Aspalax Desmarest, **1804.** Glires, Spalacidæ.

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., XXIV, Tab. Méth. Mamm., 24, 1804; Muirhead, in Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopædia, XIII, 438, 1830 (under Mazology).

Type: *Mus typhlus* Linnæus, from Russia. (See *Spalax* Güldenstadt, 1770.)

Aspalax: ἀσπάλαξ = σπάλαξ, mole.

Aspalax WAGLER, **1830.** Insectivora, Chrysochloridæ.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 14, 1830.

Species: *Talpa inaurata* Schreber, and *T. rubra* Linnæus, from South Africa. The name is apparently proposed as a substitute for *Chrysochloris* Lacépède, 1799: "*Chrysochloris* Lacép., Cuv. Der πελαρχός . . . der Griechen entschuldigt zwar die Zusammensetzung obigen Sippenamens, allein Linne's *Talpa rubra* macht ihn abgeschmackt und verwerflich." (WAGLER.)

Name preoccupied by *Aspalax* Desmarest, 1804, a genus of Glires. (See *Chrysochloris* Lacépède, 1799.)

Aspalomys ('LAXMANN') GERVAIS, **1841.** Glires, Muridæ, Myotalpinæ.

"EYDOUX & SOULEYET, Voy. 'La Bonite,' I, Zool., Mamm., 56, 1841."*

Type: *Mus aspalax* Pallas, from Siberia.

Aspalomys: Aspal(ax); μῦς, mouse.

Astegotherium AMEGHINO, **1902.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ (Stegotheriidæ).

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 67–68, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 65–66).

Type: *Astegotherium dichotomus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia Extinct.

Astegotherium: ἀ- not; *+Stegotherium.*

Asteromys AMEGHINO, **1897.** Glires, Cephalomyidæ.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 18 footnote, 1897 (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 495, Oct. 6, 1897.

Species: *Asteromys punctus* Ameghino, and *A. prospicuus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Asteromys: ἀστήρ, star; *μῦς*, mouse.

Asterostemma AMEGHINO, **1889.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 822–824, pl. LXIV, figs. 2, 3, 6, 8, 1889.

Species, 3: *Asterostemma depressa* Ameghino, *A. granata* Ameghino, and *A. lævata* Ameghino, from the Eocene of the barrancas of the Rio Chico, southern Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on pieces of the carapace.

Asterostemma: ἀστήρ, star; *στέμμα*, wreath—in allusion to the figures on the scutes of the carapace.

Asthenodon MARSH, **1887.** Marsupialia, Amphitheriidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXIII, 336–337, 343, pl. IX, figs. 6 and 7, Apr., 1887.

Aesthenodon OSBORN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 1, 1887, 290.

Type: *Asthenodon segnis* Marsh, from the Atlantosaurus beds of the Upper Jurassic, of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on a right lower jaw.

Asthenodon: ἀσθενής, weak; *ὀδών=ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the 'weak canines.'

Astrapodon AMEGHINO, **1891.** Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea, Astrapotheriidæ.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral., Aug. 13, 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, Entr. 5a, 299, Oct. 1, 1891.

Type: *Astrapodon carinatus* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct. "Representado sólo por dos muelas inferiores que parecen ser el $m._1$ de cada lado."

Astrapodon: Astrapo(therium); ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

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*I have not seen this reference, and have been unable to find the place where Laxmann used the name—T. S. P.

Astraponotus AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea, Astrapotheriidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 401–402, July, 1901 (sep., pp. 55–56).
Type: *Astraponotus assymetrum* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Astraponotus: *Astrapo(therium)*; νότος, south—in allusion to its Patagonian habitat.

Astrapothericulus AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata, Astrapotheriidæ.
Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 73, Mar.–Apr., 1901; Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 101–102, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 33–34—type fixed).
Species: *Astrapothericulus iheringi* (=*Astrapotherium iheringi* Ameghino, type), and *A. hebetatus* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation (Eocene) of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Astrapothericulus: Dim. of *Astrapotherium*.

Astrapotherium BURMEISTER, **1879.** Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea, Astrapotheriidæ.
Desc. Phys. Repúb. Argentine, III, Mamm., 517–520, 1879.
Type: *Astrapotherium patagonicum* Burmeister, from the headwaters of the Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
Extinct. Based on "la moitié postérieure d'un crâne . . . et une seule dent molaire, la dernière du côté gauche à sa place."
Astrapotherium: ἀστραπή, lightning; θηρίον, wild beast. "Je propose, vu l'analogie de cet animal avec le *Brontotherium*, de lui donner le nom de *Astrapotherium*." (BURMEISTER.)

Astromycter HARRIS, **1825.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, IX, 400, June, 1825 (from Machias, Maine, 'Star'); RAFINESQUE, Atlantic Journ., I, No. 2, p. 61, summer of 1832; AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 2, 1842; POMEL, Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, 246, Nov., 1848.
Astromycter GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxi, 76, 1843.
Astromydes BLYTH, "Cat. Mamm. Asiat. Soc. Mus., 87, 1863" (fide DOBSON, Mon. Insect., II, 131, 1883).
Type: *Astromycter prasinatus* Harris [=*Condylura cristata* (Linnæus)], from Machias, Maine. The full description of the species appeared in the Boston Journ. Philos. & Arts, II, 580–583, 1825, under the name *Condylura prasinata* Harris.
Astromycter: ἀστήρ, star; μυκτήρ, nose—from the star-like ring of appendages at the end of the nose, whence the common name 'star-nosed mole.'

Atalapha RAFINESQUE, **1814.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.
Précis Découv. et Trav. Somiologiques entre 1800 et 1814, p. 12, 1814; Analyse de la Nature, 54, 1815; DESMAREST, Mammalogie, I, 146, 1820.
Atalepha BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci. Lit. & Art, XXVII, 269, Apr.–June, 1829.
Species: *Atalapha sicula* Rafinesque, from Sicily; and *A. americana* Rafinesque (=*Vespertilio noveboracensis* Erxleben), from North America.
Atalapha: Ataleph, Hebrew name of a bat.

Atelerix (subgenus of *Erinaceus*) POMEL, **1848.** Insectivora, Erinaceidæ.
Archiv. Sci. Phy. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, 251, Nov., 1848.
Type species not given. "Genre *Erinaceus*, S. G. *Atelerix* (4-dactylus)."
Atelerix: Contraction of ἀτελής, imperfect; *ericius*, hedge hog.

Ateles E. GEOFFROY, **1806.** Primates, Cebidæ.
Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, VII, 262–269, 1806; MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 298–299, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).
Ateleus, Atelius FISCHER, Zoognosia, II, 529–532, 1813.
Atheles RÜPPELL, Mus. Senckenberg., III, Heft II, 152, 1842.

Ateles—Continued.

Species, 5: *Ateles pentadactylus* Geoffroy, from Guiana; *A. paniscus* Geoffroy (=*Simia paniscus* Linnæus, type), *A. arachnoides* Geoffroy, *A. belzebuth* Geoffroy (nec *Simia belzebul* Linnæus), from South America; and *A. policomos*, from 'Sierra Leone.'

Ateles: ἀτελής, imperfect—in allusion to the absence of a thumb.

Ateleus G. Fischer, **1813.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Zoognosia, II, 529–532, 1813.

Emendation of *Ateles* Geoffroy, 1806. "*Ateles*, Geoffroy St. Hilaire, *a* τελειος, s. τελεος, perfectus, et *α* privativo; (nomen itaque, manus imperfectas indicans, scribendum esset, *Atelius*, s. *Ateleus*, quam etymologiam secuti sumus"—Fischer).

Atelocheirus E. Geoffroy, **1806.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, VII, 272, 1806.

Atelochirus Van der Hoeven, Handboek der Dierkunde, 2d ed., II, 1048, 1855; Coues, Century Dict., I, 361, 362, 1889 (under *Ateles*).

Name used only in the description of *Ateles belzebuth* Geoffroy (not *Simia belzebul* Linnæus), from South America. "Same as *Ateles*." (Coues.)

Atelocheirus: ἀτελής, imperfect; χείρ, hand—in allusion to the absence of a thumb.

Atelodus (subgenus of *Rhinoceros*) Pomel, **1853.** Ungulata, Rhinocerotidæ.

"Ann. Soc. Lit. Auvergne, XXVI, 114, 1853" (fide Lydekker, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., III, 91, 1886); Pomel, Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 78–80, 1854; Gervais, Zool. et Pal. Françaises, 2ème éd., 89, 1859 (under *Cœlodonta*); W. L. Sclater, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 297, 1900 (type given as *R. elatus*).

Species, 7: *Rhinoceros elatus* Croizet et Jobert, from the Pliocene of Perrier, France; *R. leptorhinus* Cuvier, from the vicinity of Issoire, France; *R. ticheorhinus* Fischer, from Siberia; *Atelodus aymardi* Pomel, from Haute-Loire, France; and also three recent species, *R. bicornis* Linnæus, *R. keitloa* Smith, and *R. simus* Burchell, from Africa. (Pomel, l. c., 1854.)

Atelodus: ἀτελής, imperfect; ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the incisors and canines, which are rudimentary or wanting.

Atheles (see **Ateles**). Primates, Cebidæ.

Atherurus ('G. Cuvier') F. Cuvier, **1829.** Glires, Hystricidæ.

['Les Atherures' G. Cuvier, Règne Anim., 2ème éd., I, 215, 1829.]

F. Cuvier, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 483–484, 1829; Voigt, Cuvier's Thierreich, I, 243–244, 1831; Gloger, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., pp. xxxi, 100, 1841.

Atherura Waterhouse, Nat. Hist. Mamm., II, 470–479, 1848.

Type: *Hystrix fasciculata* Shaw, from Malacca.

Atherurus: ἀθήρ, the beard of an ear of corn; οὐρά, tail—in allusion to the pencil of flattened scaly bristles at the tip of the tail; whence the common name 'brush-tailed porcupine.'

Athrodon Osborn, **1887.** Marsupialia, Amphitheriidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 1, 1887,* 290, fig. 3 in text.

New name for *Stylodon* Owen, 1866, which is preoccupied by *Stylodon* Beck, 1837, a genus of Mollusca.

Name preoccupied by *Athrodon* Sauvage, 1880, a genus of Pisces. Replaced by *Kurtodon* Osborn, Nov., 1887.

Extinct. Based on a maxilla.

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*This paper was presented for publication June 28, 1887, but was not issued until November 1, so that the correction for the preoccupied name appeared almost as soon as the name itself.

Athrodon—Continued.

Athrodon: *ἀθρόος*, crowded together; *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, tooth. "The tall trihedral crowns [of the molars] are closely applied at their sides, thus falling into a curve." (Osborn).

Athylax (see **Atilax**). Feræ, Viverridæ.

Atilax F. Cuvier, **1826.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Hist. Nat. Mamm., V, livr. liv, pl. with 2 pp. text under 'Vansire,' June, 1826.

Athylax Blainville, Ann. Sci. Nat. Paris, 2e sér., VIII, 272, Nov., 1837; I. Geoffroy, Mag. Zool., 2e sér., I, Mamm. (pls. 17–19), pp. 24, 25, 1839; Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 556–560, 1 fig. in text; Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1882, 72–73.

Based on the Vansire of Buffon, *Atilax vansire* F. Cuvier (=*Mustela galera* Erxleben) from South Africa (nec Madagascar, fide Thomas, l. c.).

Atilax (*Athylax*): *ἀ*, without; *θύλαξ*, pouch—"par la considération de toute absence de poche à l'anus." (Cuvier.)

Atlantoxerus (subgenus of *Xerus*) Forsyth-Major, **1893.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1893, 189, pl. viii fig. 9, pl. ix fig. 9, June 1, 1893; Trouessart, Cat. Mamm. new ed., fasc. ii, 405, 1897; Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933.

Type: *Xerus getulus* (Linnæus), from northwest Africa.

Atlantoxerus: *Ἄτλας*, *ἄτλαντος*, the Atlas Mountains in northwest Africa; + *Xerus*—in allusion to the habitat of the type species.

Atophyrax Merriam, **1884.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.

Trans. Linn. Soc. N. Y., II, 217–222, pl., Aug., 1884; N. Am. Fauna, No. 10, 95–98, pl. x figs. 1–4, pl. xii figs. 1–3, 1895.

Type: *Atophyrax bendirii* from Fort Klamath, Oregon.

Atophyrax: *ἄτοπος*, anomalous; *ὕραξ*, shrew—on account of its differences from other shrews, and because, in some respects, it is intermediate between *Sorex* and *Neosorex*.

Atryptherium Ameghino, **1887.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodontidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 18, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Atryptherium bifurcatum* Ameghino, from the Lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Atryptherium: *ἀ*, negative; *τρυπάω*, to burrow; *θηρίον*, wild beast.

Auchenia Illiger, **1811.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 103, 1811.

Auchenias Wagner, in Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1843, I, 349.

Species: *Camelus glama* Linnæus, from the mountains of Peru; and *C. vicugna* Gmelin, from the Cordillera in the provinces of Coquimbo and Copiapo, Chile.

Name preoccupied by *Auchenia* Thunberg, 1789, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Dromedarius* Wagler, 1830, and by *Neoauchenia* Ameghino, 1891. (See *Lama* Frisch, 1775.)

Auchenia: *ἀυχήν*, neck—in allusion to the long neck.

Auchippodus (see **Anchippodus**). Tillodontia, Anchippodontidæ.

Auchippus (see **Anchippus**). Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Aulacochœrus Gray, **1873.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XI, 435, June, 1873; Hand-List Edentate, Thick-skinned and Rumin. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 58, 1873.

Type: *Sus vittatus* S. Müller, from Java (Cat. Carniv. Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm., 332, 1869).

Aulacochœrus: *αὖλαξ*, *αὔλακος*, furrow; *χοῖρος*, hog—in allusion to the sheath of the upper canines of the male.

Aulacodes (see **Aulacodus**). Glires, Octodontidæ.

Aulacodon KAUP, **1832.** Glires, Castoridæ.

"KAUP in H. von Meyer's Palæologica zur Geschichte der Erde und ihrer Geschöpfe, 1832," p. — (fide Oken's Isis, Jena, 1833, 267, and AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 4, 1842).

Type: *Aulacodon typus* Kaup, from Europe.

Name preoccupied by *Aulacodus* Eschscholtz, 1822, a genus of Coleoptera; and by *Aulacodus* Temminck, 1827, a genus of Octodontidæ.

Extinct.

Aulacodon: αυλαξ, αὔλακος, furrow; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Aulacodon (see **Aulaxodon**). Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Aulacodus TEMMINCK, **1827.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

[Mon. Mamm. Tab. Méth., p. xxvi, 1824, nomen nudum.]

Mon. Mamm., VII, 245–248, pl. XXV, 1827.

Aulacodes Wallace, Geog. Dist. Animals, II, 239, 1876 (misprint).

Type: *Aulacodus swinderianus* Temminck, from Africa; exact locality unknown.

Name preoccupied by *Aulacodus* Eschscholtz, 1822, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Triaulacodus* Lydekker, 1896; the latter, however, is antedated by *Thryonomys* Fitzinger, 1867, based on *Aulacodus semipalmatus* Heuglin.

Aulacodus: αὐλαξ, αὔλακος, furrow; ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the upper incisors, which have three longitudinal grooves.

Aulacomys RHOADS, **1894.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Am. Naturalist, XXVIII, 182–185, figs. 1–5 in text, Feb. 17, 1894.

Type: *Aulacomys arvicoloides* Rhoads, from the vicinity of Lake Kichelos and Snoqualmie Pass, Kittitas County, Washington, at an altitude of 8,000 feet.

Aulacomys: αὔλαξ, αὔλακος, furrow; μῦς, mouse—from the narrow longitudinal sulcus on each of the upper incisors.

Aulakodon (see **Aulaxodon**). Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Aulaxinuus COCCHI, **1872.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Boll. R. Comitato Geol. Italia, Firenze, III, Nos. 3 and 4, pp. 68–69, Tav. I, figs. 3–5, Mar.–Apr., 1872.

Aulaxinus LYDEKKER, in Nicholson & Lydekker, Man. Palaeont., II, 1469–1470, 1889.

Type: *Aulaxinuus florentinus* Cocchi, from the Val d'Arno, Italy.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Aulaxinuus: αὔλαξ, furrow; +*Inuus.*

Aulaxodon HARLAN, **1830.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VI, 284, 1830; Med. and Phys. Researches, 319–330, pls. XII–XV, 1835 (provisional name).

Aulakodon SCUDDER, Nomenclator Zool., pt. I, 39; pt. II, 34, 1882.

Aulacodon TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. V, 1106, 1898 (in synonymy).

Type: *Megalonyx laqueatus* Harlan, from 'White Cave,' on Green River, Edmondson County, 120 miles southwest of Lexington, Ky. "If the whole frame [of *M. laqueatus*] should hereafter be discovered, it may even claim a generic distinction; in which case, either *Aulaxodon*, or *Pleurodon*, would not be an inappropriate name" (HARLAN, p. 330).

Extinct. Based on the following parts of the skeleton of a young animal: "Two claws of the forefeet; a radius, humerus, scapula, one rib, and several remnants; os calcis, tibia, a portion of the femur; four dorsal and one lumbar vertebræ; a portion of a molar tooth, together with several epiphyses" (p. 321).

Aulaxodon: αὔλαξ, furrow; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Aulocetus* VAN BENEDEN, **1861.** Cete, Balænidæ.

['Aulocète' VAN BENEDEN, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2e sér., XII, 480, 1861]; ibid., XL, 537–539, 1875; ZITTEL, Handbuch Palæont., IV, 1ste Lief., 182, 1892.

*This name is usually quoted as if published in 1861, but it has not been found in Latin form prior to 1875, in the reference cited.

Aulocetus—Continued.

Type: *Balænodon linzianum* Meyer, from the Miocene in the vicinity of Linz, upper Austria.

Extinct.

Aulocetus: αὐλός, tube, groove; κῆτος, whale—"à cause du sillon crânien."

Austritragus Heude, **1898.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, IV, pt. 1, 14, 1898.

Based on 'the capricorns of Sumatra' (*Næmorhedus sumatrensis*).

Austritragus: Lat. *auster*, south; *tragus*, goat—from the animal's tropical habitat.

Avahi Jourdan, **1834.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

"L'Institut, II, 231, 1834" (fide Mivart, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 151).

"*Avahis* I. Geoffroy, Leçons Mamm., 1835" (fide Mivart, l. c.); Dahlbom, Zool. Studier, I, Tredje Häftet, 199, 202–203, 1857; "Milne-Edwards & Grandidier, Hist. Nat. Madagascar, Mamm., I, 320."

Type: *Lemur laniger* Gmelin, from Madagascar. (See *Microrhynchus* Jourdan, also published in 1834.)

Avahi: Name of the woolly lemur among the Anatala tribe of Madagascar.

Axis (subgenus of *Cervus*) H. Smith, **1827.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Griffith's Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, V, 312–313, 1827; Gray, List. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvii, 178, 1843 (raised to generic rank).

Species: *Cervus axis* (type), and *C. porcinus*, from India.

Axis: "Lat. *axis* (Pliny), perhaps of East Indian origin." (Century Dict.)

Axodon (see **Akodon**). Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Aye-aye Lacépède, **1799.** Primates, Daubentoniidæ.

Tabl. Mamm., 6, 1799; Nouv. Tableau Méth., Mamm., in Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 491, 1801.

Type: *Aye-aye madagascariensis* (=*Sciurus madagascariensis* Gmelin), from Madagascar. Name antedated by *Daubentonia* Geoffroy, 1795.

Aye-aye: "Malagasy *aiay*, probably of imitative origin" (Century Dict.). Aye-aye means 'look,' but according to Sonnerat it is a cry of surprise of the inhabitants of Madagascar (Beddard, Mamm., pp. 538, 549, 1902).

Azema Gray, **1870.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 132, 134, 1870.

Type: *Cheirogaleus smithii* Gray, from Madagascar.

Azema: Probably a coined name.

B.

Babirussa Frisch, **1775.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 3, Tab. Gen., 1775; ('Geoffroy') Rafinesque, Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815; Lesson, Man. Mamm., 337–338, 1827.

Babiroussus Gray, London Med. Repos., XV, 306, April 1, 1821.

Babiroussa F. Cuvier, Dents des Mamm., 257, 1825.

Babyrussa Burnett, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVIII, for Oct.–Dec., 1829, 352, 1830.

Babirusa Lesson, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 162, 1842.

Type: *Sus babyrussa* Linnæus, from Celebes.

Babirussa: Malay, *babi*, hog; *rusa*, deer—'hog deer' or more properly 'deer hog,' in allusion to the abnormally developed tusks, which have been likened by the Malays to those of a deer. (Lydekker, Royal Nat. Hist., II, 436, 1894.)

Bachitherium Filhol, **1882.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XCIV, No. 3, pp. 138–139, séance du 16 Jan., 1882.

Pachitherium Filhol, Le Naturaliste, IV, No. 6, p. 42, Mar. 15, 1882.

Species, 3: *Bachitherium insigne* Filhol, *B. medium* Filhol, and *B. minus* Filhol, all from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Bachitherium—Continued.

Extinct.

Bachitherium: Bach, the locality where the remains were found; *θηρίον*, wild beast.

Badactherium CROIZET, **1853.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.

CROIZET in Pictet's Traité Paléont., 2e éd., I, 296, 1853 (nomen nudum?); GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 2e éd., 98–101, 1859.

Type: *Badactherium borbonicum*, from the Miocene of Auvergne, France.

Extinct.

Badactherium: Possibly from *badak*, the native name of the two-horned rhinoceros in Sumatra (RAFFLES, Linn. Trans., XIII, p. 2); *θηρίον*, wild beast.

Baenodon AMEGHINO, **1892.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XII, entr. 4ª, 461, Jan., 1892.

Type: *Baenodon chubutensis* Ameghino, based on *Colpodon propinquus* Burmeister (Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, III, entr. XVIII, 389, pl. VII, figs. 4–10, 1891), from Puerto Madryn, near the mouth of the Rio Chubut, Patagonia.

"La denture qu'il [Burmeister] représente maintenant sur la pl. VII, sous le même nom de *Colpodon propinquus* n'est pas du même animal que la dent précédemment figurée [pl. III, fig. 16] . . . Cet animal résulte ainsi ne pas avoir de nom, et je propose de le désigner avec celui de *Baenodon chubutensis.*" (AMEGHINO.)

Extinct. Based on teeth.

Baenodon: βᾶ, intensive particle; *ἔνος*, old; *ὀδών=ὀδούς*, tooth. (AMEGHINO.)

Baginia (subgenus of *Macroxus*) GRAY, **1867.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 279, Oct., 1867; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (type mentioned).

Type: *Sciurus plantani* Ljung, 1801 (=*S. notatus* Boddaert, 1785), from Java or Sumatra.

Baginia: Bajing, native name of the type species (GRAY, List. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 141, 1843).

Baiomys (subgenus of *Sitomys*) TRUE, **1894.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XVI, No. 972, p. 758, Feb. 7, 1894.

Type: *Hesperomys* (*Vesperimus*) *taylori* Thomas, from San Diego, Duval County, Texas.

Baiomys: βαιός, little, insignificant; *μῦς*, mouse—from its diminutive size.

Baiosciurus (subgenus of *Sciurus*), NELSON, **1899.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., I, 31–32, 101, pl. 1, fig. 4, May 9, 1899.

Type: *Sciurus deppei* Peters, from Papantla, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Baiosciurus: βαιός, little; +*Sciurus*—from its small size.

Balæna LINNÆUS, **1758.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 75–76, 1758; 12th ed., I, 105–106, 1766; BRISSON, Regn. Anim. in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 218–225, 1762; FLOWER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 395, 1864 (type fixed).

Balæna LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Anim., Mamm., 202, 1842.

Species 4, from the Arctic and Atlantic oceans: *Balæna mysticetus* Linnæus (type), *B. physalus* Linnæus, *B. boops* Linnæus, and *B. musculus* Linnæus.

Balæna: Lat., whale, from Gr. *φάλαινα*, whale.

Balænodon OWEN, **1846.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Hist. Brit. Foss. Mamm. & Birds, 536–542, figs. 226–229, 1846.

Type: *Balænodon physaloides* Owen, from the Red Crag, Felixstowe, Suffolk, England.

Extinct. Based on 'portion of a fossil tooth.'

Balænodon: Balæna; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Balænoptera LACÉPÈDE, **1804.** Cete, Balænidæ.
Hist. Nat. Cétacées, Tableau Ordres, Genres et d'Espèces, pp. xxxvi–xxxvii, 114–141, pls. IV figs. 1, 2, V fig. 1, VI–VIII, 1804; FLOWER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 395 (type given as *B. rostrata*); W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 183–184, 1901 (type given as *B. physalus*).
Balenopterus F. CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 518, 1829.
Species 4, grouped into two sections: the first containing *B. gibbar;* the other *B. jubartes, B. rorqual,* and *B. acuto-rostrata.*
Balænoptera: Balæna; πτερόν, wing, fin—'Fin whale,' in allusion to the strong dorsal fin.

Balaenotus VAN BENEDEN, **1872.** Cete, Balænidæ.
Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2e sér., XXXIV, 13–15, 1872.
Type: *Balaenotus insignis* Van Beneden, from the vicinity of Stuyvenberg, near Antwerp, Belgium.
Extinct. "Outre les sept cervicales, il y a treize dorsales, huit lombaires et treize caudales qui sont conservées. Plusieurs côtes et le corps de l'os hyoïde sont également conservés." (VAN BENEDEN.)
Balænotus: Balæna; οὖς, ὠτός, ear.

Balaenula VAN BENEDEN, **1872.** Cete, Balænidæ.
Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2e sér., XXXIV, 11–12, 1872.
Type: *Balaenula balaenopsis* Van Beneden, from the gray crag in the vicinity of Stuyvenberg, near Antwerp, Belgium.
Extinct. "Le musée de Bruxelles possède de cette *Balænula*, outre la tête à peu près complète, onze vertèbres dorsales, douze lombaires, douze caudales, des côtes, et l'on a trouvé des ossements de plusieurs individus."
Balænula: Dim. of *Balæna.*

Balantia ILLIGER, **1811.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.
Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 77–78, 1811; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. and Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 193, 1888 (in synonymy, type fixed).
Species: *Didelphis orientalis* Pallas (type), from Amboina, Molucca Islands; and *D. lemurina* Shaw, from Australia. Name antedated by *Phalanger* Storr, 1780.
Balantia: βαλάντιον, pouch.

Balantiopteryx PETERS, **1867.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.
Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, July, 1867, 476–477.
Type: *Balantiopteryx plicata* Peters, from Punta Arenas, Costa Rica.
Balantiopteryx: βαλάντιον, pouch; *πτέρυξ*, wing—from the wing sac of the male, which opens inward at the center of the antebrachial membrane.

Balenopterus (see **Balænoptera**). Cete, Balænidæ.

Balionycteris MATSCHIE, **1899.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. I, Megachiroptera, 80, 1899.
Type: *Cynopterus maculatus* Thomas, from Sarawak, Borneo.
Balionycteris: βαλιός, spotted; *νυκτερίς*, bat.

Balœna (see **Balæna**). Cete, Balænidæ.

Bandicota GRAY, **1873.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XII, 418, Nov., 1873.
Type: *Bandicota gigantea* (=*Mus giganteus* Hardwicke) from southeastern India, Coromandel coast, Mysore, and Bengal. (Gray's specimens came from Aru Island and Buntimunang, Celebes.)
Bandicota: Bandicoot, "said to be a corruption of the Telegu name *pandi-kokku*, lit., pig rat." (Century Dict.) Its native name is said to be due to its habit of grunting like a pig when attacked or when running about at night.

Barangia GRAY, **1865.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 123, 1 fig. in text; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 100–102, fig. 12, 1869.

Barangia—Continued.

Species: *Barangia sumatrana* Gray (=*Lutra barang* F. Cuvier), from Sumatra; and *B.? nepalensis* Gray, from Nepal, India.

Barangia: Barang, native Sumatran name of an otter.

Barbastella Gray, **1821.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

London Med. Repos., XV, 300, Apr. 1, 1821.

Barbastellus Gray, Zool. Journ., II, 243, July, 1825; Thompson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, 339, Nov., 1825; Philos. Mag., new ser., VI, 31, 34, July, 1829; Jardine's Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, 494, 1838; Kaup, Entw. Gesch. & Natürl. Syst. Europ. Thierw., I, 95, 96, 1829; Bonaparte. Cat. Method. Mamm. Europei, 21, 1845.

Type: *Vespertilio barbastellus* Schreber, from Burgundy, France.

Barbastella: French *barbastelle*, from Lat. *barba*, beard. "L'animal . . . à la lèvre supérieure si renflée de chaque côté, qu'il semble au premier coup d'œil qu'il y ait un bouquet de barbe ou des moustaches." (Daubenton, Hist. Acad. Roy. Sci. avec Mém. Math. et Phys., for 1759, 377, 1765.)

Barbastellus Gray, **1831.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Zool. Miscellany, 38, 1831; Dobson, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 171, 175, 1878 (in synonymy).

Type: *Barbastellus pacificus* Gray, from the 'Islands of the southern Pacific,' probably near Australia.

This name belongs to a genus distinct from *Barbastellus* Gray, 1821, but it is antedated by *Nyctophilus* Leach, 1821.

Barytherium Andrews, **1901.** Ungulata,

Nature, vol. 64, p. 577, Oct. 10, 1901.

New name for *Bradytherium* Andrews, Sept., 1901, which is preoccupied by *Bradytherium* Grandidier, Mar., 1901, a genus of Edentata.

Extinct.

Barytherium: βαρύς, heavy; *θηρίον*, wild beast—in allusion to its size.

Basaris (see **Bassaris**). Feræ, Procyonidæ.

Basilosaurus Harlan, **1834.** Cete, Basilosauridæ.

Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., IV, 397–403, 1834.

Type, species not named (=*Zeuglodon cetoides* Owen, 1841), from Tertiary formations along the Ouachita River, about 50 miles south of Monroe, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana. *Basilosaurus* antedates *Zeuglodon* Owen, 1839.

Extinct. Based on several fragments of vertebræ.

Basilosaurus: βασιλεύς, king; *σαῦρος*, lizard—'king of the saurians,' from its large size and supposed reptilian affinities.

Bassaricyon Allen, **1876.** Feræ, Procyonidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1876, 20–23, pl. 1; 1877, 267–268, pl. 2.

Type: *Bassaricyon gabbii* Allen, from Costa Rica.

Bassaricyon: Bassaris; *κύων*, dog—from its resemblance to *Bassaris*.

Bassaris Lichtenstein, **1831.** Feræ, Procyonidæ.

Oken's Isis, Jena, 1831, 512–513; Darstellung, pl. xliii, 1833.

Basaris Gray, List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. x, 14, 1847 (misprint).

Type: *Bassaris astuta* Lichtenstein, from Mexico.

Name preoccupied by *Bassaris* Hübner, 1816–21, a genus of Lepidoptera. Replaced by *Bassariscus* Coues, 1887.

Bassaris: βασσάρις, fox.

Bassariscus Coues, **1887.** Feræ, Procyonidæ.

Science, IX, 516, May 27, 1887; Rhoads, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1893, 413–418, Jan. 27, 1894.

New name for *Bassaris* Lichtenstein, 1831, which is preoccupied by *Bassaris* Hübner 1816–21, a genus of Lepidoptera.

Bassariscus: βασσάρις, fox, with dim. suffix.

Bathmodon Cope, **1872.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Coryphodontidæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII (read Feb. 16), 417–420, Jan.–June, 1872; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., June 25, 1872, 38; Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 697, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Bathmodon radians* Cope (type), and *B. semicinctus* Cope, from the Wasatch beds near Evanston, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Bathmodon: *βαθμός*, step; *ὀδών* = *ὀδούς*, tooth—from "the dental series [which] increases regularly in size, from before backwards, the last being a little larger than the penultimate" (Cope).

Bathrodon Marsh, **1872.** Glires, Proglires, Mixodectidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 211–212, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 13); Osborn, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 212–213, fig. 40, June 28, 1902 (ordinal position); Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 793, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Bathrodon typus* Marsh (type), from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, near Fort Bridger; and *B. annectens* Marsh, from the Eocene of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Bathrodon: *βάθρον*, step; *ὀδών* = *ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the difference in height of the cusps of the molars.

Bathyergus Illiger, **1811.** Glires, Bathyergidæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 86, 1811.

Type: *Mus maritimus* Gmelin, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Bathyergus: *βαθυεργέω*, to work deep, to plow deep—from the burrowing habits of the animal.

Bathygenys Douglass, **1901.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.

Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XX, pt. III, 256–259, pl. IX, figs. 7–8, Dec. 5, 1901 (sep. pp. 20–23).

Type: *Bathygenys alpha* Douglass, from the White River Oligocene (Pipestone beds), near Whitehall, Jefferson County, Montana.

Extinct. Based on the anterior part of a left mandibular ramus.

Bathygenys: *βαθύς*, deep; *γένυς*, the lower jaw—from the depth of the jaw.

Bathyopsis Cope, **1881.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Uintatheriidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XV, 75, Jan., 1881; XIX, No. 6, 594, June, 1885; Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, No. 1, 194–196, Feb. 11, 1881.

Type: *Bathyopsis fissidens* Cope, from the Eocene beds of Wind River Basin, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on a mandible.

Bathyopsis: *βαθύς*, deep; *ὄψις*, appearance, form—from the great vertical depth of the mandibular ramus.

Batodon Marsh, **1892.** Marsupialia, Cimolestidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XLIII, 258, pl. X fig. 6, pl. XI figs. 2, 5, Mar., 1892.

Type: *Batodon tenuis* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.

Extinct. "Represented by several specimens."

Batodon: *βάτος*, bramble; *ὀδών* = *ὀδούς*, tooth.

Batomys Thomas, **1895.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVI, 162–163, Aug., 1895; Trans. Zool. Soc. London, XIV, pt. VI, 405–406, pls. XXXIII fig. 2, XXXVI figs. 5, 8, June, 1898.

Type: *Batomys grantii* Thomas, from Monte Data, northern Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Batomys: *βάτος*, bush, bramble; *μῦς*, mouse—'bush mouse,' in allusion to its habitat.

Bayonia Barboza du Bocage, **1865.** Insectivora, Potamogalidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 402–404, 4 figs. in text.

Type: *Bayonia velox* (=*Cynogale velox* Du Chaillu), from 'Le district du Duque de Bragança,' Angola, West Africa. Name antedated by *Potamogale* Du Chaillu, 1860.

Bayonia: In honor of Lieut. Bayão, of the Portuguese army (?), who collected in Angola for the Lisbon Museum.

Bdelygma (subgenus of *Gelasinus*) Matschie, **1899.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. 1, Megachiroptera, 82, 84, 1899.

Type: *Harpyia major* Dobson, from Neu Lauenburg, Bismarck Archipelago, East Indies.

Bdelygma: βδέλυγμα, abomination, idol—probably from the peculiar and hideous face.

Bdeogale Peters, **1852.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1852, 81–82;* Naturwiss. Reise nach Mossambique, Zool., I, Säugeth., 119–125, Taf. xxvii–xxviii, 1852; Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1882, 81–82 (type fixed).

Beleogale Marschall, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 3, 1873.†

Species: *Bdeogale crassicauda* Peters (type), (female) from Tette, and (male) from Boror (17°–18° S. lat.); and *B. puisa* Peters, from Mossimboa (11° S. lat.), East Africa.

Bdeogale: βδέειν, to stink; γαλή, weasel—from its characteristic odor.

Belemnoziphius Huxley, **1864.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XX, pt. iv, No. 80, pp. 392–395, pl. xix, Nov. 1, 1864; Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 597, 1902 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Ziphius longirostris* F. Cuvier, from Paris, France; *Dioplodon becanii* Gervais & Van Beneden, from Antwerp, Belgium; and *Belemnoziphius compressus* Huxley (type), from the Red Crag, 3 miles east of Ipswich, Suffolk, England.

Belemnoziphius: βέλεμνον, dart; + *Ziphius*—in allusion to the extremity of the rostrum, which is "sharply pointed almost like the end of the guard of a Belemnite."

Beleogale (see **Bdeogale**). Feræ, Viverridæ.

Belideus (subg. of *Petaurus*) Waterhouse, **1839.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1838, 151–152, May, 1839; Nat. Hist. Mamm., I, Marsup., 325–337, 1 fig. in text, 1846.

Belidens Wiegmann, Archiv Naturgesch., 1839, II, 418.

Belidea Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1842, 11 (raised to generic rank); Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 404, Dec., 1842.

Type: *Petaurus sciureus* Desmarest (=*Didelphys sciurea* Shaw), from eastern Australia.

Belideus: βέλος, dart, javelin—possibly in allusion to the anterior upper incisors, which are triangular in form.

Beloprymnus, Gloger, **1841.** Glires, Dipodidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxi, 106, 1841; Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

Based on the species of *Dipus* with "5 toes, now named *Alakdaga.*"

Beloprymnus: βέλος, arrow, dart; πρύμνα, stern—in allusion to the long tail, "man vergleicht diesen auch nicht unpassend mit einem Pfeile." (Gloger.)

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*"Sometimes quoted as Mitth. Ges. Nat. Freunde Berlin, 19th Nov., 1850, but I can not find that this was ever published." (F. H. Waterhouse.)

†Marschall quotes "Froriep's Tagesbericht, 1850," but the name has not been found in this reference.

Belosphys Cope, **1875.** Cete, Platanistidæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIV, 364, Jan.–June, 1875.

Besophys Alston, Zool. Record for 1875, XII, Mamm., 13, 1877.

Type: *Priscodelphinus spinosus* Cope, from the Miocene of Maryland.

Extinct.

Belosphys: *βέλος*, dart; *ὀσφύς*, the loin—in allusion to the spiniform lumbar diapophyses.

Beluga Rafinesque, **1815.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 60, 1815; Gray, Spicilegia Zoologica, 2, 1828; Lesson, Compl. Œuvres Buffon, Hist. Nat. Mamm. Ois. découv. depuis 1788, I, 191–196, 440, 1828; Gray, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 106, 1843.

New name for *Delphinapterus* Lacépède, 1804.

Beluga: Russian *бѣлуга*, *bieluga* (from *бѣлый*, *bieluii*, white)—in allusion to the characteristic color of the animal.

Benedenia Gray, **1864.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 211–215.

Type: *Benedenia knoxii* Gray, from the North Sea.

Benedenia: In honor of Pierre Joseph Van Beneden, 1801–1894, author of 'Description des Ossements Fossiles des environs d'Anvers,' and numerous papers on cetaceans.

Berardiopsis Portis, **1886.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Mem. Reale Acc. Sci. Torino, 2ª ser., XXXVII, 326–329, 1886; W. L. Sclater, Zool. Record for 1886, XXIII, Mamm., pp. 30, 59, 1887.

Type: *Berardiopsis pliocaenus* Portis, from the Pliocene of the valley of Asti, Italy.

Extinct.

Berardiopsis: Berardius; *ὄψις*, appearance.

Berardius Duvernoy, **1851.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 3e sér., XV, Zool., 41, 52–54, 68, pl. 1, 1851.

Berardus Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 200.

Type: *Berardius arnuxii* Duvernoy, from the port of Akaroa, near Banks Island, New Zealand.

Berardius: In honor of Captain (afterward Admiral) Bérard, of the French navy, in command of the corvette 'Rhin' during the voyage on which the type specimen was collected.

Besophys (see **Belosphys**). Cete, Delphinidæ.

Bettongia Gray, **1837.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.

Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., I, 584, Nov., 1837; Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 1888, 104–114 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Bettongia setosus* Gray (= *Hypsiprymnus cuniculus* Ogilby, 1838, type), from Tasmania (Thomas); *B. penicillata* Gray, from Australia; and *B. rufescens* Gray, from New South Wales.

Bettongia: Bettong, native name of a kangaroo.

Bibos (subgenus? of *Bos*) Hodgson, **1837.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, VI, pt. 1, 499, 1837; pt. II, No. 69, 745–750, pls. XVI, XXXIX, Sept., 1837; X, pt. 1, No. 114, pp. 449–452, Jan.–June, 1841; Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, IV, No. 308, p. 38, Feb. 10, 1838 (raised to generic rank); Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., I, 153, Apr., 1838.

Type: *Bibos subhemachalus* Hodgson (changed to *B. cavifrons* in pt. II), from the Saul Forest, Nepal, India.

Bibos: Apparently a contraction of *Bison* + *Bos.*

Bicunedens Hodgson, **1863.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Hodgson, in Gray's Cat. Spec. & Drawings Mamm., Birds, etc., of Nepal and Tibet, Brit. Mus., 2d ed., 11, 1863, (synonym of *Neodon sikimensis*); Blanford, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, L, pt. II, No. 2, p. 110, July 30, 1881 (in synonymy).

Bicunedens—Continued.

Type: *Bicunedens perfuscus* Hodgson (= *Neodon sikimensis*), from Darjiling, India. Apparently a manuscript name.

Bicunedens: bi, two; *cuneus*, wedge; *dens*, tooth.

Bidens G. Fischer, **1814.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Zoognosia, III, 686, 1814.

Type species not named, but *Delphinus diodon* Hunter, 1787, *Dauphin à deux dents* Bonaterre, and *Le Diodon* Lacépède, are given as synonyms.

Bidens: bi, two; *dens*, tooth—the Latin equivalent of *Diodon*.

Bifa Lataste, **1885.** Glires, Muscardinidæ.

Le Naturaliste, 7e ann., No. 8, pp. 61–63, Apr. 15, 1885 (sep., pp. 1–7).

Type: *Bifa lerotina* Lataste, from the vicinity of Ghardaya, Mzab, Algerian Sahara.

Bison (subgenus of *Bos*) H. Smith, **1827.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Griffith's Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, V, 373–375, 1827; Turner, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1850, 177 (raised to generic rank); Miller & Rehn, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 21, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).

Species 5, from Eurasia and North America: *Bos bison* Linnæus (type), *B. gaurus* Smith, *B. americanus* Gmelin, *B. poephagus* Smith, and *B. gavæus* Colebrooke.

Bison: Lat., wild ox or buffalo.

Bisonus Hodgson, **1835.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, IV, No. 45, p. 525, Sept., 1835; Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist., II, 217, 1842.

Type: *Bisonus gaveus* (misprinted *gavcens*) Hodgson, from the Tarai, Nepal, India.

Bisonus: Lat., wild ox or buffalo.

Blainvillimys (Bravard MS.) Gervais, **1848–52.** Glires, Theridomyidæ.

Bravard in Gervais', Zool. et Paléont. Franç., II, expl., pl. xlvii figs. 17–18, p. 4, 1848–52; 2ème éd., 32, pl. xlvii figs. 17–18, 1859 (under *Theridomys blainvillei*).

Blainvillemys Giebel, Säugethiere, 517 footnote, 1855; 2d ed., 517 footnote, 1859.

Blainvilleomys Giebel, Säugethiere, 2d ed., 1087, 1859; Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., Rodentia, pt. II, 166, 1881.

Type: *Theridomys? blainvillei* Gervais,* from Issoire, Puy-de-Dôme, France. "M. Bravard avait nommé ce genre *Blainvillimys* dans son catalogue manuscrit; mais je ne crois pas que ce nom puisse être adopté, pas plus que celui de *Cuvierimys*. La construction de l'un et de l'autre est trop peu conforme aux règles suivies en nomenclature; c'est pourquoi j'ai laissé provisoirement l'espèce qui lui sert de type parmi les Théridomys." (Gervais, l. c., 1848–52, p. 4.)

Extinct.

Blainvillimys: Blainville; μῦς, mouse. In honor of Henri Marie Ducrotay de Blainville, 1778–1850, an eminent anatomist of the Paris Museum and Jardin des Plantes; author of 'Ostéographie des Mammifères,' 1839–64, etc.

Blarina (subgenus of *Corsira*) Gray, **1838.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1837, 124, June 14, 1838; Baird, Mamm. N. Am., 36, 1857 (raised to generic rank).

Blaria Gray, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxi, 1843; List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. xi, 23, 1847; Gerrard, Cat. Bones Mamm. Brit. Mus., 114, 1862.

Type: *Corsira* (*Blarina*) *talpoides* Gray (= *Sorex talpoides* Gapper), from the vicinity of Lake Simcoe, Ontario, Canada. (*Sorex talpoides* = *S. brevicaudus* Say, from Blair, Nebraska).

Blarina: A coined name.

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* Giebel gives *Archæomys chinchilloides* Gervais as the type.

Blarinomys THOMAS, **1896.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVIII, 310–311, Oct. 1, 1896.
Type: *Oxymycterus breviceps* Winge, from the bone cave of Capão Secco, Lagoa Santa, Brazil.
Blarinomys: Blarina; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to its supposed mole-like habits.

Blastocerus (subg. of *Cervus*) WAGNER, **1844.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, IV, 366–373, Tab. CCLI[b], CCXLVIII[1], 1844; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1850, 237 (raised to generic rank).
Species, 3: *Cervus paludosus* Desmarest, from Paraguay; *C. campestris* F. Cuvier, from Paraguay; and (?) *C. macrotis* Say, from New Mexico.
Blastocerus: βλαστός, bud; *κέρας*, horn—from the form of the horns, which are described as erect, three-branched, and without any basal snag (Gray)—thus resembling a bud.

Blastoconus ROTH, **1903.** Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea (Albertogaudryidæ).
Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 137–138, 1903.
Type: *Blastoconus robertsoni* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
Extinct. Based on a molariform tooth.
Blastoconus: βλαστός, bud; *κῶνος*, cone.

Blastomeryx COPE, **1877.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
Rept. U. S. Geog. Surv. West 100th Meridian, Palæont., IV, pt. II, 350, 360, pl. XXXII, fig. 13, 1877; Proc. Am. Phil. Soc., XVII, 222, 1878.
Type: *Dicrocerus gemmifer* Cope, from the Miocene (Loup Fork beds) of northeastern Colorado.
Extinct. Based on "a portion of the right mandible supporting the posterior molar."
Blastomeryx: βλαστός, bud; *μήρυξ*, ruminant—probably from "the accessory tubercles, or rudimental columns, between the inner lobes of the inferior true molars characteristic of the Cervi." Cope considered *Blastomeryx* as the ancestor of *Cervus* or *Cariacus*. (Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., l. c.)

Bolodon OWEN, **1871.** Allotheria, Bolodontidæ.
Mesozoic Mamm., in Mon. Palæontograph. Soc., XXIV, No. 5, pp. 54–57, pl. III figs. 5–6, 1871.
Type: *Bolodon crassidens* Owen, from the Purbeck of Durdlestone Bay, Swanage, Dorsetshire, England.
Extinct. Based on portions of upper jaws.
Bolodon: βῶλος, lump; *ὀδών=ὀδούς*, tooth—'lump-tooth,' in allusion to the crowns of the upper molars.

Bonasus (subgenus of *Bos*) WAGNER, **1844.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, IV, 515–516, pls. CCXCV, CCXCV[a] figs. 3, 4, CCXCV[b], CCXCVI, 1844.
Species: *Bos bison* Linnæus, from Europe; and *B. americanus* Gmelin, from North America.
Name preoccupied by *Bonasa* Stephens, 1819, a genus of Aves.
Bonasus: βόνασος, wild ox.

Bondar (subgenus of *Paradoxurus*) GRAY, **1864.** Feræ, Viverridæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 531; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 63–64, 1869.
Type: *Ichneumon bondar* Buchanan MS. (= *Viverra bondar* Blainville), from Nepal, India.
Bondar: Bhondar, native name of the Indian palm-civet in Bengal. (BLANFORD, Mamm. Brit. India, 106, 1888.)

Boneia JENTINK, **1879.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
Notes Leyden Museum, I, Note XXXI, 117–119, Feb., 1879.
Type: *Boneia bidens* Jentink, from Boné, Celebes.
Boneia: *Boné*, the place in Celebes where the type was collected.

Boocercus THOMAS, **1902.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., X, 309–310, Oct. 1, 1902.
New name for *Euryceros* Gray, 1850, which is preoccupied by *Eurycerus* Illiger, 1807, a genus of Coleoptera. "But should it prove . . . that there are no horns in the West-African females, I would expressly assign as the type of the genus *Boocercus* the East African form [*Boocercus eurycerus isaaci* Thomas, from Eldoma Ravine, British East Africa] which we know to possess them." (THOMAS.)
Boocercus: *βοῦς βοός*, ox; *κέρκος*, tail—"based on the characteristic bovine tail of *B. eurycercus*."

Boöchœrus COPE, **1879.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ?
Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., V, No. 1, pp. 59–67, Feb. 28, 1879.
Type: *Boöchœrus humerosus* Cope, from the Miocene of the John Day River region, Oregon.
Extinct. Based on "a part of the skeleton . . . not accompanied by cranial bones or teeth."
Boochoerus: *βοῦς*, *βοός*, ox; *χοῖρος*, hog.

Boops GRAY, **1821.** Cete, Balænidæ.
London Med. Repos., XV, 310, Apr. 1, 1821.
Type: *Balæna boops* Linnæus, from the Arctic Ocean.
Name preoccupied by *Boops* Cuvier, 1817, a genus of Pisces.
Boops: *βοῦς*, *βοός*, ox; *ὤψ*, eye, face, from the specific name of the type.

Bootherium LEIDY, **1852.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1852, 71 (provisional name); RHOADS, Ibid., 1897, 492.
Species: *Bos bombifrons* Harlan, from Kentucky; and *Ovibos cavifrons* Leidy, from the Arkansas River.
Extinct. Based on skulls.
Bootherium: *βοῦς*, *βοός*, ox; *θηρίον*, wild beast—from the resemblance of the skulls to those of oxen.

Boreodon LAMBE, **1902.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.
Geol. Surv. Canada, Cont. Canadian Palæont., III, pt. II, 79–80, pl. XV, fig. 15, Sept., 1902.
Type: *Boreodon matutinus* Lambe, from the Mid-Cretaceous (Belly River series) of the Red Deer River district, Alberta, Canada.
Extinct. Based on a single premolor.
Boreodon: *βόρειος*, northern; *ὀδών=ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the type locality.

Borhyæna AMEGHINO, **1887.** Marsupialia, Borhyænidæ.
Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 8, Dec., 1887.
Type: *Borhyæna tuberata* Ameghino, from the Lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Borhyæna: *βορός*, devouring; +*Hyæna*.

Boriogale (subgenus of *Macropus*) OWEN, **1874.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.
Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, CLXIV, pt. I, 247, pl. XX figs. 12, 12a, 19, pl. XXI fig. 5, 1874.
THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem., Brit. Mus., 27–28, 1888.
Type: *Macropus* (*Boriogale*) *magnus* Owen, from the 'far north of the province of South Australia' (Central Australia).
Boriogale: *βόρειος*, from the north (i. e., of South Australia!); *γαλῆ*, weasel.

Borioïkon Poliakoff, **1881.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Annexe au tome XXXIX, Mém. Acad. St.-Pétersbourg, No. 2, pp. 35, 38, 1881.*

Borioicon Büchner, Wiss. Resultate Przewalski's Reisen, Säugethiere, Lief. 3, 127 footnote (German text), 1889.

Type: *Mus torquatus* Pallas, from the Obi River, western Siberia.

Name antedated by *Dicrostonyx* Gloger, 1841; and by *Misothermus* Hensel, 1855.

Borioïkon: τὰ βόρεια, the north; οἰκων, inhabitant—from the arctic habitat of the type species.

Borophagus Cope, **1892.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XXVI, 1028, Dec., 1892.

Type: *Borophagus diversidens* Cope, from the Pliocene (Blanco beds) of the eastern front of the Staked Plains, Texas.

Extinct.

Borophagus: βορός, devouring; φάγος, glutton—from its supposed habits, the genus having been described as a hyena.

Bos Linnæus, **1758.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., 71, 1758; 12th ed., I, 98, 1766; Brisson, Regnum Anim. in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 51–58, 1762; Ogilby, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. xlviii, 139, June 27, 1837 (type fixed).

Species, 5: *Bos taurus* Linnæus (type), from Poland: *B. bonasus* Linnæus, from Europe; *B. bison* Linnæus, from the western United States; *B. bubalis* Linnæus, from southern Asia; and *B. indicus* Linnæus, from India and China.

Bos: Lat., ox.

Boselaphus Blainville, **1816.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, May, 1816, 75. H. Smith, Griffith's Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, V, 364–365, 1827; Sclater & Thomas, Book of Antelopes, IV, 91–102, pl. lxxxvii, text figs. 98, 99, 1900 (type fixed).

Bosephalus Horsfield, Cat. Mamm. Mus. East India Co., 169, 1851.

Buselaphus Reichenbach, Vollständ. Naturgesch. In- und Auslandes, Säugeth., III, 142, Taf. xliv, 1845.

Species, 3: *Antilope picta* Pallas, 1777 (=*A. tragocamelus* Pallas, 1766, type), from northern India; *A. gnu* Gmelin, and *A. oreas* Pallas, from Africa.

See *Buselaphus* Frisch, 1775.

Boselaphus: Bos + *Elaphus.*

Botheratiotherium Blainville, **1838.** Marsupialia, Amphitheriidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, VII, No. 8, p. 735, Oct., 1838.

The name *Botheration-Therium* was facetiously suggested by the editor of the London Athenæum "to avoid making an invidious selection of the different claimants to the right of christening" the fossils from Stonesfield called *Amphitherium* by Blainville and *Thylacotherium* by Valenciennes. (Athenæum, No. 571, Oct. 6, 1838, 731.)

Bothriodon Aymard, **1846.**† Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidæ.

Ann. Soc. Agr. Sci. Arts et Comm. du Puy, XII, 239, 246–247, footnote, 1846; Aymard in Pictet's Traité Paléont., 2e éd., I, 330–331, 1853; Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXXVIII, 675, 1854; Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 652, 1902 (type fixed).

Bothryodon Gaudry, Anim. Foss. et Géol. l'Attique for 1862, sig. 45, 355, 1866.

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*The title of the paper is: Систематическій обзоръ полевокъ, водящихся въ Сибири, 8vo, pp. 92, figs. of molar teeth in text. [All in Russian except names of species and some citations] (fide Lataste, Ann. Mus. Civico Storia Nat., Genova, XX, 265, Mar., 1884).

†For date of publication, see Bush, Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., XVI, 97–98, 1903.

Bothriodon—Continued.

Species, 3: *Bothriodon platorhynchus* Aymard (type), *B. leptorhynchus* Aymard, from the Lower Miocene of Puy; and *Anthracotherium velaunum* Cuvier, from the Miocene of Ronzon, near Puy, France.

Extinct.

Bothriodon: *βοθρίον*, dim. of *βόθρος*, pit, hollow; *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, tooth; from the deep channel or valley separating the pyramidal tubercles of the molars.

Bothriomys Ameghino, **1889.** Glires, Muridæ, Neotominæ?

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 118, pl. IV, fig. 13, 1889.

Type: *Bothriomys catenatus* Ameghino, from the Pampean formation (Pliocene), in the vicinity of Córdoba, Argentina.

Extinct. "Representada por la rama izquierda de la mandíbula inferior con toda la dentadura."

Bothriomys: *βοθρίον*, dim. of *βόθρος*, pit, hollow; *μῦς*, mouse.

Bothrolabis Cope, **1888.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXV, 63, 66–79, Apr. 3, 1888.

Bothriolabis Lydekker, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 291, 1891.

Type: *Bothrolabis rostratus* Cope, from the Miocene (John Day beds) of Camp Creek, Oregon.

Extinct. Based on 'a cranium nearly entire, but without mandible.'

Bothrolabis: *βόθρος*, pit, hollow; *λαβίς*, holder—from "the alveolus of the superior canine [which] is produced downwards below the remaining alveolar border so that the fossa for the inferior canine is excavated." (Cope.)

Bothryodon (see **Bothriodon**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidæ.

Brachalletes DeVis, **1883.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.

Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, VIII, pt. II, 190–193, 1883.

Type: *Brachalletes palmeri* De Vis, from Chinchilla, Darling Downs, Queensland, Australia.

Extinct. Based on a femur "associated with a number of bones which . . . may well have belonged to the same animal."

Brachalletes: *βραχύς*, short; *ἄλλομαι*, to spring, leap; + suffix—*της*, denoting agent.

Brachiopithecus Sénéchal, **1839.** Primates, Simiidæ.

Dict. Pittoresque Hist. Nat., VIII, 2e pt., 428, 1839; "Blainville, Leçons Orales, 1839."

Based on the orang and gibbon of the Malay Archipelago.

Brachiopithecus: *βραχίων*, arm; *πίθηκος*, ape—in allusion to the length of the arms.

Brachycrus (subg. of *Merycochœrus*) Matthew, **1901.** Ungulata, Agriochœridæ.

Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., I, pt. VII, 397–398, Nov., 1901.

Type: *Merycochœrus rusticus* Leidy, from the Pliocene of Sweetwater River, near Devils Gate, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Brachycrus: *βραχύς*, short; Lat. *crus*, leg.

Brachycyon Filhol, **1872.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, III, Art. No. 7, pp. 15–18, pl. 14, figs. 11–13, 1872; VII, Art. No. 7, pp. 63–66, pl. 13, figs. 27–29, 1876.

Type: *Brachycyon gaudryi*, from the Phosphorites of Quercy at Caylux, Dépt. Tarn-et-Garonne, France.

Extinct. Based on a left lower jaw.

Brachycyon: *βραχύς*, short; *κύων*, dog—in allusion to the lower jaw.

Brachydiastematherium Böckh & Maty, **1876.** Ungulata, Titanotheriidæ.
Mittheilungen Jahrb. K. Ung. Geol. Anst., Budapest, Bd. IV, Heft 3, pp. 125–150, pls. 17–18, 1876; Tawney, Geol. Record for 1875, 273, 1877 (given by mistake as 1875); Dalton, ibid. for 1876, 250, 1878.
Brachydiastematotherium Roger, Bericht Naturw. Ver. f. Schwaben u. Neuburg (a. V.), Augsburg, XXIX, 53, 1887.
Type: *Brachydiastematherium transilvanicum* Böckh & Maty, from the Eocene in the vicinity of Andrásháza, Klausenburg, Transylvania, Hungary.
Extinct. Based on part of a lower jaw.
Brachydiastematherium: βραχύς, short; διάστημα, diastema; θηρίον, wild beast.

Brachygnatus Pomel, **1848.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidæ.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXVI, No. 25, p. 687, Jan.–June, 1848.
Brachygnathus Gervais, Zool. et Paléont. Franç., I, 96; II, expl. pl. xxxiii, p. 7, 1848–52.
Type: *Anthracotherium gergovianum* Blainville, from Gergovia, a mountain near Ménat, Puy-de-Dôme, France. The name occurs only in a list of genera in the 'Deuxième tribe des Artiodactyles, Chœroidiens.'
Name preoccupied by *Brachygnathus* Perty, 1830, a genus of Coleoptera. See *Synaphodus* Pomel, 1848.
Extinct.
Brachygnatus (*Brachygnathus*): βραχύς, short; γνάθος, jaw.

Brachylagus (subgenus of *Lepus*) Miller, **1900.** Glires, Leporidæ.
Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIII, 157, June 13, 1900.
Type: *Lepus idahoensis* Merriam, from Pahsimeroi Valley, Custer County, Idaho.
Brachylagus: βραχύς, short; λαγώς, hare—on account of the short skull, ears, legs, and tail, the latter not perfectly formed.

Brachymelis (subgenus of *Perameles*) Miklouho-Maclay, **1884.** Marsupialia, Peramelidæ.
Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, IX, pt. iii, 713–720, pl. 38, 1884; Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 227, 236, 238, 1888 (type fixed).
Species: *Perameles* (*Brachymelis*) *garagassi* Miklouho-Maclay (= *Perameles cockerelli* Ramsay, type), from the northern coast of New Guinea; and *P. rufescens* Peters & Doria (= *P. doreyana* Quoy & Gaimard), from New Guinea.
Name preoccupied by *Brachymeles* Duméril & Bibron, 1839, a genus of Reptilia.
Brachymelis: βραχυμελίς, short-limbed.

Brachymeryx Cope, **1878.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.
Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XVII, 220–221 (sep. issued as Palæont. Bull. No. 28), Jan. 12, 1878; ibid., XXI, 547, 1884 (in synonymy).
Type: *Brachymeryx feliceps* Cope, from the Upper Miocene (Ticholeptus beds) of Deep River, Montana.
Extinct. Based on 'two nearly complete crania without mandibles.'
Brachymeryx: βραχύς, short; μήρυξ, ruminant—possibly in allusion to the two last upper molars, which are described as having short roots.

Brachymys Meyer, **1847.** Glires, Muscardinidæ.
Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1847, 456; Bronn's Handb. Gesch. Natur., III, Index Palæont., 173, 1848.
New name for *Micromys* Meyer, 1846, which is preoccupied by *Micromys* Dehne, 1841, a genus of Muridæ.
Extinct.
Brachymys: βραχύς, short; μῦς, mouse.

Brachyodon Lartet, **1868.** Ungulata, ?
Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXVI, No. 22, p. 1121, Jan.–June, 1868 (provisional name).

Brachyodon—Continued.

Type: *Brachyodon cocenus* Lartet, from the Eocene of Issel, Dépt. de l'Aude, France.

Extinct. Based on a skull.

Brachyodon: *βραχύς*, short; *ὀδών* = *ὀδούς*, tooth—"en raison du peu de hauteur de la couronne de ses molaires." (LARTET.)

Brachyodus DEPÉRET, **1895.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidæ.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Phys. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, CIV, Heft 3–4, 1ste Abth., 397–408, taf. I, II, fig. 1, 1895; Zool. Anzeiger, No. 488, p. 389, Nov. 11, 1895.

Type: *Anthracotherium onoideum* Gervais, from the Miocene of Neuville (Dépt. Loiret), France.

Name preoccupied by *Brachyodon* Lartet, 1868, a genus of extinct Ungulates from France.

Extinct. Based on part of a lower jaw.

Brachyodus: *βραχύς*, short; *ὀδούς*, tooth—"wegen des brachyodonten Baues der Backenzähne." (DEPÉRET.)

Brachyotus (subg. of *Vespertilio*) KOLENATI, **1856.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Allgem. Deutsch. Naturh. Zeitg., Dresden, neue Folge, II, 131, 174–177, 1856.

Species, 3: *Vespertilio mystacinus* Kuhl, *V. daubentonii* Kuhl, and *V. dasycneme* Boie, from Europe.

Name preoccupied by *Brachyotus* Gould, 1837, a genus of birds.

Brachyotus: *βραχύς*, short; *οὖς, ὠτός*, ear.

Brachyphylla GRAY, **1834.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1833, No. XI, 122–123, Mar. 12, 1834; Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, 489, 1838.

Type: *Brachyphylla cavernarum* Gray, from St. Vincent, West Indies.

Brachyphylla: *βραχύς*, short; *φύλλον*, leaf—from the short, broad, nose-leaf.

Brachypsalis COPE, **1890.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XXIV, 951–952, Oct., 1890.

Type: *Brachypsalis pachycephalus* Cope, from the Miocene (Loup Fork) of Nebraska.

Extinct. "Founded on a left mandibular ramus which lacks the portions anterior to the canine and posterior to the coronoid. The sectorial is the only tooth preserved."

Brachypsalis: *βραχύς*, short; *ψαλίς*, shears, also an arch.

Brachysorex (subgenus of *Sorex*) DUVERNOY, **1842.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.

Mag. de Zool., 2d ser., IV, Mamm., C, 37–41, pl. 52, 1842.

Type: *Sorex* (*Brachysorex*) *brevicaudatus* Duvernoy, from New Harmony, Posey County, Indiana.

Brachysorex: *βραχύς*, short; + *Sorex*—in allusion to the short tail, whence the common name 'short-tailed shrew.'

Brachytarsomys GÜNTHER, **1875.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1875, 79–80, pl. XVI, figs. 3 a, b, in text.

Type: *Brachytarsomys albicauda* Günther, collected between Tamatave and Murundava, Madagascar.

Brachytarsomys: *βραχύς*, short; *ταρσός*, tarsus; *μῦς*, mouse—from the foot, which is shorter than the lower leg.

Brachyteles SPIX, **1823.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Sim. et Vespert. Brasil. Nov. Spec., 36–38, tab. XXVII, 1823.

Type: *Brachyteles macrotarsus* Spix, from the eastern coast of Brazil (provinces of São Paulo to Bahia).

Brachyteles: *βραχύς*, short; *τέλος*, end, extremity—in allusion to the thumb, which is short or absent.

Brachytherium Ameghino, **1883.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, V, entr. 3, pp. 289–291, 1883; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 561–565, pls. XII figs. 39–41, XXIII figs. 7, 8, 20, 23, XXXIII figs. 4, 5, 1889.

Type: *Brachytherium cuspidatus* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Entre Rios, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on the right ramus of a lower jaw, nearly complete, the last premolar and three molars.

Brachytherium: *βραχύς*, short; *θηρίον*, wild beast.

Brachyuromys Forsyth Major, **1896.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVIII, 322–323, Oct. 1, 1896; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 695–720, pls. XXXVII, XXXIX.

Type: *Brachyuromys ramirohitra* Forsyth Major, from the Ampitambè forest, in the Betsimisaraka country, on the border of northeastern Betsileo, Madagascar.

Brachyuromys: *βραχύς*, short; *οὐρά*, tail; *μῦς*, mouse—the tail is shorter than usual in the Muridæ.

Brachyurus G. Fischer, **1813.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Zoognosia, I, 3d ed., 14, 24, 1813; ibid., III, 55–62, 1814.

Species, 9: *Mus arvalis, M. rutilus, M. amphibius,* and *M. lemmus* Pallas; *M. torquatus, M. alliarius; Brachyurus blumenbachii* Fischer; *B. fulvus* and *B. niloticus* Geoffroy. (See *Lemmus* Link, 1795.)

Brachyurus: *βραχύς*, short; *οὐρά*, tail.

Brachyurus Spix, **1823.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Sim. et Vespert. Brasil. Nov. Spec., 11–13, tab. VII–VIII, 1823.

Species: *Brachyurus israelita* Spix, from the Rio Negro; and *B. ouakary* Spix, from the forests of the Içá River, a tributary of the Amazon near the border of Peru—both from Amazonas, Brazil.

Name preoccupied by *Brachyurus* Fischer, 1813, a genus of Muridæ. (See *Cacajao* Lesson, 1840.)

Brachyurus (subgenus of *Pithecia*) Trouessart, **1878.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Revue et Mag. Zool., Paris, 3e sér., VI, 135, 1878; Cat. Mamm., 28, 1878; new ed., fasc. I, 44, 1897.

Type: *Brachyurus calvus* I. Geoffroy, from the Amazon River, Brazil.

Name preoccupied by *Brachyurus* Spix, which was based on the black-headed Uakari, *B. ouakary* (=*Simia melanocephala* Humboldt). Name also preoccupied by *Brachyurus* Fischer, 1813, a genus of rodents. Replaced by *Cothurus* Palmer, 1899 (preoccupied); and by *Neocothurus* Palmer, 1903.

Bradicebus Cuvier & Geoffroy, **1795.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

"Mag. Encyclopédique, No. VI," 1795—names only—'Cucang, Bradicebus' (fide Gervais, Dict. Pittoresque Hist. Nat., IV, pt. 2, p. 617, 1836); Gray, Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs, and Fruit-Eating Bats Brit. Mus., 92, 1870 (synonym of *Nycticebus*).

Bradycebus 'Blainville,' Gray, l. c., 92, 1870; Forbes, in Allen's Naturalist's Library, Handb. Primates, I, 33, 1894 (in synonymy); Stone & Rehn, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1902, 138, 141 (in synonymy).

Type: The 'Cucang,' *Tardigradus coucang* Boddaert, from Bengal, India.

Bradicebus: *βραδύς*, slow; *κῆβος*, monkey—in allusion to the animal's quiet, deliberate movements.

Bradylemur Blainville, **1839.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Ostéog. Mamm. Récents et Foss., I, 'Lemur,' 12–13, 1839; Lesson, Spécies Mamm., 239–243, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 10, 1842.

Type: *Lemur tardigradus* Blainville (not Linnæus), from Java and Sumatra. (See *Bradicebus* Cuvier & Geoffroy, 1796.)

Bradylemur: *βραδύς*, slow; + *Lemur*—in allusion to the animal's quiet, deliberate movements.

Bradylemur GRANDIDIER, **1899.** Primates, Nesopithecidæ.

Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, V, No. 7, pp. 346–348, 5 figs., 1899.

Type: *Bradylemur robustus* Grandidier, from Belo, west coast of Madagascar

Name preoccupied by *Bradylemur* Blainville, 1839, a genus of Lemuridæ.

Extinct. Based on the entire lower jaw with the exception of the median incisors, and by a part of the left upper jaw bearing the two premolars and the two first molars.

Bradypus LINNÆUS, **1758.** Edentata, Bradypodidæ.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 34–35, 1758; 12th ed., I, 50–51, 1766; ILLIGER, Prodromus, Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 108, 1811 (type fixed).

Species: *Bradypus tridactylus* Linnæus (type), from South America; and *B. didactylus* Linnæus, 'habitat in Zeylona'—probably Brazil.

Bradypus: βραδύπους, slow of foot (from βραδύς, slow; πούς, foot).

Bradytherium GRANDIDIER, **1901.** Edentata, Bradypodidæ?

Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, No. 2, pp. 54–56, 2 figs. in text, Mar., 1901.

Type: *Bradytherium madagascariense* Grandidier, from Ambolisatra, southwest coast of Madagascar.

Extinct. Based on a femur.

Bradytherium: βραδύς, slow; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the resemblance of the femur to that of *Bradypus tridactylus*.

Bradytherium ANDREWS, **1901.** Ungulata, ?

Zoologist, London, 4th ser., V, 319, Aug. 15, 1901; Tageblatt V. Internat. Zool.-Cong., Berlin, No. 6, p. 4, Aug. 16, 1901; Geol. Mag., London, new ser., decade IV, vol. VIII, 407–409, figs. 3, 4, in text, Sept., 1901.

Type: *Bradytherium grave* Andrews, from the Lower Tertiary of the province of Fayum, Egypt.

Name preoccupied by *Bradytherium* Grandidier, Mar., 1901, a genus of extinct Edentata. Replaced by *Barytherium* Andrews, Oct., 1901.

Extinct. Based on a mandible and the upper teeth.

Bradytherium: βραδύς, slow; θηρίον, wild beast—probably from its size.

Bramatherium FALCONER, **1845.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidæ.

Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, I, No. 3, pp. 363–365, pl. 14, figs. 3, 4, Aug. 1, 1845.

Type: *Bramatherium perimense* Falconer, from Perim Island, Gulf of Cambay, west coast of India.

Extinct. Based on "two fragments of the left side of the upper jaw, including the entire series of the superior grinders," and representing different individuals; also "the hindmost premolar together with the three back or true molars nearly perfect."

Bramatherium: Brama, the Hindoo God; θηρίον, wild beast.

Bramus POMEL, **1892.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ?

Comptes Rendus, Paris, CXIV, No. 21, pp. 1159–1163, Jan.–June, 1892.

Type: *Bramus barbarus* Pomel, from the Quaternary Phosphorites of Trara de Nédroma, near Ain-Mefta, Tunis.

Extinct. Based on 'une mandibule.'

Briaromys AMEGHINO, **1889.** Glires, Chinchillidæ.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 904–905, pl. LXXII, fig. 15, 1889.

Type: *Briaromys trouessartianus* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation of the barrancas near the city of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on "un fragmento de la rama derecha de la mandíbula inferior, con el incisivo y las tres primeras muelas."

Briaromys: βριαρός, strong; μῦς, mouse—from its close relationship with the huge *Megamys*.

Brontops Marsh, **1887.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXIV, 326–328, figs. 5–8, Oct., 1887.
Species: *Brontops robustus* Marsh (type), from the Brontotherium beds of the Oligocene, near White River, northern Nebraska; and *B. dispar* Marsh, from the Brontotherium beds of South Dakota.
Extinct.
Brontops: *Bronto(therium)*; *ὄψ* aspect.

Brontotherium Marsh, **1873.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., V, 486–487, June, 1873.
Type: *Brontotherium gigas* Marsh, from the Oligocene of Colorado.
Extinct. "Based on portions of three individuals, one of which has the lower jaws and entire molar series complete."
Brontotherium: *βροντή*, thunder; *θηρίον*, wild beast.

Bruynia Dubois, **1882.** Monotremata, Tachyglossidæ.
Bull. Soc. Zool. France, VI, for 1881, No. 6, pp. 267–270, pls. ix–x, 1882.
Bruijnia Thomas, Zool. Record for 1882, XIX, Mamm., 40, 1883.
New name for *Acanthoglossus* Gervais, 1877, which is preoccupied by *Acanthoglossa* Kraatz, 1859, a genus of Coleoptera. Type: *Bruynia tridactyla* Dubois (= *Tachyglossus bruijnii* Peters & Doria), from the Arfak Mountains, northern New Guinea.
Name antedated by *Zaglossus* Gill, May 5, 1877.
Bruynia: In honor of A. A. Bruijn, of Ternate, the discoverer of the type species, who collected in the Malay Archipelago, especially in Celebes and New Guinea.

Brymomys (see **Drymomys**). Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Bubalis Frisch, **1775.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 2, 1775; Lichtenstein, Mag. Gesellsch. Naturforsch. Freunde, Berlin, VI, 152, 153–165, 1814 (*Bubalides*). Rafinesque, Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815; Sclater & Thomas, Book of Antelopes, I, pt. i, 5–6, pls. i–v, Aug., 1894.
Bubalus Ogilby, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. xlviii, 139, June 27, 1837 (raised to generic rank).
Type: *Bubalis buselaphus* (= *Antilope bubalis* Pallas, 1767 = *A. buselaphus* Pallas, 1766), from North Africa.
Bubalis: *βούβαλις*, an African antelope.

Bubalus Frisch, **1775.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, Tab. Gen., 1775; H. Smith, Griffith's Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, V, 371–373, 1827; Gray, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvi, 152–153, 1843, London Encyclopædia, XXII (art. Zoology), 752, 1845; W. L. Sclater, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 253, 1900 (in synonymy, type fixed).
Type: 'Der Büffel.' Smith's subgenus includes 4 species: *Bos caffer* (type) and *B. pegasus ?* from Africa, *B. arnee* and *B. bubalus* from India.
See *Bubalis* Frisch, 1775, a genus of antelopes.
Bubalus: Lat., wild ox; "earlier and more properly an African antelope (= *βούβαλος*, buffalo)." (Century Dict.)

Bucapra Rütimeyer, **1877.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
"Abhandl. Schweitz. Palæont. Gesell., IV, Taf. ii, 1877; V, No. 1, pp. 105–112, Taf. ii, figs. 6–9, 1878;" Alston, Zool. Record for 1877, XIV, Mamm., 6, 1879; Ibid., for 1878, XV, Mamm., 19, 1880.
Type: *Bucapra dariesi* Rütimeyer, from the Tertiary of the Siwalik Hills, India.
Extinct.
Bucapra: Lat. prefix *bu-*, great (= Greek *βου-*, probably from *βοῦς*, ox); + *Capra*.

Budomys ('Croizet') Bravard, **1843.** Glires, ?
Ann. Sci. Litt. et Indust. l'Auvergne, VII, 429–430, Sept., 1843 (nomen nudum).
Type (species not named), from the vicinity of Boudes, near Saint-Germain-Lembron, Puy-de-Dôme, France.
Extinct. Based on a jaw.
Budomys: Boudes, the locality where the remains were found; *μῦς*, mouse.

Budorcas Hodgson, **1850.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XIX, 65–75, pls. I–III, 1850.
Type: *Budorcas taxicolor* Hodgson, from the Mishmi Mountains (eastern Himalayas), Assam, India.
Budorcas: βου- (from *βοῦς*, ox); *δορκάς*, gazelle.

Buffelus Rütimeyer, **1865.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Verhandl. Naturforsch. Gesellsch. Basel, IV, 2tes Heft, 332–334, 1865; Neue Denkschr. Schweiz. Gesell. Zürich, XXII, art. 2, p. 52, 1867.
Species, 3: *Bos palæindicus* Falconer, *Bubalus antiquus* Duvernoy, and *Bos indicus* Linnæus, from India.
Buffelus: N. Lat., buffalo.

Bunælurus Cope, **1873.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Synop. New Vert. Tert. Colorado, 8, Oct., 1873; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., for 1873, 507, 1874; Tert. Vert., 946–947, pl. LXVII[a], figs. 12–14, 1885.
Buncelunus Scott, Am. Naturalist, XXVII, 658, July, 1893 (misprint).
Type: *Bunælurus lagophagus* Cope, from the Oligocene (White River beds) of northeastern Colorado.
Extinct. "Represented by a portion of the right mandibular ramus, which contains premolars Nos. 3 and 4, and molars 1 and 2, in complete preservation."
Bunælurus: βουνός, hill, mound; *ἄιλουρος*, cat.

Bunochoerus Hemprich & Ehrenberg, **1832.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.
Symbolæ Physicæ, Mamm., II, sig. qq., Nov., 1832.
New name suggested (but not adopted) as a substitute for *Phacochœrus* F. Cuvier. "*Phacochoeri* nomen infeliciter fabricatum est, *Phascochaeris* vero infelicius. *Φακὸς* seu *φακὴ* Graecis verruca non est, et si Gallis forsan vox *lentille* in eum sensum abeat . . . *Phacellochœrus*, *Phacellochærus* aut *Bunochœrus* illum sensum rectius dedissent."
Bunochœrus: βουνός, mound; *χοῖρος*, hog—from the large cutaneous lobes or warts on the sides of the face.

Bunodontherium Mercerat, **1891.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidæ.
Revista Mus. La Plata, I, 449, 450–455, "pl. XI," 1890–91.
Species: *Bunodontherium patagonicum* Mercerat, and *Diadiaphorus majusculus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Bunodontherium: βουνός, hill, mound; *ὀδούς*, *ὀδόντος*, tooth; *θηρίον*, wild beast—in allusion to the character of the molars.

Bunolophodon (subgenus of *Mastodon*), Vacek, **1877.** Ungulata, Elephantidæ.
Abhandl. K. K. Geol. Reichsanstalt, Wien, VII, Heft 4, p. 45, July 1, 1877.
Species, 5: *Mastodon arvernensis* Croizet & Jobert, from France; *M. pentelici* Gaudry, from Greece; *M. atticus* Wagner, from Greece; *M. longirostris* Kaup, from Eppelsheim, Germany; and *M. angustidens* Cuvier, from Europe.
Extinct.
Bunolophodon: βουνός, hill, mound; *λόφος*, crest, ridge; *ὀδών=ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to molars, in which the transverse crests are composed of tubercles.

Bunomeryx Wortman, **1898.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Homacodontidæ.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., X, 97–103, fig. 2, Apr. 9, 1898; Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 650, 1902 (type fixed).

Bunomeryx—Continued.

Species: *Bunomeryx montanus* Wortman, and *B. elegans* Wortman (type), from the Upper Eocene of the Uinta Basin, Utah.

Extinct.

Bunomeryx: *βουνός*, hill, mound; *μήρυξ*, ruminant—in allusion to the bunodont character of the molars.

Bunotherium Cope, **1874.** Ungulata (Bunotheriidæ).

Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VIII, 89, 1874.

Hypothetical genus. Ancestor of the Ungulates.

Bunotherium: *βουνός*, hill, mound; *θηρίον*, wild beast.

Burmeisteria Gray, **1865.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 381–382; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 388, 1869.

Type: *Chlamyphorus retusus* Burmeister, from Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia.

Burmeisteria: In honor of Dr. Carl Hermann Conrad Burmeister, 1807–1891, the eminent zoologist of Argentina, formerly director of the Museo Nacional, Buenos Aires; author of 'Systematische Uebersicht der Thiere Brasiliens,' 1854–56; 'Description Physique de la République Argentine,' 1879, etc.

Burramys Broom, **1895.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Zool. Anzeiger, XVIII, No. 484, p. 371, Sept. 16, 1895; XIX, p. 47, Jan. 30, 1896; Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 2d ser., X, pt. iv, for 1895, 563–567, pls. xxv, xlv, Apr. 29, 1896.

Type: *Burramys parvus* Broom, from the Pleistocene (?) near Taralga, New South Wales.

Extinct. Based on portions of jaws.

Burramys: *Burra*(*burra*), the aboriginal name of the type locality in New South Wales; *μῦς*, mouse.

Burtinopsis Van Beneden, **1872.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2e sér., XXXIV, 19–20, 1872.

Type: *Burtinopsis similis* Van Beneden, from the vicinity of Antwerp, Belgium.

Extinct. "Nous en possédons à Bruxelles et à Louvain des colonnes vertébrales assez complètes."

Burtinopsis: From *burtinii*, the specific name of *Cetotherium burtinii*; *ὄψις*, appearance. In honor of François Xavier de Burtin, 1743–1818, a Dutch naturalist and physician; author of 'Oryctographie de Bruxelles,' 1784. "Nous proposons ce nom pour un cétacé que l'on pourrait confondre avec le *Cetotherium burtinii*, si l'on n'en possédant que des os séparés." (Van Beneden, l. c., p. 19.)

Buselaphus Frisch, **1775.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, Tab. Gen., 1775.

Type: 'Der Bubal.'

Buselaphus: *βοῦς*, ox; *ἔλαφος*, deer.

Buselaphus Reichenbach (see **Boselaphus**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Butragus (Blyth MS.) Gray, **1872.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Gray, Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 43, 1872 (synonym of *Gorgon fasciatus*); Sclater & Thomas, Book of Antelopes, pt. ii, 93, 96, Jan. 1895 (synonym of *Connochætes taurinus*).

Type: *Butragus corniculatus* Blyth MS. (=*Antilope taurina* Burchell—Sclater & Thomas), from South Africa.

Butragus: *βούτραγος*, ox goat, a fabulous animal of the ancients.

C.

Caballus Rafinesque, **1815.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 55, 1815.

New name for *Equus* Linnæus, 1758. (See footnote under *Aper*, p. 111.)

Caballus: Lat., horse.

Cabassous (subgenus of *Dasypus*) McMurtrie, **1831.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.
['Le cabassou' G. Cuvier, Recherches Ossem. Foss., 3e éd., V, 1re part., 120, 1823.]
McMurtrie, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, I, 164, 1831; abridged ed., 94, 1834; Palmer, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIII, 71–72, Sept. 28, 1899 (revived as full genus).
Type: *Dasypus unicinctus* Linnæus, from South America.
Cabassous: Cabassou, or *Kabassou*, South American name of an armadillo, "peut-être une corruption de *Caaigouazou*, qui, en guarani, signifie grand habitant des forêts. (Azara, Hist. Nat. Quad., Paraguay, II, 159, 1801.)

Cacajao (subgenus of *Pithecia*) Lesson, **1840.** Primates, Cebidæ.
Species Mamm., 181–183, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 1842, 8; Reichenbach, Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 75 [1862] (raised to generic rank).
Type: *Simia melanocephala* Humboldt, from the Mission San Francisco Solano (lat. 2° north), on the Cassiquiare River, Venezuela.
Cacajao: Native name of this species in certain parts of Brazil and Venezuela.

Cachalot H. Smith? **1839.** Cete, Physeteridæ.
H. Smith? in Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm., IX, 203, 1839; 2d ed., Mamm., I, 265, 1858; R. Hamilton, ibid., Mamm. XII, 154–169, pls. 8–10, 1861.
In Vol. I the generic name is based on the spermaceti whale; in Vol. XII the only species described in detail is *Physeter catodon* Linnæus, from the northern seas.
Cachalot: Basque *cachou*, a tooth. "French etymologists derive the French word from the English, and that from Catalan *quichal*, tooth, 'because the animal is armed with teeth.'" (Century Dict.)

Cachicamus (subgenus of *Dasypus*), McMurtrie, **1831.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.
['Les Cachicames' G. Cuvier, Recherches Ossem. Foss., 3e éd., V, 1re part., 124, 1823; Règne Anim., 2e éd., I, 227, 1829.]
McMurtrie, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, I, 163, 1831; Degland, Cat. Mus. Hist. Nat., Lille, I, Mamm., 125, 1854 (raised to generic rank).
Cachicama I. Geoffroy, Résumé Leç. Mamm. (extrait Écho du Monde Savant, I, 1835), 53; Gervais, Expéd. du Comte de Castelnau dans l'Amérique du Sud, I, Mamm., 113, 1855.
Species: *Dasypus novemcinctus* Linnæus, and *D. septemcinctus* Schreber, from South America.
Cachicamus: French *cachicame*, from *cachicamo*, the Indian name of the 9-banded armadillo on the Orinoco, adopted by Buffon (Hist. Nat., X, 215, 1763).

Cadurcotherium (subg.* of *Rhinoceros*), Gervais, **1873.** Ungulata, Amynodontidæ.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXXVII, No. 2, p. 106, July–Dec., 1873; Journ. de Zool., Paris, II, 361-368, pl. xiv, 1873.
Carcarotherium Gervais, Journ. de Zool., II, 368, 1873 (misprint).
Type: *Rhinoceros* (*Cadurcotherium*) *cayluxi* Gervais, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.
Extinct. Based on "quelques dents, la dernière molaire supérieure dans son état d'intégrité et notablement entamée par l'usure à sa couronne ainsi que plusieurs molaires inférieures."
Cadurcotherium: Lat. *Cadurcus*, pertaining to the Cadurci, a people of Gallia Narbonensis, whose capital is supposed to be represented by the modern town of Cahors, where the teeth were found; θηριον, wild beast. "J'ai donné à ce genre le nom de *Cadurcotherium*, qui rappellera qu'il a été trouvé dans le Quercy." (Gervais.)

Cælogenus, Cælogonus (see **Cœlogenus**). Glires, Dasyproctidæ.

Cælops (see **Cœlops**). Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.

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*In both papers *Cadurcotherium* is called a 'new genus,' but is treated as a subgenus in naming the species.

Cænobasileus COPE, **1877.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XVI, 584–585 (separates issued as Palæont. Bull. No. 24, Mar. 19), 1877.

Cœnobasileus SCUDDER, Nomenclator Zool., pt. I, 80, 1882.

Type: *Cœnobasileus tremontigerus* COPE, probably from Texas.

Extinct. Based on 'a molar tooth.'

Cœnobasileus: καινός, recent; βασιλεύς, king—from its size and occurrence in comparatively recent formations.

Cænolestes THOMAS, **1895.** Marsupialia, Epanorthidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVI, No. 95, pp. 367–368, Nov. 1, 1895.

New name for *Hyracodon* Tomes, 1863, which is preoccupied by *Hyracodon* Leidy, 1856, a genus of Ungulates. Type, *Hyracodon fuliginosus* Tomes, from Ecuador.

Cœnolestes: καινός, recent, modern; λῃστής, robber. "The affix '*lestes*' is connected in mammalogy with small and ancient fossil marsupials, . . . so that the above name may be considered to represent an existing animal with ancient fossil relatives." (THOMAS.)

Cænomys (BRAVARD MS.) LYDEKKER, **1885.** Glires, Muscardinidæ.

LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., I, 225, 1885.

Name given to a specimen of *Myoxus murinus*, No. 34904 of the British Museum, from the Lower Miocene of Puy-de-Dôme, France; "entered in register as *Cœnomys typus* Brav. MS."

Extinct. Based on "the greater portion of the left ramus of the mandible, containing the incisor and the four cheek teeth."

Cœnomys: καινός, recent; μῦς, mouse.

Cænopithecus RÜTIMEYER, **1862.** Primates, Adapidæ.

Neue Denkschrift Allgem. Schweiz. Gesell. gesammt. Naturwiss., Zürich, XIX, (sep. pp. 88–92), Tab. v, figs. 87–88, 1862.

Cœnopithecus GORE, Glossary Fossil Mamm., 14, 1874.

Type: *Cœnopithecus lemuroides* Rütimeyer, from the Eocene of Egerkingen, near Solothurn, Switzerland.

Extinct. Based on part of a right upper jaw, containing the last three molars.

Cœnopithecus: καινός, recent; πίθηκος, ape—in allusion to the occurrence of the genus in Cænozoic or Tertiary times. "Er giebt die erste Andeutung, dass in früherer Tertiaerzeit Affen in Europa lebten" (RÜTIMEYER).

Cænopus COPE, **1880.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XIV, 611, Aug., 1880.

Cœnopus FORBES, Zool. Record for 1881, XVIII, Mamm., 21, Index p. 4, 1882.

Type: *Aceratherium mite* Cope, from the Oligocene (White River) of South Dakota.

Extinct.

Cœnopus: καινός, recent; πούς, foot—in allusion to the fact that the feet are tridactyl, as in recent rhinoceroses.

Cainotherium BRAVARD, **1828.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Mon. Montagne de Perrier, près d'Issoire (Puy-de-Dôme), Paris, 90, 113, 1828; "Mon. de Genre Cainotherium, 1835" (fide GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2e éd., 160–162, pl. XXXIV, figs. 7–9, 1859).

Cænotherium AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univers., 57, 1846; 2d ed., 163, 1848; LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., II, 167–179, figs. 20–23, 1885.

Crinotherium FILHOL, Le Naturaliste, IV, 42, Mar. 15, 1882 (misprint).

Includes two unnamed species from Montagne de Perrier, Puy-de-Dôme, France. "M. Bravard admet trois espèces de ce genre auprès d'Issoire, et, dans le catalogue de la collection qu'il a recueillie pour le muséum de Paris, il les appelle *C. commune, medium*, et *minimum*. Leurs débris sont communs à Marcoing, près Volvic, et à Cournon. La première et la troisième figurent déjà dans sa Monographie du Cainothérium, qui est datée de 1835." (GERVAIS, l. c., 160.)

Extinct.

Cainotherium—Continued.

Cainotherium: καινός, novel, strange; θηριον, wild beast—possibly in allusion to the teeth, which were of uniform height, a character peculiar to man alone among existing mammals.

Calamodon COPE, **1874.** Edentata, Ganodonta, Stylinodontidæ.

Rept. Vert. Fossils New Mexico, 5–6, Nov. 28, 1874; Ann. Rept. Chief of Engineers U. S. A., App. FF 3, 593–594, 1874; Rept. U. S. Geog. Surv. West 100th Merid., IV, 162–170, pls. XLI figs. 13–17, XLII, XLIII, XLIV figs. 1–6, 1877.

Type: *Calamodon simplex* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.

Conicodon Cope, 1894, has been proposed to replace *Calamodon* in case the latter is considered preoccupied by *Calamodus* Kaup, 1829, a genus of Aves.

Extinct.

Calamodon: κάλαμος, reed; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—probably in allusion to "the thick coating of cementum which invests those portions of the molars and superior incisors which are not protected by enamel. In these teeth, it is thicker than the enamel, and forms thickened raised borders surrounding the latter." (COPE, l. c., 1877, 162.)

Calcochloris MIVART, **1867.** Insectivora, Chrysochloridæ.

Journ. Anat. & Physiology [I, No. II, 282, May, 1867—nomen nudum]; II, 150, "No. I, Nov., 1867."

Chalcochloris MIVART, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1871, 75; DOBSON, Mon. Insectivora, pt. II, 109, 1883; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 168, 1901 (type).

Type: *Chrysochloris hottentotus* A. Smith, from Cape Colony.

Calcochloris (properly *Chalcochloris*): χαλκός, copper, brass; χλωρός, greenish yellow—from the characteristic color of the fur.

Calictis GRAY, **1864.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 564–565; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 162–163, 1869.

Type: *Herpestes smithii* Gray, from Ceylon.

Calictis: καλός, beautiful; ἴκτις, weasel.

Caliphrium AMEGHINO, **1895.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidæ.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11–12, pp. 633–634, 1895 (sep., 33–34).

Type: *Caliphrium simplex* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on the calcaneum, astragalus, and several fragments of mandibular rami with some molars.

Caliphrium: Anagram of *Licaphrium* Ameghino, 1887.

Callicebus THOMAS, **1903** (see p. 718). Primates, Hapalidæ.

Callidon GRAY, **1871.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., VII, 368, 2 figs. in text, May, 1871.

Calliodon TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, 1067, 1898 (misprint, in synonomy); C. O. WATERHOUSE, Index Zool., 407, 1902.

Type: *Mesoplodon gïntheri* Krefft, from Little Bay, near Sydney, New South Wales.

Callidon: καλλι-,* from καλός, beautiful; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—from the form and surface of the tooth.

Callignathus GILL, **1871.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Am. Naturalist, IV, No. 12, pp. 737–738, 740 footnote, figs. 168–171, Feb., 1871.

Type: *Euphysetes simus* Owen, from Vizagapatam, Madras Presidency, east coast of India.

Name preoccupied by *Caligmathus* Costa, 1853, a genus of Pisces.

Callignathus: κᾰλός, beautiful; γνάθος, jaw—"on account of the symmetrically rounded lower jaw" (GILL).

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* "The first part of the word in many compounds, in which the notion of beautiful is added to the chief or simple notion; καλο- is much less frequent and later." (LIDDELL & SCOTT, Greek-English Lexicon).

Callinycteris JENTINK, **1889.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
Notes Leyden Museum, XI, Note XL, 209–212, pl. IX, figs. 1–4, Aug., 1889.
Type: *Callinycteris rosenbergii* Jentink, from Gorontalo, Celebes.
Callinycteris: καλός, beautiful; νυκτερίς, bat.

Calliodon (see **Callidon**). Cete, Physeteridæ.

Calliope OGILBY, **1837.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. XLVIII, 138, June 27, 1837; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, IV, 171, 1900 (in synonymy).
Type: *Antilope strepsiceros* Pallas, 1776 [=*Damalis* (*Strepsiceros*) *capensis* A. Smith, 1834], from South Africa.
Name preoccupied by *Calliope* Gould, 1836, a genus of Aves (Birds of Europe, II, pl. CXVIII, or pt. XVI, 1836).
Calliope: καλός, beautiful; ὄψ, ὀπός, eye, face.

Callirhinus (see **Callorhinus**). Feræ, Pinnipedia, Otariidæ.

Callistrophus WAGNER, **1860.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.
Sitzungsber. K. Bayerisch. Akad. Wiss., München, 1860, Heft III, 332–335; Zeitschrift gesammten Naturwiss., Berlin, XVI, 388, Oct.–Nov., 1860.
Type: *Callistrophus priscus* Wagner, from the elevated 'Paramos-Terrasse von Sisgun' at the southeastern foot of Mount Chimborazo, 2½ leagues from Riobamba, Ecuador.
Extinct. Based on a humerus.
Callistrophus: "καλλιστρόφος, schöngelenkig nach der Beschaffenheit der äussern Gelenkfläche des untern Endes."

Callithrix ERXLEBEN, **1777.** Primates, Hapalidæ.
Systema Regni Animalis, Mamm., 55–63, 1777; TIEDEMANN, Zoologie, I, 320, 1808; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., XII, 456–457, Oct. 1, 1903 (type fixed).
Callitrix F. CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 399, 1829 (misprint).
Species, 6: *Callithrix pithecia, C. jacchus* (type), *C. oedipus, C. rosalia, C. argentata,* and *C. midas,* from South America.
*Callithrix:** καλλίθριξ, with beautiful hair (καλός, beautiful; θρίξ, hair).

Callocephalus (see **Calocephalus**). Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Callodontomys AMEGHINO, **1889.** Glires, Caviidæ?
Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 259–260, pl. IX, fig. 27, 1889.
Type: *Callodontomys vastatus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of the barrancas of the Rio Santa Cruz, southern Patagonia.
Extinct. "Algunos incisivos aislados, indican la existencia de un roedor todavía desconocido, del tamaño de una vizcacha."
Callodontomys: καλός, beautiful; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth; μῦς, mouse.

Callomenus AMEGHINO, **1891.** Marsupialia, Epanorthidæ.
Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 20, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 306, Oct. 1, 1891.
Type: *Callomenus intervalatus* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Callomenus: καλός, beautiful; μήνη, moon, crescent.

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* "Le nom de Callithrix est, dans Pline l. VIII, c. 54, celui d'un singe d'Ethiopie, muni d'une barbe et d'une queue floconneuse, qui était vraisemblablement l' *ouanderou.* Buffon l'a appliqué arbitrairement à l'espèce ci dessus," le Callithrixe (*Simia sabæa* L.). (CUVIER, Règne Animal, 2e éd., 91, 1829.)

Callomys D'Orbigny & Geoffroy, **1830.** Glires, Chinchillidæ.
Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, XXI, 289–290, Nov., 1830.
Based on the viscacha and the chinchilla of South America. *Callomys* was established for the reception of *Callomys viscacia* D'Orbigny & Geoffroy, *Mus laniger* Molina, and *Callomys aureus* D'Orbigny & Geoffroy (=*Lagidium peruanum* Meyen, 1833?). It preoccupies *Calomys* Waterhouse, 1837, a subgenus of *Hesperomys.*
Callomys: καλός, beautiful; μῦς, mouse.

Callomys (see **Calomys**). Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Callophoca Van Beneden, **1876.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.
Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2e sér., XLI, 798, 1876.
Type: *Callophoca obscura* Van Beneden, from the Antwerp basin, Belgium ("la troisième section").
Extinct. Based on "une partie du bassin et les principaux os des membres."
Callophoca: καλός, beautiful; φώκη, seal.

Callorhinus Gray, **1859.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Otariidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, 359; Jordan & Clark, Rept. Fur-Seal Invest., pt. 3, pp. 2–4, 1899.
Callirhinus Gill, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., 69, 1872 (emendation).
Callorhynchus ('Turner') Grevé, Nova Acta K. Leop. Carol. Deutsch. Akad. Naturf., LXVI, 322, 1896.
Type: *Arctocephalus ursinus* (= *Phoca ursina* Linnæus), from Bering Island, Bering Sea.
Name preoccupied by *Callirhinus* Blanchard, 1850, a genus of Coleoptera; and by *Callirhinus* Girard, 1857, a genus of Reptilia. Replaced by *Callotaria* Palmer, 1892.
Callorhinus: καλός, beautiful; ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.

Callorhynchus ('Turner') Grevé, **1896.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Otariidæ.
Nova Acta K. Leop.-Carol. Deutsch. Akad. Naturf., LXVI, 322, 1896.
Evidently a lapsus for *Callorhinus* Gray, 1859. The name occurs only in the synonymy of *Arctocephalus antarcticus* and is erroneously credited to Turner.
Callorhynchus: καλός, beautiful; ῥύγχος, snout.

Callosciurus (subgenus of *Sciurus*) Gray, **1867.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
Ann & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 277, Oct., 1867; Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (type mentioned).
Type: *Sciurus rafflesii* Vigors & Horsfield, 1828 (=*S. prevostii* Desmarest, 1820), from Sumatra.
Callosciurus: καλός, beautiful; +*Sciurus*—probably from the colors of the pelage.

Callospermophilus (subg. of *Spermophilus*) Merriam, **1897.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XI, 189 footnote, July 1, 1897; N. Am. Fauna No. 16, p. 90, Oct. 28, 1899 (raised to generic rank).
Type: *Sciurus lateralis* Say, from the Arkansas River near Cañon City, Colorado.
Callospermophilus: καλός, beautiful; +*Spermophilus.*

Callotaria Palmer, **1892.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Otariidæ.
Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., VII, 156, July 27, 1892; Stejneger, Bull. U. S. Fish Comm., XVI, for 1896, 20, 60, 66, 1897.
Collotaria Allen, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., VII, 187, June 19, 1895 (misprint).
New name for *Callorhinus* Gray, 1859, which is preoccupied by *Callirhinus* Blanchard, 1850, a genus of Coleoptera; and by *Callirhinus* Girard, 1857, a genus of Reptilia.
Callotaria: καλός, beautiful; +*Otaria,* a genus of fur seals.

Callotus GRAY, **1863.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 145.

Type: *Galago monteiri* (Bartlett MS.) Gray, from Angola, West Africa.

Callotus: καλός, beautiful; οὖς, ὠτός, ear—from the long membranaceous ears.

Calocephalus F. CUVIER, **1826.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

['Callocéphale' F. CUVIER, Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XI, 182–190, pl. 12, 1824]; Dict. Sci. Nat., XXXIX, 543–548, 1826 (in article 'Phoques'); LESSON, Compl. Œuvres Buffon, IV, 352, 1834.

Calocephala BLYTH, in Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 1840, 98; new ed., 1849, 98; new ed., 1863, 86.

Callocephalus HEUGLIN, Reisen Nordpolarmeer, III, 56, 1874.

Type: *Phoca vitulina* Linnæus, from the Atlantic Ocean.

Calocephalus: καλός, beautiful; κεφαλή, head.

Calodontotherium ROTH, **1903.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 148–150, 1903.

Species: *Calodontotherium palmeri* Roth (type), and *C. varietatum* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on part of the upper jaw containing two molars.

Calodontotherium: καλός, beautiful; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth: θηρίον, wild beast.

Calogale GRAY, **1864.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 560–564; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 157–161, 1869; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1882, 63 (type fixed).

Galogale WALLACE, Geog. Dist. Animals, II, 195, 1876 (misprint).

Species, 14: *Herpestes nyula* Hodgson, from Nepal; *H. nepalensis* Gray (type), from Nepal; *H. rutilus* Gray, from Cambodia; *H. microcephalus* Temminck (hab. unknown); *H. sanguineus* Rüppell, from Abyssinia; *Calogale grantii* Gray, from East Africa; *Herpestes mutgigella* Rüppell, from Abyssinia; *H. ornatus* Peters, from East Africa; *H. punctulatus* Gray, from East Africa; *H. melanura* (Gray), from West Africa; *H. badius* A. Smith, from South Africa; *Calogale venatica* Gray, from East Africa; *Herpestes gracilis* Rüppell, from Abyssinia; and *H. thysanurus* Wagner, from India.

Calogale: καλός, beautiful; γαλῆ, weasel.

Calomys (subgenus of *Mus*) WATERHOUSE, **1837.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. I, Nov. 21, 1837, 21; JORDAN, Man. Vert. Animals North. U. S., 5th ed., 321, 1888.

Callomys GRAY, List. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 112, 1843 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Mus* (*Calomys*) *bimaculatus* Waterhouse, from Maldonado, Uruguay.

Name preoccupied by *Callomys* D'Orbigny & Geoffroy, 1830, a genus of Chinchillidæ.

Calomys: καλός, beautiful; μῦς, mouse.

Caloprymnus THOMAS, **1888.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.

Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 114–116, Nov. 3, 1888.

Type: *Bettongia campestris* Gould, from South Australia.

Caloprymnus: καλός, beautiful; πρύμνα, stern.

Calops MARSH, **1894.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Protoceratidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLVIII, No. 283, p. 94, July, 1894.

Type: *Calops cristatus* Marsh, from the Oligocene (eastern Miohippus beds) of South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on a 'skull in fair preservation.'

Calops: καλός, beautiful, ὤψ, face.

Calotragus SUNDEVALL, **1846.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

K. Vetensk. Akad. Handlingar, Stockholm, for 1844, 192, pl. XIII., figs. 5 and 6, 1846; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. v, 33, pl. XXVII, fig. 1, Jan., 1896.

Type: *Cervus tragulus* Forster (= *Antilope campestris* Thunberg), from western central Africa.

Calotragus: καλός, beautiful; τράγος, goat.

Calpostemma (see **Colpostemma**). Glires, Chinchillidæ.

Caluromys ALLEN, **1900.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. N. Y., XIII, 189–190, Oct. 12, 1900.

Species, 11: *Caluromys philander* (= *Didelphis philander* Linnæus, type), from Guiana and northeastern Brazil; *C. cicur* (Bangs), from northeastern Colombia; *C. affinis* (Wagner), from Matto Grosso, Brazil; *C. trinitatis* (Thomas), from Trinidad; *C. derbianus* (Waterhouse), from Central America; *C. derbianus ornatus* (Tschudi), from Peru; *C. laniger* (Desmarest), from Paraguay; *C. laniger guayanus* (Thomas), from western Ecuador; *C. laniger pallidus* (Thomas), from northwestern Panama; *C. cinereus* (Desmarest), from southeastern Brazil; *C. alstoni* (Allen), from Costa Rica. (See *Philander* Brisson, 1762.)

Caluromys: καλός, beautiful; οὐρά, tail; μῦς, mouse.

Caluxotherium (see **Cayluxotherium**). Insectivora, Erinaceidæ.

Calydonius MEYER, **1846.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1846, 467.

Species: *Calydonius trux* Meyer, and *C. tener* Meyer, from Chaux-de-fonds, Département du Doubs, France.

Extinct.

Calydonius: Καλυδώνιος, Calydonian, surname of Meleager, who brought about the celebrated chase of the Calydonian boar. In mythology "the Calydonian boar sent by the enraged Diana and killed by Meleager (Mart. 11, 19)." (Century Dict.)

Calyptophractus FITZINGER, **1871.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Sitzungsb. Math.-Naturw. Cl., K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, LXIV, pt. 1, 388–390, 1871.

Type: *Chlamyphorus retusus* Burmeister, from Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia.

Calyptophractus is antedated by *Burmeisteria* Gray, 1865, which was based on the same species.

Calyptophractus: καλυπτός, covered; φρακτός, protected—in allusion to the carapace or shield composed of horny plates which protects the animal.

Calyptrocebus (subgenus of *Cebus*) REICHENBACH, **1862.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 55, pls. VI–VII, figs. —, 1862.

Species 14, from South America: *Cebus hypoleucus* Geoffroy, *C. capucinus* (Linnæus), *C. gracilis* Spix, *C. nigrovittatus* Natterer, *C. libidinosus* Spix, *C. paraguayanus* (Fischer), *C. barbatus* Geoffroy, *C. albus* Geoffroy, *C. albifrons* Geoffroy, *C. apella* Erxleben, *C. olivaceus* Schomburgk, *C. chrysopus* Cuvier, *C. versicolor* Pucheran, and *C. trepidus* Erxleben.

Calyptrocebus: καλύπτρα, covering veil; + *Cebus*—in allusion to the markings on the head, which in some species resemble a skull cap.

Cameleopardalis (see **Camelopardalis**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidæ.

Camelomeryx SCOTT, **1898.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXXVII, 77–78, Apr. 15, 1898 (sep. pp. 5–6); MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. N. Y., XII, 50, 1899.

Type: *Camelomeryx longiceps* Scott, from the Uinta Basin, northeastern Utah.

Extinct.

Camelomeryx: κάμηλος, camel; μήρυξ, ruminant.

Camelopardalis SCHREBER, **1784.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidæ.
Schreber's Säugthiere, pl. CCLV, 1784; "BODDAERT, Elench. Anim., 133, 1785;" GMELIN, Linnæus' Systema Naturæ, 13th ed., 181–182, 1788.
Cameleopardalis BONAPARTE, Dist. Met. Anim. Vert., 24, 1831.
Type: *Camelopardalis giraffa* Schreber (= *Cervus camelopardalis* Linnæus), from northeast Africa. (See *Giraffa* Brisson, 1762.)
Camelopardalis: καμηλοπάρδαλις, giraffe (from κάμηλος, camel; πάρδαλις, leopard)—in allusion to its size and markings.

Camelops LEIDY, **1854.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1854, No. v, 172–173.
Type: *Camelops kansanus* Leidy, from the Pleistocene gravel drift of 'Kansas Territory.'
Extinct. Based on "the left intermaxillary bone, containing the fang of a tooth and a small portion of the corresponding maxillary bone."
Camelops: κάμηλος, camel; ὄψ, aspect—in allusion to its camel-like characters, although the genus is considered distinct from both the camel and the llama.

Camelotherium BRAVARD, **1857.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.
"Observ. Géol. sur le Bassin de La Plata, Buenos Aires, 1857"; "Cat. Espèces Anim. Foss. recueillis dans l'Amérique du Sud, Parana, 1860" (fide GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Gén., 1e sér., 133, 140, 1867–69).
Species, 3 (nomina nuda?): *Camelotherium magnum* Bravard, *C. medium* Bravard, and *C. minus* Bravard, from the Pampas formation of the Rio de la Plata. Extinct.
Camelotherium: κάμηλος, camel; θηρίον, wild beast.

Camelus LINNÆUS, **1758.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.
Systema Naturæ, 10th ed, I, 65–66, 1758; 12th ed., I, 90–91, 1766; BRISSON, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 31–35, 1762; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 680, 1902 (type fixed).
Species, 4: *Camelus dromedarius* Linnæus (type), and *C. bactrianus* Linnæus, from Africa; *C. glama* Linnæus, and *C. pacos* Linnæus, from South America.
Camelus: Lat. *camelus*, from κάμηλος, camel.

Camphotherium FILHOL, **1884.** Insectivora, Talpidæ?
Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7e sér., VIII, No. 2, for 1883–84, 62–63, 1884; *Comphotherium* FILHOL, Mém. Soc. Sci. Phys. Nat. Toulouse, 1884, 11–13, pl. II, figs. 17–20; W. L. SCLATER, Zool. Record for 1886, XXIII, Mamm., 13, 49, 1887; FLOWER & LYDEKKER, Mamm., Living & Extinct, 621, 1891.
Gomphotherium FILHOL, l. c. Mem. Soc. Toulouse, 1884; SCHLOSSER, Die Affen, Lemuren, Chiropteren, Insectivoren Europ. Tertiars, Theil III, 69, 1890.
Type: *Camphotherium elegans* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.
Extinct. Based on 'deux maxillaires inférieurs.'

Campicola (subgenus of *Arvicola*) SCHULZE, **1890.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.
Schriften Naturwiss. Ver. Harzes in Wernigerode, V, 24–25, 1890; Zeitschrift Naturwiss., LXVI, 159, 1893.
Species, 3: *Arvicola subterraneus* Selys, *A. arvalis* Griffith, and *A. campestris* Blasius, from Europe.
Name preoccupied by *Campicola* Swainson, 1827, a genus of Aves.
Campicola: Lat. *campus*, field; *colo*, to live in—from the animal's habitat.

Campsiurus LINK, **1795.** Feræ, Procyonidæ.
Beytr. Naturgesch., I, pt. II, 52, 87, 1795.
Species, 3: *Campsiurus lotor*, *C. cancrivorus*, and *C. flavus* (= *Viverra caudivolvula* Schreber), from America.
Campsiurus: καμψίουρος, bending the tail—in allusion to the prehensile tail of one of the species, *Viverra caudivolvula*.

Campsodelphis (see **Champsodelphis**). Cete, Platanistidæ.

Camptomus MARSH, **1889.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, 87, pl. v, figs. 1–2, 18–23, July, 1889.

Type: *Camptomus amplus* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.

Extinct. "Represented by the several parts of the skeleton, and fragments of teeth."

Camptomus: καμπτός, bent, flexible; ὦμος, shoulder—probably in reference to the scapula, which has an articular facet for a distinct coracoid.

Canicula DAUBENTON? **1782.** Glires, Sciuridæ?

Encyclop. Méthod., I, 41, 1782 (ex Rzaczinsky).

Includes "*Canicula subterranea* de Rzaczinsky, espèce de belette ou de gros rat, nommé zemni . . . animal du même genre que le zizel. Le zizel . . . est nommé cititius ou citellus dans le latin" (Ibid., 318, 320).

Canicula: Dim. of Lat. *canis*, dog.

Canimartes COPE, **1892.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XXVI, 1029, Dec., 1892.

Type: *Canimartes cumminsii* Cope, from the Pliocene (Blanco beds) of the eastern front of the Staked Plains, Texas.

Extinct.

Canimartes: Canis + *Martes.*

Canis LINNÆUS, **1758.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 38–41, 1758; 12th ed., I, 56–60, 1766; BRISSON, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 169–175, 1762; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 92–97, 1900 (type fixed).

Species, 7: *Canis familiaris* Linnæus (type), *C. lupus* Linnæus, *C. hyæna* Linnæus, *C. vulpes* Linnæus, *C. alopex* Linnæus, *C. lagopus* Linnæus, and *C. aureus* Linnæus, from Eurasia.

Canis: Lat., dog.

Cannabateomys (see **Kannabateomys**). Glires, Octodontidæ.

Capaccinius BONAPARTE, **1841.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Icon. Fauna Italica, I (1832–41) [fasc. xx, 1837, *Vespertilio capaccinii*], under Indice Distributivo, 1841* [p. iv].

Capaccinus GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, 90, Feb., 1866.

Type: *Capaccinius megapodius* Bonaparte (= *Vespertilio capaccinii* Bonaparte), from Italy.

Capaccinius: In honor of Francesco Capaccini, of Rome, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs about 1833–34, a patron and subscriber to Bonaparte's 'Iconografia della Fauna Italica.'

Capella KEYSERLING & BLASIUS, **1840.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Wirbelthiere Europa's, pp. iv, 9, 28, 1840.

Caprella MARSHALL, in Trouessart's Geog. Verbreit. Tiere, 66, 1892 (misprint).

Type: *Capra rupicapra* Linnæus, from the Alps of Europe. See *Rupicapra* Blainville, 1816.

Capella: Lat., she-goat.

Caper FRISCH, **1775.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, Tab. Gen., 1775.

Type: 'Der Ziegenbock,' from Eurasia. (See *Capra* Linnæus, 1758.)

Caper: Lat., he-goat.

Caperea (subgenus of *Balæna*) GRAY, **1864.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 202–203, fig. 2; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XIV, 349, Nov., 1864 (raised to generic rank).

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*For date of introduction, see SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. & Anat. Comp., Torino, III, No. 48, pp. 1–2, 1888.

Caperea—Continued.

Type: *Balæna* (*Caperea*) *antipodarum* Gray, from Otago, New Zealand.

Caperea: Lat. *capero*, to wrinkle—from the 'rugulose' character of the tympanic bone.

Capiguara LIAIS, **1872.** Glires, Caviidæ.

Climats, Géol., Faune et Géog. Botanique du Brésil, 545, 1872.

New name for *Hydrochœrus* Brisson, 1762. "Nous adopterons donc comme nom générique le vrai nom indien, et nous prendrons pour désignation scientifique de l'espèce vivante le nom de *Capiguara americana*."

Capiguara: Native name from *capi* or *capim*, herb; *guara*, a tense of the verb *u* signifying one who eats—hence an 'herb eater.' (Liais.)

Capra LINNÆUS, **1758.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., 68–70, 1758; 12th ed., 94–97, 1766; OGILBY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. XLVIII, 137, June 27, 1837 (type fixed).

Species, 12: *Capra hircus* Linnæus (type), and *C. ibex* Linnæus, from Europe; *C. rupicapra* Linnæus, from the Alps; *C. depressa* Linnæus, and *C. reversa* Linnæus, from America; *C. pygmæa* Linnæus, from Guinea; *C. gazella* Linnæus, and *C. cervicapra* Linnæus, from India; *C. dorcas* Linnæus, and *C. grimmia* Linnæus, from Africa; *C. mambrica* Linnæus, from India; and *C. ammon* Linnæus, from Siberia.

Capra: Lat., she-goat.

Caprea OGILBY, **1837.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. XLVIII, 135, June 27, 1837.

Type: *Caprea capreolus*, from Europe. See *Capreolus* Frisch, 1775.

Caprea: Lat., wild goat, roedeer.

Caprella MARSHALL, **1892.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

MARSHALL, in Trouessart's Geog. Verbreit. Tiere, 66, 1892.

Misprint for *Capella* KEYSERLING & BLASIUS, 1840.

Name preoccupied by *Caprella* Lamarck, 1801, a genus of Crustacea.

Capreolus FRISCH, **1775.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 3, Tab. Gen., 1775; GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, No. 88, p. 307, Apr. 1, 1821.

Type: 'Das Rehe,' *Cervus capreolus* Linnæus, from Europe.

Capreolus: Lat., wild goat, roebuck; dim. of *capreus*, wild goat.

Capricornis OGILBY, **1837.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. XLVIII, 139, June 27, 1837.

Type: *Antilope thar* Hodgson, from the Himalayas, India.

Capricornis: Lat. *capricornus*, steinbok, ibex (from *caper*, goat; *cornu*, horn)—i. e., with goat-like horns.

Capricornulus HEUDE, **1898.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, IV, pt. 1, 13, 1898.

Species, 3: *Antilope crispa* Temminck & Schlegel, *Capricornis pryerianus* Heude, and *C. saxicola* Heude, from the island of Nipon, Japan.

Capricornulus: Dim. of *capricornus*, capricorn, having a goat's horns.

Caprina (subg. of *Antilope*) WAGNER, **1844.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, IV, pp. xi, 457–464, 1844.

Species, 6: *Antilope sumatrensis* Shaw, from Sumatra; *A. goral* Hardwicke, from Nepal; *A. thar* Hodgson, from central Nepal; *A. crispa* Temminck, from Japan; *A. lanigera* H. Smith, from the Rocky Mountains; and *A. rupicapra* (Linnæus), from the Alps, Europe.

Name preoccupied by *Caprina* Mathéron, 1842, a genus of Mollusca.

Caprina: Lat., pertaining to goats, goat-like—in allusion to the animals' habits and mode of life.

Caprios WAGLER, **1830.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.
Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 14, 1830.
New name for *Mygale* Cuvier, 1800, which is said to be preoccupied in entomology [by *Mygale* Latreille, 1802 (?) a genus of Arachnida].
Caprios: κάπριος, like a wild boar—'qui rostrum porci instar habet.' (WAGLER.)

Capriscus GLOGER, **1841.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.
Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxii, 130, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, 193, Feb. 1, 1895.
Type: *Sus papuensis* Lesson & Garnot, from New Guinea.
Name preoccupied by *Capriscus* Rafinesque, 1810, a genus of Pisces.
Capriscus: καπρίσκος, dim. of κάπρος, wild boar.

Caprolagus BLYTH, **1845.** Glires, Leporidæ.
Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XIV, pt. 1, No. 160, 247–249, 1 pl., Jan.–June, 1845.
Carpolagus GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 225, Sept., 1867 (misprint).
Type: *Lepus hispidus* Pearson, from Assam, India.
Caprolagus: κάπρος, wild boar; λαγώς, hare—probably in allusion to the coarse, bristly fur.

Capromeryx MATTHEW, **1902.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ?
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 318–319, Sept. 25, 1902.
Type: *Capromeryx furcifer* Matthew, from the Pleistocene of Hay Springs, near the Niobrara River, Nebraska.
Extinct. Based on "a small jaw containing p_2-m_3."
Capromeryx: Capra; μήρυξ, ruminant.

Capromys DESMAREST, **1822.** Glires, Octodontidæ.
Bull. Sci. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 185–188, Dec., 1822; Mém. Soc. Hist. Nat., I, for Dec., 1822, 57–60, 1823; WATERHOUSE, Nat. Hist. Mamm., II, Rodentia, 286–294, 1848.
Type: *Capromys fournieri* Desmarest (= *Isodon pilorides* Say), from Cuba.
Capromys: κάπρος, wild boar; μῦς, mouse—from the animal's alleged resemblance to a wild boar in general appearance, character of hair, color, and manner of running. M. Desmarest "propose de lui donner le nom de *Capromys*, voulant indiquer par cette désignation un certain rapport d'aspect, que les poiles grossiers de ces animaux, leurs couleurs générales, la manière dont ils courent, etc., leur donnent avec les sangliers."

Caprovis HODGSON, **1847.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XVI, pt. II, new ser., No. 7, 702–704, July–Dec., 1847.
Type: *Oris musimon* (Pallas), from Corsica or Sardinia.
Caprovis: Capra + *Ovis.*

Caracal GRAY, **1843.** Feræ, Felidæ.
[*Caracala* GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xx, 1843—nomen nudum]; Ibid., p. 46; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 277; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 38, 1869.
Type: *Caracal melanotis* Gray (= *Felis caracal* Schreber), from Africa.
Caracal: French *caracal*—"said to be from Turkish *qara qulaq; qara*, black, *qulaq*, ear." (Century Dict.)

Carcarotherium (see **Cadurcotherium**). Ungulata, Amynodontidæ.

Carcinodon SCOTT, **1892.** Creodonta, Uintacyonidæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 29, 1892, 323.
Type: *Mioclænus filholianus* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.
Extinct.

Carcinodon—Continued.

Carcinodon: καρκίνος, crab (in the sense of claw); ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the lower molars, which "increase in size posteriorly and, when viewed from the side, the trigonid is seen to curve forward and the talon backward, which gives the crown a claw-like shape."

Cardiatherium AMEGHINO, **1883.** Glires, Caviidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, V, entr. 3, pp. 270–274, 1883.

Cardiotherium AMEGHINO, Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 242–249, pls. XII, fig. 32; XXII, figs. 7–12, 16–17, 22; XXIV, figs. 1–3; XXV, figs. 4–7, 1889.

Type: *Cardiatherium doeringi* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Entre Rios, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on the second and third lower molars.

Cardiatherium: καρδία, heart; θηρίον, wild beast. "Por la estructura particular de las muelas . . . en forma de corazón." (AMEGHINO.)

Cardioderma (subg. of *Megaderma*) PETERS, **1873.** Chiroptera, Megadermatidæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, June, 1873, 488; DOBSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 155, 1878.

Type: *Megaderma cor* Peters, from Abyssinia.

Cardioderma: καρδία, heart; δέρμα, skin—from the 'cordiform' base of the central longitudinal crest of the nose-leaf.

Cardiodon AMEGHINO, **1885.** Glires, Caviidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1, pp. 61–65, 1885; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 237–238, pl. XXII, fig. 16, 1889.

Species: *Cardiodon marshii* Ameghino (type), and *C.* (?) *leidyi* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Argentina.

Name preoccupied by *Cardiodon* Owen, 1841, a genus of Reptilia; and by *Cardiodus* Bravard, 1857, a genus of Caviidæ. Replaced by ***Eucardiodon***, Ameghino, 1891.

Cardiodon: καρδία, heart; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Cardiodus BRAVARD, **1857.** Glires, Caviidæ.

"Observ. Géol. sur le Bassin de La Plata, Buenos Aires, 1857;" "Cat. Espèces Anim. Foss. recueillis dans l'Amérique du Sud (Broch. lithogr., 5 pp., 4°), Parana, 1860" (fide GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Gén., 1e sér., 131, 1867–69); TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 196, 1881.

Species, 4: *Cardiodus waterhousii* Bravard, *C. medius* Bravard, *C. minus* Bravard, and *C. dubius* Bravard, from the Pliocene of the La Plata basin, Argentina.

Extinct.

Cardiodus; καρδία, heart; ὀδούς, tooth.

Cardiomys AMEGHINO, **1885.** Glires, Caviidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1, pp. 59–61, 1885; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 236–237, pl. XXII, figs. 18–19, 1889.

Type: *Cardiomys cavinus* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on the first left lower molar.

Cardiomys: καρδία, heart; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the three triangular prisms of the first lower molar.

Cariacus (subgenus of *Cervus*) LESSON, **1842.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Nouv. Tableau Règne Anim., Mamm., 173, 1842; GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvii, 175, 1843 (raised to generic rank); Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1850, 237.

Cariacus—Continued.

Species, 9: *Cervus virginianus* Boddaërt, from eastern North America; *C. paludosus* Desmarest, from Paraguay; *C. mexicanus* Gmelin, from Mexico; *C. campestris* F. Cuvier, from Paraguay; *C. macrotis* Say, from New Mexico; *C. leucurus* Douglas, from the Columbia River; *C. clavatus* H. Smith, from America; *C. nemoralis* H. Smith, from Central America, and *C. nanus* Lund, from Brazil.

Name antedated by *Odocoileus* Rafinesque, 1832; and by *Dorcelaphus* Gloger, 1841.

Cariacus: Cariacou, native name of a South American deer.

Carolibergia MERCERAT, **1899.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidæ.

Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, VII (ser. 2, IV), 1–23, pls. 1–3, Aug. 18, 1899; AMEGHINO, l. c., VII, 395, 1902.

Type: *Carolibergia azulensis* Mercerat, from the 'Campo de Santa Catalina,' 7 kilometers south of Azul, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on "un crâne, . . . une portion très réduite de la région orbitaire antéro-supérieure droite, et quelques plaques insignifiantes de bandes d'émail des molaires supérieures," et une molaire inférieure.

"Les pièces qui ont servi pour la rédaction de ce mémoire se conservent dans ce Musée où j'ai eu l'occasion de les examiner. Afin de ne pas encombrer la nomenclature avec un nom qui n'a pas de raison d'être, comme paléontologiste et comme Directeur du Musée, je me trouve dans la pénible obligation de communiquer aux paléontologistes, que ce genre *Carolibergia* n'existe pas. . . . *Carolibergia azulensis* est fondée sur les débris d'un jeune *Toxodon platensis* dans lequel l'incisive supérieure interne ou première était déjà bien développée et en fonction tandis que la deuxième était encore enfermée dans l'alvéole." (AMEGHINO, l. c., p. 395.)

Carolibergia: In honor of Dr. Carlos Berg, 1843–1902, Director of the Museo Nacional, Buenos Aires, 1892–1902; author of many papers, chiefly on entomology.

Carollia GRAY, **1838.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Jardine's Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, No. 12, 488, 1838.

Type: *Carollia braziliensis* Gray (=*Phyllostoma brachyotum* Maximilian), from Brazil.

Name preoccupied by *Carolia* Cantraine, 1837, a genus of Mollusca. (See *Hemiderma* Gervais, 1855.)

Carollia: Lat., Charles—possibly in honor of Charles Lucien Bonaparte, 1803–57, Prince of Canino, and of Musignano, author of 'Iconografia della Fauna Italica,' Rome, 1832–41.

Caroloameghinia AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata (Caroloameghinidæ).

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 354–355, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 8–9).

Species: *Caroloameghinia mater* Ameghino, and *C. tenue* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Caroloameghinia: In honor of Carlos Ameghino, who collected much of the material described by his brother, Dr. Florentino Ameghino, director of the Museo Nacional, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Carolodarwinia AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Leontiniidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 406, July, 1901 (sep. p. 60).

Type: *Carolodarwinia pyramidentata* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Carolodarwinia: In honor of Charles Robert Darwin, 1809–82, author of 'The Origin of Species,' 1859, 'Descent of Man,' 1871, etc.

Carolozittelia AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata (Carolozittelidæ).

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 388–389, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 42–43).

Species: *Carolozittelia tapiroides* Ameghino, and *C. eluta* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Carolozittelia: In honor of Dr. Karl Alfred Zittel, 1839—, professor of geology and paleontology at the University of Münich; author of 'Handbuch der Palæontologie,' 1892–93.

Carpolagus (see **Caprolagus**). Glires, Leporidæ.

Carpomys THOMAS, **1895.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVI, 161–162, Aug., 1895; Trans. Zool. Soc. London, XIV, pt. VI, 406–408, pls. XXXIV, XXXVI figs. 3, 6, June, 1898.

Type: *Carpomys melanurus* Thomas, from Monte Data (alt. 7,000–8,000 ft.), northern Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Carpomys: καρπός, fruit; μῦς, mouse.

Carponycteris LYDEKKER, **1891.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 654, 1891; BLANFORD, Fauna Brit. India, Mamm., 265–266, fig. 78, 1891.

New name for *Macroglossus* Schinz, 1824, which is preoccupied by *Macroglossum* Scopoli, 1777, a genus of Lepidoptera.

Name antedated by *Xiodotus* Blyth, 1840.

Carponycteris: καρπός, fruit; νυκτερίς, bat—from its food, which comprises 'fruit of every description.' (BLANFORD.)

Carterodon WATERHOUSE, **1848.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Nat. Hist. Mamm., II, 351–354, pl. 16, figs. 7 a–c, 1848.

Type: *Echimys sulcidens* Lund, from the bone caves of Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraes, Brazil. The genus was based on fossil skulls in the collection of the British Museum from the same district in Brazil. It has since been found living. (WINGE, E Museo Lundii, I (b), p. 73, 1888.)

Carterodon: καρτερός, strong; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the molar teeth as compared with those of *Echimys*.

[**Caryoderma** COPE, **1886.** Reptilia, Testudinata.

Am. Naturalist, XX, 1044–1046, Dec., 1886; WILLISTON, Science, N. S., VIII, 132, July 29, 1898.

Type: *Caryoderma snovianum* Cope, from the Miocene (Loup Fork) of northern Kansas. Originally described as an Edentate, but subsequently shown by Williston to be a tortoise.

Extinct. Based on 'a portion of the dermal skeleton.'

Caryoderma: κάρυον, nut; δέρμα, skin—in allusion to "the fact that a portion of the carapace is represented by osseous nuclei only which do not articulate with each other" (COPE).]

Casoryx (see **Cosoryx**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Castor LINNÆUS, **1758.** Glires, Castoridæ.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 58–59, 1758; 12th ed., I, 78–79, 1766; BRISSON, Regnum Animale, in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 90–93, 1762.

Species: *Castor fiber* Linnæus (type), from Eurasia; and *C. moschatus* Linnæus, from southern Russia.

Castor: Lat., beaver; from κάστωρ, beaver.

Castoroïdes FOSTER, **1838.** Glires, Castoroididæ.

Second Ann. Rept. Geol. Survey Ohio, 80–83, 4 figs. in text, 1838.

Type: *Castoroides ohioensis* Foster, from the Pleistocene of Nashport, Muskingum County, Ohio.

Castoroïdes—Continued.

The name seems to have been suggested by Harlan in a letter to Foster (quoted on p. 82). Harlan says: "If you should conclude to construct a new genus, how would *Castoroides* answer for a name?"

Extinct. Based on 'the right half of two under jaws.'

Castoroides: Castor; ἔιδος, form.

Castoromys Pomel, **1854.** Glires, Castoridæ.

Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 23, 1854; Gervais, Zool. et Pal. Françaises, 2e éd., 22, 1859 (under *Chalicomys*).

Type: *Chalicomys sigmodus* Gervais, from the Pliocene of Montpellier, France.

Extinct.

Castoromys: Castor; μῦς, mouse—from the sigmoid enamel folds of the lower molars.

Castylops (see **Catastylops**). Tillodontia, Notostylopidæ.

Catablepas Gray, **1821.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

London Med. Repos., XV, 307, Apr. 1, 1821.

Catoblepas H. Smith, Griffith's Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, IV, 366–372, 1 pl. and 1 fig. unnumbered, 1827.

Type: *Antilope gnu* Gmelin, from South Africa. (See *Connochaetes* Lichtenstein, 1814.)

Catablepas: Lat., *Catoblepas;* Gr., κατῶβλεψ; lit., 'down looker;' a name used by Pliny for an African animal, perhaps the gnu (from καταβλέπω, to look down, to examine).

Cataphractus Brisson, **1762.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 23–28, 1762; Storr, Prodromus Methodi Mamm., 40, Tab. B, 1780.

Species, 7: *Armadillo, Armadillo orientalis, A. indicus, A. mexicanus, A. brasilianus, A. guianensis,* and *A. africanus.*

Cataphractus: κατάφρακτος, mailed, clad in full armor—in allusion to the armor-like or scaly protective covering of the animals.

Catastylops Ameghino, **1901.** Tillodontia, Notostylopidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 421, July, 1901 (sep., p. 75).

Castylops Lydekker, Zool. Record for 1901, XXXVIII, Mamm., 38, Index New Genera, 3, 1902 (misprint).

Type: *Catastylops pendens* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Catastylops: κατά, down, downwards; στῦλος, pillar; ὄψ, aspect.

Catathlæus Cope, **1881.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Periptychidæ.

Paleont. Bull. No. 33, p. 487, 1881; Am. Naturalist, XV, for Oct., 829–830, Sept. 22, 1881; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, 487–488, Oct. 21, 1881; Tert. Vert., 387, 1885 (under *Periptychus*—date of publication).

Type: *Catathlæus rhabdodon* Cope, from the lowest Eocene beds of New Mexico.

Extinct. Based on "parts of two or three individuals . . . one of which includes nearly all the molar dentition of both jaws."

Cateorus (subgenus of *Vesperus*) Kolenati, **1856.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Allgem. Deutsch. Naturhist. Zeitg., Dresden, Neue Folge, II, 131, 162–163, 1856.

Type: *Vespertilio serotinus* Schreber, from France.

Cateorus: κατήορος, hanging down—from the position of the animal when at rest.

Catoblepas (see **Catablepas**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Catodon LINNÆUS, **1761.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Fauna Suecica, 2d ed., 18, 1761; LACÉPÈDE, Hist. Nat. Cétacées, pp. xxxviii–xxxix, 165–218, pl. 9, fig. 2, pls. 10–12, 1804; TIEDEMANN, Zoologie, I, 575, 1808.

Type: *Catodon macrocephalus* Linnæus, from the North Atlantic ('Mari Norvegico').

Catodon: κάτω, down; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—i. e., having teeth only in the lower jaw. The upper teeth are rudimentary and simply imbedded in the gum.

Catoglochis (subgenus of *Cervus*) CROIZET & JOBERT, **1826.*** Ungulata, Cervidæ.

Recherches Ossem. Foss. Dépt. Puy-de-Dôme, Expl. Planches, 2e livr., pls. I–V; 3e livr., pls. VI–IX; 4e livr., pls. VI bis, X–XIII; 6e livr., pl. XII bis, 1826; LESSON, in Férussac's Bull. Sci. Nat. et Géol., Paris, XI, 98, 1827; LYDEKKER, Deer of all Lands, 238, 1898.

Species, 5 extinct and 3 recent: *Cervus issiodorensis, C. perrierii, C. etueriarum,* Croizet & Jobert, from Mount Perrier, France; *C. pardinensis* and *C. arvernensis,* Croizet & Jobert, from Malbatu, Puy-de-Dôme; *C. hippelaphus* Cuvier, from Java; *C. elaphus* and *C. dama* Linnæus, from Europe.

Catoglochis: κάτω, down; γλωχίς, point—"parce que le maître andouiller des bois prend naissance immédiatement au-dessus des tubercules de la meule." (LESSON.)

Catolynx (subgenus of *Felis*) SEVERTZOW, **1858.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2e sér., X, 385, 390, Sept., 1858.

Species, 4: *Felis catus* Linnæus, *F. chaus* Güldenstaedt, *F. torquata* Wagner, from Asia; and *F. caligata* Bruce, from Africa.

Catolynx: Catus + *Lynx.*

Catolynx GRAY, **1867.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 267; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 15–16, 1869.

Species: *Felis marmorata* Martin,† from Java or Sumatra, and *F. charltoni* Gray, from India.

Name preoccupied by *Catolynx* Severtzow, 1858, a subgenus of *Felis.*

Catolynx: Catus + *Lynx*—in allusion to the nasal bones, which have the same form as those of *Lynx.*

Catonyx AMEGHINO, **1891.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, Entr. 4a, 250, Aug. 1, 1891.

New name for *Platyonyx* Lund, 1840, which is preoccupied by *Platyonyx* Schönherr, 1826, a genus of Coleoptera.

Extinct.

Catonyx: κάτω, down; ὄνυξ, claw.

Catopsalis COPE, **1882.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XVI, for May, 416–417, Apr. 24, 1882; Tert. Vert., 170–172, 1885 (date of publication).

Type: *Catopsalis foliatus* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct. Based on the mandibular ramus.

Catopsalis: κάτω, down; ψαλίς, a pair of shears—probably in allusion to the lower jaw on which the genus was based.

Catoptera (see **Cetoptera**). Cete, Balænidæ.

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*The date 1826 is on the authority of Lesson. Lydekker (l. c., 238) states that the explanation of plates of Croizet & Jobert's work was never published except on the original covers of the livraisons.

Agassiz (Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 6, 1842) refers *Catoglochis* to Fischer's Zoognosia, 1813, but the name is not found in that work.

† *Felis marmorata* Martin is the type of Severtzow's *Pardofelis,* 1858.

Catopuma (subgenus of *Felis*) SEVERTZOW, **1858.** Feræ, Felidæ.
Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2e sér., X, 387, 390, Sept., 1858; TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. II, 364–366, 1897.
Type: *Felis* (*Catopuma*) *moormensis* Hodgson, from the Himalayas of India.
Catopuma: *Catus* + *Puma*.

Catta LINK, **1806.** Primates, Lemuridæ.
Beschreib. Naturalien-Sammlung Universität Rostock, I, 7–8, Dec. 25, 1806.
Type: *Catta mococo* Link (= *Lemur catta* Linnæus), from Madagascar.
Name antedated by *Lemur* Linnæus, 1758.
Catta: From the original name of the type species, the 'cat-like lemur.'

Cattus SCHMERLING, **1834.** Feræ, Felidæ.
"Recherches Ossém. Foss. Liège, 1834, pp. 92, 94, Atlas pl. XVIII, figs. 23–24" (fide WOLDRICH, Sitzungsber. Math.-Naturw. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LXXXIV, 1 Abth., 240, 244, 1881).
Species: *Cattus minuta* Schmerling, and *C. magna* Schmerling, from the deposits near Liège, Belgium.
Cattus: Lat., cat.

Catus FRISCH, **1775.** Feræ, Felidæ.
Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 12, Tab. Gen., 1775; FITZINGER, Wiss.-populäre Naturgesch. Säugeth., I, 265–279, 1855; Bilder-Atlas zur Wiss.-populäre Naturgesch. Säugeth., figs. 52–53, 1860.
New name for "*Felis*, der Kater, die Katze." Fitzinger's genus includes 3 species and 4 subspecies: *Catus ferus, C. maniculatus, C. domesticus, C. d. hispanicus, C. d. striatus, C. d. coeruleus*, and *C. d. angorensis*.

Caudivolvulus DUMÉRIL, **1806.** Feræ, Procyonidæ.
Zool. Analytique, 14, 15, 1806.
Type: 'Le Kinkajou,' from tropical America.
Caudivolvulus: Lat., *cauda*, tail; *volvo*, to roll; + dim. suffix—in allusion to the somewhat prehensile tail.

Cavia PALLAS, **1766.** Glires, Caviidæ.
Miscellanea Zoologica, 30–33, 1766; Spicilegia Zoologica, fasc. II, 16, 1767;* SCHREBER, Saugthiere, pl. CLXXIII, 1777; pl. CLXXIV, 1778; vol. IV, 608–621, 1779.
Scavia BLUMENBACH, "Voigt's Mag. neuesten Zustand Naturkunde, III, 683, 1802."
Sçavia BLUMENBACH, Handb. Naturgesch., 7te Auflage, 83, 1803.
Savia ('ERXLEBEN') TREVIRANUS, Biologie oder Philos. lebend. Natur., Naturf. u. Aerzte, I, 211, 1802; II, 176, 1803; LINK, Beschreib. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, I, 11–12, Dec. 25, 1806.
Type: *Cavia cobaya* Pallas (= *C. cobaya* Marcgrave, 1648 = *C. cobaya* Schreber, 1777), from Brazil.
Cavia: Indian name.

Caviodon AMEGHINO, **1885.** Glires, Caviidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1, pp. 65–66, 1885; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VI, 256–258, pl. XII figs. 27–20, XXIII figs. 24–26, 1889.
Type: *Caviodon multiplicatus* Ameghino, from the barrancas of Paraná, Argentina.
Extinct. Based on an incomplete molar.
Caviodon: *Cavia*; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—from the resemblance of the molar to that of *Cavia*.

Cayluxotherium FILHOL, **1880.** Insectivora, Erinaceidæ.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, XC, No. 26, p. 1579, Jan.–June, 1880; Bull. Soc. Philomatique, Paris, sér. 7, IV, 120, 1880.
Caluxotherium C. O. WATERHOUSE, Index Zool., 58, 1902 (misprint).

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*The references to Pallas consist chiefly of a description of *Cavia capensis* (= *Procavia capensis*), with an incidental mention of *C. cobaya*.

Cayluxotherium—Continued.

Type: *Cayluxotherium elegans* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy (Upper Eocene), France.

Extinct. Based on 'une tête complète.'

Cayluxotherium: Caylux, a town in France where the remains were found; θηρίον, a wild beast.

Cebochoerus GERVAIS, **1848–52.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 1e éd., II, Expl. pl. No. 35, p. 4, 1848–52; 2e éd., 197–198, pl. 35, fig. 3, fig. 20 in text, 1859; Comptes Rendus, Paris, XLIII, 1160, 1856; "Mém. Acad. Sci. Montpellier, III, 507."

Chœcochœrus POMEL, Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. de Genève, VIII, 326, 1848.

Type: *Cebochoerus anceps* Gervais, from la butte de Perréal, near Apt, Dépt. Vaucluse, southeastern France.

Extinct. Based on a fragment of the upper jaw containing the last four molars.

Cebochoerus: κῆβος, a long-tailed monkey; χοῖρος, hog—in allusion to the molars, which were regarded as indicating the relationship of this genus with certain apes and also with some of the ruminants.

Cebuella (subgenus of *Hapale*) GRAY, **1865.** Primates, Hapalidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 734; Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 64, 1870 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Hapale pygmæa* Spix, from Brazil.

Cebuella: Dim. of *Cebus.*

Cebugale LESSON, **1840.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Species Mamm., 207, 213–214, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 9, 1842.

Type: *Lemur commersonii* Wolf, from Madagascar.

Cebugale: κῆβος, a long-tailed monkey; γαλῆ, weasel.

Cebus EBERHARD, **1769.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ?

Versuch neuen Entwurfs Thiergesch., Halle (1768), 20, 1769.

Includes the "'geschwänzte Meerkatzen' . . . theils bärtige, theils unbärtige. Unter die letzten gehört der grosse angolische Affe, der Affe mit Löwenmähnen, der Muskusaffe, der Todtenkopf, der Pavian, die Sangouinchen u. s. w."

Description: "Die Thiere dieser Klasse nähern sich dem Menschen sehr, sie gehen von selbst auf den 2 Hinterfüssen, sie haben in proportion mehr Gehirn als andere Thiere, ihr Hirnschädel sieht dem menschlichen ähnlich. Sie haben wie der Mensch einen Zapfen im Halse. Sie brauchen die Vorderfüsse ebenso wie der Mensch die Hände, und ihre Füsse, besonders die Hinterfüsse, haben die Gestalt der menschlichen Hand."

Cebus: κῆβος, a long-tailed monkey.

Cebus ERXLEBEN, **1777.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Syst. Reg. Anim., Mamm., 44–54. 1777; GEOFFROY & CUVIER, Mag. Encyclopédique, III, 463, 1795.

Species 9, from South America: *Simia belzebul* Linnæus, *S. seniculus* Linnæus, *S. paniscus* Linnæus, *S. capucina* Linnæus, *S. apella* Linnæus, *S. trepida* Linnæus, *S. fatuellus* Linnæus, *S. sciurea* Linnæus, and *Cebus lugubris* Erxleben.

Cebus RAFINESQUE, **1815.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 53, 1815.

New name for *Cercopithecus* Erxleben, 1777 ('*Cebus* R. *Cercopithecus* Erxl.').

Not *Cebus* of Erxleben, 1777, or of modern authors.

Celæno LEACH, **1821.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XIII, pt. 1, 69, 70, 1821.

Type: *Celæno brooksiana* Leach. Locality not stated; probably South America.

Celæno: Κελαινώ, one of the Harpies.

Celænomys THOMAS, **1898.** Glires, Muridæ, Hydromyinæ.

Trans. Zool. Soc. London, XIV, pt. VI, 390–391, pls. XXXI, fig. 1; XXXV, figs. 11–12, June, 1898.

Type: *Xeromys* (?) *silaceus* Thomas, from Monte Data (alt. 8,000 ft.), Lepanto, northern Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Celænomys: κελαινός, dark colored; μῦς, mouse—in contrast with *Chrotomys.*

Cemas (subgenus of *Pecus*) OKEN, **1816.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Lehrb. Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 727–744, 1816; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, Jan., 1895, pt. II, 93, 111 (in synonymy under *Connochætes*—type fixed).

Species, 31: *Cemas gnu, C. tragocamelus, C. picta, C. bubalus, C. koba, C. strepsiceros, C. kuhdu, C. sylvatica, C. scripta, C. oryx, C. alces, C. colus, C. gutturosa, C. dorcas, C. kevella, C. maculata, C. pygargus, C. marsupialis, C. arundinacea, C. capreolus, C. glauca, C. sumatrensis, C. pasan, C. algazel, C. dama, C. redunca, C. rupicapra, C. melanura, C. oreotragus, C. cana,* and *C. pygmæa.*

Type: *Cemas gnu* Oken (=*Antilope gnou* Zimmermann), from South Africa. (See *Connochaetes* Lichtenstein, 1814.)

Cemas: κεμάς, a young deer.

Cemas GLOGER, **1841.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiii, 153–154, 1841.

New name for *Rupicapra* Blainville, 1816; type *Capra rupricapra* Linnæus, from the Alps.

Name preoccupied by *Cemas* Oken, 1816, which is based on a species of gnu from South Africa; and by *Kemas* (= *Cemas*) Ogilby, 1837, based on the goral from the Himalayas of India.

Cemas (see *Kemas**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Centetes ILLIGER, **1811.** Insectivora, Tenrecidæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 124, 1811.

Centenes CUVIER, Règne Animal, I, 136, 1817: FLEMING, Philos. of Zool., II, 182, 1822; MARTIN, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. LXII, July, 1838, 17, 18.

Centenus GRAY, Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., I, No. 11, p. 581, Nov., 1837.

Type: *Erinaceus ecaudatus* Gmelin, from Madagascar. (See *Tenrec* Lacépède, 1799.)

Centetes: κεντητής, one who pierces; κεντέω, to prick—in allusion to the spines, which, in the young, are arranged in longitudinal lines along the back.

Centetodon MARSH, **1872.** Insectivora, Leptictidæ?

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 209–210, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 7).

Type: *Centetodon pulcher* Marsh, from the Eocene, near Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "a part of a lower jaw, with the last true molar well preserved."

Centetodon: Centetes (from κεντέω, to prick): ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the lower molar which resembles somewhat the corresponding tooth in *Centetes;* its anterior elevated portion is composed of three pointed cones.

Centracodon MARSH, **1872.** Insectivora, Leptictidæ?

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 215, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 13).

Type: *Centracodon delicatus* Marsh, from the Eocene of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "a small, nearly perfect lower jaw, containing seven teeth, most of them in good preservation."

Centracodon: κέντρον, sting; ἀκή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the pointed cusps of the lower molars.

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*According to Ogilby "the root both of the Greek *Kemas* and the modern *Chamois* was manifestly traceable to the German word *Gems,* which is still the name of the chamois eastward of the Rhine." (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1836, 81.)

Centronycteris (subgenus of *Proboscidea*) GRAY, **1838.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, No. 12, p. 499, 1838; Zool. Voy. H. M. S, 'Sulphur,' Mamm., pt. II, 1843, 23* (raised to generic rank); List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xix, 1843.

Type: *Vespertilio calcaratus* Maximilian, 1821,† from Fazenda, near Coroaba, on the Rio Jucu, near the Rio do Espirito Santo, Brazil.

Centronycteris: κέντρον, point, spike; νυκτερίς, bat—probably in allusion to the tip of the tail; the last caudal vertebra alone projects beyond the interfemoral membrane.

Centurio GRAY, **1842.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 259–260, Dec., 1842; Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Sulphur,' Mamm., pt. II, 26–28, pl. VII, 1843.

Type: *Centurio senex* Gray. In the description the locality is given as 'Amboyna;' the species, however, is only known from tropical America—Mexico and Cuba.

Centurio: Lat. *centurio*, a centurion or commander of a company of infantry, corresponding to a captain in a modern army, whose insignia of rank is the shoulder badge or epaulet. The type species of the genus was described by Gray as having small epaulet-like tufts of white hair on the shoulders, a character which evidently suggested the common designation 'epaulet bat,' as well as the generic name.

Centuriosus (subgenus of *Sus*) GRAY, **1862.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1862, 17; Ibid., 1868, 40–41 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Sus pliciceps* Gray, from Japan.

Centuriosus: Centurio + *Sus*—in allusion to the wrinkled face.

Ceonix TEMMINCK, **1827.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Mon. Mamm., I, 1ère Mon., 10–12, pl. I figs. 1–3, pl. II figs. 1–5, pl. IV, 1827.

Ceonyx AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 6, 1842; Index Univ., 71, 1846.

Type: *Phalangista ursina* Temminck, from the northern part of Celebes. Provisional name. "J'avais eu l'idée de former des Couscous un genre sous le nom de Ceonix; mais ces coupes nombreuses me paraissent parfaitement inutiles, et sont à charge à la mémoire, lorsqu'elles ne reposent pas sur des caractères faciles à saisir." (TEMMINCK.)

Ceonix: κέω=κείω, to cleave; ὀνύξ, claw—in allusion to the long, curved claws.

Cephalogale JOURDAN, **1862.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Revue Soc. Savantes, Paris, I, 126, 129, 1862 (*Cephalogalus*, 129); GERVAIS, Journ. de Zool., I, 257, 258, 1872.

Type: *Cephalogalus geoffroy*[*i*] Jourdan, from the Lower Miocene of Billy, near Varennes, Dépt. de l'Allier, France.

Extinct. Based on a skull nearly entire, numerous vertebræ, and the greater part of the bones of the limbs.

Cephalogale: κεφαλή, head; γαλῆ, weasel.

Cephalolophus (see *Cephalophus*). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Cephalomys AMEGHINO, **1897.** Glires, Cephalomyidæ.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 18 footnote, 1897, nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentina, XVIII, 494–495, Oct. 6, 1897.

Species: *Cephalomys arcidens* Ameghino, and *C. plexus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Cephalomys: κεφαλή, head; μῦς, mouse.

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*This specimen = *Emballonura semicaudatus* (Peale)—fide DOBSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 361, 377, 1878.

†The specific name is preoccupied by *V. calcaratus*, Rafinesque, 1818, from North America, and has been replaced by *Saccopteryx wiedi* Palmer (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XII, 110, 1898).

Cephalopachus SWAINSON, **1835.** Primates, Tarsiidæ.

Nat. Hist. & Class. Quad., 352, 1835.

Cephalophacus GRAY, Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 96, 1870 (synonym of *Tarsius*).

Cephalophæus Trouessart, Rev. et Mag. Zool., 3e sér., VI, 169, 1878 (synonym).

Type: *Tarsius bancanus* Horsfield, from the vicinity of Jeboos, island of Banca, East Indies. (see *Tarsius* Storr, 1780.)

Cephalopachus: κεφαλή, head; παχύς, thick—from the large head.

Cephalophora GRAY, **1842.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 266, Dec., 1842.

Cephalophorus GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvi, 162–163, 1843.

Emendation of *Cephalophus* H. Smith, 1827. (See Gray, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 162, 1846; Knowsley Menagerie, p. 9, 1850.)

Cephalophora: κεφαλή, head; φόρος, bearing—in allusion to the tuft of hair borne on the head.

Cephalophus (subg. of *Antilope*) H. SMITH, **1827.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Griffith's Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom [IV, 258], V, 344–349, 1827; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, I, 121–211, pls. XIII–XXIII, text figs. 16–22, 1895 (type fixed).

Cephalophora GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 266, Dec., 1842 (raised to generic rank).

Cephalophorus GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvi, 162–163, 1843.

Cephalolophus WAGNER, Suppl. Schreber's Säugth., IV, 445, 1844; V, 417, 1855.

Species, 10: *A. sylvicultrix* Afzelius (type), from West Africa; *A. quadriscopa* H. Smith, from West Africa; *A. burchellii* H. Smith, from Caffraria; *A. mergens* Blainville, from Caffraria; *A. ptoox* Lichtenstein, from Guinea; *A. grimmia* Cuvier, from West Africa; *A. maxwellii* H. Smith, from Sierra Leone; *A. cærula* H. Smith, from Caffraria; *A. perpusilla* H. Smith, from Caffraria; and *A. philantomba* H. Smith, from Sierra Leone.

Cephalophus: κεφαλή, head; λόφος, crest—in allusion to the tuft of hair on the head.

Cephalorhynchus (subgenus of *Delphinus*) GRAY, **1846.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

[*Delphinus cephalorhynchus* CUVIER, Hist. Nat. des Cétacés, 158–159, 1836]; GRAY, Zool. Erebus & Terror, I, Mamm., 36–37, pl. 16, 1846; Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. I, Cetacea, 106–109, 1850; Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 263–267, 1866; FLOWER, List Spec. Cetacea Brit. Mus., 16–17, 1885 (raised to generic rank); W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 205–206, 1901 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Delphinus heavisidii* Gray, 1828 (=*D. cephalorhynchus* Cuvier, 1836, type), and *D. obscurus* Gray, from the Cape of Good Hope; and *Phocæna compressicauda* Lesson, from the South Atlantic ("4° S. lat., 26° E. [W.] long. from Paris").

Cephalorhynchus: κεφαλή, head; ῥύγχος, snout—from the rostrum, which is about half the length of the skull, but not well marked off from the rest of the head.

Cephalotes GEOFFROY, **1810.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XV, 104–106, pl. 7, 1810; I. GEOFFROY, Dict. Class. Hist. Nat., XIV, 707–708, Sept., 1828 (type given as *C. pallasii*); MATSCHIE, Fledermause Berliner Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. I, Megachiroptera, 81, 85–87, 1899 (type given as *C. peronii*); THOMAS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XV, 198, Oct. 10, 1902.

Species: *Cephalotes peronii* Geoffroy, from Timor, Malay Archipelago; and *C. pallasii* Geoffroy (=*Vespertilio cephalotes* Pallas—type), from the Molucca Islands.

Name antedated by *Nyctimene* Bechstein, 1800.

Cephalotes: κεφαλώτός, with a head—from the name of the type species.

Cephalotropis Cope, **1896.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Science, new ser., III, 880, June 12, 1896; Zool. Anzeiger, XIX, No. 508, p. 336, July 20, 1896; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXXV, No. 151, pp. 141, 143–145, Aug., 1896.

Cephalotropus Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 598, 1902.

Type: *Cephalotropis coronatus* Cope, from the Miocene of the Yorktown formation; probably from the Chesapeake region (Maryland?).

Extinct. Based on a portion of the cranium.

Cephalotropis: κεφαλή, head; τρόπις, keel—in allusion to the triangular occipital area which has "a low median keel, on each side of which the surface is concave, and is marked with numerous irregular fossæ." (Cope).

Cephanodus Ameghino, **1902.** Ungulata, Condylartha, Phenacodontidæ.

Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, VIII (ser. 3, I), 25, fig. 12, July 12, 1902.

Type: *Didolodus colligatus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Cephanodus: Anagram of *Phenacodus.*

Ceratodon Brisson, **1762.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 218, 231–232, 1762; Brünnich, Zoologiæ Fundamenta, 48–49, 1772 (no species mentioned); Illiger, Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 142, 1811.

Type: *Ceratodon ceratodon* Brisson (=*Monodon monoceros* Linnæus), from the Arctic Ocean.

Ceratodon: κέρας, κέρατος, horn; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the left lower tooth, which is developed into an enormous tusk, more than half the length of the animal.

Ceratodon (see *Kerodon*). Glires, Caviidæ.

Ceratogaulus Matthew, **1902.** Glires, Castoridæ (Mylagaulidæ).

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 291–294, 299, figs, 1, 3, Sept. 25, 1902.

Type: *Ceratogaulus rhinocerus* Matthew, from the Miocene, Loup Fork (Pawnee Creek beds) of Colorado.

Extinct. Based on "a nearly complete skull, with one ramus of the lower jaw."

Ceratogaulus: κέρας, horn; + (*Myla*)*gaulus*—in allusion to the "pair of large connate processes on the nasals resembling the horncores of some Ungulata."

Ceratorhinus Gray, **1867.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.

Proc. Zool Soc. London, 1867, 1021; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm. & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 313–315, 1869.

Species: *Rhinoceros sumatrensis* Cuvier, from Sumatra; and *R. monspellianus,* Blainville (extinct), from Hérault, France.

Ceratorhinus: κέρας, κέρατος, horn; ῥίς, ῥινός, nose—from the two nasal horns.

Ceratotherium Gray, **1867.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 1027–1030; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 1869, 319–322; W. L. Sclater, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 297, 1900 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Species: *Rhinoceros simus* Burchell (type), and *R. oswellii* Gray, from South Africa.

Ceratotherium: κέρας, κέρατος, horn; θηρίον, wild beast—from the two nasal horns.

Cercaërtus ('Gloger') Burmeister, **1837.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Burmeister, Handb. Naturgesch., 814, 1837.

Cercartetus Gloger, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, 85, 1841; Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 166, 1888 (in synonymy).

Cercaërtus—Continued.

Type: *Phalangista vulpina* Desmarest (=*Didelphis vulpecula* Kerr), from Australia. Name antedated by *Trichosurus* Lesson, 1828.

Thomas dismisses *Cercaërtus* with the remark: "said to be founded on *Trichosurus vulpecula*, but obviously a misspelt form of Gloger's *Cercartetus*." Thomas gives the type of *Cercartetus* as *Didelphis peregrinus* Boddaert, but the only species mentioned in the original description of the genus is *Phalangista nana*.

Cercaërtus: κέρκος, tail; ἀειρτάω, to lift up.

Cercocebus Geoffroy, **1812.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XIX, 97, 1812.

Species, 8: *Cercocebus fuliginosus* Geoffroy, probably from West Africa; *Simia æthiops* Gmelin, from Ethiopia; *S. sabæa* Linnæus, from Senegal; *Cercocebus radiatus* Geoffroy, from India; *Simia sinica* Gmelin, from Bengal; *S. atys* Audebert, from India; *S. aygula* Linnæus, from ——; and *S. cynomolgus* Linnæus, from Java.

Cercocebus: κέρκος, tail; κῆβος, ape—in allusion to the long tail.

Cercolabes Brandt, **1835.** Glires, Erethizontidæ.

Mamm. Exot. Nov., in Mém. Acad. Imp. St.-Pétersbourg, sér. 3, III, 55–58, 1835.

New name for the 'barbarous' *Coendu* Lacépède, 1799.

Cercolabes: κέρκος, tail; λαμβάνω, to grasp—in allusion to the prehensile tail.

Cercoleptes Illiger, **1811.** Feræ, Procyonidæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 127–128, 1811.

Type: *Viverra caudivolvula* Schreber, from Surinam.

Cercoleptes: κέρκος, tail; λήπτης, one who takes (hold)—in allusion to the somewhat prehensile tail.

Cercomys F. Cuvier, **1829.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Hist. Nat. Mamm., VI, livr. LX, pl. (Cercomys du Brésil) with 2 pp. text, Sept. 1829; Nouv. Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, I, 449–452, pls. 18 fig. 1, 19 figs. 1, 2 (French name only), 1832; Wagner, Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, III, 349–350, 1843.

Type: *Cercomys cunicularius* Cuvier, from the province of Minas Geraes, Brazil.

Cercomys: κέρκος, tail; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to its rat-like tail.

Cercopithecus Brünnich,* **1772.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

[*Cercopitheci* Linnæus, Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 26, 1758; 12th ed., 35, 1766.] [Brisson, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 133, 246–247, 1762†]; Brünnich, Zoologiæ Fundamenta, 1772, 34, 40–41; Erxleben, Syst. Reg. Anim., Mamm., 1777, 22–44; Martin, "Gen. Introd. Nat. Hist. Mamm. Animals, 1841;" W. L. Sclater, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 5–12, 1900 (type fixed).

Brünnich based his genus on the 'Marekatten.'

Erxleben in 1777, included 22 species: *Cercopithecus hamadryas* Erxleben, from Arabia and northeast Africa; *Simia veter* Linnæus, from southern India; *Cercopithecus senex* Erxleben, from Ceylon; *C. vetulus* Erxleben, from Ceylon; *Simia silenus* Linnæus, from southern India; *S. faunus* Linnæus (habitat unknown); *S. cynomolgus* Linnæus, from southeastern Asia; *S. cynocephalus* Linnæus, from West Africa; *S. diana* Linnæus, from Guinea; *S. mona* Schreber, from West Africa; *S. sabæa* Linnæus, from northeast Africa; *S. patas* Schreber, from Senegal; *S. nictitans* Linnæus, from Guinea; *S. petaurista* Schreber, from Guinea; *Cercopithecus talapoin* Erxleben, from West Africa; *Simia cephus* Linnæus, from Guinea; *S. æthiops* Linnæus, from Ethiopia; *S. aygula* Linnæus,

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*Sherborn (Index Animalium, 1902), refers *Cercopithecus* to "Gronovius, Zooph., I, 5, 1763."

†Brisson divides *Simia* into five stirpes, two of which are not valid subgeneric names, e. g., *Simia cynocephala* and *Cercopithecus cynocephalus*, hence all are discarded.

Cercopithecus—Continued.

from India; *S. maura* Schreber, from ('Guinea'!) the Malay Peninsula; *S. sinicus* Linnæus, from southern India; *Cercopithecus roloway* Erxleben, from ('Guinea') Gold Coast; and *Simia nemæus* Linnæus, from Cochin China.

Type: *Cercopithecus mona*, from West Africa. (SCLATER.)

Cercopithecus: κερκοπίθηκος, a long-tailed ape (from κέρκος, tail; πίθηκος, ape). The name was applied by Linnæus to a subgroup of *Simia*, including all the long-tailed species, in contradistinction to those with short tails, and those in which the tail was absent. His divisions were (1) '*Cauda nulla*, Simia veterum,' (2) '*Cauda abbreviata*, Papiones,' and (3) '*Cauda elongata* Cercopitheci.'

Cercopithecus BLUMENBACH, **1779.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Handb. Naturgesch., I, 68–69, 1779.

Species: *Simia paniscus* Linnæus, and *S. jacchus* Linnæus, from Brazil.

See *Cercopithecus* Brünnich, 1772.

Cercoptenus GLOGER, **1841.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxx, 85, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Didelphis pygmæa* Shaw, from eastern Australia. (See *Acrobates* Desmarest, 1817.)

Cercoptenus: κέρκος, tail; πτηνός, winged—in allusion to the broad fringe of hair on either side of the tail.

Cercopteropus BURNETT, **1829.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVII, 269, Apr.–June, 1829.

Species: *Cercopteropus? ægyptiacus* (=*Pteropus ægyptiacus* Geoffroy), from Egypt; and *C. amplexicaud*[*atus*] (=*Pteropus amplexicaudatus* Geoffroy), from Timor.

Cercopteropus: κέρκος, tail; +*Pteropus*.

Cercoptochus GLOGER, **1841.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxvii, 41, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895; PALMER, Science, new ser., X, 493 footnote, 1899 (type fixed).

Species: The beardless ouakaris, from Brazil. Type, *Simia melanocephala* Humboldt.

Name antedated by *Cacajao* Lesson, 1840.

Cercoptochus: κέρκος, tail; πτωχός, one who crouches—i. e., a 'tailed croucher.'

Cerdocyon (subgenus of *Chaon*) H. SMITH, **1839.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Jardine's Nat. Library, IX, 259–267, pls. xxvii–xxx, 1839; ed. 2, Mamm., I, 154, 1858; IV, 259–267, pls. 27–30, 1866; V, 291, 1865.

Species 4, from South America: *Cerdocyon mesoleucus* H. Smith; *C. guaraxa* H. Smith, from northern Brazil; *Canis azaræ* Maximilian, from Brazil and Paraguay, and *Vulpes magellanicus* Gray, from the Straits of Magellan.

Cerdocyon: κερδώ, fox; κύων, dog—in allusion to the tail, which has a 'brush even larger and longer than that of a true fox.'

Cerivoula (see **Kerivoula**). Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Cerodon (see **Kerodon**). Glires, Caviidæ.

Cerophorus BLAINVILLE, **1816.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Bull. Soc. Philomatique, Paris, 74–76, May, 1816; Ostéog., Desc. Icon. Mamm. Récents et Foss., IV, Ruminants, 54 footnote, 1850.

Includes 12 subgenera: *Antilope, Gazella, Cervicapra, Alcelaphus, Tragelaphus, Boselaphus, Oryx, Rupicapra, Capra, Ovis* ou *Ammon, Ovibos, Bos.*

Cerophorus: κέρας, horn; φορός, bearing—"la seconde section des animaux ruminans comprende les espèces qui ont toujours la tête armée"—in contradistinction to the first section, which includes the giraffe.

Cervalces SCOTT, **1885.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Science, V, No. 120, pp. 420–422, 2 figs. in text, May 22, 1885; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Sept. 1, 1885, 181–202, pl. II, 7 figs. in text.

Cervalces—Continued.

Type: *Cervus americanus* Harlan, from a Pleistocene shell marl beneath a bog, at Mount Hermon, Warren County, New Jersey.

Extinct. Based on 'a remarkably perfect skeleton.'

Cervalces: Cervus + *Alces.*

Cervaria (subgenus of *Lyncus*) GRAY, **1867.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 276–277; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 38, 1869; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XIV, No. 83, pp. 355–356, Nov., 1874; Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XI, 48–49, fig. 2, Mar. 16, 1897.

Species, 5: *Lyncus pardinus,* from southern Europe; *L. isabellinus,* from Tibet; *L. fasciatus, L. rufus,* and *L. maculatus,* from North America.

Name preoccupied by *Cervaria* Walker, 1866, a genus of Lepidoptera. Replaced by *Eucervaria* Palmer, 1903.

Cervaria: Lat., pertaining to deer; *lupus cervarius,* a term used by Pliny for a lynx.

Cervequus (subg. of *Cervus*) LESSON, **1842.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 173, 1842.

Type: *Cervus andicus* Lesson, from the Cordillera, South America.

Cervequus: Cervus + *Equus*—'horse deer,' from its large size and the fact that it was originally described as a species of *Equus* by Molina (compare *Hippocamelus*).

Cervicapra SPARRMAN, **1780.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

K. Vetensk. Akad. nya Handlingar, Stockholm, I, 275–281, Oct.–Dec., 1780.

Type: *Antilope cervicapra* (Linnæus), from India.

In an article on the 'Springbock' of the Cape region (now known as *Antidorcas euchore*) Sparrman says that Pallas calls this animal *Antilope pygargus.* Sparrman also mentions *Capra cervicapra* of Linnæus, based on figures by Houttein and Dodart, but states that the latter figure does not fit the Springbock. He adds: "The name *Cervicapra* might be applied to the entire group of Gazelles, to indicate a form intermediate between the deer and goats." This name was called to the attention of Mr. Oldfield Thomas, of the British Museum, who, after consulting Mr. Bather, replied: "We agree that the name should be considered as validly founded, but that (on the name rule) the type of it would be *Antilope cervicapra* Linn. . . .

Result—*Antilope* Pall., 1766; syn. *Cervicapra* Sparrm., 1780.

Redunca H. Smith, 1827; syn. *Cervicapra* Blainv., 1816, nec Sparrm., 1780." (THOMAS, in epist., Nov. 26, 1901.)

Cervicapra: Cervus + *Capra.*

Cervicapra BLAINVILLE, **1816.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 75, May, 1816; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. VIII, 155–156, Mar., 1897 (type fixed).

Species, 11: *Antilope redunca* (type), *A. dama, A. grisea, A. steinbock, A. eleotragus, A. oreotragus, A. grimmia, A. pygmæa, A. saltiana, A. quadricornis,* and *A. acuticornis,* from Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Cervicapra* Sparrman, 1780, which is based on *Antilope cervicapra.* (See *Redunca* H. Smith, 1827.)

Cervillus HEUDE, **1898.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, IV, pt. 2, p. 98, 1898.

Nomen nudum: "Une étude comparée des Capricornidés nous a obligés d'y reconnaître plusieurs groupes d'espèces; . . . De même nous aurons forcément *Cervulus* et *Cervillus* pour les deux groupes de Muntjaks." (HEUDE.)

Cervillus: Dim. of *Cervus.*

Cervulus (subg. of *Cervus?*) BLAINVILLE, **1816.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 74, May, 1816; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1850, 234–235 (raised to generic rank); Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., III, Ungulata, 217–221, 1852.
No species mentioned in the first description, which is as follows: "Les cerfs proprement dits . . . sont subdivisés d'après la longueur du pédoncule qui porte les bois, en deux sous-genres: le premier, le genre *Cervus*, a les pédoncules peu ou point apparens, tandis que dans le second, auquel M. de Bv. propose de donner le nom *Cervulus*, le pédoncule est plus long que le bois lui-même, en sorte que ces espèces ont en tout tems [sic] la tête armée d'espèces de cornes analogues à celles de la Giraffe." (BLAINVILLE.)
Type: *Cervus muntjak* Zimmermann, from Java.
Name antedated by *Muntiacus* Rafinesque, 1815.
Cervulus: Dim. of *Cervus*.

Cervus LINNÆUS, **1758.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 66–68, 1758; 12th ed., I, 92–94, 1766; BRISSON, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 58–65, 1762; OGILBY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. XLVIII, 135, June 27, 1837.
Species, 8: *Cervus camelopardalis* Linnæus, *C. alces* Linnæus, *C. elaphus* Linnæus (type), *C. tarandus* Linnæus, *C. dama* Linnæus, *C. bezoarticus* Linnæus, *C. capreolus* Linnæus, and *C. guineensis* Linnæus. (Ogilby says: "Typi sunt *C. elaphus* et *C. saumer* aut *hippelaphus* Cuv.," but the second species is not mentioned in the original description, and therefore *C. elaphus* is the type.)
Cervus: Lat., stag, deer.

Cesserasictis FILHOL, **1888.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiridæ?
Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7e sér., XII, for 1887–88, No. 2, pp. 58–59, 1888.
Type: *Cesserasictis antiquus* Filhol, from the Eocene of Cesseras, Hérault, France.
Extinct. Based on "une portion de maxillaire inférieur . . . Cet échantillon comprend la dernière prémolaire et les trois molaires."
Cesserasictis: Cesseras, the type locality; ἴκτις, weasel.

Ceterhinops LEIDY, **1877.** Cete, ?
Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VIII, pt. III, 230–232, pl. XXXIV, fig. 7, 1877.
Cete[or]rhinops ALSTON, Zool. Record for 1877, XIV, Mamm., 15, Index p. 2, 1879.
Type: *Ceterhinops longifrons* Leidy, from the phosphate beds of Ashley River, South Carolina.
Extinct. Based on "a fragment of the skull . . . composed of portions of the frontal, ethmoid, vomer, maxillaries, and intermaxillaries, all intimately coossified."
Ceterhinops: κῆτος, whale; ῥίς, ῥινός, nose; ὄψ, aspect.

Cetodiodon JACOB, **1825.** Cete, Physeteridæ.
"Dublin Philos. Journ. & Scientif. Review, 1825, t." (fide GRAY, Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 328, 331, 332, 1866.)
Type: *Cetodiodon hunteri* (=*Delphinus hunteri* Desmarest =*Hyperoodon rostratus*). Based on a specimen stranded in Sept., 1824, at Killiney, near Dublin, Ireland.
Cetodiodon: κῆτος, whale; δίς, two; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—'two-toothed whale,' from the two small, pointed, conical teeth at the apex of the mandible, which are concealed by the gum during life.

Cetophis COPE, **1868.** Cete, Platanistidæ?
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868, 184–185.
Type: *Cetophis heteroclitus* Cope, from the Miocene of Charles County, Maryland.
Extinct. Based on 'caudal vertebræ.'
Cetophis: κῆτος, whale; ὄφις, snake.

Cetoptera RAFINESQUE, **1815.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, Addendum, 219, 1815.

Catoptera Rafinesque, ibid., p. 61.

New name for *Balænoptera* Lacépède, 1804 ('*Catoptera* R. *Balænoptera* Lac.')

Cetoptera: κῆτος, whale; πτερόν, fin.

Cetorhynchus GERVAIS, **1861.** Cete, Platanistidæ?

Mém. Acad. Sci. Montpellier, V, pt. I, 122–124, pl. IV, figs. 5–7, 1861; Zool. et Paléont. Gén., 1e sér., 1867–69, 152.

Type: *Mesoplodon christolii* Gervais, from the Miocene of Poussan, near Montpellier, Département du Hérault, France.

Extinct. Based on part of a lower jaw.

Cetorhynchus: κῆτος, whale; ῥύγχος, snout.

Cetotheriomorphus BRANDT, **1873.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, XX, 161–162, Taf. XXIII, figs. 4–8, 1873.

Type: *Cetotheriomorphus dubius* Brandt (locality unknown), possibly from southern Russia. Name provisionally proposed.

Extinct. Based on "einen sehr kleinen Wirbel ohne Epiphysen und ohne Processus spinosus superior."

Cetotheriomorphus: Cetotherium; μορφή, form.

Cetotheriophanes (subgenus of *Cetotherium*) BRANDT, **1873.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, XX, 148–159, Taf. XX–XXII, XXIII, figs. 1–3, 1873.

Species, 4: *Cetotherium cuvieri* Brandt (type?), *C. cortesii* Brandt, *C. capellinii* Brandt, and *C. vandellii* Brandt, from Europe.

Extinct.

Cetotheriophanes: Cetotherum; φανός, manifest (from φάινω, to appear).

Cetotheriopsis BRANDT, **1871.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, XVI, 566, Nov. 13, 1871; Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LVI, 1ste Abth., 261, 1872; Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, XX, 165, 1873.

Type (species not mentioned) from the Tertiary of Linz, Austria.

"Eine eigene, *Cetotherium* verwandte, also balänidenartige, folglich zahnlose Thiergattung, . . . die ich mit dem Namen *Cetotheriopsis* belegte" (l. c., 1871).

"Mir will es vielmehr scheinen, dass meine Abtheilung der *Cetotherinen* eine von den *Cetotherien* durch *Plesiocetopsis* zu *Plesiocetus* und von diesen zu den Cetotheriopsinen und Balænopterinen hinneigende Gruppe sei" (l. c., 1873).

Extinct. Based on fragments of a skull.

Cetotheriopsis: Cetotherium; ὄψις, aspect.

Cetotherium BRANDT, **1843.** Cete, Balænidæ.

L'Institut, Paris, XI, 1e sect., No. 499, pp. 20, 241, 270, July, 1843; Bull. Cl. Phys.-Math. Acad. Sci., St.-Pétersbourg, I, 145–148, 1843; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 598, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Cetotherium rathkii* Brandt (type), and *C. priscus* (Eichwald), from the Pliocene of southern Russia.

Extinct. Based on a skull with the lower jaw, a number of vertebræ, fragments of ribs and other bones.

Cetotherium: κῆτος, whale; θηρίον, wild beast.

Cetus BRISSON, **1762.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 218, 225–231, 1762; WAGLER, Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 33–34, 1830.

Species, 7: *Cetus, Cetus albicans, C. novæ angliæ, C. minor, C. dentibus acutis, C. dentibus falciformibus, C. dentibus in planum desinentibus.*

Cetus: κῆτος, whale.

Cetus OKEN, **1816.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Lehrb. Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 674–678, 1816.

Species, 6: *Cetus macrocephalus, Physeter tursio, Cetus microps, C. orthodon,* and two unnamed species.

See *Cetus* Brisson, 1762, a genus of Delphinidæ.

Chælodus (see **Chelodus**). Glires, Castoridæ.

Chænocetus ESCHRICHT, **1846.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Oversigt K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Forhandlinger, Kjöbenhavn, for 1845, ——, 1846; K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Skrifter, Naturv. & Math. Afd., Kjöbenhavn, 5te Række, I, 97, 1849; Unters. nordischen Wallth., 50, 1849.

Chenocetus Gray, Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 328, 329, 1866.

Based on the 'Næbhval' of the northern seas.

"Efter de her givne Oplysninger vil Næbhvalen . . . forblive . . . som Repræsentant for en egen Slægt, Hyperoodon eller, efter mit Forslag, Chænocetus" (p. 97).

Chænocetus (*Chenocetus*): *χήν, χηνός,* goose; *κῆτος,* whale. "The name *goose whale,* or its translation, is applied to this animal by the inhabitants of most parts of the seas where it inhabits, and it was early described as the *goose-beaked whale* by Pontoppidan (Nat. Hist. Norway, chap. v, 123, 124, fig.)."—GRAY, 329, 1866.

Chaenodelphinus ESCHRICHT, **1843.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Förhandl. Skandinav. Naturforsk., 3die möte, Stockholm, den 13–19 July, 1842, 651–655, 1843; Oken's Isis, Jena, 1845, 437–440.

Chenodelphinus DUVERNOY, Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 3e sér., Zool., XV, No. 1, 45, 1851; FITZINGER, Wiss.-populäre Naturgesch. Säugeth., VI, 256–262, 1860.

Type: *Balæna rostrata* Müller, from the Atlantic Ocean.

"Le genre *Hyperoodon* a été établi par Lacépède . . . M. Eschricht avait d'abord substitué à cette première dénomination générique celle de *Chenodelphinus;* il a plus tard adopté celle de *Chænocetus.*" (DUVERNOY, l. c., 45.)

Chænodelphinus (*Chenodelphinus*): *χήν, χηνός,* goose; +*Delphinus.* (See *Chænocetus.*)

Chænohyus COPE, **1879.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Paleont. Bulletin, No. 31, p. 4, Dec. 24, 1879; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XVIII, 373, Dec. 30, 1879; Am. Naturalist, XXII, 1088, Dec., 1888.

Chænohyus FORBES, Zool. Record for 1880, XVII, Mamm., 26, 1881.

Chærohyus LYDEKKER, Roy. Nat. Hist., II, 444, 1894 (misprint).

Type: *Chænohyus decedens* Cope, from the Miocene of the John Day River, Oregon. Extinct. Based on "the anterior part of a cranium, which includes both intermaxillary bones."

Chænohyus: χαίνω, to gape; *ὗς, ὑός,* pig—in allusion to the diastema behind the anterior premolar. "*Chænohyus* differs from *Dicotyles* in having the diastema behind the anterior premolar instead of in front of it" (COPE).

Chærephon (subg. of *Nyctinomus*), DOBSON, **1874.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, Calcutta, XLIII, pt. 2, p. 144, 1874; Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 431, 1878.

Type: *Nyctinomus johorensis* Dobson, from Johore, Malay Peninsula.

Chærephon: Χαιρεφῶν, a proper name.

Chærohyus (see **Chænohyus**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla Suidæ.

Chaeromeryx (see **Chœromeryx**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidæ.

Chæropithecus BLAINVILLE, **1839.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

"Leçons Orales, 1839"?; GERVAIS, Dict. Pittoresque Hist. Nat., VIII, 1e pt., 90, 1839; SÉNÉCHAL, ibid., 2e pt., 428, 1839.

Chæropithecus—Continued.

Chæropithecus GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xvii, 1843 (synonym of *Cynocephalus*).

Species: 'les Cynocéphales' of Africa.

Chæropithecus: χοῖρος, hog; πίθηκος, ape.

Chæropithecus GRAY, **1870.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 5, 35, 1870.

Type: *Simia leucophæa* F. Cuvier, from Africa.

Name antedated by *Drill* Reichenbach, 1862.

Not *Choiropithecus* Reichenbach, 1862 (based on *Simia porcarius*), which antedates Gray's genus by eight years; nor *Chæropithecus* Blainville, 1839, based on 'les Cynocéphales.'

Chæropithecus: χοῖρος, hog; πίθηκος, ape.

Chæropotamus CUVIER, **1821.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

"Analyse des Trav. de l'Acad. des Sciences, 9, 1821" (fide DESMAREST).

DESMAREST, Mammalogie, II, Suppl., 544–545, 1822.

"*Chæropotamus* CUVIER, Recherches Ossem. Foss., 2e éd., III, 260, 1822."

Type: *Chæropotamus gypsorum* Cuvier, from the Eocene of the Paris basin, France. Extinct.

Chæropotamus (*Chæropotamus*): χοῖρος, hog; ποταμός, river—'river-hog' (compare *Hyopotamus*).

Chæropus OGILBY, **1838.** Marsupialia, Peramelidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. LXIII, 25–27, July, 1838 (provisional name).

Chæropus GRAY, in Mitchell's Three Expds. E. Australia, II, pl. 27, 1839; WATERHOUSE, Nat. Hist. Mamm., I, Marsupiata, 388–393, 1846; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 250–251, 1888 (discards *ecaudatus* as inappropriate and adopts Gray's *Chæropus castanotis* as type of the genus).

Type: *Perameles ecaudata* Ogilby (=*Chæropus castanotis* Gray, 1842), from the Murray River, New South Wales, Australia.

Chæropus (*Chæropus*): χοῖρος, hog; πούς, foot—in allusion to the striking resemblance of the fore feet to those of a pig.

Chærotherium (see **Chœrotherium**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Chætocercus KREFFT, **1866.** Marsupialia, Dasyuridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 434–435, pl. 36.

Type: *Chætocercus cristicauda* Krefft, from South Australia, probably in the vicinity of Lake Alexandrina.

Name preoccupied by *Chætocercus* G. R. Gray, 1855, a genus of Birds. Replaced by *Dasycercus* Peters, 1875.

Chætocercus: χαίτη, hair, mane; κέρκος, tail—in allusion to the crested, compressed tail.

Chætodipus (subgenus of *Perognathus*) MERRIAM, **1889.** Glires, Heteromyidæ.

N. Am. Fauna, No. 1, pp. 5, 21–22, pl. III, fig. 15, Oct. 25, 1889; OSGOOD, N. Am. Fauna, No. 18, pp. 14, 41–62, pls. I figs. 5–8, II 4–9, IV, text figs. 2, 10–15, Sept. 20, 1900.

Type: *Perognathus* (*Chætodipus*) *spinatus* Merriam, from the lower Colorado River, 25 miles below the Needles, San Bernardino County, California.

Chætodipus: χαίτη, hair; +*Dipus*—in allusion to the stiff hairs on certain parts of the body, in comparison with the soft pelage of *Perognathus* proper.

Chætomys GRAY, **1843.** Glires, Erethizontidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. CXXI, 21–22, July, 1843; WATERHOUSE, Nat. Hist. Mamm., II, Rodentia, 399–404, pl. 21, fig. 1, 1848.

Type: *Hystrix subspinosus* Lichtenstein, from Brazil.

Chætomys: χαίτη, hair; μῦς, mouse—from the pelage, which consists of short, rather flexible spines; or, as described by Waterhouse, of modified hairs, intermediate between spines and bristles.

Chaetophractus FITZINGER, **1871.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, LXIV, Abth. I, 268–276, July, 1871.

Species: *Dasypus villosus* Desmarest, from the pampas of Argentina; and *D. minutus* Desmarest, from Port Desire, Patagonia.

Chætophractus: χαίτη, hair; φρακτός, protected.

Chalcochloris (see **Calcochloris**). Insectivora, Chrysochloridæ.

Chalicomys KAUP, **1832.** Glires, Castoridæ.

Oken's Isis, Jena, 1832, 994–995, Taf. XXVI, figs. 1–6.

Type: *Chalicomys jaegeri* Kaup, from the Miocene of Germany.

Extinct. Based on a considerable fragment of the lower jaw with all the molars; a fragment of the upper jaw with the first and second molars; 8 separate molars.

Chalicomys: χάλιξ, χάλικος, pebble, gravel; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the character of the beds in which the remains were found.

Chalicotherium KAUP, **1833.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Chalicotheriidæ.

Desc. Ossem. Foss. Mamm. Mus. Darmstadt, second cahier, 4–8, 30–31, Atlas, Tab. VII, figs. 5–7 (*Calicotherium*), 1833; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 1902, 691 (type fixed).

Chælicotherium Pomel, Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXVI, No. 25, p. 687, Jan.–June, 1848.

Species: *Chalicotherium antiquum* Kaup, and *Lophiodon goldfussii* Kaup (type), from the Pliocene of Eppelsheim, Rhein-Hessen, Germany.

Extinct.

Chalicotherium: χάλιξ, χάλικος, pebble, gravel; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the character of the beds in which the remains were found.

Chalinolobus PETERS, **1866.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1866, 680, 1867, 480; DOBSON, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1875, 381–388; Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 246–256, 1878.

Type: *Vespertilio tuberculatus* Forster, from Dusky Bay, New Zealand (fide DOBSON).

Chalinolobus: χαλινός, angle of the mouth; λοβός, lobe—from the fleshy lobule on the lower lip on each side near the angle of the mouth.

Champsodelphis GERVAIS, **1848–52.** Cete, Platanistidæ.

Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 1e éd., I, 152–153, 1848–52; 2e éd., 311–312, pl. 41, figs. 6–8, 1859; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 590, 1902 (type fixed).

Campsodelphis Paolo, Atti Soc. Veneto-Trentina Sci. Nat. Padova, Ser. II, Vol. III, 51–52, 1897.

Species: *Delphinus macrogenius* Laurillard (type), from Sort, near Dax, Département de Landes, and Léognan, Département de la Gironde; and *D. bordæ* Gervais, from Léognan, Département de la Gironde, France.

Extinct.

Champsodelphis: χάμψαι, the Egyptian name for crocodiles; δελφίς, dolphin—probably in allusion to the supposed reptilian affinities of the genus, the remains having been described originally by Lacépède as those of a gavial.

Chaon (subgenus of *Canis*) H. SMITH, **1839.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm., IX, 129–267, 1839; Ed. 2, Mamm., IV, 129–267, 1866; V, 287–291, 1865.

The subgenus includes ten sections: *Lupus, Lyciscus, Chryseus, Thous, Sacalius, Cynalopex, Megalotis, Chrysocyon, Dusicyon,* and *Cerdocyon.*

Charronia (subgenus of *Martes*) GRAY, **1865.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 108–109; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 86, 1869.

Charronia—Continued.

Type: *Mustela flavigula* Boddaert, from Nepal, India.

Name preoccupied (?) by *Charonia* Gistel, 1848, a genus of Mollusca.

Charronia: $\chi\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega\nu$, lion—i. e., lion-like. Possibly from $X\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega\nu$, the ferryman of the Styx, whose name was probably given on account of his bright, fierce eyes.

Chasmotherium Rütimeyer, **1862.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Palæotheriidæ.

Neue Denkschrift. Allgem. Schweiz. Gesell. gesammt. Naturwiss., Zürich, XIX, 63–67, tab. v, figs. 70–72, 1862.

Type: *Chasmotherium cartieri* Rütimeyer, from the Eocene of Egerkingen, near Solothurn, Switzerland.

Extinct. Based on four lower teeth.

Chasmotherium: $\chi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\mu\alpha$, space; $\theta\eta\rho\acute{\iota}o\nu$, wild beast.

Chaus Gray, **1843.** Feræ, Felidæ.

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xx, 44–45, 1843; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 275–276; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 33–37, 1869.

Species, 5: *Chaus? planiceps* (= *Felis planiceps* Vigors & Horsfield), from Sumatra; *C. lybicus* (= *Felis chaus* Güldenstaedt, type), from India or Egypt; *C. pulchellus* (= *F. pulchella* Gray), from Egypt; *C. servalinus* (= *F. servalina* Jardine), from India; *C. caffer* (= *F. caffra* Desmarest?), from the Cape of Good Hope.

Chaus: Apparently from native name.

Cheirogaleus É. Geoffroy, **1812.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XIX, 172, pl. 10, 1812; Cours Hist. Nat., 11e Leçon, 22–24, 1828.

Chirogaleus Oken, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., pp. xi, 1168–1170, 1816; Agassiz, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 7, 1842; Schinz, Synop. Mamm., I, 104, 1844.

Chirogale Gloger, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxviii, 44, 1841; Forsyth-Major, Nov. Zool., I, 6, 21, 1894.

Species, 3: *Cheirogaleus major* Geoffroy, *C. medius* Geoffroy, and *C. minor* Geoffroy, from Madagascar.

Cheirogaleus: $\chi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho$, hand; $\gamma\alpha\lambda\tilde{\eta}$, weasel—in allusion to the long fingers and the freely movable thumb which are well adapted for prehension.

Cheirolites Meyer, **1848.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.

Bronn's Handb. Gesch. Natur, III, Index Paleont., 286, (454, *Cheirolithes*), 1848; Scudder, Nomenclator Zool., pt. i, 68, 1882.

Type: Apparently *Elephas primigenius* Blumenbach, from the Pleistocene of Europe.

The genus (?) is not described here and merely occurs in the synonymy of *E. primigenius* with the explanation "dent. molar. lamellæ singulæ" (p. 454). (See *Dicyclotherium* E. Geoffroy, 1837.)

Extinct.

Cheiromeles Horsfield, **1824.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

Zool. Researches Java, 10 pages (unnumbered), 2 plates, figs. a–g, i–m, o–p, 1824; Dobson, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 405–406, 1878.

Chiromeles Agassiz, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., Addenda, 3, 1846.

Type: *Cheiromeles torquatus* Horsfield, from Penang or Singapore, Straits Settlements.

Cheiromeles: $\chi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho$, hand; $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda o\varsigma$, limb (Agassiz); $\chi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho$, hand; Lat. *meles*, badger. (Century Dict.) Possibly in allusion to the first toe, which is separated from the others like a thumb and probably opposable to them, thus giving the foot the appearance of a hand.

Cheiromys G. Cuvier, **1800.** Primates, Daubentoniidæ.

Leçons Anat. Comp., I, tabl. I, 1800 (*Chieromys*, obvious misprint); Règne Animal, I, 207–208, 1817.

Cheiromys—Continued.

Cheyromis É. Geoffroy, Cat. Mamm. Mus. National Hist. Nat., 181, 1803.

Chiromys Illiger, Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 75, 1811; Agassiz, Nomenclator Zool. Mamm., 7, 1842.

Type: *Cheiromys madagascariensis* (=*Sciurus madagascariensis* Gmelin), from Madagascar. Name antedated by *Daubentonia* Geoffroy, 1795.

Cheiromys: χείρ, hand; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the large opposable hallux, which gives the foot the appearance of a hand.

Cheiron Burnett, **1828.** Primates, Simiidæ.

Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVI, 307, Oct.-Dec., 1828.

Species: *Cheiron lar* (=*Homo lar* Linnæus), from the Malay Peninsula; and *C. leuciscus* (=*Simia leucisca* Schreber), from Java. (See *Hylobates* Illiger, 1811.)

Cheiron: Χείρων, Chiron, one of the centaurs, a famous soothsayer and surgeon. (The name was probably derived from χείρ, hand, and applied to the gibbons in allusion to the great development of their arms and hands).

Cheironectes (see **Chironectes**). Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.

Cheiropotes (see **Chiropotes**). Primates, Cebidæ.

Cheiropteruges (subg. of *Pteropus*) Ramsay, **1877.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, II, 17–19, July, 1877. (Full genus on p. 19.)

Type: *Pteropus* (*Cheiropteruges*) *alboscapulatus* Ramsay, from Duke of York Island.

Cheiropteruges: χείρ, hand; πτέρυξ, wing.

Cheirosciurus (see **Chirosciurus**) Primates, Lemuridæ.

Cheirotherium Bruno, **1839.** Sirenia, Halitheriidæ.

Mem. Reale Accad. Sci., Torino, ser. 2, I, 143–160, tav. I–II, 1839.

Type (species not given) from Montiglio, Piemonte, Italy.

Name preoccupied by *Cheirotherium* Kaup, 1835, a genus of Reptiles.

Extinct. Based on part of a skull with several teeth, and numerous other bones.

Cheirotherium: χείρ, hand; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the fore limbs, which are supposed to have resembled those of *Manatus*.

Chelemys (subgenus of *Akodon*) Thomas, **1903.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., XII, 242, Aug. 1, 1903.

Type: *Akodon megalonyx* (=*Hesperomys megalonyx* Waterhouse), from the Lake of Quintero, Chile.

Chelemys: χηλή, claw; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the large fossorial claws.

Chelodus Kaup, **1832.** Glires, Castoridæ.

Oken's Isis, Jena, 1832, 995–996, Taf. XXVI, figs. 1, 2.

Chelodon Gloger, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, 105, 1841.

Chælodus Agassiz, Nomenclator Zool. Mamm., 7, 1842 (misprint).

Type: *Chelodus typus* Kaup, from the Miocene of Europe.

Extinct. Based on "the first upper molar of the right jaw and the last upper molar of the left jaw."

Chelodus: χηλή, claw; ὀδούς, tooth.

Cheloniscus Wagler, **1830.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 35, 1830.

Type: *Dasypus gigas* Cuvier, from South America. New name for *Priodon* F. Cuvier. "Die ebenen, nicht sägeförmig eingeschnittenen Zähne des Tatu machen die Abschaffung des Cuvier'schen, ohnehin falsch construirten Sippenamens nöthig." (Wagler.)

Cheloniscus: χελώνη, tortoise, with dim. suffix—in allusion to the carapace.

Cheloniscus (subgenus of *Tolypeutes*) Gray, **1865.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 379–380; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 386, 1869.

Type: *Dasypus tricinctus* Linnæus, from South America.

Not *Cheloniscus* Wagler, 1830, based on *D. gigas*, a species which Gray puts in the genus *Prionodos*.

Chenocetus (see **Chænocetus**). Cete, Physeteridæ.

Chenodelphinus (see **Chænodelphinus**). Cete, Physeteridæ.

Cheyromis, Chieromys (see **Cheiromys**). Primates, Daubentoniidæ.

Chilomys THOMAS, **1897.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XIX, 500–501, May 1, 1897.
Type: *Oryzomys instans* Thomas, from Bogota, Colombia.
Chilomys: χεῖλος, lip; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the prominent upper lip.

Chilonatalus (subgenus of *Natalus*) MILLER, **1898.** Chiroptera, Natalidæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., July 27, 1898, 326–328, fig. 1a in text.
Type: *Natalus micropus* Dobson, from the vicinity of Kingston, Jamaica.
Chilonatalus: χεῖλος, lip; + *Natalus*—from the conspicuous cutaneous outgrowth on the lower lip (as in *Chilonycteris*), apparently forming a double lip.

Chilonycteris GRAY, **1839.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., IV, 4–5, pl. 1, fig. 2, 1839; DOBSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 447–148, 1878.
Type: *Chilonycteris macleayii* Gray, from Cuba.
Chilonycterus: χεῖλος, lip; νυκτερίς, bat—from the lower lip, which is "much expanded and folded outwards, with numerous small, rounded papillæ in front; chin with a horizontal cutaneous expansion." (DOBSON.)

Chilotus (subgenus of *Arvicola*) BAIRD, **1857.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.
Mamm. N. Am., 516, 1857.
Type: *Arvicola oregoni* Bachman, from Astoria, Oregon.
Chilotus: χεῖλος, lip; οὖς, ὠτός, ear—in allusion to the thickened margin of the ear in the type specimen, a character since found to be abnormal, and in Baird's specimen probably due to disease.

Chimarrogale ANDERSON, **1877.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.
Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, Calcutta, XLVI, pt. 2, 262–263, 1877; Yunnan Expds. (1878), 139–149, pl. v, figs. 17–30, 1879.
Type: *Crossopus himalayicus* Gray, from the Himalayas, India.
Chimarrogale: χειμαῤῥόος, mountain torrent; γαλῆ, weasel—from the animal's habit of living along the banks of mountain streams.

Chincha (subgenus of *Mephitis*) LESSON, **1842.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 67, 1842; HOWELL, N. Am. Fauna No. 20, pp. 9, 14, 20, Aug. 31, 1901 (name revived* and raised to generic rank).
Type: *Chincha americana* Lesson (= *Viverra mephitis* Schreber), from North America.
Chincha: Chinche or *chincha*, perhaps a native name. Cf. Spanish and Portuguese *chinche*, bedbug.

Chinchilla BENNETT, **1829.** Glires, Chinchillidæ.
Gardens & Menag. Zool. Soc., I, 1, Oct., 1829†; GRAY, Spicilegia Zoologica, II, 11–12, tab. 7, fig. 1, Aug. 1, 1830; BENNETT, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1833, 59; Trans. Zool. Soc., I, 59, 1833.
Type: *Mus laniger* Molina, from Chile.
Chinchilla: Spanish name, derived from a native South American name.

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* The adoption of the rule making the type of a genus an included species which has the same name reduces *Chincha* to a synonym of *Mephitis*, since the type of the latter genus becomes *V. mephitis*, and not *V. putorius*, as stated by Howell. (See Science, new ser., XVI, 114, July 18, 1902.)

† For date of publication, see Waterhouse, Nat. Hist. Mamm., Rodentia, 234 footnote, 1848.

Chinchillula THOMAS, **1898.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., I, 280–281, Apr. 1, 1898.
Type: *Chinchillula sahamæ* Thomas, from Esperanza, Puña region of the plateau near Mount Sahama, Bolivia (alt. 4,000 meters).
Chinchillula: Dim. of *Chinchilla.*

Chiodon BERG, **1899.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidæ.
Comun. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, I, No. 3, p. 79, May 24, 1899.
New name for *Staurodon* Roth, 1899, which is preoccupied by *Staurodon* Lowe, 1854, a genus of Mollusca.
Extinct.
Chiodon: χιόω, to mark with a χ or cross; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Chionobates KAUP, **1829.** Glires, Leporidæ.
Entw.-Gesch. & Natürl. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 170, 1829.
Species: *Lepus variabilis,* and *L. borealis,* from Europe.
Chionobates: χιών, snow; βαίνω, to go, walk—from the animal's white color in winter, and its habit of running about over the snow.

Chiroderma PETERS, **1860.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1860, 747–748.
Type: *Chiroderma villosum* Peters, from Brazil.
Chiroderma: χείρ, hand; δέρμα, skin.

Chirogale, Chirogaleus (see **Cheirogalus**). Primates, Lemuridæ.

Chiromeles (see **Cheiromeles**). Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

Chiromys (see **Cheiromys**). Primates, Daubentoniidæ.

Chironectes ILLIGER, **1811.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.
Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 76, 1811; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 366–370, 1888.
Cheironectes GRIFFITH'S Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 191, 1827.
Type: *Lutra minima* Zimmermann, from Guiana.
Chironectes: χείρ, hand; νήκτης, swimmer—from the webbed hind feet, which are adapted for swimming.

Chiropetes GLOGER, **1841.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.
Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxviii, 49, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb., 1895.
New name for *Cheiromeles* Horsfield, 1824. Type: *Cheiromeles torquatus* Horsfield, from the Sunda Islands, Malay Archipelago.
Chiropetes: χείρ, hand; πέτομαι, to fly; + suffix—της, denoting agent. (Compare *Ocypetes.*)

Chiropodomys PETERS, **1868.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.
Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, July, 1868, 448–449, pl. 1; BLANFORD, Fauna Brit. India, Mamm., 403–404, fig. 130, 1888–91.
Type: *Chiropodomys penicillatus* Peters, from India.
Chiropodomys: χείρ, hand; πούς, ποδός, foot; μῦς, mouse—probably in allusion to the hallux and rudimentary pollex, which are armed with flat nails instead of claws.

Chiropotes (subgenus of *Pithecia*) LESSON, **1840.** Primates, Cebidæ.
Species Mamm., 178–181, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 8, 1842.
Cheiropotes REICHENBACH, Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 72–74, 1862 (raised to generic rank).
Type: *Chiropotes couxio* Lesson, from Para, or the banks of the Rio Orinoco.
Chiropotes: χείρ, hand; πότης, drinker—in allusion to the habit, which this monkey is said to have, of drinking with its hands instead of putting its head down to the water.

Chiroscaptor HEUDE, **1898.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.
Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, IV, pt. 1, 36–40, pl. IX, figs. 1–1c, 1898.

Chiroscaptor—Continued.

Type: *Chiroscaptor sinensis* Heude, from southeastern Tcheli, northern China.

Chiroscaptor: χείρ, hand; σκάπτω, to dig (modified anagram of *Scaptochirus*).

Chirosciurus CUVIER & GEOFFROY, **1795.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

"Magasin Encyclopéd., No. VI," 1795 (names only, Khoyak, *Chirosciurus*) (fide GERVAIS, Dict. Pittoresque Hist. Nat., IV, pt. 2, p. 617, 1836.)

Cheirosciurus GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 145; Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 82, 1870 (in synonymy of *Galago*).

Based on the 'Khoyak' (*Galago* sp.? from Africa). Nomen nudum?

Chirosciurus: χείρ, hand; +*Sciurus*.

Chirotherium KAUP, **1835.** Marsupialia or Amphibia?

Neues Jahrbuch f. Mineralogie, 1835, 327–328.

Based on tracks found in the Hildburghausen sandstone, Saxe-Meiningen, Germany. "Sie haben von den riesigen, sog. Quadrumanen-Fussstapfen von Hildburghausen gelesen [*Palaeopithecus* Voigt]. Ich besitze selbst eine Gesteins-Platte mit dergleichen. Die Fussstapfen sind von der Form, wie von Händen . . . Das Thier scheint mir ein riesenmässiges *Beutelthier* mit Daumen an Hinter- und Vorder-Füssen . . . Da das Thier bis jetzt noch neu ist, so habe ich es *Chirotherium Barthii* genannt und behalte mir vor, wenn es ein Amphibium wäre, wogegen der Gang streitet, den Namen in *Chirosaurus* umzuwandeln." (KAUP.)

Extinct.

Chirotherium: χείρ, hand; θηρίον, wild beast.

Chirox COPE, **1884.** Allotheria, Bolodontidæ.

Paleont. Bull. No. 37, p. 321, 1884; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXI, 321–322, Jan. 28, 1884.

Type: *Chirox plicatus* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct. Based on "three superior molars; viz: the last premolar, and the second and third true molars."

Chirox: χῖ, the letter *X* (a cross); ῥώξ, cleft, fissure—in allusion to the cross-shaped fissures of the crowns of the molars.

Chiruromys THOMAS, **1888.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, Aug. 1, 1888, 237–240, 2 figs. in text.

Type: *Chiruromys forbesi* Thomas, from Sogere, southeastern New Guinea.

Chiruromys: χείρ, hand; οὐρά, tail; μῦς, mouse—from the tail, which is modified for prehension almost as much as in the Phalangers.

Chlamydophorus ('HARLAN') WAGLER, **1830.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

WAGLER, Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 35, 1830; LENZ, Naturgesch. Säugethiere, p. xi, 1831; AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 8, 1842; Wagner, Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, IV, 183, 1844.

Emendation of *Chlamyphorus* Harlan, 1825. "Richtiger wäre *Chlamydephorus* oder *Chlamydophorus*." (LENZ.)

Chlamydotherium BRONN, **1838.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.

Lethæa Geognostica, II, 1256–1259, 1287–1288, 1838; Handb. Gesch. Natur, III, Index Palaeont., 292, 1848.

Type (species not named = *Glyptodon clavipes* Owen), from the clay marls on the right bank of the Rio Arapey Grande, 10 leagues above its junction with the Rio Uruguay, Uruguay. "Man könnte dieses Geschlecht nach der zum Graben geeigneten Stärke seiner Platthand wie seines Plattfusses *Orycterotherium* nennen, so ferne keine Panzerreste dazu gehören, sonst ihm den Namen *Chlamydotherium* geben."

Extinct. Based on the "linken vorderen und hinteren Extremitäten eines noch nicht ausgewachsenen Individuums."

Chlamydotherium: χλαμύς, χλαμύδος, cloak; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the carapace.

Chlamydotherium LUND, **1838.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Forhandl. Kjöbenhavn, 1838, 11; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., XI, Zool., 217, 231, Apr., 1839; Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, 6e ann., No. 430, p. 244, Apr. 17, 1839; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 581, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Chlamydotherium humboldtii* Lund (type), and *C. giganteum* Lund, from the bone caves between the Rio das Velhas and Rio Paraopeba, Minas Geraes, Brazil (alt. 2,000 ft.).

Possibly preoccupied by *Chlamydotherium* Bronn, 1838, a genus of Glyptodontidæ. In this case *Pampatherium* Ameghino, 1880, is the earliest available name for Lund's genus. (See AMEGHINO, Revista Argentina, I, 252, 1891).

Extinct.

Chlamyphorus HARLAN, **1825.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., I, pt. 2, 235–246, pls. XIX–XXI, 1825.

Chlamydophorus WAGLER, Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 35, 1830; LENZ, Naturgesch. Säugethiere, p. xi, 1831; AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 8, 1842; WAGNER, Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, IV, 183, 1844.

Chlamydephorus LENZ, l. c., p. xi (misprint).

Type: *Chlamyphorus truncatus* Harlan, from Mendoza, Chile.

Chlamyphorus: χλαμύς, χλαμύδος, cloak; *φορός*, bearing—in allusion to the shield of horny plates.

Chlorocebus GRAY, **1870.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 5, 24–25, 1870.

Species 6: *Simia rubra* Gmelin, from Africa; *S. pygerythra* F. Cuvier, from South Africa; *Cercopithecus rufo-viridis* I. Geoffroy, from Mozambique; *Simia sabæus* Linnæus, from West Africa; *Cercopithecus engythithea* Gray, from Abyssinia; and *Cercopithecus cynosurus* Geoffroy, from West Africa.

Chlorocebus: χλωρός, greenish yellow; *κῆβος*, a long-tailed monkey—in allusion to the characteristic greenish or yellowish color.

Chloromys (F. CUVIER) RAFINESQUE (see **Cloromis**). Glires, Dasyproctidæ.

Chloromys (subg. of *Steneofiber*) (MEYER MS.) SCHLOSSER, **1884.** Glires, Castoridæ.

Nager Europ. Tertiärs, in Palæontographica, XXXI, art. 3, pp. 39–40, Taf. x, figs. 7–8, July, 1884. (Sep. pp. 21–22, Taf. VI.)

Type: *Chalicomys eseri* Meyer, from Weissenau, near Mainz, Germany. "In H. v. Meyer's Manuscripte werden die Fig. 7, 8 abgebildeten Stücke aus Weissenau bei Mainz '*Chloromys*' genannt. . . . Diese Merkmale dürften die Trennung der Gattung *Steneofiber* in zwei Subgenera vollkommen rechtfertigen. Für das Eine möchte ich den von H. v. Meyer aufgestellten Namen *Chloromys*, für das zweite die Bezeichnung *Chalicomys* Kaup (non H. v. Meyer) vorschlagen." (SCHLOSSER.)

Name preoccupied by *Chloromys* Lesson, 1827, a genus of Dasyproctidæ.

Chloromys: χλωρός, greenish yellow; *μῦς*, mouse.

Chœcochœrus (see **Cebochœrus**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Chœlicotherium (see **Chalicotherium**). Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Chalicotheriidæ.

Choelopus (see **Choloepus**). Edentata, Bradypodidæ.

Chœnohyus (see **Chænohyus**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Choerelaphus GLOGER, **1841.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. XXXII, 130, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Sus babyrussa* Linnæus, from Celebes. (See *Babirussa* Frisch, 1775).

Choerelaphus: χοῖρος, hog; *ἔλαφος*, deer—a classical equivalent of the Malay name, *babirussa*, meaning 'hog deer.'

Chœrodes LEIDY, **1852.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Hippopotamidæ.
Proc Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1852, 52.
Type: *Hippopotamus liberiensis* Morton, from St. Paul River, Liberia, West Africa.
Name preoccupied by *Chœrodes* White, 1846, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Chœropsis* Leidy, 1853.
Chœrodes: χοιρώδης, like a hog—from its habits.

Chœromeryx POMEL, **1848.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidæ?
Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXVI, No. 25, p. 687, Jan.–June, 1848; LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., II, 165–166, 1885.
Chaeromeryx LYDEKKER, Cat. Siwalik Vert. Indian Mus., 37, 1885.
Type: *Anthracotherium silistrense* Pentland, from the Siwaliks of Káribári, Gáro Hills, northeast Bengal, India.
Extinct. Based on the right maxilla, containing the third and fourth molars.
Chœromeryx: χοῖρος, hog; μήρυξ, ruminant.

Choeromorus GERVAIS, **1848–52.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.
Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 1e éd., II, Expl. pl. No. 33, p. 7, 1848–52; 2e éd., 1859, 185–187, pl. 33, figs. 4–5, 1859.
Species: *Choeromorus mamillatus* Gervais, and *C. simplex* Gervais, from the Département du Gers, France.
Extinct. Based on two fragments of lower jaws, each containing the last three molars.
Choeromorus: χοῖρος, hog; ὅμορος, closely resembling, a neighbor.

Choeronycteris (subgenus of *Glossophaga*) LICHTENSTEIN, **1844.**
Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
LICHTENSTEIN in Tschudi's Fauna Peruana, Mamm., 70–73, Taf. III, 1844; Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1844, I, 247; PETERS, Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1865, 354; Ibid., 1868, 366 (raised to generic rank); DOBSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 509–511, 1878; MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 284–285, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).
Species: *Choeronycteris peruana* Tschudi, from the east slope of the Cordillera (alt. 5,000 ft.), Peru; and *C. mexicana* Tschudi (type), from Mexico.
Chœronycteris: χοῖρος, hog; νυκτερίς, bat—in allusion to the long, slender rostrum.

Chœropithecus (see **Chæropithecus**). Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Chœropotamus (see **Chæropotamus**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Chœropotamus BEDDARD, **1895.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Hippopotamidæ.
Text-Book Zoogeography, 100, 1895.
Lapsus for *Chœropsis* Leidy, 1853: "The small Liberian hippopotamus has been placed in a distinct genus, *Chœropotamus*" (not *Chœropotamus* Cuvier, 1821).

Chœropsis LEIDY, **1853.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Hippopotamidæ.
Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., II, pt. III, 213–224, pl. 21, Jan., 1853.
New name for *Chœrodes* Leidy, 1852, which is preoccupied by *Chœrodes* White, 1846, a genus of Coleoptera.
Chœropsis: χοῖρος, hog; ὄψις, appearance.

Chœropus (see **Chæropus**). Marsupialia, Peramelidæ.

Chœrotherium CAUTLEY & FALCONER, **1835.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ?
Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, IV, No. 48, p. 706, Dec., 1835.
Chærotherium CAUTLEY & FALCONER, Asiatic Researches, Calcutta, XIX, pt. I, 59 footnote, pls. IV fig. 6, V figs. 2 a, b, d, 1836; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e ser., Zool., VII, 61, Jan., 1837.

Chœrotherium—Continued.

Type: *Chœrotherium sivalense* Cautley & Falconer, from the Pliocene of the Siwalik Hills, India. (The *species* is not described.)

Extinct.

Chœrotherium: χοῖρος, hog; θηρίον, wild beast.

Choerotherium Lartet, **1851.*** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Notice sur la Colline de Sansan, 32–33, 1851.

Species, 3: *Choerotherium dupuii* Lartet, from Jegun, Département du Gers; *C. noulcti* Lartet, from Rourepos, Département de Haute-Garonne; and *C. sansaniense* Lartet, from Sansan, Département du Gers, France.

See *Choerotherium* Cautley & Falconer, 1835.

Extinct.

Choerotherium: χοῖρος, hog; θηρίον, wild beast—from the lower molars, qui "sont assez bien dans le plan de celles du cochon."

Choichephilum Ameghino, **1899.** Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Archæohyracidæ.

Sinop. Geol.-Paleont. in Segundo Censo Nac. Repúb. Argentina, Supl., July, 1899 (sep. p. 5).

Type: *Choichephilum diastematum* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation in the interior, near Deseado, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Choichephilum: In honor of Choiquefilu, an Araucanian Indian chief of Patagonia.

Choilodon Filhol, **1888.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidæ?

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7e sér., XII, No. 1, for 1887–88, 17–18, 1888.

Type: *Choilodon elegans* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct. Based on 'une portion du maxillaire inférieur.'

Choilodon: κοῖλος, hollow; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to 'une cavité en forme de cornet' in the fourth lower premolar.

Choiropithecus (subgenus of *Cynocephalus*) Reichenbach,† **1862.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 151–152, 1862.

Type: *Simia porcarius* Boddaert, from Africa.

Choiropithecus: χοῖρος, hog; πίθηκος, ape.

Choiropotamus Gray, **1843.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

[*Koiropotamus* Gray, List. Spec. Brit. Mus., p. xxvii, 1843—nomen nudum.]

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 185, 1843; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 2d ser., X, 281, Oct., 1852.

Type: *Sus africanus* Gmelin (=*S. koiropotamus* Désmoulins, 1831), from S. Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Chœropotamus* Cuvier, 1822, a genus of extinct Ungulates from France. Replaced by *Potamochœrus* Gray, 1854.

Choiropotamus: χοῖρος, hog; ποταμός, river—from its habitat.

Choloepus Illiger, **1811.** Edentata, Bradypodidæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 108–109, 1811.

Cholœpus F. Cuvier, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 498, 1829.

Choelopus Tschudi, Archiv Naturgesch., X, pt. 1, 253, 1844.

Cholopus Agassiz, Index Univers., 83, 1846; 2d ed., 239, 1848; Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1872, 861, pl. lxxii; Coues, Cent. Dict., I, 976, 1 fig., 1889.

Cholœpus Gray, Cat. Bones Mamm. Brit. Mus., 289–290, 1862.

Cholaepus Thomas, Novitates Zool., X, No. 1, p. 42, 1903.

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*The genus is quoted by Lartet as "C. M. 1838. *Blainv.* Ostéog. Fasc. 22, 1847." If the first reference is Comptes Rendus 1838, the name is not found in this citation.

†Blainville, Ostéog., I, Primates, 30, 31, 1839, merely refers to *Choiropithecus* as used by classical writers, without adopting the name.

Choloepus—Continued.

Species: *Bradypus didactylus* Linnæus, and *B. torquatus* Illiger, from Brazil.

Choloepus: χωλοίπους, lame-footed—in allusion to the fore limb, which has the toes reduced to two; and also probably to the manner in which the animal walks.

Chondrorhynchus G. Fischer, **1814.** Feræ, Ursidæ.

Zoognosia, III, 142–143, 1814.

Type (not given, but evidently) *Bradypus ursinus* Shaw, from India. "Hoc animal singulare proprietates *Bradypodis* et *Ursi* conjungit."* (See *Melursus* Meyer, 1793.)

Chondrorhynchus: χόνδρος, cartilage; ῥύγχος, snout, muzzle.

Choneziphius Duvernoy, **1851.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 3e sér., XV, Zool., 43, 61–63, 70–71, pl. 2, fig. 5, 1851.

Type: *Ziphius planirostris* Cuvier, from the Antwerp Basin, Belgium.

Extinct.

Choneziphius: χώνη, funnel; +*Ziphius*—in allusion to "les deux cavités en forme d'entonnoirs creusées dans les os incisifs, à la base du rostre et immédiatement en avant des narines."

Choriotherium Haeckel, **1895.** Ungulata, ?

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 466, 1895.

Hypothetical genus from the chalk ('Kreide'). The supposed ancestor of the Bunotheria.

Choriotherium: χόριον, chorion; θηρίον, wild beast.

Chorotherium Berg, **1899.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.

Comun. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, I, No. 3, p. 79, May 24, 1899.

New name for *Agriotherium* Scott, 1898, which is preoccupied by *Agriotherium* Wagner, 1837, a genus of Feræ.

Extinct.

Chorotherium: χῶρος, land, also the northwest wind; θηρίον, wild beast—'northwestern beast'—in allusion to the type locality (Utah) of Scott's genus.

Chriacus Cope, **1883.** Creodonta, Oxyclænidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., May 22, 1883, 80 footnote.

Type: *Pelycodus pelvidens* Cope, from the Lower Eocene of northwest New Mexico.

Extinct. Based on "a single right mandibular ramus which supports the posterior four molars."

Chriacus: χρίω, to puncture; ἀκή, point.

Chronozoon De Vis, **1883.** Sirenia, ?

Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, VIII, pt. III, 392–395, pl. 17, 1883.

Type: *Chronozoon australe* De Vis, from the Chinchilla drift, Darling Downs, Queensland, Australia.

Extinct. "The portion of skull . . . consists of the parietal and the upper part of the occipital bones."

Chronozoon: χρόνος, time; ζῶον, animal.

Chrotomys Thomas, **1895.** Glires, Muridæ, Hydromyinæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVI, 161, Aug., 1895; Trans. Zool. Soc. London, XIV, pt. VI, 391–393, pls. XXXII, XXXV figs. 8–9, June, 1898.

Type: *Chrotomys whiteheadi* Thomas, from Monte Data (alt. 8,000 ft.), northern Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Chrotomys: χρώς, χρωτός, color; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the marking of the type species, which is distinguished by a palé stripe down the back.

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*Fischer's statement that the animal inhabits Africa is an error.

Chrotopterus PETERS, **1865.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Oct., 1865, 505.
Type: *Vampyrus auritus* Peters, from Mexico.
Chrotopterus: χρώς, χρωτός, skin, color; πτερόν, wing.

Chrysaeus (see **Chryseus**). Feræ, Canidæ.

Chrysailurus (subgenus of *Felis*) SEVERTZOW, **1858.** Feræ, Felidæ.
Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2e sér., X, 389, 390, Sept., 1858.
Type: *Felis neglecta* Gray, from Gambia,* West Africa.
Chrysailurus: χρυσός, gold; αἴλουρος, cat.

Chryseus (subgenus of *Chaon*) H. SMITH, **1839.** Feræ, Canidæ.
Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm., IX, 167–192, pls. VII–X, 1839; Ed. 2, Mamm., I, 153, pl. 3, 1858; IV, 167–192, pls. 7–10, 34, 1866; V, 288–289, 1865.
Chrysæus HORSFIELD, Cat. Mamm. Mus. East India Co., 74, 1851 (in synonymy).
Species 8, from India, Australia, Sumatra, Java, etc.: *Canis primævus* Hodgson, *C. dukhunensis* Sykes, *Chryseus scylax* Smith, *Canis ceylonicus* Boddaert, *Chryseus pahariah* Smith, *Canis javanicus* Desmarest, *C. sumatrensis* Hardwicke, and *C. australasiæ* auct.
Chryseus: χρύσεος, golden—from the prevailing ferruginous or rusty red color of the upper parts.

Chrysochloris LACÉPÈDE, **1799.** Insectivora, Chrysochloridæ.
[G. CUVIER, Tabl. Élém. Hist. Nat., 110, 1798—'La Musaraigne dorée (*Sorex auratus*)']
Tabl. Mamm., 7, 1799; Nouv. Tabl. Méthod., in Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot ed., Quad., XIV, 158, 1799; Mém. l'Institut, III, 493, 1801; G. CUVIER, Leçons Anat. Comp., I, tab. I, 1800 ('Chryso-Chlore—*Chrysochloris*'). W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 168–176, figs. 135–137, 1901 (type fixed).
Chrysoris RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 59, 1815.
Chrysochlora BLAINVILLE, Ostéog. Mamm., I, fasc. VI (Insectivores), 111, 114, figs. in pls. V, IX, 1840; POMEL, Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, 247, Nov., 1848.
Type: *Chrysochloris capensis* Lacépède (=*Talpa aurea* Zimmermann), from South Africa.
Chrysochloris: χρυσός, gold; χλωρός, greenish yellow—"from the beautiful iridescent hairs which are intermingled with softer and non-iridescent fur." (BEDDARD, Mamm., 514, 1902.)

Chrysocyon (subgenus of *Chaon*) H. SMITH, **1839.** Feræ, Canidæ.
Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm., IX, 241–247, pl. XXI, 1839; Ed. 2, Mamm., I, 154, 1858; IV, 241–244, pl. 21, 1866; V, 290–291, 1865.
Type: *Canis jubatus* Desmarest, from Paraguay.
Chrysocyon: χρυσός, gold; κύων, dog—in allusion to the color of the upper parts, which is described as 'deep fulvous-red, paler at the sides.'

Chrysomys GRAY, **1843.** Glires, Spalacidæ.
List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. XXVI, 150, 1843.
Type: *Bathyergus splendens* Rüppell, from Abyssinia.
Chrysomys: χρυσός, gold; μῦς, mouse—from its characteristic color, which is indicated also by the common name 'golden mole-rat.'

Chrysonycteris GRAY, **1866.** Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 82.
Type: *Chrysonycteris fulva* Gray (=*Hipposideros fulvus* Gray), from Madras, India.

*The type locality of Gray's species is Gambia, not Sierra Leone as stated by Severtzow.

Chrysonycteris—Continued.

Chrysonycteris: χρυσός, gold; νυκτερίς, bat—in allusion to the brilliant golden yellow fur. "In some specimens . . . the brightness of the colour [is] probably unequalled by that of any other species of mammal." (Dobson, Cat. Chiroptera, Brit. Mus., 149, 1878.)

Chrysoris Rafinesque, **1815.** Insectivora, Chrysochloridæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 59, 1815.

New name for *Chrysochloris* Lacépède, 1799 (*Chrysoris* R. *Chrysochloris* Cuv.).

Chrysospalax (subg. of *Chrysochloris*) Gill, **1884.** Insectivora, Chrysochloridæ.

Standard Nat. Hist., V, Mamm., 136–137, 1884.

Species: *Chrysochloris villosa* A. Smith, from South Africa; and *C. trevelyani* Günther, from Pirie forest, British Caffraria.

Chrysospalax: χρυσός, gold; σπάλαξ, mole—'golden mole;' from its characteristic color.

Chrysothrix Kaup, **1835.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Das Thierreich, I, 50–52, fig. in text, 1835.

Type: *Simia sciurea* Linnæus, from Brazil. Name antedated by *Saimiri* Voigt, 1831.

Chrysothrix: χρυσός, gold; θρίξ, hair—on account of the bright color of the type species.

Chthonergus Nordmann, **1839.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Nordmann, in Demidoff's Voy. Russie Mérid. et Crimée, III, livr. 1, 37–41, 1839;* Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., Zool., XII, 229, Oct., 1839.

Chtonoërgus Keyserling & Blasius, Wirbelth. Europa's, pp. vii, 12, 32, 1840.

Type: *Mus murinus* Pallas (= *M. talpinus* Pallas) from southeastern Russia.

Chthonoërgus: χθών, χθονός, earth; ἔργω, to work—in allusion to its burrowing habits.

Cibeticum Frisch, 1775. Feræ, Viverridæ.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 16, Tab. Gen., 1775.

Type: 'Das Zibeththier.'

Cimolestes Marsh, **1889.** Marsupialia, Cimolestidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, 89, pl. IV, figs. 8–19, July, 1889; Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 566, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Cimolestes incisus* Marsh (type), and *C. curtus* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.

Extinct.

Cimolestes: κιμωλία, chalk; λῃστής, robber—i. e. a 'Cretaceous carnivore.'

Cimolodon Marsh, **1889.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, 84–85, pl. II, figs. 5–8, July, 1889.

Type: *Cimolodon nitidus* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on an upper molar.

Cimolodon: κιμωλία, chalk; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to its occurrence in the Cretaceous.

Cimolomys Marsh, **1889.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, 84, pl. II, figs. 1–4, July, 1889.

Type: *Cimolomys gracilis* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on an upper molar tooth.

Cimolomys: κίμωλία, chalk; μῦς, mouse—i. e. a 'Cretaceous mouse.'

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*Date, fide Engelmann's Bibliography, and Ann. Sci. Nat., XII, p. 229, Oct., 1839.

Cinchacus (subg. of *Tapirus*) GRAY, **1873.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiridæ.
Hand-List Edentate, Thick-skinned, and Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 34–35, 1873.

Type: *Tapirus leucogenys* Gray, from the Cordilleras of Ecuador near Sunia and Asuay.

Cinchacus: Probably a misprint for *Pinchacus* (French *pinchaque*), from an Indian word signifying phantom, ghost, or any supernatural or awe-inspiring apparition. (ROULIN, Ann. Sci. Nat., XVIII, p. 47.)

Citellus OKEN, **1816.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
Lehrb. Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., pp. x, 842–846, 1816; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 375–377, Oct. 11, 1902 (name revived).

Species: *Arctomys citellus* (Linnæus, type), from Eurasia; and *Myoxus inauritus* Oken, from the mountains north of the Cape of Good Hope. (*Citellus* antedates *Sphermophilus* F. Cuvier, 1825.)

Citellus: From the specific designation of the type, which is the Latin name of the 'ziesel.' "Le zizel . . . est nommé cititius ou citellus dans le latin." (Encycl. Méthod., I, p. 320, 1782.)

Citillus* LICHTENSTEIN, **1827–34.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
Darstellung neuer oder wenig bekannter Säugethiere, Heft 5, Taf. XXXI fig. 2, XXXII [4 pp. text], 1827–34; BENNETT, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1835, 90; GLOGER, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. XXX, 92, 1841.

Species: *Citillus mexicanus* Lichtenstein, from Toluca, Mexico; *C. leptodactylus* Lichtenstein, from the Kirgis steppes; and *C. mugosaricus* Lichtenstein, from the Mugosarsk (?) Mountains on the Kirgis steppes, southwestern Siberia.

Civetta CUVIER & GEOFFROY, **1795.** Feræ, Viverridæ.
Méthode Mammalogique in Mag. Encyclopédique, 1e année, II, 187, 1795; DUMÉRIL, Zool. Analytique, 13, 1806 (includes 'les Civettes'); RAFINESQUE, Am. Month. Mag., I, No. 5, p. 362, Sept., 1817.

Civetea BEAUVOIS, Cat. Raisonné Mus. C. W. Peale, Phila., 27, 1796.

Type not mentioned by Cuvier and Geoffroy. Rafinesque gives *Civetta fasciata* Geoffroy, from France; and *C. indica* Geoffroy, from the East Indies.

Civetta: French *civette*, civet cat.

Cladobates F. CUVIER, **1825.** Insectivora, Tupaiidæ.
[Hist. Nat. Mamm., III, livr. XXXV, pl. (Cerp ou Banxring), 3 pp. text, Dec., 1821.]
Dents Mamm. [60–61], 251, 1825; Hist. Nat. Mamm., VII, Table Gén. et Méthod., 2, 1842.

Species, 3: *Tupaya tana* Raffles, and *T. ferruginea* Raffles, from Sumatra; and *T. javanica* Horsfield, from Java.

Cladobates: κλάδος, branch; βάτης, walker—from the animals' arboreal habits; ces animaux "montent sur les arbres avec agilité comme les écureils."

Cladoclinus AMEGHINO, **1894.** Marsupialia, Garzonidæ.
Énum. Synop. Mamm. Foss. Form. Éocènes de Patagonie, 102–103, Feb., 1894.

Type: *Cladoclinus copei* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on the posterior part of a mandible and several bones of the skeleton.

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*"Lichtenstein separated the 'europäischen *Ziesel* (dem polnischen *Suslik*)' as the type of a group which he took out of Cuvier's genus *Spermophilus*, leaving the other species to be distributed in either *Arctomys* or *Spermophilus*. As the name chosen for the new group is the Linnæan specific name of the suoslik (changed in spelling from *citellus* to *citillus*), this species should be construed as the type of the genus *Citillus*, although he included under it three other species there described as new, only one of which, *C. mugosaricus*, is strictly congeneric with *C. citellus*." (ALLEN, l. c., under *Citellus*.)

Cladoclinus—Continued.

Cladoclinus: κλάδος, branch; κλίνω, to bend—"Le caractère principal de ce genre consiste dans la branche ascendente de la mandibule qui est couchée en arrière, formant une simple prolongation, presque horizontale, du bord alvéolaire."

Cladosictis AMEGHINO, **1887.** Marsupialia, Borhyænidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 7, Dec., 1887.

Clasodictis ROGER, Verzeichn. Foss. Säugeth., in Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. f. Schwaben u. Neuburg (a. V.), Augsburg, XXXI, 13, 1894 (misprint).

Type: *Cladosictis patagonica* Ameghino, from the Lower Tertiary of the Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Cladosictis: κλάδος, branch; ἴκτις, weasel—from the fact that the genus was originally described as a Creodont.

Clænodon SCOTT, **1892.** Creodonta, Arctocyonidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 15, 1892, 298–299; LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1892, Mamm., 31, 1893 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Mioclænus ferox* Cope (type), from the Eocene; *M. corrugatus* Cope, from the Upper Puerco; and possibly *M. protogonioides* Cope, from the Lowest Puerco—all from New Mexico.

Extinct.

Clænodon: (*Mio*)*clænus;* ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Clasodictis (see **Cladosictis**). Marsupialia, Borhyænidæ.

Claviglis JENTINK, **1888.** Glires, Muscardinidæ.

Notes Leyden Museum, X, pts. I–II, Note I, 41–42, Apr. 1, 1888.

Type: *Claviglis crassicaudatus* Jentink, from the Du Queah River, western Liberia.

Claviglis: Lat. *clava,* club; *glis,* dormouse—in allusion to the club-shaped (not distichous) tail.

Cliomys (see **Eliomys**). Glires, Muscardinidæ.

Clœotis THOMAS, **1901.** Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., VIII, 28–30, July, 1901.

Type: *Clœotis percivali* Thomas, from Takaungu, north of Mombasa, British East Africa.

Clœotis: κλοιός, collar; οὖς, ὠτός, ear—"the whole ear is very like a man's 'stand-up' collar with angles in front rounded off." (THOMAS.)

Clorinda AMEGHINO, **1895.** Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Archæohyracidæ.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11–12, pp. 624–625, 1895 (sep. pp. 24–25).

Type: *Clorinda cliva* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.

Name preoccupied by *Clorinda* Barrande, 1879, a genus of Brachiopoda. Replaced by *Plagiarthrus* Ameghino, 1896.

Extinct. Based on an entire astragalus and the lower portion of a tibia probably belonging to the same animal.

Clorinda: An Amazonian leader.

Cloromis F. CUVIER, **1812.** Glires, Dasyproctidæ.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., XIX, 290–291, pl. 15, fig. 10, 1812.

Chloromys RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815; LESSON, Man. Mammalogie, 300–301, 1827; RENGGER, Naturgesch. Saeugeth. Paraguay, 259–266, 1830.

Species: The agoutis of South America.

Cloromis: χλωρός, greenish yellow; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the characteristic yellowish color.

Clymene (subgenus of *Delphinus*) GRAY, **1864.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 237; ibid., 1866, 214 (raised to generic rank).

Clymenia GRAY, Synopsis Whales & Dolphins, 6, 1868.

Clymene—Continued.

Type: *Delphinus euphrosyne* Gray, from the east coast of England.

Name preoccupied by *Clymene* Oken, 1815, a genus of Mollusca. The form *Clymenia* is also preoccupied in Mollusca by *Clymenia* Münster, 1839.

Clymene: In Greek mythology, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.

Cnephæus KAUP, **1829.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Entw.-Gesch. & Natürl. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 103, 1829.

Type: *Vespertilio serotinus* Schreber, from France.

Cnephæus: κνεφαῖος, dark.

Cnephaiophilus FITZINGER, **1870.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LXII, Abth. I, 81–88, June–July, 1870 (sep. pp. 69–76).

Species, 4: *Vespertilio macellus* Temminck, from Borneo; *V. pellucidus* Waterhouse, from the Philippine Islands; *V. ferrugineus* Temminck, from Surinam; and *V. noctivagans* Le Conte, from the eastern United States.

Name preoccupied by *Cnephaeophila* Philippi, 1865, a genus of Diptera.

Cnephaiophilus: κνεφαῖος, dark; φίλος, loving—from its crepuscular habits.

Coandu (see **Coendou**). Glires, Erethizontidæ.

Coassus GRAY, **1843.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

[Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, 342, Nov., 1825 (nomen nudum ex Gesner)]; List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvii, 174, 1843.

Species: *Cervus rufus* F. Cuvier, and *C. nemorivagus* F. Cuvier, from South America.

Antedated by *Mazama* Rafinesque, 1817; and by *Passalites* Gloger, 1841.

Coassus: French *coassou*, from *gouazou*, deer—native name used by the Gauranis of Paraguay (AZARA, Hist. Nat. Quad. Paraguay, I, 43, 70, 1801).

Coati FRISCH, **1775.** Feræ, Procyonidæ.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, 16, Tab. Gen., 1775; LACÉPÈDE, Tabl. Mamm., 7, 1799; Nouv. Tableau Méth. Mamm., in Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot ed., Quad., XIV, 154, 1799; Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 492, 1801.

Cuati LIAIS, Climats, Géol., Faune, et Géog. Botanique, Brésil, 427, 1872.

Species: *Coati ratton*, *Coati mondi*, *Coati majus*, and *Coati ursulus*. Lacépède's genus includes *Coati nasua* (= *Viverra nasua* Linnæus), from tropical America.

Coati: Native name for the Nasua.

Cobaya G. CUVIER, **1817.** Glires, Caviidæ.

Dict. Sci. Nat., IX, 481–482, 1817; GRIFFITH, Cuvier's Anim. Kingdom, V, 270–271, 1827.

Cobaia AYMARD, Ann. Soc. Agr. Sci., Arts et Comm. du Puy, XVIII, for 1853, 393, 1854 (genus referred to Pallas as '*Cobaia cavia* Pal.')

Type: *Cavia cobaya* Pallas, from Brazil.

Cobaya: South American name of the guinea pig.

Cobus (see **Kobus**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Cochilius AMEGHINO, **1902.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Intertheridæ.

[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 76, Mar.–Apr., 1901 (nomen nudum)].

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 75–77, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 7–9).

Species, 3: *Cochilius volvens* Ameghino, *C. pendens* Ameghino, and *C. columnifer* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation (Eocene) of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Cochilius: Anagram of *Icochilus*.

Cochlops AMEGHINO, **1889.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 792–793, pls. L figs. 9–18, LIII figs. 1–2, 1889.

Type: *Cochlops muricatus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of the barrancas of the Rio Chico, southern Patagonia.

Extinct. "Conocido por placas procedentes de distintas regiones de la coraza."

Cochlops—Continued.

Cochlops: κόχλος, snail shell, spiral; ὄψ, aspect—in allusion to the figures on the plates of the carapace; "cada placa lleva una figura central convexa que se levanta á menudo en forma de pezon, rodeada de figuras periféricas pequeñas." (AMEGHINO.)

Cœlodon LUND, **1838.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Forhandl., Kjöbenhavn, 1838, 12; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., XI, Zool., 220, Apr., 1839.

Coelodon LUND, Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, 6e ann., No. 430, p. 245, Apr. 17, 1839 (nomen nudum).

Type: *Cœlodon maquinense* Lund, from the bone caves between the Rio das Velhas and Rio Paraopeba, Minas Geraes, Brazil (alt. 2,000 ft.).

Name preoccupied by *Cœlodon* ('Latreille') Serville, 1832, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Nothrotherium* Lydekker, 1889, and by *Hypocœlus* Ameghino, 1891 (the latter preoccupied).

Extinct.

Cœlodon: κοῖλος, hollow; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—from the resemblance of the molars to those of *Bradypus tridactylus*, in which the grinding surfaces are 'cupped.'

Cœlodonta BRONN, **1831.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.

"Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1831, 51–61, Taf. I, etc.," fide BRONN, Lethæa Geognostica, II, 836, 1207, 1211–1213; Atlas Taf. XLVII, fig. 3, 1838.

Type: *Cœlodonta boiei* Bronn, from the diluvial deposit of Heidelberg, Germany.

Extinct. Based on the "unversehrt erhaltene Zahnreihe des Oberkiefers."

Cœlodonta: κοῖλος, hollow; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.

Cœlogenus F. CUVIER, **1807.** Glires, Dasyproctidæ.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, X, 203–209, pl. 9, 1807; XIX, 287, 1812.

Coelogenys ILLIGER, Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 92, 1811.

Cœlogenus FLEMING, Philos. Zool., II, 192, 1822; GRIFFITH, Cuvier's Anim. Kingdom, V, 273, 1827.

Cœlogenys AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 5, 1842.

Cœlogonus ——, London Encyclopædia, XXII (art. Zoology), 747, 1845.

Caelogenys AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 57, 1846; 2d ed., 267, 1848.

Genyscœlus LIAIS, Climats, Géol., Faune, etc., Brésil, 537, 1872.

Species: *Cœlogenus subniger* F. Cuvier, from Tobago; and *C. fulvus*, from eastern South America.

Cœlogenus: κοῖλος, hollow; γένυς, cheek—in allusion to the enormous hollowed zygomata.

Cœlogomphodus AMEGHINO, **1891.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ?

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 2a, 120, Apr. 1, 1891.

Type (species not mentioned), from southern Patagonia, near the Rio Gallegos. The brief description is quoted from a letter from Carlos Ameghino, and the name appears only in a footnote.

Extinct.

Cœlogomphodus: κοῖλος, hollow; γόμφος, peg; ὀδούς, tooth.

Cœlophyllus PETERS, **1866.** Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 427 (provisional name); Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, June, 1871, 303–304.

Type: *Rhinolophus cœlophyllus* Peters, from Moulmein, Burma.

Cœlophyllus: κοῖλος, hollow; φύλλον, leaf—from the long, hairy cavity in the 'lancet' of the horseshoe nasal appendage.

Cœlops Blyth, **1848.** Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.
Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XVII, pt. I, new ser., No. 10, 251, Mar., 1848.
Cælops Trouessart, Rev. et Mag. Zool., 3e sér., VI, 223, 1878.
Type: *Cœlops frithii* Blyth, from the 'Soonderbuns of Lower Bengal,' India.
Cœlops: κοῖλος, hollow; ὄψ, aspect—probably in allusion to the large funnel-shaped ears.

Coelosoma Ameghino, **1891.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Macraucheniidæ.
Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 137, fig. 34, June 1, 1891.
Type: *Coelosoma eversa* Ameghino, from the Lower Oligocene in the vicinity of the city of Paraná, Argentina.
Extinct.
Coelosoma: κοῖλος, hollow; σῶμα, body—in allusion to the crowns of the upper molars; "superficie masticatoria con dos pozos aislados de esmalte."

Coelostylops Ameghino, **1901.** Tillodontia, Notostylopidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 422, July, 1901 (sep. p. 76).
Type: *Coelostylops crassus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Coelostylops: κοῖλος, hollow; στῦλος, pillar; ὄψ, aspect.

Coelutaetus Ameghino, **1902.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 64, May, 1902 (sep. p. 62).
Type: *Coelutaetus cribellatus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Coelutaetus: κοῖλος, hollow; + *Utaetus*—in allusion to the surface of the scutes of the carapace. "La face externe présente six grandes fossettes circulaires disposées en deux rangées longitudinales de trois fossettes chaque rangée." (Ameghino.)

Coendou Lacépède, **1799.** Glires, Erethizontidæ.
Tableau des Divisions, Sous-divisions, Ordres et Genres Mamm., 11, 1799; Nouv. Tableau Méthod. Mamm., in Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot ed., Quad., XIV, 172, 1799; Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 496, 1801; Miller & Rehn, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 173, Dec., 1901.
Coendus E. Geoffroy, Cat. Mamm. Mus. National Hist. Nat., 157, 1803; Rafinesque, Analyse de la Nature, 57, 1815.
Coandu G. Fischer, Zoognosia, III, 102–105, 1814.
Coëndus Illiger, Abhandl. Phys. Kl. K. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, for 1804–11, p. 113, 1815.
Coendu Lesson, Man. Mammalogie, 290–291, 1827.
Cuandu Liais, Climats, Géol., Faune, etc., Brésil, 532, 550, 1872.
Coendou[*a*] Lydekker, Zool. Record for 1899, XXXVI, Mamm., 31, 1900.
Type: *Coendou prehensilis* (=*Hystrix prehensilis* Linnæus), from tropical America.
Coendou: Native name for the prehensile-tailed porcupine.

Cœnobasileus (see **Caenobasileus**). Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.
Coenopithecus (see **Caenopithecus**). Primates, Adapidæ.
Cœnopus (see **Cænopus**). Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.
Cœscoes Lacépède, **1799.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.
Tabl. Mamm., 5, 1799; Nouv. Tableau Méthod., Mamm., in Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 491, 1801.
Cuscus Lesson, Voy. de la 'Coquille,' Zool., I, 150–160, 'pls. IV–VI,' 1826; Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 193, 1888 (in synonymy).
Cursus Gray, Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Samarang,' Mamm., 20, 1850 (misprint).
Type: *Cœscoes amboinensis* Lacépède (=*Didelphis orientalis* Pallas), from Amboina, Molucca Islands. Name antedated by *Phalanger* Storr, 1780.
Cœscoes: Malay name of the Phalanger. (Gervais, Dict. Univ., IX, 701, 1847.)

Cœtomys (subgenus of *Georychus*) GRAY, **1864.** Glires, Bathyergidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 124–125, figs. 4–5.
Species: *Bathyergus cæcutiens* Brants, from Natal; and *B. damarensis* Ogilby, from Damara Land, South Africa.
Cœtomys: κοῖτος, sleep, figurative expression for eyes closed; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the diminutive eyes, *B. cæcutiens* having been originally described as blind.

Cogia (see **Kogia**). Cete, Physeteridæ.

Colëura PETERS, **1867.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.
Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, July, 1867, 479.
Type: *Emballonura afra* Peters, from Mozambique, Africa.
Colëura: κολεός, sheath; οὐρά, tail—in allusion to the tail being enveloped in the interfemoral membrane as far as the last caudal vertebra.

Colhuapia ROTH, **1901.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidæ.
Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 255, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 7).
Type: *Colhuapia rosei* Roth, from the 'upper Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
Extinct.
Colhuapia: Colhuapi, a lake (also known as Colhues) in the Territory of Chubut, Patagonia, S. lat. 45° 30′.

Colhuelia ROTH, **1901.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidæ.
Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 254, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 6).
Type: *Colhuelia frühi* Roth, from the 'upper Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
Extinct.
Colhuelia: Colhues, Indian name of Lago Musters, Patagonia.

Collensternum AMEGHINO, **1884.** Primates, ?
Filogenia, 382, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 98, 1889.
Hypothetical genus—"Antecesor común del hombre y del gibón."
Collensternum: κολλήεις, glued together; στέρνον, sternum—in allusion to the "esternon con los cinco huesos que siguen al manubrio reunidos en uno solo."

Collotaria (see **Callotaria**). Feræ, Pinnipedia, Otariidæ.

Colobates (see **Colobotis**). Glires, Sciuridæ.

Colobognathus (subg. of *Atelodus*) BRANDT, **1878.** Ungulata, Rhinocerotidæ.
Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci., St.-Pétersbourg, 7e sér., XXVI, No. 5, pp. 51–57, 1878.
Species: *Rhinoceros bicornis* Linnæus, and *R. simus* Burchell, from Africa.
Name preoccupied by *Colobognathus* Peters, 1859, a genus of Reptilia. (See *Opsiceros* Gloger, 1841.)
Colobognathus: κολοβός, stunted, i. e., short; γνάθος, jaw.

Colobolus GRAY, **1821.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.
London Med. Repos., XV, 298, Apr. 1, 1821.
Type: *Simia polycomos* Schreber, from West Africa. (See *Colobus* Illiger, 1811.)
Colobolus: Dim. of *Colobus*.

Colobotis (subgenus of *Spermophilus*) BRANDT, **1844.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
Bull. Cl. Phys.-math. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, II, Nos. 23–24, pp. 365–366, Mar. 8, 1844; L'Institut, Paris, XII, 1re sect., No. 558, pp. 299–300, Sept. 4, 1844; BAIRD, Mamm. N. Am., 306, 1857; ALLEN, Mon. N. Am. Rodentia, 821, 825–826, 1877.
Colobates MILNE-EDWARDS, Recherches Hist. Nat. Mamm., I, 157, 1868–74.
Type: *Spermophilus fulvus* Keyserling & Blasius, from southern Russia.
Colobotis: κολοβός, stunted, short; οὖς, ὠτός, ear.

Colobus ILLIGER, **1811.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.
Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 69, 1811.
Colobolus GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, 298, Apr. 1, 1821.
Species: *Simia polycomos* Schreber, and *S. ferruginea* Shaw, from West Africa.
Colobus: κολοβός, mutilated, docked—in allusion to the rudimentary thumb ('pollice nullo'—Illiger).

Colodon MARSH, **1890.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Lophiodontidæ.
Am Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXIX, 524, June, 1890.
Type: *Colodon luxatus* Marsh, from the Brontotherium beds of the Oligocene of South Dakota.
Name preoccupied by *Colodus* Wagner, 1861, a subgenus of Rhinocerotidæ.
Extinct.
Colodon: κόλος, stunted; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the absence of canines in the lower jaw.

Colodus (subg. of *Chalicotherium*) WAGNER, **1861.** Ungulata, Rhinocerotidæ.
Sitzungsber. K. Bayerisch. Akad. Wiss., München, II, 81–82, Taf. fig. 4, 1861.
Type: *Rhinoceros pachygnathus* Wagner, from the Pliocene (Pikermi beds) of Greece.
Extinct.
Colodus: κόλος, stunted; ὀδούς, tooth.

Colonoceras MARSH, **1873.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Hyracodontidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., V, 407–408, May, 1873.
Type: *Colonoceras agrestis* Marsh, from the Eocene of Wyoming.
Extinct.
Colonoceras: κόλος, stunted; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the pair of dermal horns on the nasal bones.

Colonomys MARSH, **1872.** Glires, Ischyromyidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 220–221, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 17).
Colonymys ALLEN, Mon. N. Am. Rodentia, 938, 944, 1877; ZITTEL, Handb. Palæont., IV, 2te Lief., 522, 1893.
Type: *Colonomys celer* Marsh, from the Eocene near Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on 'several isolated molars.'
Colonomys: κόλος, stunted; μῦς, mouse. (MARSH.)

Colophonodon LEIDY, **1853.** Cete, Squalodontidæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1852–53, 377, 1853; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 418, 1869 (synonym of *Squalodon holmesii*).
Type: *Colophonodon holmesii* Leidy, from Ashley River, South Carolina.
Extinct. Based on "a nearly entire tooth, with fragments of five others."
Colophonodon: κόλος, stunted; φόνος, murder; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Coloreodon COPE, **1879.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.
Paleont. Bull. No. 31, p. 6, Dec. 24, 1879; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XVIII, 375–376, Dec. 30, 1879; Ibid., XXI, 570, 1884; Am. Naturalist, XIV, 60, Jan., 1880; Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, No. 1, pp. 173–174, 1880; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 662, 1902 (type fixed).
Species from the Miocene of Oregon: *Coloreodon ferox* Cope (type), from the North Fork of John Day River; and *C. macrocephalus* Cope, from the 'Cove' of John Day River.
Extinct.
Coloreodon: κόλος, stunted; + *Oreodon*—in allusion to the 'reduced dental formula,' due to the absence or rudimentary development of the first upper premolar.

Colotaxis COPE, **1873.** Glires, Ischyromyidæ.
Palæont. Bull., No. 15, p. 1, Aug. 20, 1873; Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VII, for 1873, 477, 1874.

Colotaxis—Continued.

Type: *Colotaxis cristatus* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado.

Extinct.

Colotaxis: κόλος, docked; τάξις, arrangement, row.

Colpodon Burmeister, **1885.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidæ.

Anal. Mus. Nac., Buenos Aires, III, entr. xiv, 161–168, pl. iii fig. 16, figs. a, b, c in text, 1885.

Type: *Colpodon propinquus* Burmeister, from the Rio Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on two molar teeth.

Colpodon: κόλπος, fold; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the enamel folds of the molars.

Colpostemma Ameghino, **1891.** Glires, Chinchillidæ.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 141, fig. 40, June 1, 1891.

Calpostemma Zittel, Handb. Palæont., IV, 549, 1893.

Type: *Colpostemma sinuata* Ameghino, from the Lower Oligocene of the city of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct.

Colpostemma: κόλπος, hollow; στέμμα, wreath, crown—in allusion to the enamel folds of the crowns of the upper molars.

Colugo (subgenus of *Galeopithecus*) Gray, **1870.** Insectivora, Galeopithecidæ.

Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-Eating Bats Brit. Mus., 98, 1870.

Type: *Galeopithecus philippinensis* Waterhouse, from the Philippine Islands.

Colugo: Native name in the Philippine Islands.

Colus (subgenus of *Antilope*) Wagner, **1844.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, IV, 419–420, tab. cclxxvi, 1844; Fitzinger, Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LIX, Abth. i, 161, Feb., 1869 (raised to generic rank); Sclater & Thomas, Book of Antelopes, III, pt. ix, 29, Aug., 1897 (in synonymy).

Type: *Antilope saïga* Pallas (=*Capra tatarica* Linnæus), from the steppes of Siberia.

Name preoccupied by *Colus* Humphrey, 1797, a genus of Mollusca. Antedated by *Saiga* Gray, 1843.

Colus: κόλος, a kind of goat without horns. According to Sclater & Thomas (l. c. p. 33), the word is "said to have been formed by transposition from native name 'Suloc.'"

Comaphorus Ameghino, **1886.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, IX, 197–199, 1886.

Type: *Comaphorus conciscus* Ameghino, from the older Tertiary of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a plate of the carapace.

Comaphorus: κόμη, hair; φορός, bearing.

Comastes Fitzinger, **1870.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LXII, Abth. i, 565–579, Nov.–Dec., 1870 (sep. pp. 39–53).

Species, 4: *Vespertilio capaccinii* Bonaparte, from Italy; *V. megapodius* Temminck, from Sardinia; *V. dasycneme* Boie, and *V. limnophilus* Temminck, from the Netherlands.

Comastes: κωμαστής, a reveler—probably in allusion to the animals' nocturnal habits.

Comphotherium (see **Camphotherium**). Insectivora, Talpidæ.

Conacodon Matthew, **1897.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Periptychidæ.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York, XI, 264, 298, Nov. 16, 1897; Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 695, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Haploconus entoconus* Cope (type), and *Anisonchus cophater* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Conacodon—Continued.

Extinct.

Conacodon: κῶνος, cone; ἀκή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the simple round cusp of the third upper premolar.

Conaspidotherium LEMOINE, **1891.** Creodonta, Arctocyonidæ.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3e sér., XIX, No. 5, pp. 265, 268, 275–276, pl. x, fig. 30, May, 1891.

Type: *Conaspidotherium ameghinoi* Lemoine, from the Lower Eocene near Reims, France.

Extinct. Based on "une dent . . . sur un maxillaire inférieur, relativement intact."

Conaspidotherium: κῶνος, cone; + (*Pleur*)*aspidotherium*—in allusion to the second lower molar which "est composée essentiellement de deux paires de denticules . . . . Il y a donc une analogie de forme à reconnaître entre ces trois genres [*Conaspidotherium*, *Pleuraspidotherium* et *Orthaspidotherium*], d'où le nom que nous avons proposé (LEMOINE).

Condylura ILLIGER, **1811.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 125–126, 1811; TRUE, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XIX, 77–98, figs. 27–38, Dec. 21, 1896.

Species: *Sorex cristatus* Linnæus (type), from Pennsylvania; and *Talpa longicaudata* Erxleben, from eastern North America.

Condylura: κόνδυλος, knob; οὐρά, tail. The original description was based on the faulty figure of De La Faille, in which the tail is represented as constricted at intervals resembling a string of beads. (TRUE, l. c., p. 78.)

Conepatus GRAY, **1837.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., I, 581, 1837.

Type: *Conepatus humboldtii* Gray (=*Mephitis conepatl* Desmarest=*Viverra conepatl* Gmelin), from the Straits of Magellan, Patagonia.

Conepatus: Mexican *conepatl*—"probably refers to the burrowing of the animal."* (COUES, Fur-bearing Animals, 249, 1877.)

Conicodon COPE, **1894.** Edentata, Ganodonta, Stylinodontidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XXVIII, No. 331, p. 594 footnote, July 13, 1894.

New name provisionally proposed for *Calamodon* Cope, 1874. "A genus of birds has been named *Calamodus* [by Kaup in 1829], a name which is in my opinion abundantly distinct from *Calamodon*. As, however, there are persons who, like the American Ornithologists' Union, will make this resemblance an excuse for changing the name, I suggest that they call it *Conicodon*, from the shape of the molars, as distinguished from those of *Stylinodon*."

Extinct.

Conicodon: κωνικός, conical; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Conilurus OGILBY, **1838.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XVIII, for 1838–41, 124–129, 1838.

Type: *Conilurus constructor* Ogilby, from New South Wales, Australia.

Conilurus: κόνιλος, rabbit; οὐρά, tail—"intended to express the resemblance which the animal bears to a small rabbit with a long tail" (OGILBY).

Coniopternium AMEGHINO, **1895.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Macraucheniidæ.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11–12, p. 632, 1895 (sep. p. 32).

Type: *Coniopternium andinum* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds in the interior of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a calcaneum, three astragali, and some phalanges, all incomplete.

Coniopternium: κωνίον, little cone; πτερνίον, little heel—in allusion to the slender form of the calcaneum.

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* "*Nepantla* in the Nahuatl language signified a subterranean dwelling." (COUES.)

Connochaetes (subgenus of *Antilope*) LICHTENSTEIN, **1814.** Ungulata, Bovidæ.
Mag. Gesellsch. Naturforsch. Freunde, Berlin, VI, 152, 165–166, 1814; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, I, pt. II, 93–94, pls. XI–XII, Jan., 1895.
Connochetes GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxvi, 1843; Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, 119, 1852.
Connochætes SCLATER, List Anim. Zool. Soc. London, 8th ed., 150, 1883; 9th ed., 150, 1896.
Connochætes COUES, Century Dict., 1200, 1891.
Type: *Antilope gnu* Gmelin, from Africa.
Connochætes: κόννος, beard; χαίτη, mane—in allusion to the conspicuous beard and mane.

Conodonictis AMEGHINO, **1891.** Marsupialia, Borhyænidæ.
Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 28–29, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 314–315, Oct. 1, 1891.
Conodictis TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, 1212, Nov., 1898.
Species: *Conodonictis saevus* Ameghino, and *C. exterminator* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Conodictis: κῶνος, cone; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth; ἴκτις, weasel.

Conodontes LAUGEL, **1862.** Glires, Castoridæ.
Bull. Soc. Géol. France, 2e sér., XIX, feuille 45, pp. 715–717, fig. 3, Sept., 1862.
Type: *Conodontes boisvilletti* Laugel, from the Pliocene of St. Prest, near Chartres, Dépt. Eure-et-Loire, France.
Extinct. Based on a skull and a fourth metatarsal bone.
Conodontes: κῶνος, cone; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth—"pour rappeler la forme de la dernière molaire." (LAUGEL.)

Conodus GERVAIS, **1869.** Glires, Castoridæ.
Zool. et Paléont. Gén., 1e sér., pl. XV, 1867–69 (*Conodontes* in text, pp. 80–84).
Type: *Conodus* (=*Conodontes*) *boisvilletti* Laugel, from St. Prest, near Chartres, Dépt. Eure-et-Loire, France. Apparently merely a modification of *Conodontes* Laugel, 1862.
Name preoccupied by *Conodus* Agassiz, 1843, a genus of Pisces.
Extinct.
Conodus: κῶνος, cone; ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the last molar.

Conoryctes COPE, **1881.** Edentata, Ganodonta, Conoryctidæ.
Am. Naturalist, XV, for Oct., 829, Sept. 22, 1881; "Paleont. Bull., No. 33, pp. 486–487, Sept. 30, 1881"; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, 486–487, Oct. 21, 1881.
Type: *Conoryctes comma* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.
Extinct. Based on "a mandibular ramus which lacks the last molar, and has the crowns of the others worn."
Conoryctes: κῶνος, cone; ὀρύκτης, digger—from the conic crowns of the canines and the first two premolars, and the supposition that the animal "was probably a burrower."

Conoyces (subgenus of *Macropus*) LESSON, **1842.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.
Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 194, 1842; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 86, 1888 (in synonymy).
Type: *Macropus brunii* Lesson (=*M. müllleri* Schlegel, 1866), from New Guinea.

Contracavia BURMEISTER, **1885.** Glires, Caviidæ.
Anal. Mus. Nac., Buenos Aires (III), entr. XIV, 158–159, pl. III, fig. 6, Dec., 1885.
Type: *Contracavia matercula* Burmeister, from the Tertiary of Paraná, Argentina.
Extinct. Based on "dos porciones anteriores del paladar, con las dos primeras muelas en el uno y una sola en el otro."
Contracavia: Lat. *contra*, opposite, contrary to; + *Cavia*—in allusion to "una inversión de la figura de los dos prismas de sus muelas."

Cordylodon MEYER, **1859.** Insectivora, Dimylidæ.

Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1859, 174-175; ZITTEL Handb. Palæont., IV, 569, 1893.

Cordolydon Bergroth, in C. O. Waterhouse's Index Zool., 86, 1902 (misprint).

Type: *Cordylodon haslachensis* Meyer, from the Lower Miocene of Haslach, near Ulm, Germany.

Extinct. Based on a right lower jaw with both ends broken off, but containing six teeth.

Cordylodon: κορδύλη, club; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—probably in allusion to the upper premolars, which are described by Zittel as 'massiv, kegelförmig, einspitzig.'

Coresodon AMEGHINO, **1895.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Notohippidæ.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11-12, 630-631, 1895 (sep. pp. 30-31).

Type: *Coresodon scalpridens* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia. Extinct.

Coresodon: κόρρης, frieze; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—"j'ai employé ce nom, faisant allusion à la frise d'émail que portent sur leur côté interne les molaires supérieures de ce genre."—(AMEGHINO, in epist).

Corinorhinus (see **Corynorhinus**). Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Coristernum AMEGHINO, **1884.** Primates, ?

Filogenia, 383, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VI, 98, 1889.

Hypothetical genus: "Antecesor común del hombre, del gibón y del orangután."

Coristernum: κόρεις, of a maiden; στέρνον, sternum—in allusion to the "esternon con los cinco huesos que siguen al manubrio reunidos en tres ó cuatro piezas."

Cormura PETERS, **1867.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1867, 475-476, pl. —, fig. 1.

Type: *Emballonura brevirostris* Wagner, from Marabitanas, Amazonas, Brazil.

Cormura: κορμός, trunk, stump; οὐρά, tail—"Der Schwanz nur die Hälfte der Schenkelflughaut erreichend und auf ihr mit freier Spitze endigend."

Corsira GRAY, **1838.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1837, No. LIX, 123-124, June 14, 1838.

Species, 3: *Sorex vulgaris* Linnæus, from northern Europe; *S. forsteri* Richardson, from British America; and *S. talpoides* Gapper, from Lake Simcoe, Ontario, Canada.

Corsira: Possibly an anagram of corsair—in allusion to the predatory habits of the animal (GILL).

Corynorhinus H. ALLEN, **1865.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1865, 173-174; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna No. 13, pp. 13, 49-54, text figs. 7-10, pls. I fig. 9, III fig. 2, Oct. 16, 1897.

Corinorhinus Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. I, 105, 1897 (misprint).

Type: *Plecotus macrotis* Le Conte, from Georgia (probably near the Le Conte plantation, 5 miles from Riceboro).

Corynorhinus: κορύνη, club; ῥίς, ῥινός, nose—from the conspicuous club-shaped enlargement of the ridge between the eye and nostril.

Coryphodon OWEN, **1845.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Coryphodontidæ.

Odontography, pt. III, Mamm., 607-609, pl. 135, fig. 9, 1845; Hist. Brit. Foss. Mamm., 299-305, figs. 103-104, 1846.

Type: *Coryphodon eocænus* Owen, from the Eocene clay of the sea bottom off the Essex coast, between St. Osyth and Harwich, England.

Extinct. Based on a portion of a right lower jaw containing the last molar and part of the penultimate molar.

Coryphodon—Continued.

Coryphodon: κορυφή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—"significative of the development of the angles of the ridges [of the lower molars] into points." (OWEN.)

Corypithecus (subg. of *Semnopithecus*) TROUESSART, **1879.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 3e sér., VII, 53, 1879 (sep. p. 6); SCUDDER, Nomenclator Zool., pt. I, 87, 1882.

Type: *Semnopithecus frontatus* Müller, from Borneo.

Corypithecus: κόρυς, κόρυθος, helmet; πίθηκος, ape—in allusion to the erect median crest which overarches the forehead.

Cosoryx LEIDY, **1869.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 173, 383, pl. XXVIII, fig. 8, 1869.

Casoryx WALLACE, Geog. Dist. Anim., I, 138; II, 225, 1876.

Type: *Cosoryx furcatus* Leidy, from the Miocene of the Niobrara River, Nebraska.

Extinct. Based on 'portions of several antlers, or perhaps horn cores.'

Cosoryx: κῶς, interrogative; ὄρυξ, antelope.

Cothurus PALMER, **1899.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Science, new ser., X, No. 249, p. 493, Oct. 6, 1899 (sep. p. 4).

New name for *Brachyurus* Trouessart, 1878 (not *Brachyurus* Spix, 1823), which is preoccupied by *Brachyurus* Fischer, 1813, a genus of rodents. Type, *Brachyurus calvus* Geoffroy, from the Amazon River, Brazil.

Name preoccupied by *Cothurus* Champion, 1891, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Neocothurus* Palmer, 1903.

Cothurus: κόθουρος, dock-tailed—in allusion to the short tail.

Cotylops LEIDY, **1851.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1850–51, 239, 1851.

Type: *Cotylops speciosa* Leidy, from the Oligocene of 'Nebraska Territory' (now South Dakota). Name antedated by *Merycoidodon* Leidy, 1848.

Extinct. Based on a fragment of a face.

Cotylops: κοτύλη, cup, socket; ὤψ, face—in allusion to "the remarkably large lachrymal depression, which in this fossil appears to have been more hemispherical than in *Oreodon*" (LEIDY).

Cournomys ('CROIZET') ZITTEL, **1893.** Glires, Theridomyidæ.

ZITTEL, Handb. Palaeont., IV, 2te Lief., 525, 1893.

Zittel gives *Cournomys* Croizet as a synonym of *Issiodoromys* Croizet, 1845, without reference or mention of any species.

Extinct.

Cournomys: Cournon, a town in Puy de Dôme, France, probably the type locality; μῦς, mouse.

Cramauchenia AMEGHINO, **1902.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Macraucheniidæ.

[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 76, Mar.-Apr., 1902,—nomen nudum].

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 90–93, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 22–25).

Species: *Cramauchenia normalis* Ameghino, and *C. insolita* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation (Eocene) of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Cramauchenia: κρᾶμα, mixed; + *Auchenia*—in allusion to the possession of a combination of characters of the teeth of *Protheosodon* and *Theosodon*, and also to the relation of the genus to *Macrauchenia*.

Craseomys (subgenus of *Evotomys*) MILLER, **1900.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., II, 87, 89–91, July 26, 1900.

Type: *Hypudæus rufocanus* Sundevall from Lappmark, Sweden.

Craseomys: κρᾶσις, κράσεως, a mixing; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the possession of a combination of characters of *Evotomys* and *Microtus*.

Craspedura GRAY, **1869.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 118, 1869.

Name merely suggested, but never used, for the otter (*Pteronura sanbachii*) from Demerara, British Guiana. "The tail of the Demerara specimen has the same marginal rib as the Surinam one; . . . and the sides also are artificially extended, giving it a fin-like appearance, which induced me to give it the name of *Pteronura*. *Craspedura*, or margin-tailed, would have been a much more appropriate one." (GRAY.)

Craspedura: κράσπεδον, margin; οὐρά, tail.

Crassitherium VAN BENEDEN, **1871.** Sirenia, Halitheriidæ?

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2e sér., XXXII, 164–171, pl. —, 1871.

Type: *Crassitherium robustum* Van Beneden, from the vicinity of Antwerp, Belgium.

Extinct. Based on "une partie de la boîte crânienne, une vertèbre dorsale et une série de sept vertèbres caudales."

Crassitherium: Lat. *crassus*, thick; θηρίον, wild beast—"a cause de la grande épaisseur des parois crâniennes et de la forme toute particulière du crâne."

Craterogeomys (see **Cratogeomys**). Glires, Geomyidæ.

Crateromys THOMAS, **1895.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVI, 163–164, Aug., 1895; Trans. Zool. Soc. London, XIV, pt. VI, 408–409, pl. XXXVI, fig. 2, June, 1898.

Type: *Phlæomys schadenbergi* Meyer, from Monte Data, northern Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Crateromys: κρατερός, strong; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the fact that "it is is about the largest and heaviest member of the Muridæ." (THOMAS in epist.)

Cratogeomys MERRIAM, **1895.** Glires, Geomyidæ.

N. Am. Fauna, No. 8, pp. 23, 25, 150–162, plates and figures, Jan. 31, 1895.

Craterogeomys ALLEN, Science, new ser., I, No. 25, p. 690, June 21, 1895 (misprint).

Type: *Geomys merriami* Thomas, from the Valley of Mexico.

Cratogeomys: κρατος, strong, powerful; + *Geomys*—in reference to the relatively great size and strength of the animal.

Craurothrix* THOMAS, **1896.** Glires, Muridæ, Rhynchomyinæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVIII, 246, Sept. 1, 1896.

New name for *Echiothrix* Gray, 1867, which is preoccupied by *Echinothrix* Brookes, 1828, a genus of Erethizontidæ; and by *Echinothrix* Peters, 1853, a genus of Echinodermata.

Craurothrix: κραῦρος, hard, brittle; θρίξ, hair—in allusion to the bristles intermingled with the fur.

Creagroceros FITZINGER, **1874.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LXVIII, Abth. I, Jahrg. für 1873, 348, 358, 1874.

New name for *Furcifer* Wagner, 1844, which is preoccupied by *Furcifer* Fitzinger, 1843, a genus of Reptilia.

Creagroceros: κρεάγρα, hook; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the antlers, which are forked, with the small anterior prong curving upward and backward toward the posterior one.

Crenidelphinus LAURILLARD, **1846.** Cete, Squalodontidæ.

LAURILLARD, in D'Orbigny's Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., IV, 636, 1846 (art. 'Dauphin').

Type (species not mentioned) based on an upper jaw, from Léognan, near Bordeaux, France, which was referred to *Squalodon* by Grateloup.

Extinct.

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* Thomas subsequently abandoned this name. See explanation under *Echiothrix*.

Crenidelphinus—Continued.

Crenidelphinus: Lat. *crena*, tooth;+*Delphinus*—in allusion to the number of lobes of the posterior teeth, "le nombre des lobes est plus considérable . . . ce serait donc un Dauphin, qui par sa dentition, se lierait aux Phoques."

Creoadapis LEMOINE, **1894.** Primates, Plesiadapidæ.

Bull. Soc. Géol. France, 3e sér., XXI, 1893, No. 5, pp. 353, 361–362, pl. IX, fig. 1 Apr., 1894.

Type: *Creoadapis douvillei* Lemoine from the Eocene ('la Faune Cernaysienne'), near Reims, France.

Extinct. Based on a considerable portion of the lower jaw.

Creoadapis: κρέας, flesh (i. e., carnivorous?); + *Adapis.*

Cricetodipus PEALE, **1848.** Glires, Heteromyidæ.

Mamm. & Ornith. Wilkes Expl. Expd., VIII, 52–53, 1848; 2d ed., 48, 1858.

Type: *Cricetodipus parvus* Peale, from Oregon.

Cricetodipus: Cricetus + *Dipus.*

Cricetodon LARTET, **1851.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Notice sur la Colline de Sansan, 20–21, 1851.

Species, 3: *Cricetodon sansaniensis* Lartet, *C. medium* Lartet, and *C. minus* Lartet, from Sansan, Dépt. du Gers, France.

Extinct.

Cricetodon: Cricetus; δδών=δδούς, tooth—from the resemblance of the molars to those of *Cricetus.*

Cricetomys (subgenus of *Mus*) WATERHOUSE, **1840.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. lxxxv, July, 1840, 1–3; LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 120, 1842 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Cricetomys gambianus* from the Gambia River, West Africa.

Cricetomys: Cricetus; μῦς, mouse—from the cheek pouches, a character in which the genus resembles *Cricetus*, while otherwise externally it resembles *Mus.*

Cricetulus MILNE-EDWARDS, **1867.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 5e sér., Zool., VII, 375–376, 1867; Recherches Hist. Nat. Mamm., 133–137, pl. 12 figs. 1–3, pl. 13 figs. 1–3, 1868–74.

Type: *Cricetulus griseus* Milne-Edwards, from China.

Cricetulus: Dim. of *Cricetus.*

Cricetus LESKE, **1779.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

[ZIMMERMANN, Specimen Zool. Geog. Quad., 343–344, 1777—not a valid genus]; LESKE, Anfangsgründe Naturgesch., I, 168–170, 1779; KERR, Anim. King., I, Mamm., Syst. Cat., Nos. 509–515, pp. 42, 242–246, 1792; LINK, Beytr. Naturgesch., I, pt. II, 52, 75, 1795; CUVIER, Leç. d'Anat. Comp., I, table I, 1800; Règne Animal, I, 198, 1817; ibid., ed. 2, 204–205, 1829; TIEDEMANN, Zoologie, I, 467, 1808; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., VII, 181, 183, June 19, 1895.

Species 3, from Europe: *Cricetus vulgaris* Leske (=*Mus cricetus* Linnæus), *C. citellus* (=*Mus citellus* Pallas), and *C. marmota* (=*Mus marmota*).

Kerr's *Cricetus* includes 6 species from Eurasia: *C. acredula* (=*Mus migratorius* Pallas, 1771 = *M. accedula* Pallas, 1778), *C. germanicus* (= *M. cricetus* Linnæus), *C. arenarius* (=*M. arenarius* Pallas), *C. phæus* (= *M. phæus* Pallas), *C. songaricus* (= *M. songaricus* Pallas), and *C. furunculus* (= *M. furunculus* Pallas)—fide Allen, l. c.

Cricetus: Lat., from Ital. *criceto*, hamster. According to Nehring (Zool. Anzeiger, XXI, 494, 1898) the word is derived from the German common name Krietsch.

Crinotherium (see **Cainotherium**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Criotaurus GLOGER, **1841.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, 148–149, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

Criotaurus—Continued.

Type: *Ovibos moschatus* (Zimmermann), from the region near Hudson Bay, Northwest Territory. Apparently merely a new name for *Ovibos* Blainville, 1816.

Criotaurus: κριός, ram; ταῦρος, bull—a Greek equivalent of *Ovibos*.

Criotherium Forsyth Major, **1891.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, CXIII, No. 18, pp. 608, 609–610, Séance du 2 Nov., 1891; Lydekker, Nature, XLIII, 86, Nov. 27, 1890.

Type: *Criotherium argalioides* Major, from the Upper Miocene of the island of Samos, Grecian Archipelago.

Extinct.

Criotherium: κριός, ram; θηρίον, wild beast.

Crocidura Wagler, **1832.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.

Oken's Isis, Jena, 1832, 275.

Type: *Sorex leucodon* Hermann, from Europe.

Crocidura: κροκίς, or κροκός, the flock or nap on woolen cloth, a piece of wool; οὐρά, tail—in allusion to the tail, which is covered with short hairs, interspersed with longer ones.

Crocuta Kaup, **1828.** Feræ, Hyænidæ.

Oken's Isis, XXI, Heft xi, 1145, 1828; Gray, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xx, 47, 1843; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, 525.

Crocotta Kaup, Ent.-Gesch. & Natürl. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 74–78, 1829.

Type: *Hyæna crocuta* (Erxleben), from Africa; the genus also includes a second species not named [*H. spelæa*]. "Man zählt mit Gewissheit zwey Arten hieher, welche beyde auch in Europa gelebt haben müssen. Die eine Art liebt noch in Africa und ist *Hyæna crocuta*."

Crocuta: κροκωτός, saffron-colored—from the prevailing color of the animal.

Crossarchus F. Cuvier, **1825.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Hist. Nat. Mamm., V, livr. xlvii, pl. with 3 pp. text under 'le Mangue,' Feb., 1825; Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 577; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 176, 1869.

Type: *Crossarchus obscurus* F. Cuvier, from the west coast of Africa, probably from southern Gambia.

Crossarchus: κροσσοί, tassels, fringe; ἀρχός, rectum.

Crossopus Wagler, **1832.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.

Oken's Isis, 1832, 275.

Type: *Sorex fodiens* Bechstein, from Europe.

Name antedated by *Neomys* Kaup, 1829.

Crossopus: κροσσοί, tassels, fringe; πούς, foot.

Crunomys Thomas, **1898.** Glires, Muridæ, Hydromyinæ.

Trans. Zool. Soc. London, XIV, pt. vi, 393–396, pls. xxxiii fig. 1, xxxv figs. 5–6, June, 1898.

Type: *Crunomys fallax* Thomas, from Isabella, central northern Luzon, Philippine Islands (alt., 1,000 ft.).

Crunomys: κρουνός, spring, well (κρουνοί, torrents or streams); μῦς, mouse. "The type appeared to be a stream haunter." (Thomas, in epist.)

Cryptomeryx Schlosser, **1886.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidæ.

Morph. Jahrbuch, Leipzig, XII, 1tes Heft, 74, 93–94, Taf. v figs. 7, 16, 22, 24, vi figs. 6, 9, 1886.

Type: *Lophiomeryx gaudryi* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct.

Cryptomeryx: κρυπτός, hidden; μήρυξ, ruminant.

Cryptomys (subgenus of *Georychus*) GRAY, **1864.** Glires, Bathyergidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 124, figs. 3, 6.
Type: *Georychus holosericeus* Wagner, from South Africa.
Cryptomys: κρυπτός, hidden; μῦς, mouse.

Cryptophractus FITZINGER, **1856.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ?
Tagebl. 32, Versamml. Deutsch. Naturforscher & Aertze, Wien, 123, 1856.
Type: *Cryptophractus pilosus* Fitzinger, from Peru.
Cryptophractus: κρυπτός, hidden; φρακτός, protected—in allusion to the fact that the carapace is almost entirely concealed by hair on the back and sides.

Cryptopithecus SCHLOSSER, **1890.** Primates, Microchœridae?
Die Affen, Lemuren, Chiropteren, etc., des Europäischen Tertiärs, Theil III, in Beitr. Pal. Oesterreich-Ungarns, VIII, 65 [451], Taf. IV, figs. 55, 60, 62, 1890.
Type: *Cryptopithecus sideroolithicus* Schlosser, from Frohnstetten, Germany.
Extinct. Based on a portion of a lower jaw containing two molars.
Cryptopithecus: κρυπτός, hidden; πίθηκος, ape.

Cryptoprocta BENNETT, **1833.** Feræ, Viverridæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1832, No. IV, 46, May 24, 1833; Trans. Zool. Soc. London, I, 137, 1834; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 545–546.
Type: *Cryptoprocta ferox* Bennett, from Madagascar.
Cryptoprocta: κρυπτός, hidden; πρωκτός, anus—probably in allusion to the anal pouch.

Cryptotis (subgenus of *Musaraneus*) POMEL, **1848.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.
Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, 249, Nov., 1848.
Type: *Sorex cinereus* Bachman, from Goose Creek, South Carolina.
Cryptotis: κρυπτός, hidden; οὖς, ὠτός, ear—in allusion to the concealment of the external meatus by the dense hair on the back of the ear. (Compare *Anotus.*)

Ctenacodon MARSH, **1879.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XVIII, 396–397, fig. in text, Nov., 1879.
Ctenacodus GIEBEL, Zeitschr. Gesammt. Naturwiss., Berlin, 3te Folge, V, 191, 1880.
Type: *Ctenacodon serratus* Marsh, from the Jurassic (Atlantosaurus beds) of Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on "a diminutive right lower jaw, with most of the teeth in excellent preservation."
Ctenacodon: κτείς, κτενός, comb; ἀκή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—from the comb-like row of tubercles on the lower molars.

Ctenodactylus GRAY, **1830.** Glires, Octodontidæ.
Spicilegia Zoologica, II, 10–11, Aug. 1, 1830; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1831, 48–50.
Type: *Ctenodactylus massonii* Gray, from the Cape of Good Hope, Africa.
Ctenodactylus: κτείς, κτενός, comb; δάκτυλος, finger or toe—in allusion to the peculiar comb-like bristles on the hind feet, which are said to be used in dressing the fur.

Ctenomys BLAINVILLE, **1826.** Glires, Octodontidæ.
Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 64, pl. facing p. 56, Apr., 1826; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, IX, 102, 1826.
Type: *Ctenomys brasiliensis* Blainville, from Minas Geraes, Brazil.
Ctenomys: κτείς, κτενός, comb; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the comb-like bristles on the hind toes.

Cuama GRAY, **1821.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
London Med. Repos., XV, 307, Apr. 1, 1821.
Type: *Antilope cuama* Cuvier, from South Africa.
Cuama: From the name of the type species. *Cuama* is a misprint for *caama* or *khama*, the Bechuana name of this antelope.

Cuandu (see **Coendou**). Glires, Erethizontidæ.

Cuati Liais, **1872.** Feræ, Procyonidæ.

Climats, Géol., Faune et Geog. Botanique, Brésil, 427, 1872.

Emendation of *Coati* Lacépède, 1799. "Lacépède a adopté pour nom générique de ces animaux, en latin et en français, le nom de *Coati*, qu'il serait plus correct d'écrire *Cuati* d'après l'étymologie indienne. C'est le nom le plus convenable à adopter pour ce genre, auquel Storr a donné celui de *Nasua*, . . . constituant un barbarisme latin à la fois mauvais et inutile." (Liais.)

Cuica Liais, **1872.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.

Climats, Géol., Faune et Geog. Botanique, Brésil, 328, 330, 1872.

Species 8, from tropical America: *Didelphis myosuros*, *D. murina*, *D. pusilla*, *D. cinerea*, *D. lanigera*, *D. crassicaudata*, *D. tricolor*, and *D. tristriata*, "dont la poche est incomplète et les poils d'une seule espèce."

Cuica: Indian name, from *coo*, animal; and *yetca* or *ica*, gummy—in allusion to the appearance of the new-born young in the pouch while still attached to the breast of the mother.

Cultridens Croizet, **1837.** Feræ, Felidæ.

"Croizet, in Huot's Nouv. Cours Élément. Géol., I, 265, 1837" (fide Waterhouse MS.); Croizet & Jobert, in Bronn's Lethæa Geognostica, II, 831, 1278, 1838.

Type: *Ursus cultridens issidorensis* Croizet & Jobert, from the Pliocene of France.

Name antedated by *Megantereon* Croizet & Jobert, 1828; by *Machairodus* Kaup, 1833; and by *Steneodon* Croizet, 1833.

Extinct.

Cultridens: Lat., *culter*, *cultri*, knife; *dens*, tooth—in allusion to the upper canines.

Cuniculus Brisson, **1762.** Glires, Dipodidæ.

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 98–104, 1762; Merriam, Science, new ser., I, No. 14, p. 376, Apr. 5, 1895 (type fixed).

Type: *Cuniculus cauda longissima* Brisson (= *Dipus alactaga* Olivier= *Mus jaculus* Pallas), from southern Russia and southwestern Siberia.

Cuniculus: Lat., rabbit.

Cuniculus Meyer, **1790.** Glires, Leporidæ.

Mag. f. Thiergesch., I, pt. 1, 52–53, 1790; Gloger, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, 104, 1841; Gray, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 224–225, Sept., 1867.

Species, 7: *Lepus campestris* Meyer (= *Lepus cuniculus*), *Cuniculus domesticus*, *C. angorensis*, *C. argenteus* (= var. *β cuniculi leporis* Erxleben), *C. russicus* (= var. *γ* Erxleben, and *δ* Gmelin), *Lepus dauricus* Erxleben, from Europe; and *L. brasiliensis* Erxleben, from Brazil.

Name preoccupied by *Cuniculus* Brisson, 1762, a genus of Dipodidæ.

Cuniculus Wagler, **1830.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 21, 1830; Oken's Isis, 1832, 1220; Coues, Mon. N. Am. Rodentia, 243–251, 1877 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Mus lemmus* Pallas, *M. torquatus* Pallas (type), and *M. aspalax* Pallas.

Name preoccupied by *Cuniculus* Brisson, 1762, a genus of Dipodidæ; and by *Cuniculus* Meyer, 1790, a genus of Leporidæ. (See *Dicrostonyx* Gloger, 1841; *Misothermus* Hensel, 1855; *Borioikon* Poliakoff, 1881; and *Tylonyx* Schulze, 1897.)

Cuon Hodgson, **1838.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Ann. Nat. Hist., I, 152, Apr., 1838.

Cyon Agassiz, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 113, 1846; 2d ed., 326, 1848; Blanford, Fauna British India, Mamm., pt. 1, 142–147, June, 1888.

Type: *Cuon primævus* (= *Canis primævus* Hodgson) from Nepal, India.

Cuon: κύων, dog.

Cursus (see **Cœscoes**). Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Curtodon (see **Kurtodon**). Marsupialia, Amphitheriidæ.

Cuscus (see **Cœscoes**). Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Cutia Lais, **1872.** Glires, Dasyproctidæ.

Climats, Géol., Faune, et Geog. Botanique, Brésil, 534–537, 1872.

New name for *Dasyprocta* Illiger, 1811. "Les Agoutis sont connus au Brésil sous le nom de *Cutia*. . . . Il y aurait grand avantage à substituer, pour appellation du genre le nom doux de *Cutia* au nom barbare de *Dasyprocta*."

Cutia: Anagram of the Indian name *acuti*, attentive, vigilant—in allusion to the habits of the animals.

Cuvierimys (Bravard MS.) Gervais, **1848–52.** Glires, Theridomyidæ.

Bravard, in Gervais, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, II, expl., pl. No. 47, p. 4, 1848–52; 2e éd., 34, 1859, pl. xlvii, figs. 15–16 (under *Archæomys*); Giebel, Säugethiere, 517 footnote, 1855; 2d ed., 517 footnote, 1859.

Type: *Cuvierimys laurillardi* Bravard (=*Archæomys laurillardi* Gervais), from Issoire, Dépt. Puy-de-Dôme, France.

Extinct.

Cuvierimys: Cuvier; μῦς, mouse. In honor of Baron Georges Cuvier, 1769–1832, author of 'Recherches sur les Ossemens Fossiles des Quadrupèdes,' 1812; 'Le Règne Animal,' 1817, etc.

Cuvierius Gray, **1866.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 114, 164–169, 1866; Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 54, 1871.

Type: *Physalus latirostris* Flower, from the coast of Holland.

Name preoccupied by *Cuvieria* Péron & Lesueur, 1807, a genus of Acalephs.

Cuvierius: In honor of Baron Georges Cuvier, 1769–1832.

Cyanomyonax (see **Cynomyonax**). Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Cyclochilus (subg. * of *Atelodus*) Brandt, **1878.** Ungulata, Rhinocerotidæ.

Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci., St.-Pétersbourg, VIIe sér., XXVI, No. 5, pp. 55–56, 1878.

Type: *Rhinoceros simus* Burchell, from South Africa.

Name antedated by *Ceratotherium* Gray, 1867.

Cyclochilus: κύκλος, ring, circle; *χεῖλος*, lip—'labio rotundato instructus.'

Cyclognathus E. Geoffroy, **1833.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Revue Encyclopédique, LIX, 78–79, July–Sept., 1833;† Considérations sur l'Ossem. Foss. Bassin de l'Auvergne, 1833, 4, footnote (read Oct. 7, 1833).

Type: *Anoplotherium laticurvatum* E. Geoffroy, from the quarries of Saint-Gérand-le-Puy, Auvergne, France.

Extinct. Based on lower jaws.

Cyclognathus: κύκλος, circle; *γνάθος*, jaw—from the rounded angle of the lower jaw.

Cyclopes Gray, **1821.** Edentata, Myrmecophagidæ.

London Med. Repos., XV, 305, Apr. 1, 1821; Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb., 1895; 7th ser., VI, 302, Sept., 1900; Palmer, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIII, 72, Sept. 28, 1899.

Type: *Myrmecophaga didactyla* Linnæus, from Guiana.

Cyclopes: Plural of *κύκλωψ*, round-eyed (*κύκλος*, circle; *ὤψ*, eye).

Cyclopidius Cope, **1878.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XVII, 1877–78, 221–222 (sep. issued as Palæont. Bull. No. 28), Jan 12, 1878; Am. Naturalist, XII, 58, 1878; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXI, 546–557, 1884; Hay. Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 670, 1902 (type fixed).

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* *Cyclochilus* is given as a section of the subgenus *Colobognathus* Brandt.

† Probably published several months later, see 'Postscriptum,' p. 95, dated Oct. 29, 1833.

Cyclopidius—Continued.

Species: *Cyclopidius simus* Cope (type), and *C. heterodon* Cope, from the Upper Miocene (Ticholeptus beds) of Deep River, Montana.

Extinct.

Cyclopidius: Dim. of *κύκλωψ*, round-eyed—in allusion to the large foramen in front of the lachrymal fossa which communicates with the maxillary sinus.

Cyclorhina (subgenus of *Phyllorhina*) PETERS, **1871.** Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, June, 1871, 326–327 (section of a subgenus).

Species: *Phyllorhina obscura* Peters, from Luzon, Philippine Islands; and *P. doriæ* Peters, from Sarawak, Borneo.

Cyclorhina: κύκλος, circle; *ῥίς, ῥινός*, nose.

Cyclothurus (subgenus of *Myrmecophaga*) ('GRAY') LESSON, **1842.** Edentata, Myrmecophagidæ.

[GRAY, Thomson's Ann. Philos., X, 343, 1825—nomen nudum.]

LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 152, 1842; GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxviii, 191, 1843 (raised to generic rank).

Cycloturus SCLATER, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1871, 546; FLOWER, Encyclopædia Brittanica, 9th ed., XV, 386, 1883 (art. Mammalia); FLOWER & LYDEKKER, Mamm., Living & Extinct, 193–194, 1891.

Type: *Myrmecophaga didactyla* Linnæus, from Guiana (see *Cyclopes* Gray, 1821).

Cyclothurus: κυκλωτός, rounded; *οὐρά*, tail—from the tapering, prehensile tail.

Cylindrodon DOUGLASS, **1901.** Glires, Castoridæ?

Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XX, pt. III, 251–252, pl. IX figs. 9, 9a, Dec. 5, 1901 (sep. pp. 15–16); MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XIX, 212–213, figs. 7–8, 1903.

Type: *Cylindrodon fontis* Douglass, from the White River Oligocene (Pipestone beds), in the vicinity of Pipestone springs, near Whitehall, Jefferson County, Montana.

Extinct. Based on two portions of mandibular rami; one with all the cheek teeth and the greater part anterior to the ascending ramus, the other with the three posterior teeth and part of the ascending ramus.

Cylindrodon: κύλινδρος, cylinder; *ὀδών = ὀδούς*, tooth. "The teeth are cylindrical, with a central enamel islet and an outer enamel inflection" (DOUGLASS).

Cymatotherium KAUP, **1841.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.

Akten der Urwelt, 11–14, tab. IV, 1841.

Cymototherium GRAY, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 262, 1869.

Type: *Cymatotherium antiquum* Kaup, "des Diluviums, bei Oelsnitz im Sächsischen Vogtland," Germany.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Cymatotherium: κῦμα, κύματος, wave; *θηρίον*, wild beast.

Cynailurus WAGLER, **1830.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 30, 1830; SEVERTZOW, Rev. et Mag. de Zool., 2e sér., X, 388, 390, Sept., 1858.

Cynaelurus GLOGER, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., pp. xxix, 63, 1841.

Type: *Felis jubata* Erxleben, from India and Africa. (See *Acinonyx* Brookes, 1828.)

Cynailurus: κύων, κυνός, dog; *αἴλουρος*, cat—in allusion to the long limbs, claws always partially exposed, and other dog-like characters.

Cynalicus GRAY, **1846.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XVII, 293–294, Apr., 1846.

Cynalius GRAY, List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. x, 18, 1847 (misprint).

Cynalycus GRAY, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., and Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 183, 1869 (in synonymy).

Cynalicus—Continued.

Type: *Cynalicus melanogaster* Gray (=*Icticyon venaticus* Lund), from Brazil.

Cynalicus: κυνόλυκος, dog-wolf.

Cynalopex (subgenus of *Chaon*), H. Smith, **1839.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm., IX, 222–232, pls. xvi–xviii, 1839; ed. 2, Mamm., I, 152, 1858; IV, 222–232, pls. 16–18, 1866; V, 290, 1865.

In volume V the genus includes 5 species, from western Asia: *Canis corsac* H. Smith, *Canis kokree* Sykes, *C. chrysurus* Gray, *C. pallidus* Rüppell, and *C. turcicus* H. Smith. In volume IV a sixth species, *Cynalopex insectivorus* H. Smith (=*Canis bengalensis* Shaw), is added.

Cynalopex: κυναλώπηξ, fox-dog.

Cynalycus (see **Cynalicus**). Feræ, Canidæ.

Cynamolgus Reichenbach, **1862.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 130–137, pl. xxiii, figs. 327–344, 1862; Elera, Cat. Sist. Fauna Filipinas, I, 2, 1895.

Includes 2 subgenera: *Zati* (3 species) and *Cynamolgus*, 6 species: *Simia cynocephalus* Gmelin, from Africa; *Macacus philippensis* Geoffroy, from the Philippine Islands; *Presbytis albinus* Kelaart, from Ceylon; *Macacus carbonarius* Cuvier, from Sumatra; *Cercopithecus mulatta* Zimmermann, from East India; and *Macacus palpebrosus* I. Geoffroy, from Manila, Philippine Islands.

Cynamolgus: κυνάμολγος, dog-milker—the name of an Ethiopian tribe.

Cynarctus Matthew, **1902.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVI, 281–284, fig. 1, Sept. 18, 1902.

Type: *Cynarctus saxatilis* Matthew, from the Miocene, Loup Fork (Pawnee Creek beds) of Cedar Creek, Colorado.

Extinct. Based on 'a nearly perfect pair of lower jaws.'

Cynarctus: κύων, κυνός, dog; ἄρκτος, bear.

Cynelos Jourdan, **1848–52.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Jourdan, in Gervais' Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 1e éd., II, expl. pl. 28, p. 14, 1848–52; 2e éd., 216, 1859; in Pictet's Traité Paléont., 2e éd., I, 195, 1853; Revue Soc. Savantes, Paris, I, 130, 1862.

Type: *Amphicyon gracilis* Pomel, from the Miocene of Saint Gérand-le-Puy, Allier, France.

Extinct. Based on a skull and part of a skeleton.

Cynelos: κύων, κυνός, dog; ἕλος, marsh.

Cynhyæna F. Cuvier, **1829.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 454, 1829.

Cynohyæna Blainville, Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., VIII, Zool., 279, Nov., 1837; Ostéog. Mamm. Récents et Foss., II, fasc. vii (Carnassiers, Canis), 43, 82, 1840; fasc. xiii (Canis), 33, 1843 (emendation).

Type: *Hyæna picta* Temminck, from Africa.

Name antedated by *Lycaon* Brookes, 1827, which is based on the same species.

Cynhyæna: κύων, κυνός, dog; ὕαινα, hyena—from the combination of canine and hyena characters and habits.

Cynictis Ogilby, **1833.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. IV, May 24, 1833, 48–49; Philos. Mag., 3d ser., III, 68, 1833; Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 571–573; Thomas, ibid., 1882, 82–84.

Type: *Cynictis steedmanni* (=*Herpestes penicillatus* Cuvier), from Uitenhage, Cape Colony, South Africa.

Cynictis: κύων, κυνός, dog; ἴκτις, weasel—i. e., intermediate between, or connecting, the dogs and civets.

Cynocebus (subgenus of *Chlorocebus*) GRAY, **1870.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.
Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 26, 1870.
Type: *Cercopithecus cynosurus* Geoffroy, from West Africa.
Cynocebus: κύων, κυνός, dog; κῆβος, long-tailed monkey.

Cynocephalus BODDAËRT, **1768.** Insectivora, Galeopithecidæ.
Dierkundig Mengelwerk. In het Latyn beschreeven door Pallas, II, 8, footnote "l," 1768.
Type: *Cynocephalus volans* (=*Lemur volans* Linnæus), from the island of Ternate, Malay Archipelago. "Waarom de Heer Houttuin dit geslacht Spookdieren noemt; beken ik niet te weeten, alzoo min als de oorsprong van de Latynsche naam *Lemur*. . . . De zoort welke de Heer Pallas hier bedoelt [het vliegende Spookdier] is die welke de Heer Seba en na hem de Heer Houttuin de vliegende Kat van Ternate noemt . . .; derhalven waare dezelve beter genoemd, de vliegende Meerkat (*Cynocephalus volans*)." (BODDAËRT, l. c.)
Cynocephalus: κύων, κυνός, dog; κεφαλή, head.

Cynocephalus CUVIER & GEOFFROY, 1795. Primates, Cercopithecidæ.
[BRISSON, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 133, 246, 247, 1762—'Stirps II, *Simia cynocephala*,' 'Stirps V, *Cercopithecus cynocephalus*']; "CUVIER & GEOFFROY, Mag. Encyc., III (12), 462, 1795;" G. CUVIER, [Tab. Élém. Hist. Nat. Animaux, 98–99, 1798—'les Macaques,' with 4 species;] Leçons Anat. Comp., I, tabl. 1, 1800 (Macaques—*Cynocephalus*); LACÉPÈDE, "Tabl. Méth. Mamm., 4, 1799;" Nouv. Tabl. Méthod., in Mém. l'Institut, III, 490, 1801 (*C. maimon*); DESMAREST, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., XXIV, Tabl. Méthod., 8, 1804.
Species, 4: *Simia cynocephalus* Linnæus (type), from Africa; *S. hamadryas* Linnæus, from northeast Africa; *S. inuus* Linnæus, from North Africa; and *S. sphinx* Linnæus, from Africa (fide SHERBORN, Index Anim., 1112, 1902).
Name preoccupied by *Cynocephalus* Boddaërt, 1768, a genus of Insectivora; and by *Cynocephalus* Walbaum, 1792, a genus of Pisces.
*Cynocephalus:** κυνοκέφαλος, dog-headed (from κύων, dog; κεφαλή, head)—the 'dog-faced baboon.'

Cynochoerus KAUP, **1859.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.
"Beitr. näheren Kenntniss urwelt. Säugethiere, pl. 3, 1859" (fide TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. IV, 813, 1898).
Type: *Cynochoerus ziegleri* Kaup, from the Miocene of Germany.
Extinct.
Cynochoerus: κύων, κυνός, dog; χοῖρος, hog.

Cynodesmus SCOTT, **1893.** Feræ, Canidæ.
Am. Naturalist, XXVII, No. 319, pp. 659, 660, July, 1893; Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., XVII, 63–75, pl. 1, figs. 1–5, May 23, 1894.
Type: *Cynodesmus thooides* Scott, from the Oligocene of Deep River Valley, northwest of White Sulphur Springs, Meagher County, Montana.
Extinct.
Cynodesmus: κύων, κυνός, dog; δεσμός, bond—a connectant form between ancient and modern dogs. "Dentition like the microdont forms of *Canis*, but with the skull structure of the more ancient genera." (SCOTT, Am. Nat., l. c.)

Cynodictis, BRAVARD & POMEL, **1850.** Feræ, Canidæ.
Notice Ossem. Foss. Débruge, près Apt, 5, 1850; GERVAIS, Zool. et Pal. Franç., 1e éd., II, 113–114, 1848–52; 2e éd, 216–218, pls. 25, figs. 1–4; 26, fig. 4, 1859; POMEL, Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire. 66. 1854; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 771, 1902 (type given as *C. parisiensis*).

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* *Cynocéphale*, tête de chien, nom très connu chez les anciens surtout parce que cet animal jouait un grand rôle dans les figures symboliques des Égyptiens, où il représentait Tot ou Mercure." (CUVIER, Règne Anim., éd. 2, 97, 1829.)

Cynodictis—Continued.

Species (2, unnamed), from Pereal, near Apt, Vaucluse, France.

Gervais, in 1852 and later in 1859, gives only *Cynodictis lacustris*, from the lignites of Débruge, near Apt. Pomel, however, in 1854, says: "On les divise en plusieurs sous-genres, dont un, le *Cynodictis* vrai, est des plâtrières de Paris, *Cynodictis parisiensis*, Nob. (*Cyotherium* Aym.)."

Extinct.

Cynodictis: κυνηδόν, like a dog; ἴκτις, weasel—"une forme intermédiaire aux genettes et aux chiens." (Bravard & Pomel.)

Cynodon Aymard, **1848.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Ann. Soc. Agr., Sci., Arts et Comm. du Puy, XII, for 1842–46, 244, 1848; ibid., XIV, 113, 1850 (fide Pomel, Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 66, 1854); Gervais, Zool. et Pal. Franç., I, 113, 1848–52; 2e éd., 218–219, 1859.

Type: *Cynodon velaunus* Aymard, from the Oligocene of Ronzon, near Puy, Dépt. Haute-Loire, France.

Name preoccupied by *Cynodon* Spix, 1829, a genus of Pisces.

Extinct.

Cynodon: κυνόδων = κυνόδους, the canine tooth (from κύων, κυνός, dog; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth).

Cynodontomys Cope, **1882.** Glires, Proglires, Mixodectidæ.

"Palæont. Bull. No. 34, pp. 151–152, Feb. 20, 1882;" Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XX, 151–152, Mar. 11, 1882; Tert. Vert., 346, 1885 (date of publication, under *Sarcothraustes*); Osborn, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 205, 208–209, fig. 35, June 28, 1902 (ordinal position).

Type: *Cynodontomys latidens* Cope, from the Eocene (Wasatch beds) of the basin of the Big Horn River, northern Wyoming.

Extinct. "Generic characters derived from mandibular rami."

Cynodontomys: κύων, κυνός, dog; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth; μῦς, mouse.

Cynofelis Lesson, **1842.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Nouveau Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 48–49, 1842.

Species: *Felis jubata* Schreber, from India and Africa, and *F. guttata* Hermann, from Africa.

Name antedated by *Cynailurus* Wagler, 1830; and by *Guepárdus* Duvernoy, 1834.

Cynofelis: κύων, κυνός, dog; + *Felis.*

Cynogale Gray, **1837.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. XLVI, 88, Feb. 20, 1837; ibid., 1864, 522; Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., I, 579, 1837.

Type: *Cynogale bennettii* Gray, from Sumatra (?).

Cynogale: κύων, κυνός, dog; γαλῆ, weasel.

Cynogale Lund, **1842.** Feræ, Canidæ.

K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Nat. & Math. Afhandl., Kjöbenhavn, IX, 201–203, 1842.

Type: *Cynogale venatica* Lund, from the valley of the Rio das Velhas, Minas Geraes, Brazil.

Name preoccupied by *Cynogale* Gray, 1837, a genus of Viverridæ. Replaced by *Icticyon* Lund, 1843.

Cynohyæna (see **Cynhyæna**). Feræ, Canidæ.

Cynohyænodon Filhol, **1873.** Creodonta, Proviverridæ.

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 6e sér., X, 87, July–Dec., 1873.

Type: *Cynohyænodon cayluxi* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Cynohyænodon: κύων, κυνός, dog; ὕαινα, hyena; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Cynomomus (see **Cynomys**). Glires, Sciuridæ.

Cynomyonax (subgenus of *Putorius*) COUES, **1877.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Fur-bearing Animals, pp. 99, 147–148, 1877.
Cyanomyonax TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Carnivores, 44, 1885; new ed., fasc. II, 274, 1897.*
Type: *Putorius* (*Cynomyonax*) *nigripes* Audubon & Bachman, from the Platte River, Nebraska.
Cynomyonax: Cynomys (κύων, dog; μῦς, mouse) ἄναξ, king†—'king of the prairie dogs.' The species lives in prairie-dog towns and feeds upon the 'dogs.'

Cynomys RAFINESQUE, **1817.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
Am. Monthly Mag., II, No. 1, p. 45, 1817; ALLEN, Mon. N. Am. Rodentia, 891, 1877 (type fixed).
Cynomomus H. L. OSBORN, Science, XXIII, No. 577, 103 footnote, Feb. 23, 1894.
Species: *Cynomys socialis* Rafinesque (=*Arctomys ludovicianus* Ord, type), and *C.? grisea* Rafinesque, from the plains of the Missouri.
Cynomys: κύων, κυνός, dog; μῦς, mouse. "This genus whose name means Dog-rat [was based on the Barking squirrel of Lewis and Clarke. The animals] . . . bark like small dogs and live on roots and grass . . . they often sit on their hind legs as dogs." (RAFINESQUE.)

Cynonasua (see **Cyonasua**). Feræ, Procyonidæ.

Cynonycteris PETERS, **1852.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
Naturw. Reise nach Mossambique, Zool., I, Säugeth., 25, 1852.
Type: *Pteropus collaris* Illiger. (Peters' specimen was collected at Inhambane, Gasa Land, southeast Africa, S. lat. 24°.)
Cynonycteris: κύων, κυνός, dog; νυκτερίς, bat—probably from its dog-like head.

Cynopithecus I. GEOFFROY, **1835.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.
["*Les Cynopithèques* I. GEOFFROY, Bélanger's Voy. Indes Orient., Zool., 66, 1834."]
I. GEOFFROY, in Gervais' "Résumé Leçons Mammalogie au Muséum, 8°, Paris, 16, 1835" (fide Archiv. Muséum, Paris, II, 574–575, 1841); GERVAIS, Dict. Pittoresque, Hist. Nat., VIII, pt. I, 90; pt. II, 428, 1839; GRAY, Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 33, 1870.
Type: *Cynocephalus niger* Desmarest, from the Philippine and Molucca Islands. "Dans le premier de ces ouvrages, les Cynopithèques ne sont encore considérés que comme une simple section des Cynocéphales . . . Dans le second ils sont élevés du rang de genre distinct." (Archiv., l. c., 575, footnote.)
Cynopithecus: κύων, κυνός, dog; πίθηκος, ape—from its dog-like head.

Cynopterus F. CUVIER, **1825.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
Dents Mamm. [Cynoptère, 39–40], 248, 1825; MATSCHIE, Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. f. Naturkunde, Lief. I, 71–77, 1899.
Type: *Pteropus marginatus* Geoffroy (=*Vespertilio sphinx* Vahl), from Tranquebar, India.
Cynopterus: κύων, κυνός, dog; πτερόν, wing—'winged dog,' probably from its dog-like head.

Cynopus I. GEOFFROY, **1835.** Feræ, Viverridæ.
I. GEOFFROY, in Gervais' Résumé Leçons Mammalogie au Muséum de Paris pendant l'année 1835 (extrait Écho du Monde Savant, I, 37, 1835); Mag. de Zool., 2e sér., I, Mamm. pls. XI–XVI, pp. 4, 5, 1839.
Type: *Herpestes penicillatus* from South Africa. A provisional name which equals *Cynictis* Ogilby, 1833.
Cynopus: κύων, κυνός, dog; πούς, foot—in allusion to the number of toes.

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*This date is wrongly given as 1874 in C. O. Waterhouse's Index Zool., 93, 1902.

† Coues gives the last element of the compound as 'ὤναξ (or ἄναξ) king,' but ὤναξ is merely a contracted vocative of ὦ ἄναξ 'O king.' See remarks on the derivation of *Empidonax* by A. C. Merriam, Auk, I, 42, Jan., 1884.

Cynorca Cope, **1867.** Cete, Squalodontidæ

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, 144, 151; 1868, 185–186; Leidy, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 423–424, 1869.

Type: *Cynorca proterva* Cope, from the Miocene of Ashley River, South Carolina.

Extinct. Based on teeth.

Cynorca: κύων, κυνός, dog; + *Orca.*

Cynotherium Studiati, **1857.** Feræ, Canidæ.

"Desc. Foss. Monreale de Bonaria près de Cagliari, dans A. de La Marmora's Voy. en Sardaigne, 3e pt., Desc. Géol., II, 651, Atlas, pl. vii, figs. 1, 3, 5, 6, 8–12, 1857" (fide Forsyth-Major, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat., Milano, XV, 380, 1872).

Type: *Cynotherium sardous* Studiati, from Monreale, near Cagliari, Sardinia.

(According to Forsyth-Major *Cynotherium* is closely related to, if not identical with, *Cuon* Hodgson, 1838, based on *Canis primævus*, from India).

Extinct.

Cynotherium: κύων, κυνός, dog; θηρίον, wild beast.

Cyon (see **Cuon**). Feræ, Canidæ.

Cyonasua Ameghino, **1885.** Feræ, Procyonidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1a, pp. 19–22, 1885; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 313–315, 912–913, pls. xxi, figs. 2–3, lxxix, fig. 18, 1889.

Cynonasua Lydekker, in Nicholson & Lydekker's Man. Palæont., II, 1429, 1889.

Type: *Cyonasua argentina* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on two portions of the left lower jaw.

Cyonasua: κύων, κυνός, dog; + *Nasua.*

Cyotherium Aymard, **1850.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Ann. Soc. Agr., Sci., Arts et Comm. du Puy, XIV, 113, 1850; Gervais, Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 2e éd., 219, 1859.

Type: *Cyotherium parisiense* Aymard (=*Viverra parisiensis* Blainville), from the Eocene gypsum beds of Paris, France.

Extinct.

Cyotherium: κύων, dog; θηρίον, wild beast.

Cyotherium Kaup. Sirenia, Halitheriidæ.

Kaup, fide Zittel, Handb. Palæont., IV, 195, 1892.

Name given by Zittel as a synonym of *Halitherium*, but without reference, date, or species. It is uncertain whether *Cyotherium* Kaup is earlier or later than *Cyotherium* Aymard.

Cyphobalalena (see **Kyphobalæna**). Cete, Balænidæ.

Cyphonotus Rafinesque, **1815.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 61, 1815 (nomen nudum?); Gray, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. i, Cetacea, 18–19, 1850.

Type: *Balaena* sp. ('*Cyphonotus* R. sp. do.' [=espèce du genre précédent, *Balæna*]).

Gray gives *Cyphonotus* doubtfully as a subgenus to include *B. gibbosa* Erxleben, from the Atlantic.

Cyphonotus: κῦφος, hump; νῶτος, back—i. e., 'humpback whale.'

Cyrtodelphis Abel, **1900.** Cete, Platanistidæ.

Denkschr. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, Math.-Nat. Cl., LXVIII, 849, 850–851, 853–856, 859–868, Taf. i, figs. 1, 3; Taf. ii–iv, 1900.

Species: *Delphinus sulcatus* Gervais, and *Cetorhynchus christolii* Gervais, from Dépt. Hérault, France.

Extinct.

Cyrtodelphis: κυρτός, curved, arched; δελφίς, dolphin.

Cyrtodon (see **Kurtodon**). Marsupialia, Amphitheriidæ.

Cystophora Nilsson, **1820.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Skandinavisk Fauna, I, 382–387, 1820; ed. 2, I, 310–317, 1847; Allen, Mon. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 723, 1880.

Cystophoca Shufeldt, Am. Field, XXXIV, 222, Sept. 6, 1890.

Cystophora—Continued.

Type: *Cystophora borealis* Nilsson (=*Phoca cristata* Erxleben), from the North Atlantic, along the coasts of southern Greenland and Newfoundland.

Cystophora: κύστη, bladder; φορά, carrying (from φέρω, to bear)—in allusion to the inflatable cyst on the snout, which gives rise to the common names 'bladder nosed' or 'hooded' seal.

D.

Dacrytherium Filhol, **1876.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXXXII, No. 4, 288, Séance du 24 Jan., 1876.

Type: *Dacrytherium anthracoides* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France. Extinct. Based on "un crâne complet, possédant son maxillaire inférieur en place et toutes ses dents."

Dacrytherium: δάκρυ, tear; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the lachrymal fossa.

Dactylæna (subgenus of *Balænoptera*) Gray, **1874.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XIII, 449, pl. xviii, June, 1874.

Type: *Balænoptera huttoni* Gray (=*Physalus antarcticus* Hutton), from Otago Head, New Zealand.

Dactylæna: δάκτυλος, finger; + (*Bal-*)*æna*—'finger whale,' in allusion to the character: "fingers the length of the forearm bone," in contrast with those of *Balænoptera*, which are shorter.

Dactyloceros (subg. of *Cervus*) Wagner, **1855.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, V, 352, 1855.

Type: *Cervus dama* Linnæus, from Europe.

Name preoccupied by *Dactylocera* Latreille, 1829, a genus of Crustacea. (See *Dama* Frisch, 1775.)

Dactyloceros: δάκτυλος, finger; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the snags which are numerous on the summit and posterior margin of the palmated part of the antlers.

Dactylochilus (subg.* of *Atelodus*) Brandt, **1878.** Ungulata, Rhinocerotidæ.

Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci., St. Pétersbourg, 7e sér., XXVI, No. 5, pp. 52–53, 1878.

Type: *Rhinoceros bicornis* Linnæus, from Africa. (See *Opsiceros* Gloger, 1841.)

Dactylochilus: δάκτυλος, finger; χεῖλος, lip—from the pointed, prehensile upper lip.

Dactylomys I. Geoffroy, **1838.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, 5e Ann., No. 349, p. 201, July 7, 1838; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., X, Zool., 126–127, Aug., 1838; Mag. de Zool., Mamm., 27, 47, pl. xx, 1840.

Type: *Dactylomys typus* I. Geoffroy (=*Echimys dactylinus* É. Geoffroy), from South America, probably Brazil.

Dactylomys: δάκτυλος, finger; μῦς, mouse—from the elongated third and fourth digits of the manus.

Dactylopsila Gray, **1858.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. cccliii, Apr. 27, 1858, 109–111, pl. lxiii, 5 figs. in text; Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 159–161, 1888.

Type: *Dactylopsila trivirgata*, from Aru Island (south of New Guinea).

Dactylopsila: δάκτυλος, finger; ψιλός, bare—in allusion to the naked toes.

Dædicurus (see **Doedicurus**). Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.

Dædon Cope, **1878.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.

Paleont. Bull. No. 30, p. 15, Dec. 3, 1878; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XVIII, 77, Dec. 30, 1878.

Daledon Zittel, Hand. Palaeont., IV, 1ste Lief., 304, 1892 (in synonymy).

Dalodon Zittel, ibid., 2te Lief., 308, 1893.

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* *Dactylochilus* is given as a *section* of the subgenus *Colobognathus* Brandt.

Dæodon—Continued.

Type: *Dæodon shoshonensis* Cope, from the John Day Miocene, Oregon.

Extinct. Based on "the terminal portion of the lower jaw . . . It supports on the side three incisors, one canine, and two premolars, which form an uninterrupted series."

Dæodon: δαΐος, destructive, dreadful; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the powerful canines.

Dama Frisch, **1775.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, 3, Tab. Gen., 1775; H. Smith, Griffith's Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, V, 306–307, 1827 (subgenus); Burnett, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVIII, for Oct.–Dec., 1829, 353, 1830 (raised to generic rank); Gray, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvii, 181, 1843.

Type: 'Der Damhirsch' (*Cervus dama* Linnæus), from Europe.

Dama: From the specific name of the type.

Dama (subgenus of *Gazella*) ('Bennett') Gray, **1850.** Ungulata, Bovidæ.

['Sectio *Damæ*' Bennett, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1833, 2; Trans. Zool. Soc. London, I, 7–8, pl. 1, 1835.]

Gray, Gleanings from Menagerie & Aviary at Knowsley Hall, 27, tab. xxiii, fig. 1, 1850; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1850, No. CCVIII, 114–115, Feb. 24, 1851; Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 39, 1872; Sclater & Thomas, Book of Antelopes, III, pt. x, 65, Feb., 1898 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Bennett's 'section' includes *Antilope mhorr* Bennett, from West Africa; *A. nanguer* Bennett (=*A. dama* Pallas, type), from Senegal; and *A. addra* Bennett, from Nubia and Kordofan.

Gray's subgenus includes 4 species: *Antilope soemmeringii* Rüppell, from Lower Abyssinia; *A. mohr* Bennett, from West Africa; *A. dama* Pallas (type), from West Africa; and *A. ruficollis* H. Smith, from Kordofan and Sennar.

Name preoccupied by *Dama* Frisch, 1775, a genus of Cervidæ.

Dama Allen, **1902.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

[Zimmermann, Spec. Zool. Geog. 351, 531–535, 1777—not a valid generic name.]

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. N. Y., XVI, 18–20, Feb. 1, 1902.

Type: *Cervus virginianus* Boddaert, from Virginia.

Name preoccupied by *Dama* Frisch, 1775.

Damalis H. Smith, **1827.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Griffith's Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, IV, 343–346, 2 plates [unnumbered]; V, 361–367, 1827; Sclater & Thomas, Book of Antelopes, I, 5, 1894 (in synonymy).

Type not mentioned in the original description. The genus includes 4 subgenera, *Acronotus*, *Boselaphus*, *Strepsiceros*, and *Portax*. In Vol. IV, p. 346, it is stated that the group includes *oreas*, *caama*, and *strepsiceros*, but Sclater & Thomas give the type as *Antilope buselaphus* Pallas, from North Africa.

Damalis: δάμαλις, heifer, calf. "In the Greek it is applicable to the young bull and the adult cow, and in several languages of Europe and Asia, the first or leading syllable constitutes a part of the name of several other ruminants, and therefore in zoological phraseology it may be adopted for a genus."

Damalis Gray, **1846.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XVIII, No. 119, p. 233, Oct., 1846; Sclater & Thomas, Book of Antelopes, I, 51, 1894 (type fixed).

Species, 6: *Damalis lunatus* (type), *D. senegalensis*, *D. koba*, *D. pygarga*, *D. albifrons*, and *D. ? zebra*, from Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Damalis* H. Smith, 1827, another genus of Bovidæ. Replaced by *Damaliscus* Sclater & Thomas, 1894.

Damaliscus Sclater & Thomas, **1894.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Book of Antelopes, I, pt. 1, 3, 51–91, figs. 7–12, pls. vi–x, Aug., 1894; W. L. Sclater, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 137–147, figs. 41–43, 1900.

Damaliscus—Continued.

New name for *Damalis* Gray, 1846, which is preoccupied by *Damalis* H. Smith, 1827, a different genus of Bovidæ. The type is given as *Antilope pygargus* Pallas, from Cape Colony, while the type of *Damalis* Gray (here merely renamed) was *Antilope lunata* Burchell, from the Orange Free State (p. 51)!

Damaliscus: Dim. of *Damalis.*

Damelaphus Coues, **1896.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

The Nation, LXII, 404, May 21, 1896; Bangs, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXVIII, 219, 1898 (quoted as a synonym).

Lapsus for *Dorcelaphus* Gloger, 1841. The name occurs only in a review of Cory's 'Hunting and Fishing in Florida,' in the statement: "We doubt not that the small deer of the peninsula [Florida] is equally entitled to recognition as *Cariacus* (or *Damelaphus*) *fraterculus.*" (Coues.)

Damelaphus: Dama + *Elaphus.*

Danis (subgenus of *Ursus*) Gray, **1825.** Feræ, Ursidæ.

Ann. Philos., XXVI, 60, July, 1825; ibid., XXVI, 339, Nov., 1825 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Ursus ferox* Desmarest (= *Ursus horribilis* Ord), from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, Montana.

Name preoccupied by *Danis* Fabricius, 1808, a genus of Lepidoptera.

Danis: δανός, burnt, dry. Application not clear; the name may possibly refer to the color of the hair or to the character of the animal's habitat.

Daphoenus Leidy, **1853.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1852–53, No. x, 393–394, 1853.

Daphænus Scott, Princeton College Bull., II, No. 2, 37, Apr., 1890.

Daphœnus Hatcher, Mem. Carnegie Mus., I, 66–95, text figs. 1, 3–5, pls. xiv, xvi–xx, Sept., 1902.

Type: *Daphoenus vetus* Leidy, from the Oligocene (White River) of the Bad Lands of Nebraska.

Extinct. Based on "a cranium without the face, a fragment of a left upper maxilla containing the posterior three molars," etc.

Daphoenus: δαφοινός, blood-reeking—in allusion to the molars which resemble those of the wolf.

Daptophilus Cope, **1873.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Palæont. Bull., No. 16, p. 2, Aug. 20, 1873; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VII, for 1873, 508, 1874.

Type: *Daptophilus squalidens* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado.

Extinct.

Daptophilus: δάπτω, to tear, to devour; φίλος, loving, fond of.

Dasicyon (see **Dusicyon**). Feræ, Canidæ.

Dasurus (see **Dasyurus**). Marsupialia, Dasyuridæ.

Dasycercus Peters, **1875.** Marsupialia, Dasyuridæ.

Sitzungsber. Gesellsch. Naturforsch. Freunde, Berlin, July? 1875, 73.

New name for *Chætocercus* Krefft, 1866, which is preoccupied by *Chætocercus* G. R. Gray, 1855, a genus of Birds.

Dasycercus: δασύς, thick; κέρκος, tail—in allusion to the crested hairy tail.

Dasychœrus Gray, **1873.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XI, 435–436, June, 1873.

Species: *Sus verrucosus* Müller, from Java; and *S. celebensis* Müller, from Celebes.

Dasychœrus: δασύς, thick; χοῖρος, hog.

Dasymys Peters, **1875.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1875, 12–13; W. L. Sclater, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., I, pt. 2, p. 218, Mar., 1899.

Dasymys—Continued.

Type: *Dasymys gueinzii* Peters, from the interior of Natal, South Africa (=*Mus incomtus* Sundevall, 1847, from the vicinity of Durban or Port Natal).

Dasymys: δασύς, thick, hairy; μῦς, mouse—from the stout form and thick fur of the type species.

Dasynotus Wagler, **1830.** Glires, Heteromyidæ.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 21, 1830.

New name for *Heteromys* Desmarest, 1817. Type, *Mus anomalus* Thompson, from the island of Trinidad, West Indies.

Dasynotus: δασύς, thick, hairy; νῶτος, back—from the stiff hairs or spines on the back.

Dasyphractus Fitzinger, **1871.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, LXIV, Abth. I, 264–268, July, 1871.

Type: *Cryptophractus brevirostris* Fitzinger, from the Cordillera of Chile.

Dasyphractus: δασύς, thick, hairy; φρακτός, inclosed, protected—in allusion to the thick coat of hair covering the carapace.

Dasyporca (see **Dasyprocta**). Glires, Dasyproctidæ.

Dasypotherium Moreno, **1889.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Bol. Mus. La Plata, 1889, 38–39.

Type: *Dasypotherium australis* Moreno, from Monte Hermoso, about 40 miles east of Bahia Blanca, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on "mucha parte de la coraza dorsal articulada y el ramo izquierdo de la mandíbula inferior."

Dasypotherium: Dasypus; θηρίον, wild beast.

Dasyprocta Illiger, **1811.** Glires, Dasyproctidæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 93, 1811.

Dasyporca Gray, Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, 341, Nov., 1825 (misprint).

Species: *Caria aguti* Gmelin, from Brazil and Guiana; and *C. acuschy* Gmelin, from Guiana.

Dasyprocta: δασύπρωκτος, with hairy buttocks (from δασύς, hairy; and πρωκτός, anus, hinder parts).

Dasypterus (subg. of *Atalapha*) Peters, **1871.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, for 1870, 912–914, 1871; H. Allen, Mon. Bats N. A., 2d ed., 137–140, pls. XXIV–XXV, 1893 (raised to generic rank); Miller, N. Am. Fauna, No. 13, pp. 13, 115–118, figs. 33, 34, Oct. 16, 1897 (type fixed).

Species, 4: *Atalapha intermedia* (=*Lasiurus intermedia* Allen, type), from Matamoras, Mexico; *A. egregia* Peters, from Santa Catharina, Brazil; *A. ega* (=*Nycticejus ega* Gervais), from Ega, Brazil; and *A. caudata* (=*Lasiurus caudatus* Tomes), from Pernambuco, Brazil.

Dasypterus: δασύς, thick, hairy; πτερόν, wing.

Dasypus Linnæus, **1758.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 50–51, 1758; 12th ed., I, 53–54, 1766.

Species 6, from South America: *Dasypus unicinctus* Linnæus ('Africa'), *D. tricinctus* Linnæus ('India'), *D. quadricinctus* Linnæus, *D. sexcinctus* Linnæus, *D. septemcinctus* Linnæus ('India'), and *D. novemcinctus* Linnæus.

Dasypus: δασύπους, hairy- or rough-footed (from δασύς, thick, hairy, rough; πούς, foot).

Dasyurodon Andreae, **1887.** Creodonta, Hyænodontidæ.

Bericht Senckenberg. Naturforsch. Gesellsch., Frankfurt, 1887, 125–133, taf. IV.

Type: *Dasyurodon flonheimensis* Andreae, from the Middle Oligocene 'Meeressand' of Flonheim, Rhein-Hessen, Germany.

Extinct. Based on part of the lower jaw.

Dasyurodon: Dasyurus; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Dasyuroides SPENCER, **1896.** Marsupialia, Dasyuridæ.
Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria, new ser., VIII, 5–8, Apr., 1896.
Type: *Dasyuroides byrnei* Spencer, from Charlotte Waters, Central Australia.
Dasyuroides: Dasyurus; εἶδος, form.

Dasyurotherium LIAIS, **1872.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.
Climats, Géol., Faune, et Géog. Botanique Brésil, 331, 1872.
New name suggested for *Thylacotherium* Lund, 1839, but suppressed in favor of *Gambatherium*. "Le nom de *Gambatherium* indiquerait mieux les analogies que celui de *Dasyurotherium*." (LIAIS.)
Dasyurotherium: δασύς, thick; οὐρά, tail; θηρίον, wild beast.

Dasyurus É. GEOFFROY, **1796.** Marsupialia, Dasyuridæ.
Mag. Encyclopédique, 2e année, III, 469–470, 1796; Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, I, 1e part., 106, 1796; Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, IV, 353, 1804; LACÉPÈDE, "Tabl. Méth. Mamm. 5, 1799"; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 261, 265, 1888.
Dasurus ——, London Encyclopædia, XXII, 743, 1845 (art. Zoology).
Based on the 'Spotted Opossum' of Phillips, the 'Tapoa tafa' of White (*Didelphis viverrinus* Shaw), from southeastern Australia.
Dasyurus: δασύς, hairy, rough; οὐρά, tail.

Daubentonia É. GEOFFROY, **1795.** Primates, Daubentoniidæ.
"Décad. Philos. et Litt. (No. 28, 10 pluv. an. 3) 195, 1795" (fide SHERBORN, Index Anim. 282, 1113, 1902); GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 151; Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 96–97, 1870.
Type: *Sciurus madagascariensis* Gmelin, from Madagascar. This name antedates *Cheiromys* Lacépède, 1799.
Daubentonia: In honor of Louis Jean Marie Daubenton, 1716–1799, a collaborator of Buffon, and for many years curator of the cabinet of Natural History of Paris. Best known through his contributions (especially on anatomy) to Buffon's works.

Daunus GRAY, **1821.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.
London Med. Repos., XV, No. 88, p. 298, Apr. 1, 1821.
Type: *Simia nemæus* Linnæus, from Cochin China.
Daunus: Δαῦνος, Daunus, a fabulous king of part of the province of Apulia, southern Italy (application obscure).

Decaconus AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 378, July, 1901 (sep. p. 32).
Type: *Decaconus intricatus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Decaconus: δέκα, ten; κῶνος, cone—in allusion to the number of cones on the upper molars.

Decastis AMEGHINO, **1891.** Marsupialia, Epanorthidæ.
Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 19, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 305, Oct. 1, 1891.
Species: *Decastis columnaris* Ameghino, and *D. rurigerus* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Decastis: Anagram of *Acdestis*.

Decticadapis LEMOINE, **1883.** Glires, Pseudosciuridæ?
[Recherches Oiseaux Foss. Reims, II, 78, 1881—*D. sciuroides*, nomen nudum.]
Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3e sér., XI, for 1882–83, No. 4, p. 269, pl. VI, figs. 37–39, May, 1883; XIX, No. 6, p. 289, pl. XI, fig. 146, Aug., 1891.
Type. *Decticadapis sciuroides* Lemoine (1891), from the Lower Eocene near Reims, France.
Extinct. Based on teeth.

Decticadapis—Continued.

Decticadapis: *δηκτικός*, able to bite, i. e., a rodent; + *Adapis*—in allusion to the occurrence in the Eocene "de rongeurs vrais, . . . qui ont néanmoins conservé quelques rapports de formes avec les cupulidentes." (LEMOINE.)

Decticus AYMARD, **1853.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

AYMARD, in Pictet's Traité Paléont., 2e éd., I, 250, 1853; Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXXVIII, 675, 1854; Congrès Sci. France for 1855, I, 233, 1856.

Type: *Decticus antiquus* Aymard, from the Lower Miocene of Puy de Dôme, France.

Extinct. Based on "une branche à peu près complète de la mâchoire inférieure."

Decticus: *δηκτικός*, able to bite, i. e., a rodent—in allusion to the incisors.

Degonia ROTH, **1901.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Hegetotheridæ.*

Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 251–252, Oct., 1901 (sep. pp. 1–2).

Species: *Degonia kollmanni* Roth, and *D. sympathica* Roth, from the 'Upper Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Degonia: A coined name ('Frei erfunden'—ROTH).

Deilemys (subg. of *Hesperomys*) DE SAUSSURE, **1860.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Rev. et Mag. de Zool., 2d ser., XII, 98–101, 1860.

Dilomys WINGE, E Museo Lundii, I, pt. III, 149, Dec. 1, 1887.

Dilemys BERGROTH, in C. O. Waterhouse's Index Zool., 108, 1902.

Type: *Hesperomys toltecus* De Saussure, from the cordillera of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Deilemys: *δειλη*, evening; *μῦς*, mouse—either from its crepuscular or nocturnal habits, or intended as a name modeled after *Hesperomys*.

Deilotherium FILHOL, **1882.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Mém. Mamm. Foss. Phosphorites Quercy, in Ann. Soc. Sci. Phys. Nat. Toulouse, 1882, 112–113.

Type: *Deilotherium simplex* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct. Based on a fragment containing the first and second molars.

Deilotherium: *δειλός*, cowardly, in the sense of weak; *θηριον*, wild beast.

Deinictis (see **Dinictis**). Feræ, Felidæ.

Deinotherium KAUP, **1829.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, Deinotheriidæ.

Oken's Isis, 1829, 401–404, Taf. I.

Dinotherium KAUP, Das Thierreich, I, 268–270, 1835.

Type: *Deinotherium giganteum* Kaup, from the Lower Pliocene of Eppelsheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany.

Extinct.

Deinotherium: *δεινός*, terrible; *θηριον*, wild beast—in allusion to the animal's large size and huge tusks in the lower jaw.

Delotherium AMEGHINO, **1889.** Monotremata (Dideilotheridæ).

Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 655–657, 1889.

Dideilotherium AMEGHINO, ibid., 920–921, pl. XL, fig. 22, 1889.

Type: *Delotherium venerandum* Ameghino, from the Eocene (Santa Cruz formation) of the barrancas of the Rio Santa Cruz, southern Patagonia.

Extinct. "Representado . . . por un fragmento de maxilar superior izquierdo, con el intermaxilar del mismo lado, con el alvéolo rudimentario del primer incisivo, . . . el incisivo tercero ó interno intacto, . . . dos dientes intactos de la misma forma, luego un trecho de maxilar destruido . . . después tres dientes, á los que les falta la corona."

Name preoccupied by *Deilotherium* Filhol, 1882. Replaced by *Dideilotherium* Ameghino, 1889.

Delotherium: *δῆλος*, manifest, evident; *θηριον*, wild beast—i. e., evidently a mammal, although possessing reptilian characters.

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*Hegetotheridæ Ameghino, Feb., 1894=Pachyrucidæ Lydekker, March, 1894.

Delphinapterus Lacépède, **1804.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Hist. Nat. Cétacées, Tableau Ordres, Genres et d'Espèces, pp. xli, 243-249, 1804; Desmarest, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 2e éd., IX, 173-175, 1817; Flower, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, 505 (type fixed).

Delphinaptera Bowdich, Anal. Nat. Class. Mamm., 86, 1821.

Species: *Delphinapterus beluga* (=*Delphinus leucas* Pallas—type) and *D. senedetta*.

Delphinapterus: δελφίς, dolphin; α- without; πτερόν, wing, fin—in allusion to the absence of a dorsal fin.

Delphinapterus Lesson & Garnot, **1826.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Zool. Voy. Coquille, I, 1e pt., 179-180, pl. 9, fig. 1, 1826; Lesson, Compl. Œuvres Buffon, Hist. Nat. Mamm. Ois. découv. depuis 1788, I, 196-203, 440, pl. 4, fig. 1, 1828; Gray, Zool. Erebus & Terror, 36, pl. 15, 1846; Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 276, 1866.

Type: *Delphinus peronii* Lacépède, from the Antarctic Ocean, south of Tasmania.

Name preoccupied by *Delphinapterus* Lacépède, 1804, which was based on *Delphinus leucas*, from the Arctic Ocean. Replaced by *Leucorhamphus* Lilljeborg, 1861; but see *Tursio* Wagler, 1830, and *Lissodelphis* Gloger, 1841, both earlier and based on the same species.

Delphinodon Leidy, **1869.** Cete, Platanistidæ.

Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 424-426, pl. xxx, figs. 7-12, 1869; Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 591, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Squalodon mento* Cope (type), and *Phoca vymani* Leidy, from the Miocene of Charles County, Maryland.

Extinct.

Delphinodon: Delphinus; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Delphinoïdes (subgenus of *Delphinus*) Pedroni, **1845.** Cete, Squalodontidæ.

Actes Soc. Linnéenne Bordeaux, XIV, 104, 105-107, "pl. II," 1845; Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXI, 1181, July-Dec., 1845 ('Delphinoide').

Type: *Delphinoïdes gratelupi* Pedroni, from the quarry at Léognan, near Bordeaux, Département de Gironde, France.

Extinct. Based on a portion of the upper jaw. "Cette portion de mâchoire supérieure se compose du maxillaire supérieur gauche presque complet, et d'une portion de l'intermaxillaire ou incisif du même côté; quatre dents tiennent à ce fragment."

Delphinoïdes: Delphinus; εἶδος, form.

Delphinopsis J. Müller, **1853.** Cete, Platanistidæ?

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, X, Heft I, 84-88, Jan., 1853.

Type: *Delphinopsis freyerii* Müller, from Radoboj, Hungary.

Extinct. Based on "ein Theil der Rippen, das Schulterblatt, der zum grössten Theil erhaltene Arm mit der Hand, die Epiphysen von Wirbeln, . . . ferner verschiedene nicht mehr zu entwirrende Trümmer von Knochen."

Delphinopsis: Delphinus; ὄψις, appearance.

Delphinorhynchus (subg. of *Delphinus*) Blainville, **1817.** Cete, Physeteridæ?

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 2d ed., IX, 151-154, 1817; Lesson, Man. Mammalogie, 405-406, 1827 (raised to generic rank); Burnett, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXIX, 361, Apr.-June, 1830 (*D. coronatus* and *D. gangeticus*).

Delphinorhyncus F. Cuvier, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 517, 1829.

Delphinorhinchus Paolo, Atti Soc. Veneto-Trentina Sci. Nat. Padova, ser. II, vol. III, 51, 1897.

Species, 4: *Delphinus geoffrensis* Blainville, from the coast of Portugal; *D. coronatus* Fréminville, from the Polar Sea; *D. shawensis* Blainville, from India; and *D. pernettensis* Blainville, supposed to have been taken off Cape Verde, West Africa.

Delphinorhynchus: Delphinus; ῥύγχος, snout.

Delphinus LINNÆUS, **1758.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 77, 1758; 12th ed., I, 108, 1766; BRISSON, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 218, 233–238, 1762; FLOWER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, 500 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Delphinus phocæna* Linnæus, *D. delphis* Linnæus (type), and *D. orca* Linnæus, all from the Atlantic Ocean.

Delphinus: δελφίς, dolphin.

Delphis FORSKÅL, **1775.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Descriptiones Animalium, Avium, Amphib., etc., p. iv, 1775.

Nomen nudum? The genus occurs without mention of species in a list of "Quadrupedia observata, non descripta," but is accompanied by the Arabic name.

Delphis: δελφίς, dolphin.

Delphis WAGLER, **1830.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 34, 1830.

Type: *Delphinus leucas* Pallas, from the Arctic seas. (See *Delphinapterus* Lacépède, 1804; and *Beluga* Rafinesque, 1815, both based on the same species.)

Delphis (subgenus of *Delphinus*) GRAY, **1864.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 236–237.

Type: *Delphinus delphis* Linnæus, from the Atlantic Ocean.

Name preoccupied by *Delphis* Wagler, 1830, which was based on *Delphinus leucas.* (See *Eudelphinus* Van Beneden & Gervais, 1880.)

Deltatherium COPE, **1881.** Creodonta, Oxyclænidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XV (for Apr.), 337–338, Mar. 25, 1881; Paleont. Bull., No. 33, p. 486, 1881; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, 486, Oct. 21, 1881; Tert. Vert., 277–283, 1885 (date of publication).

Type: *Deltatherium fundaminis* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct. "Represented by the dentition of both maxillary bones minus the canines."

Deltatherium: δέλτα (Δ), fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; θηριον, wild beast—in allusion to the base of the third premolar which is a nearly equilateral triangle. (COPE, Tert. Vert., 279.)

Demipus (see **Dermipus**). Monotremata, Ornithorhynchidæ.

Dendrailurus (subgenus of *Felis*) SEVERTZOW, **1858.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2e sér., X, 386, 390, Sept., 1858.

Type: *Felis strigilata* Wagner, from British Guiana.

Dendrailurus: δένδρον, tree; αἴλουρος, cat.

Dendrobius (see **Dendroleius**). Glires, Octodontidæ.

Dendrogale GRAY, **1848.** Insectivora, Tupaiidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. CLXXXI, Aug. 1, 1848, 23–24; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 2d ser., II, 212–213, Sept., 1848.

Type: *Hylogale murina* S. Müller, from Borneo.

Dendrogale: δένδρον, tree; γαλῆ, weasel.

Dendrohyrax GRAY, **1868.** Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Procaviidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., I, 48–50, Jan., 1868; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 310, 1900 (in synonymy—type fixed).

Species, 3: *Hyrax dorsalis* Fraser, from West Africa; *H. arboreus* A. Smith (type), from South Africa, and *Dendrohyrax blainvillii* Gray, from East Africa.

Dendrohyrax: δένδρον, tree; + *Hyrax*—in allusion to its arboreal habits.

Dendrolagus MÜLLER, **1839.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.

Verhand. Natuurl. Geschied. Nederland. Bezitt., Leiden, I (1839–44); MÜLLER, Zoogdieren Indisch. Archipel., 33, Tab. [p. 63], 1839; SCHLEGEL & MÜLLER, Drie Buideldier. Fam. Kengoeroe's, 138–146, Tab. 19–20, Tab. 22 figs. 1 and 2, Tab. 23 figs. 1–6, Tab. 24 figs. 1–6, 1842; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 92, 1888 (type fixed).

Dendrolagus—Continued.

Species: *Dendrolagus ursinus* Schlegel & Müller (type), and *D. inustus* Schlegel & Müller, from New Guinea.

Dendrolagus: δένδρον, tree; λαγώς, hare—in allusion to its arboreal habits..

Dendroleius Meyen, **1833.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., XVI, pt. II, Tab. XLIV, 1833; Reise um die Erde, III (Zool. Bericht), 122b (errata), 1834; Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1835, I, 397.

Dendrobius Meyen, Nova Acta, XVI, 600–602, 1833; Reise um die Erde, 112, 1834 (misprint).

Type: *Dendroleius degus* Meyen, from Chile?

Dendroleius: δένδρον, tree; λεία, booty—possibly in allusion to the animal's supposed habit of robbing birds' nests in trees.

Dendromus A. Smith, **1829.** Glires, Muridæ, Dendromyinæ.

Zool. Journ., IV, 438–439, Jan.–May, 1829.

Dendromys Smuts, Enum. Mamm. Cap., 32, 1832; A. Smith, S. Afr. Quart. Journ., II, 158, 1834; Ill. Zool. S. Africa, Mamm., pl. XXXIV, 1841; W. L. Sclater, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., I, pt. 2, pp. 198–200, 1899.

Type: *Dendromus typus* Smith (=*Mus mesomelas* Brants, 1827), from South Africa.

Dendromus: δένδρον, tree; μῦς, mouse—'tree mouse'—from the fact that the members of this genus are apparently entirely arboreal.

Deomys Thomas, **1888.** Glires, Muridæ, Dendromyinæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, June 1, 1888, 130, pl. v.

Type: *Deomys ferrugineus* Thomas, from the lower Congo River, Africa.

Deomys: δέω, to link, i. e., a connectant form; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the upper molars, which are intermediate in character between those of the *Mures* and the *Criceti*.

Dermanura Gervais, **1855.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Expd. Comte de Castelnau Am. du Sud, Zool., Mamm., 36, pl. XI fig. 3, 1855.

Type: *Dermanura cinereum* (=*Stenoderma cinereum* Blainville MS.), from Brazil.

Dermanura: δέρμα, skin; *a-* without; οὐρά tail—in allusion to the presence of an interfemoral membrane and absence of tail.

Dermipus Wiedemann, **1800.** Monotremata, Ornithorhynchidæ.

Archiv für Zool. & Zoot., I, pt. 1, p. 180, pl. III, 1800.

Demipus Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 385; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 393, 1869 (in synonymy).

New name, provisionally proposed for *Platypus* Shaw, 1799, which is preoccupied by *Platypus* Herbst, 1793, a genus of Coleoptera.

Dermipus: δέρμα skin; πούς, foot—in allusion to the webbed feet.

Dermonotus Gill, **1901.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIV, 177, Sept. 25, 1901.

New name for *Pteronotus* Gray, 1838, which is preoccupied by *Pteronotus* Rafinesque, 1815, a genus of Pteropodidæ.

Dermonotus: δέρμα, skin; νῶτος, back—in reference to the extension of the skin of the wings and interfemoral membrane upon the back.

Dermopterus Burnett, **1829.** Insectivora, Galeopithecidæ.

Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVII, 268, Apr.–June, 1829.

New name, suggested but not used, for *Galeopithecus* Pallas, 1780. [*Pleuropterus*] "formerly esteemed a Lemur, and called L. Volans, since Galeopithecus, or feline ape, both very inappropriate terms . . Pleuropterus or Dermopterus would either form a more fitting name."

Dermopterus—Continued.

Dermopterus: δερμόπτερος, leather winged (from δέρμα, skin; πτερόν, wing)—in allusion to the integumentary expansion connecting the fore and hind limbs and tail, thus forming a parachute.

Desman Lacépède, **1799.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.

Tabl. Mamm., 7, 1799; Tabl. Méth. in Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot ed., Quad., XIV, 157, 1799; Nouv. Tabl. Méth. Mamm., in Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 493, 1801.

Type: *Desman moschatus* (=*Castor moschatus* Linnæus), from southeastern Russia.

Desman: French and German *desman*; Swedish *desman råtta*, musk rat, from *desman*, musk.

Desmana Güldenstädt, **1777.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.

"Beschäftigungen Berliner Gesellsch. Naturf. Freunde, III, 108, [1777]" (fide Brandt, Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., II, Bd. I, 182, 1836).

Desman Lacépède, Tabl. Mamm., 7, 1799; Tabl. Méth. in Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot éd., Quad., XIV, 157, 1799.

Desmanus Rafinesque, Analyse de la Nature, 59, 1815.

Type: *Castor moschatus* Linnæus. The names *Mus aquaticus exoticus*, *Glis moschiferus*, and *Castor moschatus* are mentioned in the original decription, all of which are synonyms of *Mygale moschata*, from southern Russia, according to Fischer (Zoognosia, III, 598–599, 1814). "Aus den gelieferten Andeutungen über die Organisation des *Wuychuchol* möchte sich wohl zur Genüge ergeben, dass ihn schon Güldenstädt im Jahre 1776 [1777] . . . mit vollem Rechte zu einer eigenen Gattung erhoben hat, die er aber nicht ganz passend *Desmana* nannte, daher der spätere Cuviersche Name *Mygale* oder besser *Myogale* vorzuziehen sein dürfte, welcher übrigens der überall angenommene ist." (Brandt, l. c., 182.)

Desmana: French and German *desman*; Swedish *desman råtta*, musk rat, from *desman*, musk.

Desmatippus Scott, **1893.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XXVII, 660, 661, July, 1893; Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., XVII, 79, 84–92, pl. II, figs. 9–14, May 23, 1894.

Type: *Desmatippus crenidens* Scott, from the Miocene of Deep River Valley, northwest of White Sulphur Springs, Meagher County, Montana.

Extinct. Based on teeth, the mandible, radius, ulna, femur, manus, and pes, and fragments of other bones.

Desmatippus: δέσμα, δέσματος, bond; ἵππος, horse. *Desmatippus* "fills the gap between *Miohippus* and *Protohippus*." (Scott.)

Desmatocyon Cope, **1894.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XXVIII, 790, Sept. 15, 1894.

Lapsus for *Cynodesmus* Scott, 1893.

Desmatotherium Scott, **1883.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Lophiodontidæ.

Cont. from E. M. Mus. Geol. & Archæol. Princeton College, Bull. No. 3, pp. 46–51, pl. VIII, figs. 1–3, May, 1883.

Type: *Desmatotherium guyotii* Scott, from the Bridger Eocene of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "the entire upper dentition, lacking the incisors only."

Desmatotherium: δέσμα, δέσματος, bond; θηρίον, wild beast.

Desmodus Maximilian, **1824.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Abbild. Naturgesch. Brasilien, 5te Lief., pl. and text, 1824; Beitr. Naturgesch. Brasilien, II, 231–238, 1826.

Type: *Desmodus rufus* Maximilian, from "den Gebäuden der Fazenda von Muribeca am Flusse Itabapuana," province of Espirito Santo, Brazil.

Desmodus: δεσμός, bundle; ὀδούς, tooth—"Bündelzahn. Gebiss: Schneidezähne im Oberkiefer zwei; gross, kegelförmig, gekrümmt, zusammengedrückt." (Maximilian.)

Desmostylus MARSH, **1888.** Sirenia, Halitheriidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXV, 94–96, figs. 1–3 in text, Jan., 1888.

Desmotylus C. O. WATERHOUSE, Index Zool., 54, 1902 (misprint).

Type: *Desmostylus hesperus* Marsh, from the Pliocene of Alameda County, California.

Extinct. Based on several teeth.

Desmostylus: δεσμός, band, bundle; στῦλος, column—in allusion to the molar teeth "which are composed of a number of vertical columns closely pressed together." (MARSH.)

Deuterotherium AMEGHINO, **1895.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidæ.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11–12, p. 633, 1895 (sep. p. 33).

Type: *Deuterotherium distichum* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds in the interior of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a calcaneum and part of a mandibular symphysis.

Deuterotherium: δεύτερος, second; θηρίον, wild beast.

Diabolus GRAY, **1841.** Marsupialia, Dasyuridæ.

J. E. GRAY, in Grey's Journ. Two Exped. North-West and West Australia, App. II, 400, 1841; List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxii, 97, 1843; List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. xi, 141, 1847.

Type: *Didelphis ursina* Harris, from Tasmania. (See *Sarcophilus* Cuvier, 1837.)

Diabolus: διάβολος, devil—from its ferocious and destructive habits, whence its common name of 'Tasmanian devil.'

Diabroticus POMEL, **1848.** Glires, Castoridæ.

Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, 167, Oct., 1848; PICTET, Traité Paléont., 2e éd., I, 260, 1853.

Diobroticus LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 458, 1891.

Type: *Diabroticus schmerlingii* Pomel, from caverns (near Liège?) in Belgium.

Name provisionally proposed for the mandibles referred to *Trogontherium* by Owen, and for some teeth identified by Schmerling as those of an Agouti.

Name preoccupied by *Diabrotica* Chevrolat, 1834, a genus of Coleoptera. (DEJEAN, Cat. Coll. Coléopt., 2e éd., 1834.)

Extinct.

Diabroticus: διαβρωτικός, able to eat through, i. e., a rodent—in allusion to its incisors.

Diacodexis COPE, **1882.** Primates, Hyopsodidæ?

Am. Naturalist, XVI, 1029, Dec. (2?), 1882; Tert. Vert., 492, 1885; MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. N. Y., XII, 30, 1899; OSBORN, ibid., XVI, 175, 184, fig. 10, June 28, 1902.

Type: *Phenacodus laticuneus* Cope, from the Eocene (Wasatch) of the Big Horn River, Wyoming.

Extinct. "The premolars associated with the type and only specimen of *Diacodexis laticuneus* Cope are those of *Hyracotherium index;* the upper and lower molars belong to *Hyopsodus,* closely allied to *H. powellianus.*" (MATTHEW, l. c.)

Diacodexis: δι-, two; ἀκή, point; δῆξις, bite—possibly in allusion to the last three upper premolars, which have two external cusps.

Diacodon COPE, **1875.** Insectivora, Leptictidæ.

Syst. Cat. Vert. Eocene New Mexico, 11–12, Apr. 17, 1875; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 740, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Diacodon alticuspis* Cope (type), from the Eocene of New Mexico, and *D. celatus* Cope, from the Green River Eocene of Wyoming.

Extinct.

Diacodon—Continued.

Diacodon: δι-, two; ἀκή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—from the form of the lower molars, "which are composed of two portions, the anterior much elevated and supporting two opposite acute cusps; and a posterior, much depressed, bounded by some low tubercles posteriorly." (COPE.)

Diademia (subg. of *Cercopithecus*) REICHENBACH, **1862.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ

Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 107–109, pls. XVIII, XIX, figs. 262–270, 1862.

Diadema TROUESSART, Revue et Mag. Zool., 3e sér., VI, 122, 1878.

Species, 4: *Cercopithecus roloway, C. diana, C. leucampyx,* and *C. pluto,* from Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Diadema* Schumacher, 1817, a genus of Crustacea.

Diademia: διάδημα, diadem—in allusion to the white band or coronet across the forehead (see *Diana*).

Diadiaphorus AMEGHINO, **1887.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamff. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 20, Dec., 1887.

Diadophorus LYDEKKER, Zool. Record, for 1887, XXIV, Mamm., 43, 1888.

Species: *Diadiaphorus velox* Ameghino, and *D. majusculus* Ameghino, from the Lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Diadiaphorus: δι-, two; διάφορος, indifferent.

Dialophus AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 415, July, 1901 (sep. p. 69).

Type: *Dialophus simus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Dialophus: διά, across; λόφος, crest.

Diana (subgenus of *Cercopithecus*) ('LESSON') TROUESSART, **1878.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

TROUESSART, Revue et Mag. Zool., 3e sér., VI, 124, 1878; Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., fasc. 1, Primates, 17, 1879.

Type: *Cercopithecus diana* (Linnæus), from Guinea, West Africa. Name preoccupied by *Diana* Risso, 1826, a genus of Pisces.

Diana: Goddess of the moon, etc.—in allusion to the white coronet of the type species, which bears a fancied resemblance to the silver bow of Diana.

Diaphorocetus AMEGHINO, **1894.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, 181, Feb., 1894.

New name for *Mesocetus* Moreno, 1892, which is preoccupied by *Mesocetus* Van Beneden, 1880, a genus of Balænidæ.

Extinct.

Diaphorocetus: διάφορος, different; κῆτος, whale—i. e., different from *Mesocetus* Van Beneden.

Diaphorus ('GAUDRY') GILL, **1872.** Feræ, Canidæ.

GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., 67, Nov., 1872.

Gill refers this genus to Gaudry with the statement: "*Simocyon* Kaup=*Diaphorus* Gaudry," but no other mention of *Diaphorus* as a generic name has been found. Gaudry used it specifically (*Metarctos diaphorus*) in Bull. Soc. Géol. France, XVIII, 529, 1860–61, and in Animaux Foss. et Géol. de l'Attique, pl. VI, figs. 1, 2 (fide LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., I, 146, 1885), also in the form *Simocyon diaphorus* (Kaup), in Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XXIV, 1–7, 1868.

Name preoccupied by *Diaphorus* Meigen, 1824, a genus of Diptera.

Extinct.

Diaphorus: διάφορος, different—"qui signifie sans doute espèce de glouton s'éloignant du type ordinaire." (GAUDRY, Anim. Foss. l'Attique, 37, 1862.)

Diaphragmodon MERCERAT, **1891–93.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidæ.

MERCERAT, fide Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. IV, 733, 1898.

Diastomicodon AMEGHINO, **1884.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Macraucheniidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VI, entr. 2–3, pp. 197–198, 1884; Act. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VI, 546–547, 1889.
Type: *Diastomicodon lujanensis* Ameghino, from the Arroyo de Fernandez, about a league from Villa de Lujan, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Extinct. Based on part of a lower jaw.
Diastomicodon: διαιόσσω, to dart or shoot through the air, i. e., rapidly; τομικός, cutting; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Dibelodon COPE, **1884.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.
Paleont. Bull., No. 39, p. 2, 1884; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXII, pt. 1, for Oct. 21, 1884, 2–8, Jan., 1885.
Type: *Mastodon shepardi* Leidy, from Contra Costa County, California.
Extinct. Based on 'a last inferior molar tooth.'
Dibelodon: δι-, two; βέλος, dart; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the presence of upper incisors with enamel bands, in contrast with *Mastodon*, in which the bands are wanting. (Compare *Tetrabelodon.*)

Dicardia (subgenus of *Eocardia*) AMEGHINO, **1891.** Glires, Eocardiidæ.
Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 16, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 302, Oct. 1, 1891; Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Patagonie, 74, fig. 29, Feb., 1894 (raised to generic rank).
Species, 3: *Dicardia maxima* Ameghino, *D. modica* Ameghino, and *D. excavata* Ameghino, all from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Dicardia: δι-, two; καρδία, heart—in allusion to the fourth lower premolar, which consists of two triangular prisms.

Diceratherium MARSH, **1875.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IX, 242–244, Mar., 1875; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 644, 1902 (type fixed).
Species, 3: *Diceratherium armatum* Marsh (type), and *D. nanum* Marsh, from the Miocene beds near the John Day River, Oregon; and *D. advenum* Marsh, from the Upper Eocene (?) of Utah.
Extinct.
Diceratherium: δι-, two; κέρας, horn; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the transversely paired nasal horns.

Dicerorhinus GLOGER, **1841.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.
Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxii, 125, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, 192, Feb. 1, 1895.
Type: *Rhinoceros sumatrensis* Cuvier, from Sumatra.
Name antedated by *Didermocerus* Brookes, 1828.
Dicerorhinus: δι-, two; κέρας, horn; ῥίς, ῥινός, nose—from the two nasal horns.

Diceros GRAY, **1821.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.
London Med. Repos., XV, 306, Apr. 1, 1821; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XV, 192 footnote, Feb., 1895.
Type: *Rhinoceros bicornis* Linnæus, from Africa.
Name preoccupied by *Diceras* Lamarck, 1805, a genus of Mollusca (fide Thomas). (See *Opsiceros* Gloger, 1841.)
Diceros: δι-, two; κέρας, horn—from the two nasal horns.

Dichobune (subg. of *Anoplotherium*) CUVIER, **1822.** Ungulata, Anoplotheriidæ.
Recherches Ossem. Foss., nouv. éd., III, 64, 70*–71, pls. VIII figs. 3–4, 6–7, IX fig. 1, XII fig. 4, XLII fig. 5, LVI fig. 8, 1822; DESMAREST, Mammalogie, II, Suppl., 545, 1822.
Dolichotuna GRAY, Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, 343, Nov., 1825 (misprint).
Dichobunus OWEN, Trans. Geol. Soc. Lond., 2d ser., VI, 45, 1841 (fide LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., II, 165, 1885); LYDEKKER, in Nicholson & Lydekker's Man. Palæont., II, 1331, 1889.
Dichobunes PHILLIPS & DAUBENY, Encyc. Metropolitana, VI, 687, 1845.

Dichobune—Continued.

Species, 3: *Anoplotherium leporinum* Cuvier (=*A. minus* Cuvier), *A. murinum* Cuvier (=*A. minimum* Cuvier), and *A. obliquum* Cuvier, from the Eocene gypsum beds of the Paris basin, France.

Extinct.

Dichobune: δίχα, in two; βουνός, hill, mound—in allusion to the arrangement of the tubercles or ridges in pairs on the posterior molars.

Dichodon Owen, **1848.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, IV, pt. I, No. 13, pp. 36–42, pl. IV, figs. 2–6, Feb. 1, 1848.

Type: *Dichodon cuspidatus* Owen, from the Eocene sand of Hordwell, Hampshire, England.

Extinct. Based on "a portion of the upper jaw, with the three true molars, the third and fourth premolars, the canine and three incisors, and a nearly entire under jaw."

Dichodon: δίχα, in two; ὀδών= ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the molars.

Dichotrichus Gray, **1869.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, ?

Cat. Carniv., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 262, 1869.

Nomen nudum. "A large number of fossil genera belong to this suborder [Nasuta], as *Anoplotherium*, *Xiphodon*, *Dichotrichus*, . . .; but many of these are only known from a few bones or teeth." (Gray.)

Extinct.

Diclidurus Maximilian, **1820.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

Oken's Isis, for 1819, 1629–1630, 1 fig. in text, 1820; Beitr. Naturgesch. Brasilien, II, 239–260, 1826; Dobson, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 391–392, 1878.

Type: *Diclidurus albus* Maximilian, from the mouth of the Rio Pardo, Brazil.

Diclidurus: δικλίς, double-folding; οὐρά, tail—from the form of the tail. "The greater part of the tail [is] inferior to the interfemoral membrane, and inclosed in a process derived from its inferior surface, its extremity contained in a pouch formed in the centre of the membrane which it perforates." (Dobson.)

Dicodon (see **Diconodon**). Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.

Dicœlophorus Ameghino, **1888.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

"Lista de los Mamíferos Fósiles de Monte Hermoso, Junio de 1888, p. 6" (fide Ameghino, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 156–160, pl. VI figs. 25–30, VII figs. 1–5, 1889).

Species, 4: *Dicœlophorus latidens* Ameghino, *D. simplex* Ameghino, *D. celsus* Ameghino, and *Ctenomys priscus* Owen—all from Monte Hermoso, near Bahia Blanca, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct.

Dicœlophorus: δι-, two; κοῖλος, hollow; φορός, bearing—in allusion to the two antorbital foramina in contrast with the single foramen in *Ctenomys*. "En *Ctenomys* existe en la base de la apófisis zigomático del maxilar una gran abertura circular única . . . pero en *Dicœlophorus* . . . existe una perforacion independiente." (Ameghino.)

Dicolpomys Winge, **1887.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

E Museo Lundii, I, pt. III, Jordfunde nulevende Gnavere (Rodentia) fra Lagoa Santa, Brasilien, 99–101, pl. VIII, fig. 10, Dec. 1, 1887.

Type: *Dicolpomys fossor* Winge, from 'Lapa da Escrivania Nr. 5,' near Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraes, Brazil.

Extinct. Based on the lower jaws of five individuals.

Dicolpomys: δι-, two; κόλπος, fold, hollow; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the arrangement of the enamel folds of the lower molars.

Diconodon Marsh, **1876.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XI, 339, Apr., 1876.
Dicodon Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. iv, 740, 1898 (in synonymy); C. O. Waterhouse, Index Zool., 106, 1902 (misprint).
New name for *Anisacodon* Marsh, 1875, which had previously been used by the same author in 1872 for a genus of Insectivora.
Extinct.
Diconodon: δι-, two; κῶνος, cone; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the character, "last upper molar with two inner cones."

Dicotyles G. Cuvier, **1817.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidæ.
Règne Animal, I, 237–238, 1817; ed. 2, I, 245, 1829; Dict. Sci. Nat., IX, 518–520, 1817.
Dicotylus Bowdich, Anal. Nat. Class. Mamm., 71, 1821.
Dycoteles Blyth, in Cuvier's Anim. Kingdom, new ed., 1840, 131; new ed., 1863, 119.
Dicotyle Gervais & Ameghino, Mamm. Foss. Am. du Sud, 110–113, 1880.
Dycotyles Allen, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., VIII, 54, 1896.
Species: *Dicotyles torquatus* Cuvier, and *D. labiatus* Cuvier, from tropical America.
Name antedated by *Tayassu* G. Fischer, 1814.
Dicotyles: δικότυλος, having two hollows (from δι-, two; κοτύλη, hollow, umbilicus)—in allusion to the gland on the back, which was regarded by old travelers as a second navel.

Dicranocerus (subg. of *Antilope*) H. Smith, **1827.** Ungulata, Antilocapridæ.
Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, IV, 169–175, 1 pl.; V, 322–323, 1827; Sundevall, Vetensk. Akad. Handlingar, Stockholm, for 1845, 271–272, 1847 (raised to generic rank).
Dicranoceras Wiegmann, Archiv Naturgesch., 1838, I, 96.
Dicranoceros Gloger, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., pp. xxxiii, 153, 1841; Owen, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., XII, 224, 1856.
Type: *Antilocapra americana* Ord, from the plains of the Missouri River. (See *Antilocapra* Ord, 1818.)
Dicranocerus: δικρανος, two-headed; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the two prongs on each horn.

Dicroceras (see **Dicrocerus**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Dicrocercus Wallace, **1876.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
Geog. Dist. Anim., II, 220, 1876.
Misprint for *Dicrocerus* Lartet, 1837. *Dicrocercus* was used by Cabanis in 1860 for a genus of Birds.

Dicrocerus (subg. of *Cervus*) Lartet, **1837.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, V, No. 6, pp. 158–159 (Dicrocères); No. 12, p. 418 (*Dicrocerus*), July–Dec., 1837; L'Institut, V, 335, 1837; "Not. Géol. Dépt. du Gers, 1839;" Notice sur la Colline de Sansan, 34–35, 1851.
Dicroceros Agassiz, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., Addenda, 4, 1846; Index Univ., 123, 1846; 2d ed., 355, 1848.
Dicrocercus Wallace, Geog. Dist. Anim., II, 220, 1876 (misprint).
Dicroceras Beddard, Mamm., Cambridge Nat. Hist., X, 301, 1902.
No species mentioned in first description, but 3 species included in 1839: *Dicrocerus elegans* Lartet, *D. ? crassus* Lartet, and *D. ?? magnus* Lartet, from Sansan, Dépt. du Gers, France.
Extinct.
Dicrocerus: δικροος, forked, cleft; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the bifid horns.

Dicrocynodon (Marsh MS.) Osborn, **1888.** Marsupialia, Triconodontidæ.
Marsh, in Osborn's Mon. Mesozoic Mamm., Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., IX, 263, 1888 (sep. issued July 25); Additional Genera established by Prof. O. C. Marsh, 1880–1889, 14, 1890 (privately issued).

Dicrocynodon—Continued.

New name for *Diplocynodon* Marsh, 1880, which is preoccupied by *Diplocynodon* Pomel, 1846, a genus of Reptilia.

Extinct.

Dicrocynodon: δίκροος, cleft; κυνόδων=κυνόδους, canine—in allusion to the large canine which is inserted by two fangs. (See *Diplocynodon.*)

Dicrostonyx Gloger, **1841.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxi, 97, 1841; Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, 192, Feb. 1, 1895; Miller, North Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 16, 38–40, pls. I, II, text figs. 14, 15, July 23, 1896.

The genus includes the North American Lemmings, with "highly peculiar (apparently double) foreclaws." Type not mentioned, but according to Miller (l. c., p. 38), "an American species, probably *Mus hudsonius* Pallas," from Labrador.

Dicrostonyx: δίκροος, forked, bifurcated; ὄνυξ, claw—in allusion to the form of the two middle fore claws in winter. The bulbous part beneath the claw grows out until it equals or exceeds the latter, thus giving the appearance of a double claw.

Dicyclotherium E. Geoffroy, **1837.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, IV, No. 4, pp. 119, 120, pl. fig. 1, Jan.–June, 1837.

Type: *Elephas primigenius* Blumenbach, from the Pleistocene of Europe.

Extinct.

Dicyclotherium: δι-, two; κύκλος, cycle; θηρίον, beast—in reference to the age of the type species. "*L'Elephas primigenius* aurait, par un miracle de la Providence, appartenu à *deux* époques, à *deux* cycles."

Didactyles* F. Cuvier, **1829.** Edentata, Myrmecophagidæ.

Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 501, 1829.

Didactyla Liais, Climats, Géol., Faune, et Géog. Botanique Brésil, 356, 1872.

Type species not mentioned. "Les Didactyles, *Didactyles.* Ils se distinguent des tamanduas en ce qu'ils n'ont que deux doigts au lieu de quatre aux pieds de devant." (See *Cyclopes* Gray, 1821.)

Didactyles: δι-, two; δάκτυλος, finger.

Dideilotherium Ameghino, **1889.** Monotremata (Dideilotheridæ).

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 920–921, pl. XL, fig. 22, 1889.

New name for *Delotherium* Ameghino, 1889, which is preoccupied by *Deilotherium* Filhol, 1882.

Extinct.

Dideilotherium: δι-, two; +*Deilotherium*—i. e., the second genus named *Deilotherium* (?).

Didelphis† Linnæus, **1758.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 54–55, 1758; 12th ed., I, 71–72, 1766; Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 316, 1888 (type fixed).

Didelphys Schreber, Säugthiere, III, 532–556, pl. 145, 1776; pls. 146a–152, 1777.

Species 5, from North and South America: *Didelphis marsupialis* Linnæus (type), *D. philander* Linnæus, *D. opossum* Linnæus, *D. murina* Linnæus, and *D. dorsigera* Linnæus.

Didelphis: δι-, two; δελφύς, womb—in allusion to the pouch in which the young are placed immediately after birth, and in which they are carried until able to care for themselves.

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*This is not a plural form of a French name, but is used as a valid generic name.

† Evidently a misprint, but adopted as the original spelling and the form used by Linnæus.

Didelphodon MARSH, **1889.** Marsupialia, Cimolestidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, 88–89, pl. IV, figs. 1–3, July, 1889.
Type: *Didelphodon vorax* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.
Name preoccupied by *Didelphodus* Cope, 1882, a genus of Creodonta. Replaced by *Didelphops* Marsh, August, 1889.
Extinct. Based on a lower molar.
Didelphodon: Didelphis; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the crown of the lower molar, which resembles that of *Didelphis*.

Didelphodus COPE, **1882.** Creodonta, Proviverridæ.
Am. Naturalist, XVI (for June), 522, May 20, 1882; Tert. Vert., pp. 283–285, pl. XXIVe fig. 13, p. 695, 1885 (date of publication, under *Ectocion*).
Type: *Deltatherium absarokæ* Cope, from the Eocene (Wasatch) of the Big Horn River, Wyoming.
Extinct.
Didelphodus: Didelphis; ὀδούς, tooth—"an opossum-like animal [whose] delicately acute teeth indicate a diet of insects, which no doubt abounded during the Wasatch epoch." (COPE.)

Didelphops MARSH, **1889.** Marsupialia, Cimolestidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, 179, Aug., 1889.*
New name for *Didelphodon* Marsh, July, 1889, which is preoccupied by *Didelphodus* Cope, 1882.
Didelphops: Didelphis; ὄψ, aspect.

Didelphys (see **Didelphis**). Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.

Didermocerus† BROOKES, **1828.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.
"Cat. Anat. & Zool. Museum of Joshua Brookes, London, 75, 1828" (previous to July 14).
Type: *Didermocerus sumatrensis* (=*Rhinoceros sumatrensis* Cuvier), from Sumatra.
Didermocerus: δι-, two; δέρμα, skin; κέρας, horn—from the two horns, which are composed of a mass of hardened epidermal cells, growing from a cluster of long dermal papillæ. (FLOWER & LYDEKKER, Mamm., Living & Extinct, 403, 406.)

Didolodus AMEGHINO, **1897.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidæ.
La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 10, 18, 1897; Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 437–439, fig. 22, Oct. 6, 1897.
Didolophus TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. IV, 723, 1898; C. O. Waterhouse, Index Zool., 107, 1902 (misprint).
Type: *Didolodus multicuspis* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Didolodus: δι-, two; δόλος, deceit; ὀδούς, tooth.

Didymictis COPE, **1875.** Creodonta, Viverravidæ.
Syst. Cat. Vert. Eocene New Mexico, 5, 11, Apr. 17, 1875; WORTMAN & MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 136, June 22, 1899.
Type: *Limnocyon protenus* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico. (Equals *Viverravus* Marsh, 1872.—WORTMAN & MATTHEW, l. c.)
Extinct.
Didymictis: δίδυμος, double, twofold; ἴκτις, weasel—in allusion to the two trochlear faces of the astragalus.

Didymodon BLAKE, **1863.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.
Geologist, London, VI, 8–11, pl. II, figs. 1 & 2, Jan., 1863.
Type: *Didymodon vauclusianum* Blake, from the Eocene of Vaucluse, France.

**Didelphops* is said to have been previously proposed in the errata (of the July number ?), but the reference has not been found.

†This name is open to question, as it was published in a sale catalogue.

Didymodon—Continued.

Extinct. Based on "the three molars of the right side."

Didymodon: δίδυμος, double, twofold; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the two pairs of cusps on the second and third molars.

Dieba Gray, **1869.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 180, 189–190, fig. 25, 1869.

Type: *Canis anthus* Cuvier, from Senegal, West Africa.

Dieba: Dieb, native name of the wild dog of North Africa.

Diellipsodon Berg, **1899.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Comun. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, I, No. 3, p. 79, May 24, 1899.

New name for *Elipsodon* Roth, 1898, which is preoccupied by *Ellipsodon* Scott, 1892, a genus of Creodonta.

Extinct.

Diellipsodon: δι-, two; + *Ellipsodon*—i. e., the second genus named *Ellipsodon.*

Diglochis (subg. of *Cervus*), Gervais, **1859.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 2e éd., 149–150, pl. 7, figs. 1–2, 1859.

Type: *Cervus australis* Serres, from Montpellier, Dépt. Hérault, southern France.

Name preoccupied by *Diglochis* Förster, 1856, a genus of Hymenoptera.

Extinct.

Diglochis: δι-, two; γλωχίς, point. "Bois . . . simplement bifurqués par la présence d'un seul andouiller qui naît à peu près au milieu." (Gervais).

Dihoplus Brandt, **1878.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.

Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci., St.-Pétersbourg, VIIe sér., XXVI, No. 5, pp. 48–51, 1878.

Species: *Rhinoceros schleiermacheri* Kaup, from the Miocene of Eppelsheim, Germany; and *R. sansaniensis* Lartet, from Sansan, France.

Extinct.

Dihoplus: δι-, two; ὅπλον, weapon, armor—from the two horns.

Dilemys (see **Deilemys**). Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Dilestes Ameghino, **1902.** Marsupialia, Borhyænidæ (Arminiheringiidæ).

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 46, May, 1902 (sep. p. 44).

Type: *Dilestes dilobus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Dilestes: δι-, two; λῃστής, robber—in allusion to the form of the lower molars, which consist of two lobes of equal size.

Dilobodon Ameghino, **1886.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidæ.

["Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, III, entr. xii, 1882 (nomen nudum)."]

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, IX, 109–111, 1886; Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 397–399, 1889.

Type: *Dilobodon lutarius* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Entre Rios, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a first lower molar.

Dilobodon: δι-, two; λοβός, lobe; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the first lower molar, which is divided into two equal lobes.

Dilomys (see **Deilemys**). Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Dilophodon Scott, **1883.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Lophiodontidæ.

Cont. from E. M. Mus. Geol. & Archæol. Princeton College, Bull. No. 3, pp. 51–53, pl. viii, fig. 4, May, 1883.

Type: *Dilophodon minusculus* Scott, from the Bridger Eocene of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on a portion of the right lower jaw, containing the entire molar series.

Dilophodon: δι-, two; λόφος, crest; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Dimadon KAUP, **1844.** Feræ, ?

Classif. Säugeth. und Vögel, 91, 1844.

Type: *Dimadon cuvieri* Kaup. "Hierher gehören die Reste [from the Eocene gypsum beds of Paris] die Cuvier, pl. LXIX, figs. 2, 3, 4, abgebildet hat [Ossem. Foss., 3e éd., III, 1825]. Ich nenne das Thier *Dimadon cuvieri*." (KAUP, l. c.)

Extinct.

Dimadon: δεῖμα, an object of fear, terror; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Dimecodon (see **Dymecodon**). Insectivora, Talpidæ.

Dimenia (see **Simenia**). Feræ, Canidæ.

Dimerodon AMEGHINO, **1889.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 282–283, pl. I, fig. 5, 1889.

Type: *Dimerodon mutilatus* Ameghino, from the Pampean formation (Pliocene) of the barrancas of 'La Laguna de Lobos,' province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. "Representada por la rama mandibular del lado izquierdo de la mandíbula inferior, bastante incompleta y sin dientes, pero con los alvéolos casi intactos de los últimos cinco dientes."

Dimerodon: διμερής, two parted; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Dimerostephanos AMEGHINO, **1902.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 30–31, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 28–29).

Type: *Trimerostephanos angustus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Dimerostephanos: διμερής, two-parted; στέφανος, crown.

Dimylus MEYER, **1846.** Insectivora, Dimylidæ.

Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1846, 473; WAGNER, Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1847, Bd. II, 14; SCHLOSSER, Die Affen, Lemuren, Chiropteren, Insectivoren, u. s. w., Europ. Tertiärs, I, 104–106, Taf. IV, 11 figs., 1887; ZITTEL, Handbuch Palaeont., IV, 2te Lief., 568–569, 3 figs., 1893.

Type: *Dimylus paradoxus* Meyer, from the Lower Eocene of Weisenau, near Mainz, Germany.

Extinct. Based on a fragment of the lower jaw.

Dimylus: δι-, two; μύλος, molar—from the molars, which are reduced to two in each jaw.

Dinictis LEIDY, **1854.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1854, 127, 156.

Deinictis LEIDY, ibid., 1856, 91.

Type: *Dinictis felina* Leidy, from the Oligocene of the 'Bad Lands' of Nebraska (South Dakota?).

Extinct.

Dinictis: δεινός, terrible; ἴκτις, weasel—from the large upper canines, which resemble those of a saber-tooth tiger.

Dinobastis COPE, **1893.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XXVII, 896–897, Oct., 1893.

Type: *Dinobastis serus* Cope, from the Pleistocene of western Oklahoma.

Extinct. Based on "parts of three metacarpals, three phalanges of probably a single digit, and the head of the femur. The teeth include five incisors, two superior canines, two molars."

Dinoceras MARSH, **1872.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Uintatheriidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, for Oct., 343–344, Sept. 27, 1872; Mon. U. S. Geol. Surv., X, Dinocerata, App., 194–202, pls. I–XIV, XX–LV, text figs. 1886.

Type: *Dinoceras mirabile* Marsh, from the Eocene of Big Bone Buttes, about 20 miles east-southeast of Fort Bridger, and 25 miles west of Green River, Wyoming.

Dinoceras—Continued.

Extinct. Based on a skull without lower jaws, cervical and lumbar vertebræ, ribs, pelvis, limb bones, etc.

Dinoceras: δεινός, terrible; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the extraordinary protuberances of the skull, representing three pairs of horn cores.

Dinochœrus GLOGER, **1841.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxii, 131, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, 193, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Aper æthiopicus* Pallas, from southern Africa. (See *Phaco-choerus* Cuvier, 1817.)

Dinochœrus: δεινός, terrible; χοῖρος, hog—probably in allusion to its general aspect, and especially in reference to the tusks.

Dinocynops AMEGHINO, **1898.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Sin. Geol.-Pal., in Segundo Censo Nacional, Rep. Argentina, I, 194, fig. 61, 1898.

Type: *Canis moreni* Lydekker, from the Pleistocene (Upper Pampean) of the city of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. "Tipo el cranio figurado por Lydekker bajo el nombre de *Canis moreni.*" (AMEGHINO.)

Dinocynops: δεινός, terrible; κύων, κυνός, dog; ὄψ, aspect.

Dinocyon JOURDAN, **1861.** Feræ, Canidæ, Amphicyoninæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LIII, No. 22, pp. 962–963, July–Dec., 1861; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 4e sér., XVI, Zool., No. 6, pp. 372–374, 1861; Revue Soc. Savantes, Paris, I, 128–129, 1862.

Dynocion JOURDAN, Revue Soc. Savantes, Paris, I, 126, 1862.

Type: *Dinocyon thenardi* Jourdan, from the Miocene of the vicinity of La Grive-Saint-Alban, near Bourgoin, Département d'Isère, France.

Extinct. Based on 'une mandibule inférieure' and other fragments.

Dinocyon: δεινός, terrible, powerful; κύων, dog—apparently in allusion to its size. "Notre chien fossile devait égaler par la taille les plus grands Ours connus." (JOURDAN.)

Dinocyon (subgenus of *Canis*) GIEBEL, **1866.** Feræ, Canidæ, Caninæ.

Zeitschr. Gesammt. Naturwiss., Berlin, XXVII, 374–375, Mar.–Apr., 1866.

Type: *Canis primævus* Hodgson, from Nepal, India.

Name preoccupied by *Dinocyon* Jourdan, 1861, a genus of Amphicyoninæ. (See *Cuon*, Hodgson, 1838; and *Primævus* Hodgson, 1842.)

Extinct.

Dinolemur FILHOL, **1895.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, No. 1, p. 12, Feb., 1895; CARUS, Zool. Anzeiger, XVIII, No. 480, p. 240, July 22, 1895.

Type: *Dinolemur grevei* Filhol, from Bélo, Madagascar.

Extinct. Based on a humerus and the lower part of a femur.

Dinolemur: δεινός, terrible, powerful; +*Lemur*—in allusion to the probable large size of the animal.

Dinomys PETERS, **1873.** Glires, Dinomyidæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1873, 551–552; [Abdruck aus der] Festschrift zur Feier des hundertjährigen Bestehens der Gesellschaft Naturforsch. Freunde, Berlin, 273 [1–10], Taf. I–IV, 1873.

Type: *Dinomys branickii* Peters, from Amable Marie, Montaña de Vitoc, in the Andes of Peru.

Dinomys: δεινός, terrible, powerful; μῦς, mouse—probably from its size, which is about that of a paca.

Dinops SAVI, **1825.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.
"Nuov. Giorn. de Letter., Pisa, No. 21, p. 230" (May–June), 1825; FÉRUSSAC, Bull. Sci. Nat. & Géol., Paris, VIII, 386–389, 1826.
Dynops LESSON, Dict. Classique Hist. Nat., XVI, 579, Oct., 1830.
Type: *Dinops cestoni* Savi, from Pisa, Italy.
Dinops: δεινός, terrible; ὄψ, face, aspect—probably from the deeply grooved or wrinkled face.

Dinotherium (see **Deinotherium**). Ungulata, Proboscidea, Deinotheriidæ.

Dinotomius WILLISTON, **1895.** Feræ, Felidæ.
Kansas University Quarterly, III, No. 3, pp. 170–172, pl. XVIII, Jan., 1895.
Type: *Dinotomius atrox* Williston, from the Oligocene of the Bad Lands of South Dakota. "Both skeletons were found on precisely the same horizon and about 20 feet distant from each other, just below the nodular layer which marks the upper limits of the Oreodon beds of Wortman."
Extinct. Based on two skeletons.
Dinotomius: δεινός, terrible; τόμιος, cut—in allusion to the upper canines, which have anterior and posterior cutting edges.

Dinotoxodon MERCERAT, **1895.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidæ.
Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, IV (2ª ser., I), 208, 211, 213, fig. 4, 1895.
Type: *Toxodon paranensis* Laurillard, from the vicinity of Paraná, Argentina.
Extinct.
Dinotoxodon: δεινός, terrible; +*Toxodon.*

Dinoziphius VAN BENEDEN, **1880.** Cete, Physeteridæ.
VAN BENEDEN, in Van Beneden & Gervais' Ostéog. Cétacés Viv. et Foss., 344–345, pl. XX, figs. 31–32, 1880 (under *Eucetus*).
Type: *Dinoziphius roemdorkii* Van Beneden, from the Antwerp Crag (Saint Nicolas), Belgium.
Extinct. Based on a tooth.
Dinoziphius: δεινός, terrible; +*Ziphius.*

Diobroticus (see **Diabroticus**). Glires, Castoridæ.

Diocartherium AMEGHINO, **1888.** Glires, Caviidæ.
"Lista Mamíf. Fós. de Monte Hermoso, p. 10, Junio de 1888" (fide AMEGHINO, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 249–250, pl. XII, figs. 25–26, 1889).
Type: *Diocartherium australe* Ameghino, from Monte Hermoso, about 40 miles east of Bahia Blanca, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Extinct. Based on a portion of the upper jaws with the first molar on the left side and the posterior part of the left incisor.
Diocartherium: Anagram of *Cardiotherium*, to which genus the type species is closely related.

Diochotichus AMEGHINO, **1894.** Cete, Platanistidæ.
Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Éocènes Patagonie, 182, Feb., 1894.
New name for *Notocetus* Moreno, 1892, which is preoccupied by *Notiocetus* Ameghino, 1891, an extinct genus of Balænidæ.
Extinct.
Diochotichus: διοχή, distance; i. e., separated; τεῖχος, wall.

Diodomus AMEGHINO, **1885.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1, pp. 125–127, 1885; Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 716–719, pls. XL fig. 14, XLIX figs. 6–8, LXXIV figs. 1, 2, 1889.
Type: *Diodomus copei* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Argentina.
Extinct. Based on a considerable part of the symphysis of the lower jaw.
Diodomus: "διοιδέω, se gonfler; μίξ, confusement." (AMEGHINO.) (διοιδέω=οἰδέω, to become swollen; μίξ=μίγα, mixed, blended with.)

Diodon Storr, **1780.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Prodromus Methodi Mamm., 42, Tab. c, 1780.

New name for *Monodon* Linnæus, 1758. "Vulgari circa huius animalis fabricam errori nimium favere Monodontis nomen videatur."

Name preoccupied by *Diodon* Linnæus, 1758, a genus of Pisces.

Diodon; δι-, two; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the teeth, which are practically reduced to two in the maxilla. In the female these remain permanently concealed in the alveolus, but in the male the left is enormously developed, while the right remains abortive.

Diodon Lesson, **1828.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Compl. Œuvres Buffon, Hist. Nat. Mamm. Ois. découv. depuis 1788, I, 124–128, 440, 1828; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 200, 1842.

Species: *Delphinus desmaresti* Risso (type), from Nice, France; and *D. sowerbyi* Blainville, from Brodie, Elginshire, Scotland.

Name preoccupied by *Diodon* Linnæus, 1758 (Pisces); and by *Diodon* Storr, 1780 (Delphinidæ). "Peut-être nous blâmera-t-on d'avoir employé un nom que déjà l'ichthyologie avoit consacré à des poissons, . . . il nous suffira sans doute de rappeler que nos divisions ne peuvent être rigoureusement considérées comme des genres, mais bien comme de petits groupes caractérisés par quelques particularités d'organisation." (Lesson, l. c., p. 123, 1828.)

Name replaced by *Hypodon* Haldeman, 1841.

Diodypus Rafinesque, **1815.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 60–61, 1815; Gray, Cat. Seals and Whales Brit. Mus., 328, 1866 (synonym of *Hyperoodon*).

Nomen nudum.

Dionyx I. Geoffroy, **1835.** Edentata, Myrmecophagidæ.

I. Geoffroy, Gervais' Résumé des Leçons de Mammalogie professées au Muséum de Paris pendant l'année 1835, par I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (extrait Écho du Monde Savant, I, 1835) 54; Guérin, Icon. Règne Animal, III, Mamm., 27, 1829–44; Gervais, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., V, 709, 1844 (under Fourmilier); Hist. Nat. Mamm., II, 260, 1855.

Type: 'Les fourmiliers à deux doigts aux membres antérieurs' (*Myrmecophaga didactyla* Linnæus), from Guiana. (See *Cyclopes* Gray, 1821).

Name preoccupied by *Dionyx* Lepelletier et Serville, 1825, a genus of Coleoptera.

Dionyx: δι-, two; ὄνυξ, claw—from the claws of the fore limbs, which are reduced to two, whence the common name 'two-toed anteater.'

Dioplodon Gervais, **1850.*** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXXI, No. 15, p. 512, July–Dec., 1850; Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 1e éd., II, Exp. No. 40, p. 4, 1848–52; 2e éd., 289–290, pl. xl, figs. 3–6, 1859.

Diplodon Marschall, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 5, 1873 (misprint).

Type: *Delphinus densirostris* Blainville, from the Indian Ocean ('la mer des Indes').

Dioplodon: δι-, two; ὅπλον, weapon; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the two large teeth near the middle of the lower jaw.

Dioplon † Brookes, **1828.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

"Cat. Anal. & Zool. Museum of Joshua Brookes, London, 44, 1828" (previous to July 14).

Type: *Dioplon muntjak* (=*Cervus muntjak* Zimmermann), from Java.

Name antedated by *Muntiacus* Rafinesque, 1815.

Dioplon: δι-, two; ὅπλον, weapon—from the large upper canines of the male, which, with the horns, render the animal 'doubly armed.'

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* In C. O. Waterhouse's Index Zool., 109, 1902, this date is given as 1846 with the reference: Bull. Acad. Belgique, XIII, 258. The generic name, however, does not occur in that article.

† This name is open to question, as it was published in a sale catalogue.

Dioplotherium Cope, **1883.** Sirenia, Halitheriidæ.
Am. Naturalist, XVII, 309, Mar., 1883; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Mar. 27, 1883, 52–54.
Type: *Dioplotherium manigaulti* Cope, from the Miocene beds of the Wando River, northeast of Charleston, South Carolina.
Extinct.
Dioplotherium: δι-, two; ὅπλον, weapon; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the two incisors.

Dioplum Rafinesque, **1815.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.
Analyse de la Nature, 55, 1815.
Type: "*Anoplotherium* sp. Cuv."
Dioplum: δι-, two; ὅπλον, weapon.

Diorotherium Ameghino, **1891.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidæ.
Nuevos Restos Mamff. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 10, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 296, Oct. 1, 1891.
Type: *Diorotherium egregium* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Diorotherium: διορος, divider; θηρίον, wild beast—possibly in allusion to the diastema between the upper premolar and canine.

Diphylla Spix, **1823.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
Sim. et Vespert. Brasil. Nov. Spec., 68, tab. xxxvi, fig. 7, 1823.
Diphydia, Gray, Philos. Mag., new ser., VI, 29, July, 1829; Agassiz, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., Addenda, 4, 1846.
Type: *Diphylla ecaudata* Spix, from Brazil, exact locality not stated.
Name preoccupied (?) by *Diphyllis* Oken, 1817, a genus of Mollusca.
Diphylla: δι-, two; φύλλον, leaf—from the 'bifoliate' nose-leaf.

Dipilus Ameghino, **1890.** Marsupialia, Epanorthidæ.
Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XI, cuad. vii–ix, 153–155, 175, 187, figs. 5–6, July–Sept., 1890.
Species: *Dipilus spegazzinii* Ameghino, and *D. bergii* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Dipilus: Δειπιλυς (or more properly Δηίπυλος), Deipylus, a Greek proper name. (Ameghino.)

Diplacodon Marsh, **1875.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IX, 246–247, Mar., 1875; Osborn, Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XVI, pt. iii, 512–518, diag. 4, pls. viii, ix, Aug. 20, 1889.
Type: *Diplacodon elatus* Marsh, from the Upper Eocene of Utah.
Extinct.
Diplacodon: διπλόος, double; ἀκή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to "the last upper premolar which has two distinct inner cones." (Marsh.)

Diplobune (subg. of *Dichobune*) Rütimeyer, **1862.** Ungulata, Anoplotheriidæ.
Neue Denkschrift. Schweiz. Gesell. gesammt. Naturw., Zürich, XIX, 74, tab. v, figs. 75, 76, 81, 1862 (provisional name).
Species: *Dichobune mülleri* Rütimeyer, and *Dichobune* ——?, from Egerkingen, near Solothurn, Switzerland.
Extinct.
Diplobune: διπλόος, double; βουνός, mound—in allusion to the two anterior inner cusps of the lower molars.

Diploclonus MARSH, **1890.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXIX, 523–524, June, 1890.
Type: *Diploclonus amplus* Marsh, from the Brontotherium beds (Oligocene) of South Dakota.
Extinct. Based on "a nearly complete skull, in good preservation, but without the lower jaws."
Diploclonus: διπλόος, double; κλών, twig, branch—in allusion to the apparent branching of the horn cores.

Diplocus AYMARD, **1853.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.
Pictet's Traité Paléont., 2e éd., I, 340, 1853.
Type: *Diplocus gervaisii* Aymard, from Gard, southern France.
Name preoccupied by *Diplocus* Blanchard, 1845, a genus of Diptera.
Extinct. Based on 'une mâchoire.'
Diplocus: διπλόος, double; ἀκή, point.

Diplocynodon MARSH, **1880.** Marsupialia, Triconodontidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XX, 235–236, 1 fig. in text, Sept., 1880.
Type: *Diplocynodon victor* Marsh, from the Jurassic (Atlantosaurus beds) of Wyoming.
Name preoccupied by *Diplocynodon* Pomel, 1846 (Bull. Soc. Geol., III, 372), a genus of Reptilia. Replaced by *Dicrocynodon* (Marsh MS.) Osborn, 1888.
Extinct. Based on "various remains of several individuals found in the same locality. The most characteristic of these specimens is a right lower jaw, with most of the teeth in position, and well preserved."
Diplocynodon: διπλόος, double; κυνόδων=κυνόδους, canine—"the canine is very large, and is inserted by two fangs. This important fact has suggested the name of the genus." (MARSH.)

Diplodon (see **Dioplodon**). Cete, Physeteridæ.

Diplodon ROTH, **1901.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidæ.
Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 252, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 4).
Type: *Diplodon ampliatus* Roth, from the 'Upper Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
Name preoccupied by *Diplodon* Spix, 1827, a genus of Mollusca. Replaced by *Diplodonops* Ameghino, 1902.
Extinct.
Diplodon: διπλόος, double; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the lower premolars. "La parte anterior de los premolares inferiores . . . es bilobada en la cara labial por un surco." (ROTH.)

Diplodonops AMEGHINO, **1902.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, p. 28, May, 1902 (sep. p. 26).
New name for *Diplodon* Roth, 1901, which is preoccupied by *Diplodon* Spix, 1827, a genus of Mollusca.
Extinct.
Diplodonops: Diplodon; ὄψ, aspect.

Diplomesodon (subgenus of *Sorex*) BRANDT, **1852.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.
Zool. Anhang Lehmann's Reise nach Buchara und Samarkand (Baer und Helmersen's Beitr. Kenntn. Russisch. Reiches, XVII), 299, 1852 (sep. p. 5); Mélanges Biologiques, St. Pétersbourg, II, 592, 1857? (raised to generic rank).
Type: *Sorex pulchellus* Lichtenstein, from the Kirghis Steppes, southwestern Siberia.
Diplomesodon: διπλόος, double; μέσος, middle; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Diplopus KOWALEVSKY, **1873.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.
Proc. Roy. Soc. London, XXI, No. 142, p. 149, 1873; Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, 163, pt. I, 30, pls. XXXV figs. 1, 3–5, XXXVI figs. 1, 4, 7, XXXVIII figs. 3, 4, 6, 11, 12, 1874.
Type: *Diplopus aymardi* Kowalevsky, from the Eocene of Hordwell, Hampshire, England.
Extinct. Based on "a number of well-preserved long bones . . . some metacarpals and metatarsals, as well as a well-preserved tarsus."
Diplopus: διπλόος, double; πούς, foot—in allusion to the two toes on each foot.

Diplostoma RAFINESQUE, **1817.** Glires, Geomyidæ.
Am. Monthly Mag., II, No. 1, pp. 44–45, 1817.
Species: *Diplostoma fusca* Rafinesque (=*Mus bursarius* Shaw), and *D. alba* Rafinesque, from the Missouri River region.
Diplostoma: διπλόος, double; στόμα, mouth—on account of the external cheek pouches.

Diplotherium JOURDAN, **1852.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
"Revue Sociétés Savantes, 1852" (nomen nudum) (fide FILHOL, Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat. Lyon, III, 64, 67, pl. IV, figs. 12, 15, 1881, under *Plesictis mutatus*).
Type: from the Miocene of Grive-Saint-Alban, Dépt. de l'Isère, France. Species not named by Jourdan, but called *Plesictis mutatus* by Filhol in 1881.
Extinct. Based on portions of two lower jaws.
Diplotherium: διπλόος, double; θηρίον, wild beast.

Diplotremus AMEGHINO, **1889.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, ?
Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 577–578, pl. XXXIV, fig. 16, 1889.
Type: *Diplotremus agrestis* Ameghino, from the Pampean formation (Pliocene), of Bahía Blanca, Argentina.
Extinct. "Conocido por una parte considerable del maxilar superior izquierdo con gran parte del paladar, y cuatro muelas."
Diplotremus: διπλόος, double; τρῆμα, foramen—in allusion to the upper premolars, "cada uno con dos pozos de esmalte semi-lunares en la superficie masticatoria de la corona." (AMEGHINO.)

Dipodamys (see **Dipodomys**). Glires, Heteromyidæ.

Dipodillus (subgenus of *Gerbillus*) LATASTE, **1881.** Glires, Muridæ, Gerbillinæ.
Le Naturaliste, Paris, I, No. 64, p. 506, Nov. 15, 1881; II, No. 2, p. 12, Jan. 15, 1882; No. 16, p. 127, Aug. 15, 1882.
Type: *Gerbillus simoni* Lataste, from Oued Magra (between M'sila and Barika, north of Chott du Hodna), northern Algeria.
Dipodillus: dim. of *Dipus*.

Dipodomys GRAY, **1841.** Glires, Heteromyidæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., VII, 521–522, Aug., 1841; MERRIAM, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., VIII, 83–96, 1893.
Dipodamys AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 10, 1842; Index Univ., 126, 1846 (misprint).
Type: *Dipodomys philippii* Gray, from Real del Monte, about 50 miles northeast of the City of Mexico, Mexico.
Dipodomys: δίπους, two-footed; μῦς, mouse—from the long hind legs, which give the animal the appearance of being two-footed.

Dipodops MERRIAM, **1890.** Glires, Heteromyidæ.
N. Am. Fauna, No. 3, p. 72, Sept. 4, 1890.
Type: *Dipodomys agilis* Gambel, from Los Angeles, California.
Name antedated by *Perodipus* Fitzinger, 1867.
Dipodops: δίπους, two-footed; ὄψ, aspect—from its resemblance to *Dipodomys*.

Dipoides JÄGER, **1835.** Glires, Theridomyidæ.

Die Fossilen Säugethiere in Würtemberg, 1ste Abtheil., 17–18, tab. III, figs. 41–51, 1835; 2te Abtheil., 200, 204, 1839 (provisional name).

Type (species not mentioned), from Melchingen and Salmendingen, Hohenzollern, Germany.

Extinct. Based on several molar teeth.

Dipoides: Dipus (from δίπους, two-footed); εἶδος, form.

Diposorex BLAINVILLE, **1838.** Insectivora, Macroscelididæ.

Ann. Franç. et Étrang. Anat. et Physiol., Paris, II, 217, 1838; Ostéog. Descr. Icon. Mamm. Récents et Foss., I, Insectivores, 109, 1840.

Name provisionally proposed for "les musaraignes gerboises (*Macroscelides*)" of Africa.

Diposorex: Dipus + *Sorex.*

Dipriodon MARSH, **1889.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, 85, pl. II, figs. 13–15, July, 1889.

Type: *Dipriodon robustus* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'the last upper molar of the left side.'

Dipriodon: δι-, two; πρίων, saw; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the crown of the last upper molar, which "consists of two rows of cones separated by a deep longitudinal groove."

Diproctodon (see **Diprotodon** Duvernoy). Ungulata, Hippopotamidæ.

Diprothomo AMEGHINO, **1884.** Primates, ?

Filogenía, 380, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 97, 1889.

Hypothetical genus defined to show the probable evolution of man. "Segundo antecesor del hombre."

Diprothomo: δι-, two; πρῶτος, first; +*Homo.*

Diprotodon OWEN, **1838.** Marsupialia, Diprotodontidæ.

OWEN, in Mitchell's Three Expds. Eastern Australia, I, p. xix, 1838; II, 362–363, pl. XXXI, fig. 1, 1838; ed. 2, II, 368, 1839.

Type: *Diprotodon optatum* Owen, from the Wellington Valley, New South Wales.

Extinct. "Represented by the anterior extremity of the right ramus, lower jaw, with a single large procumbent incisor."

Diprotodon: δι-, two; πρῶτος, first; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—from the two large upper incisors.

Diprotodon (subg. of *Hippopotamus*) DUVERNOY, **1849.** Ungulata, Hippopotamidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXIX, No. 11, pp. 277–278, July–Dec., 1849.

Diproctodon GRAY, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 357, 1869 (misprint, in synonymy).

Type: *Hippopotamus liberiensis* Morton, from St. Paul River, Liberia, West Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Diprotodon* Owen, 1838, a genus of Marsupialia. (See *Chæropsis* Leidy, 1853.)

Diprotodon: δι-, two; πρῶτος, first; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the single pair of lower incisors.

Diprotosimia AMEGHINO, **1884.** Primates, ?

Filogenía, 382–383, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 98, 1889.

Hypothetical genus, "segundo antecesor del orangutan."

Diprotosimia: δι-, two; πρῶτος, first; +*Simia.*

Diprotroglodytes AMEGHINO, **1884.** Primates, ?

Filogenía, 384, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 99, 1889.

Diprotroglodytes—Continued.

Hypothetical genus, "segundo antecesor común del gorilla y del chimpancé."

Diprotroglodytes: δι-, two; πρῶτος, first; +*Troglodytes*.

Dipsus (see **Dipus**). Glires, Dipodidæ.

Dipterocetus Gloger, **1841.** Cete, Physeteridæ?

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiv, 170, 1841; Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

New name for *Oxypterus* Rafinesque, 1814. The genus includes *Dipterocetus mongitori*, from the Mediterranean Sea, and *D. rhinoceros*, from the Pacific Ocean.

Dipterocetus: δίπτερος, two-winged, i. e., 'two finned'; κῆτος, whale—"Ein noch wenig bekannte, den gewöhnlichen Delphinen ähnliche Walart des Mittelmeeres . . . soll zwei Rückenflossen besitzen." (Gloger.)

Dipus Zimmermann, **1780.** Glires, Dipodidæ.

Geog. Geschichte Menschen und vierfüss. Thiere, II, 358, 1780; Schreber, Säugthiere, pls. ccxxviii–ccxxxii, 1782; ibid., IV, 842–861, 1788–89; Boddaert, Elenchus Animalium, I, 47, 1785; Gmelin, Linnæus' Systema Naturæ, ed. 13, I, 157–160, 1788; Brandt, Bull. Phys. Math. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, II, 217, 1844.

Dipsus Gray, London Med. Repos., XV, 303, Apr. 1, 1821 (misprint).

Species, 6: *Dipus jaculus*, *D. sagitta*, *Yerbua capensis* (= *Mus cafer*), *Dipus longipes*, and *D. tamaricinus*, from Asia and Africa; and *D. hudsonius*, from Hudson Bay.

Dipus: δίπους, two-footed—in allusion to the long hind legs, and the mode of progression by great leaps, like the kangaroo.

Discolomys Ameghino, **1889.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 148–149, 902, pls. vi figs. 17, 23, xxv fig. 8, 1889.

Type: *Discolomys cuneus* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation (Oligocene), of the barrancas in the vicinity of the city of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. "Fundada sobre la primera muela superior del lado derecho."

Discolomys: Contraction of δίσκος, disk; λοξός, oblique; μῦς, mouse (Ameghino)—in allusion to the transverse enamel plates of the upper molars.

Disopes (see **Dysopes**). Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

Dissacus Cope, **1881.** Creodonta, Mesonychidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XV (for Dec.), 1018–1019, Nov. 29, 1881; Tert. Vert., 344, 1885 (date of publication).

Type: *Mesonyx navajovius* Cope, from the Eocene of northwestern New Mexico. Extinct.

Dissacus: δισσός, double; ἀκή, point—from the double cusps of the last two molars, in contrast with the simple cusps of *Mesonyx*.

Distoechurus (subg. of *Phalangista*) Peters, **1874.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat., Genova, VI, 303, 1874.

Distœchurus Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 139, 1888 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Phalangista* (*Distoechurus*) *pennata* Peters, from Andai, New Guinea.

Distoechurus: δίστοιχος, in two rows: οὐρά, tail—in allusion to the arrangement of the long hairs of the tail in two opposite lateral rows like the vanes of a feather.

Distomus (see **Dystomus**). Sirenia, ?

Distylophorus Ameghino, **1902.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 19, May, 1902 (sep. p. 17).

New name for *Stylophorus* Roth, 1901, which is preoccupied by *Stylephorus* Shaw, 1791, a genus of Pisces; by *Stylophora* Desvoidy, 1830, a genus of Diptera; and by *Stylophorus* Hesse, 1870, a genus of Crustacea.

Distylophorus—Continued.

Extinct.

Distylophorus: δι-, two; +*Stylophorus.*

Ditetrodon COPE, **1885.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Uintatheriidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XIX, No. 6, p. 594, June, 1885.

Type: *Uintatherium segne* Marsh, from the Eocene (Dinoceras beds), east of Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on a 'lower jaw, and other parts of the skeleton.'

Ditetrodon: δι, two; τετρα-, four; δδών = δδούς, tooth—in allusion to the four lower premolars and the four symphyseal teeth on each side.

Ditomeodon GRATIOLET, **1869.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Hippopotamidæ.

GRATIOLET, in Gervais' Zool. et Paléont. Gén., 1° sér., 250 footnote, 1867–69.

New name for *Chœrodes* Leidy, 1852, which is preoccupied by *Chœrodes* White, 1846, a genus of Coleoptera.

Name antedated by *Chœropsis* Leidy, 1853.

Ditomeodon: δι-, two; τομή, cut; δδών = δδούς, tooth—in allusion to the single pair of lower incisors.

Dobsonia PALMER, **1898.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XII, 114, Apr. 30, 1898; MATSCHIE, Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. I, Megachiroptera, 86, 1899 (synonym of *Cephalotes*); THOMAS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XV, 198, Oct. 10, 1902 (name adopted).

New name for *Hypoderma* I. Geoffroy, 1828, which is preoccupied by *Hypoderma* Latreille, 1825, a genus of Diptera.

Dobsonia: In honor of Dr. George Edward Dobson, 1848–95; author of 'Catalogue of the Chiroptera in the British Museum,' 1878, and 'Monograph of the Insectivora,' 1882–90.

Docodon MARSH, **1881.** Marsupialia, Triconodontidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXI, 512–513, June, 1881.

Type: *Docodon striatus* Marsh, from the Upper Jurassic (Atlantosaurus beds) of Wyoming.

Extinct.

Docodon: δοκός, rafter; δδών = δδούς, tooth.

Doedicurus BURMEISTER, **1874.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.

Anal. Mus. Púb. Buenos Aires, II, entr. XII, 393–404, pl. XLII, figs. 1–4, 1874.

Dædicurus LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., V, 122–123, 1887.

Dædycurus COUES, Century Dict., II, p. 1717, 1889 (under *Dœdicurus*).

Type: *Glyptodon giganteus* Serres, from the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct.

Doedicurus: δοῖδυξ, δοίδυκος, pestle; οὐρά, tail—in allusion to the club-shaped end of the caudal tube, which is covered with tubercles and a few large disks.

Dolichodon (subgenus of *Ziphius*) GRAY, **1866.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 353–355, fig. 72, 1866; Synop. Whales & Dolphins, 10, 1868 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Ziphius layardii* Gray, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Dolichodon: δολιχός, long; δδών = δδούς, tooth—from the elongated, arched, truncated teeth of the male.

Dolichophyllum LYDEKKER, **1891.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 673, 1891.

New name for *Macrophyllum* Gray, 1838, which is preoccupied by *Macrophylla* Hope, 1837, a genus of Coleoptera.

Dolichophyllum: δολιχός, long; φύλλον, leaf—from the erect lanceolate portion of the nose leaf.

Dolichopithecus DEPÉRET, **1889.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, CIX, 982–983, July–Dec., 1889.
Type: *Dolichopithecus ruscinensis* Depéret, from the Pliocene of Serrat d'en Vaquer, near Perpignan, Pyrénées-Orientales, France.
Extinct. Based on "nombreuses pièces bien conservées . . . notamment une tête presque entière, plusieurs mandibules d'adultes mâles et femelles."
Dolichopithecus: δολιχός, long; πίθηκος, ape.

Dolichorhinus HATCHER, **1895.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.
Am. Naturalist, XXIX, No. 348, p. 1090, Dec., 1895.
Type: *Telmatotherium cornutum* Osborn, from the Eocene of the Uinta Basin, northeastern Utah.
Extinct.
Dolichorhinus: δολιχός, long; ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.

Dolichotherium GLOGER, **1841.** Edentata, ?
Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxi, 112, 1841.
"In früheren Zeiten hat es im südlichen Frankreich und sonst hin und wieder Geschöpfe gegeben, die wahrscheinlich auch völlige Schuppenthiere waren, oder wenigstens eine ähnliche, schlanke und kurzbeinige Gestalt und ähnliche Krallengelenke besassen, aber nicht bloss eine riesenhafte Grösse erreichten, sondern in ihren Kiefern auch Backenzähne trugen, wie der kap'sche Aemsenscharrer (Dolichotherium)."
Extinct.
Dolichotherium: δολιχός, long; θηρίον, wild beast—"Sie wohl eine Gesammtlänge von 10–12′ oder noch darüber erreicht haben mögen." (GLOGER.)

Dolichotis DESMAREST, **1819.** Glires, Caviidæ.
Journ. de Physique, Paris, LXXXVIII, 211, Mar., 1819; Bull. Soc. Philomatique, Paris, 1819, 40; Mammalogie, II, 360, 1822.
Type: *Cavia patachonica* Shaw, from Patagonia.
Dolichotis: δολιχός, long; οὖς, ὠτός, ear—in allusion to the ears, which are long in comparison with those of other members of the family.

Dolichotuna ('CUVIER') GRAY, **1825.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ?
GRAY, Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, 343, Nov., 1825.
Misprint for *Dichobune*, occurring only in a list of genera: "*Anoplotherium, Xyphodon, Dolichotuna, Adapis, Anthracotherium*, and *Chæropotamus*, Cuv. (all very much allied to *Suina*)."

Doliocherus FILHOL, **1882.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, XCIV, No. 18, pp. 1259–1260, Jan.–June, 1882; Bull. Soc. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Toulouse, V, livr. 2, for 1880–81, 194, 1884.
Doliochoerus TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. IV, 811, 1898.
Type not stated; from the Phosphorites of Quercy (Upper Eocene), France.
Extinct. Based on "une tête presque complète, avec toute la portion postérieure du maxillaire inférieur en place," and other fragments.
Doliocherus: δόλιος, deceitful; χοῖρος, hog.

Dolomys NEHRING, **1898.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.
Zool. Anzeiger, No. 549, pp. 13–16, 3 figs. in text, Jan. 10, 1898.
Type: *Dolomys milleri* Nehring, from the Pliocene bone breccia of Beremend, near Mohacz, southern Hungary.
Extinct. Based on teeth.
Dolomys: δόλος, deceit; μῦς, mouse—"unter Anspielung auf die Bedeutung des Namens *Phenacomys*"—evidently on account of the puzzling affinities of the type species.

Domnina COPE, **1873.** Insectivora, Leptictidæ.
Palæont. Bull., No. 16, p. 1, Aug. 20, 1873. Syn. New Vert. Colorado, 4, 1873; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr, VII, for 1873, 469, 1874.

Domnina—Continued.

Type: *Domnina gradata* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado.

Extinct. Based on "a portion of the right mandibular ramus with three entirely preserved molars."

Domnina: Lat. *domnus* (=*dominus*) ruler; + dim. suffix *-ina*—probably in allusion to the animal's supposed carnivorous habits.

Doratoceros* LYDEKKER, **1891.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

London Field, LXXVIII, No. 2013, p. 130, July 25, 1891; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., VIII, 192, Aug., 1891; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes IV, 193, 1900 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Type: *Antilope triangularis* Günther (=*Antilope oryx* Pallas), from the Zambesi River, southeast Africa.

Doratoceros: δόρυ, δόρατος, spear; κέρας, horn—from the long, straight, triangular horns.

Dorcas GRAY, **1821.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

London Med. Repos., XV, 307, Apr. 1, 1821; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, III, pt. x, 65, 1898 (in synonymy).

Type: *Antilope dorcas* (Linnæus), from North Africa.

Dorcas: δορκάς, gazelle;—"so called in reference to its large bright eyes." (Century Dict.)

Dorcatherium KAUP, **1833.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidæ.

Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1833, 419; Desc. Ossem. Foss. Mamm. Mus. Darmstadt, 5e cahier, 91–103, Atlas, tab. XXIII, figs. 1–16; XXIII A, XXIII B, XXIII C, figs. 1–7, 1839.

Type: *Dorcatherium naui* Kaup, from the upper Miocene or lower Pliocene of Eppelsheim, Germany.

Extinct. Based on a nearly complete lower jaw. The genus also includes one living species, *D. aquaticum*, from Africa.

Dorcatherium: δορκάς, gazelle; θηρίον, wild beast. "Ich habe diese Gattung wegen der Ähnlichkeit mit einem Reh: *Dorcatherium*, und die Art nach meinem Freunde, dem Herrn Geheimen-Rathe von Nau, genannt." (KAUP.)

Dorcatragus NOACK, **1894.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Zool. Anzeiger, XVII, No. 448, pp. 202–204, May 28, 1894.

Dorcotragus SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, III, pt. XII, 239–245, pl. LXXV, text fig. 87, Oct., 1898.

Type: *Oreotragus megalotis* Menges, from northern Somali Land, East Africa.

Dorcatragus: δορκάς, gazelle; τράγος, goat.

Dorcelaphus GLOGER, **1841.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiii, 140, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, 193, Feb. 1, 1895.

Species: *Cervus campestris* F. Cuvier, and *C. paludosus* Desmarest, from Paraguay; *C. virginianus* Boddaert, *C. macrourus* Rafinesque, and *C. macrotis* Say, from North America. (See *Odocoileus* Rafinesque, 1832.)

Dorcelaphus: δορκάς, gazelle; ἔλαφος, deer.

Dorcopsis SCHLEGEL & MÜLLER, **1842.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.

Verhand. Natuurl. Geschied. Nederland. Bezitt., Leiden, I (1839–44), Drie Buideldier. Fam. Kengoeroe's, 130, 131–138, pls. XXI, XXII fig. 3, XXIII figs. 7, 8, XXIV figs. 7–9, 1842; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 86–92, 1888.

Type: *Didelphis bruijni* Quoy & Gaimard (nec Schreber) (=*Macropus mülleri*, Schlegel, 1866), from New Guinea.

Dorcopsis: δορκάς, gazelle; ὄψις, appearance, aspect.

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*See *Doryceros* Fitzinger, 1874, a genus of Cervidæ, which is formed from the same Greek roots.

Dorudon GIBBES, **1845.** Cete, Basilosauridæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1844–45, 254–256, pl. I, May–June, 1845; LEIDY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 428–431, 1869.

Doryodon COPE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Dec., 1867, 154–155; ibid., 1868, 186.

Durodon GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mammals, 93, Feb., 1872.

Type: *Dorudon serratus* Gibbes, from the Eocene greensand near the Santee Canal, at the headwaters of Cooper River, South Carolina.

Extinct. Based on teeth and part of a lower maxilla.

Dorudon: δόρυ, spear; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Doryceros FITZINGER, **1874.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

[Anzeiger Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, X, Nr. 29–30, p. 198, 1873—nomen nudum] Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LXVIII, Jahrg. für 1873, Abth. I, 360, 1874.

Species: *Cervus tschudii* Wagner, from Peru; and *C. nemorivagus* F. Cuvier, from Brazil.

Doryceros: δόρυ, spear; κέρας, horn—from the simple unbranched spike-like antlers.

Doryodon (see **Dorudon**). Cete, Basilosauridæ.

Doryrhina (subg. of *Phyllorhina*) PETERS, **1871.** Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, June, 1871, 314.

Type: *Phyllorhina cyclops* Temminck, from Boutry, Guinea, West Africa.

Doryrhina: δόρυ, spear; ῥίς, ῥινός, nose—from the club-shaped process which is directed forward from the base of the sella, or from the slender and somewhat longer vertical process which projects upward from the margin of the transverse erect nose leaf.

Draximenus ? **1845.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

London Encyclopædia, XXII (art. Zoology), 744, 1845.

Based on the Koala (*Lipurus cinereus* Goldfuss), from eastern Australia. (See *Phascolarctos* Blainville, 1816.)

Dremomys (subgenus of *Sciurus*) HEUDE, **1898.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, IV, pt. 2, pp. 54–55, pl. XII, figs. 1–4, 1898.

Species, 4: *Sciurus pernyi* Milne-Edwards, and *S. collaris* Heude, from the provinces of Moupin and Se-chuen; *S. saltitans* Heude, from the northeastern part of the province of Ngan-hoei; and *S. latro* Heude, from the Hoang-ho, province of Shan-toong, China.

Dremomys: δρόμος, a running (from τρέχω, δραμεῖν, to run); μῦς, mouse.

Dremotherium E. GEOFFROY, **1833.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Extrait du Temps, Paris, Oct. 16, 1833, 622; Revue Encyclopédique, LIX, 81–83, footnote, 1833; Études Progress. d'un Natural., 94, 1835.

Dromotherium COUES, Century Dict., II, p. 1767, 1889 (under *Dremotherium*).

Species: *Le drémothère de feignoux, et le drémothère nain.* Type, *Dremotherium feignoui* E. Geoffroy, from the quarries of Saint-Gérand-le-Puy, Auvergne, France.

Extinct.

Dremotherium: δρόμος, a running (from τρέχω, δραμεῖν, to run); θηρίον, wild beast.

Drepanodon ('BRONN') LEIDY, **1857.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1857, 176; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 54–64, 367, pls. IV, V, fig. 5, 1869.

According to Leidy, the genus includes *Machairodus primævus* Leidy & Owen, from Nebraska.

Nesti, usually given as the authority for *Drepanodon*, merely used the name in 1826 specifically. Leidy, among others, refers the name to him and gives as synonyms of *Drepanodon:* "*Megantereon* Croiz., 1828; *Agnotherium, Machairodus.* Kaup, 1833; *Steneodon* Croiz., 1833; *Smilodon* Lund, 1841, etc. (loc. cit., 1857,

Drepanodon—Continued.

176). In 1869 Leidy says: "Bronn, in the Lethea Geognostica, has divided the various described species of *Drepanodon* into three groups, as follows: *Drepanodon*, characterized by having the canines entire or without serrulation, and the first lower premolar with a trilobate crown and double fang . . . *Machairodus* . . . *Smilodon*."

Extinct.

Drepanodon: δρεπάνη, sickle; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the immense upper canines. (Compare *Machairodus* and *Smilodon*.)

Drill (subgenus of *Mormon*) REICHENBACH, **1862.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Vollständigste Naturgesch. Affen, 162, 1862.

Type: *Simia leucophaea* F. Cuvier, from West Africa.

Not a common name, but adopted as a subgeneric term and used in the same way as several other native names.

Drill: French *mandrill*, Spanish *mandril*, said to be from native West African name. "If this form is original, the form *drill* in same sense is due to a false division of the word . . . If *drill* is original, the form *mandrill* is an English compound." (Century Dict.)

Dromatherium* EMMONS, **1857.** Marsupialia, Dromatheriidæ.

Am. Geology, pt. VI, 93–95, fig. 66 in text, 1857.

Type: *Dromatherium silvestre* Emmons, from the Chatham coal field (Triassic), North Carolina.

Extinct. Based on the left half of a lower jaw.

Dromatherium: δρομάς, running; θηρίον, wild beast.

Dromedarius WAGLER, **1830.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 31, 1830.

New name for *Auchenia* Illiger, 1811, which is preoccupied by *Auchenia* Thunberg, 1789, a genus of Coleoptera. Antedated by *Lama* Frisch, 1775.

Dromedarius: Lat., dromedary; <δρομάς, running (cf. δρομαῖος κάμηλος, dromedary, lit. running camel).

Dromedarius GLOGER, **1841.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiii, 134, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, 193, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Camelus dromedarius* Linnæus, from Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Dromedarius* Wagler, 1830, which was proposed to replace *Auchenia* Illiger, 1811. (See *Camelus* Linnæus, 1758.)

Dromicia GRAY, **1841.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

GRAY, in Grey's Journ. Two Expd. North-West and West Australia, App. II, 401, 407, 1841; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 140–147, 1888.

Type: *Phalangista nana* Desmarest, from Tasmania (fide THOMAS).

Dromicia: δρομικός, good at running, swift.

Dromiciops THOMAS, **1894.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XIV., No. 81, pp. 186–188, Sept. 1, 1894.

Type: *Dromiciops gliroides* Thomas, from Huite, northeastern Chiloe Island, on the coast of Chile.

Dromiciops: Dromicia; ὄψ, aspect—from its resemblance to *Dromicia nana*.

Dromocyon MARSH, **1876.** Creodonta, Mesonychidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XII, 403, Nov., 1876.

Type: *Dromocyon vorax* Marsh, from the Eocene of Wyoming.

Extinct. Represented by 'a nearly complete skeleton.'

Dromocyon: δρόμος, a course, running (τρέχω, ἔδραμον, to run); κύων, dog.

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*Compare *Dremotherium* Geoffroy, 1833, which is formed from almost the same Greek roots.

Dromotherium (see **Dremotherium**) Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Drymomys Tschudi, **1844.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Fauna Peruana, 178–180, Taf. xiii, fig. 1, 1844; Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1844, I, 251.

Type: *Drymomys parvulus* Tschudi, from the forests of central Peru. "*Drymomys* = *Mus*—type *musculus*." (Oldfield Thomas, in epist., Mar. 28, 1898.)

Drymomys: δρυμός, coppice, wood; μῦς, mouse.

Dryolestes Marsh, **1878.** Marsupialia, Amphitheriidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XV, 459, June, 1878.

Dryole[*i*]*stes* Forbes, Zool. Rec. for 1881, XVIII, Mamm., 31, 1882.

Type: *Dryolestes priscus* Marsh, from the Atlantosaurus beds of the Upper Jurassic of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'the right lower jaw.'

Dryolestes: δρῦς, δρυός, tree; λῃστής, robber.

Dryopithecus Lartet, **1856.** Primates, Simiidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XLIII, No. 4, pp. 219–223, pl. figs. 7–9, July–Dec., 1856.

Type: *Dryopithecus fontani* Lartet, from the Miocene of Saint-Gaudens, Haute-Garonne, France.

Extinct. Based on three pieces of the lower jaw and a humerus.

Dryopithecus: δρῦς, δρυός, tree; πίθηκος, ape—in reference to the supposed arboreal habits of these apes.

Dryoryx Gloger, **1841.** Edentata, Myrmecophagidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxi, 112, 1841; Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: The Tamandua (*Myrmecophaga tetradactyla* Linnæus), from Brazil.

Name antedated by *Tamandra* Rafinesque, 1815; and by *Uroleptes* Wagler, 1830.

Dryoryx: δρῦς, δρυός, tree; ὄρυξ, pickaxe—in allusion to the large claws with which the animal climbs about trees.

Dryptodon Marsh, **1876.** Edentata, Ganodonta, Stylinodontidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XII, 403–404, Nov., 1876.

Type: *Dryptodon crassus* Marsh, from the Lower Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Dryptodon: δρύπτω, to tear; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Dryxis Rafinesque, **1815.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815; Gray, Cat. Ungulata Brit. Mus., 47, 1852 (quoted).

Nomen nudum.

Ducantalpa Boitard, **1842.** Insectivora, Chrysochloridæ.

Le Jardin des Plantes, 118, 1842.

Type: *Ducantalpa rubra* Boitard, said to be from Guiana, but probably from South Africa.

Boitard places *Ducantalpa* next to *Chrysochloris* and gives as synonyms of *D. rubra: Chrysochloris rufa* Desmarest and *Talpa rubra* Gmelin (= *T. rubra* Erxleben). Erxleben's *Talpa rubra* was based on the Tucan of Fernández, from America (probably a *Geomys*), and the *Talpa rubra americana* of Seba (a composite animal).

Ducantalpa: Ducan (= Tucan); *talpa*, mole—'tucan mole.'

Dugong Lacépède, **1799.** Sirenia, Dugongidæ.

Tabl. Mamm., 17, 1799; Tabl. Méthod., in Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot ed., Quad., XIV, 193, 1799; Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 501, 1801.

Dugungus Tiedemann, Zoologie, I, 554, 1808.

Dugongidus Gray, London Med. Repos., XV, 309, Apr. 1, 1821.

Type: *Dugong indicus* (= *Trichecus dugon* Müller), from the Indian Ocean.

Dugong: Malay *duyong*, Javanese *duyung*.

Durodon (see **Dorudon**). Cete, Basilosauridæ.

Dusicyon (subgenus of *Chaon*) H. SMITH, **1839.** Feræ, Canidæ.

H. SMITH, in Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm., IX, 248–258, pls. XXII–XXVI, 1839; ed. 2, Mamm., I, 154, 1858; IV, 248–258, pls. 22–26, 1866; V, 291, 1865.

Dysicyon AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool.; Mamm. Addenda, 4, 1846; Index Univ., 132, 1846; ed. 2, 380, 1848.

Dusocyon BOURGUIGNAT, Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, VI, art. 6, pp. 24, 29, 1875.

Dasicyon TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. II, 299, 1897 (in synonymy, misprint).

Species, 4: *Dusicyon canescens* Smith, from the vicinity of the Plate River; *Canis antar*[*c*]*ticus* auct., from the Falkland Islands; *Dusicyon sylvestris* Smith, from northern South America; and *Vulpes fulvipes* Martin, from Chile.

Dusicyon: δύσις, setting of the sun, i. e., western; κύων, dog—'western dog.'

Dymecodon TRUE, **1886.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., IX, 97–98, Sept. 2, 1886.

Dimecodon COUES, Century Dict., II, 1621, 1889 (emendation).

Type: *Dymecodon pilirostris* True, from Yenosima, Bay of Yeddo (Tokyo), Japan.

Dymecodon: δύο, two; μῆκος, length; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—i. e., having teeth of two lengths, in allusion to "the alternation of large and small teeth in the lower jaw."

Dynamictis AMEGHINO, **1891.** Marsupialia, Borhyænidæ.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 148–149, fig. 53, June 1, 1891.

Type: *Dynamictis fera* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia. Extinct.

Dynamictis: δύναμις, power, strength; ἴκτις, weasel—in allusion to its size. which was that of a large bulldog.

Dysicyon (see **Dusicyon**). Feræ, Canidæ.

Dysodus COPE, **1879.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1879, 188–189.

Type: *Dysodus pravus* Cope, 'the Japanese Sleeve Dog.'

Dysodus: δυσ-, bad; ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the degradation of dentition, in which the total number of teeth may be reduced to 16.

Dysopes ILLIGER, **1811.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. Avium, 122, 1811.

Dysopus BLYTH, in Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 69, 1840; new ed., 1849, 69; new ed., 1863, 57.

Type: *Vespertilio molossus* Gmelin, 'habitat in insulis Americæ oppositis.'

Dysopes: δυσωπέω, to make one change countenance ('horribili specie perterreo,' Illiger)—from the uncouth expression of the face.

Dystheatus ILLIGER, **1815.** ? ?

Abhandl. K. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, für 1804–1811, 158, 1815—nomen nudum.

The name occurs, without reference or authority, between *Rhinolophus* and *Erinaceus*, in a table of genera common to the southern and northern hemispheres.

Dystomus G. FISCHER, **1813.** Sirenia, ?

Zoognosia, I, 3d ed., 15, 19, 1813.

Distomus TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, 1008 (in synonymy); C. O. WATERHOUSE, Index Zool., 112, 1902 (misprint).

No species mentioned under the genus.

Dystomus: δυσ-, bad; στόμα, mouth.

E.

Eboroziphius LEIDY, **1876.** Cete, Physeteridæ?

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., July 11, 1876, 81; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VIII, pt. III, 224–226, pl. 30 fig. 5, pl. 31 fig. 3, 1877.

Type: *Eboroziphius coelops* Leidy, from the phosphate beds of Ashley River, South Carolina.

Extinct. Based on a beak.

Eboroziphius: Lat. *ebur, eboris* ivory; +*Ziphius.*

Echidna G. CUVIER, **1798.** Monotremata, Tachyglossidæ.

Tableau Élément. Hist. Nat. Anim., 143, 1798; Leçons Anat. Comp., I, tabl. I, 1800.

Type: Les 'fourmiliers épineux' (= *Myrmecophaga aculeata* Shaw), from New South Wales, Australia.

Name preoccupied by *Echidna* Forster, 1788, a genus of Pisces. Thomas (Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 377, 1888) has claimed that the name was *not* preoccupied, as no species was mentioned as the type of Forster's genus, and the description is unrecognizable, it being thus virtually a nomen nudum. Later he admitted that the name was preoccupied and adopted *Tachyglossus.* (See Ann. Mus. Civ. Storia Nat. Genova, ser. 2ª, XVIII, 621, 1897.)

Echidna: ἔχιδνα, adder, viper—probably from the sharp spines, which are supposed to prick like the fangs of a viper.

Echimys ('GEOFFROY') CUVIER, **1809.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

CUVIER, Nouv. Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, No. 24, 394, Sept., 1809; DESMAREST, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. ed., X, 54–59, 1817 (includes 7 species); ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 262, 263, 1899 (type fixed).

Echymys ('JOURDAN') WIEGMANN, Archiv Naturgesch., 1838, II, 389 [395].

Echinomys WAGNER, Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. München, III, 203, 1840; Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, III, 339, 1843.

Echiomys WAGNER, Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1841, Bd. I, 121.

Enchomys GLOGER, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxi, 100–101, 1841.

Based on the 'Lerot à queue dorée (*Echimys cristatus* Desmarest), from Surinam; and the 'Rat épineux' of Azara (*E. spinosus* Desmarest—type), from Paraguay.

Echimys: ἐχῖνος, hedgehog; μῦς, mouse (in analogy with ἐχιόδηκτος; see also note under *Echiothrix*)—in allusion to the bristly spines which are mingled with the pelage.

Echimys I. GEOFFROY, **1838.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, 5ᵉ Ann., No. 349, p. 201, July 7, 1838; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2ᵉ sér., X, 124, Aug., 1838; Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2ᵉ sér., 30, 1840; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 260, 264, 1899.

Type: *Echimys setosus* Desmarest, from South America.

Echimys Geoffroy is not the same as *Echimys* Cuvier, 1809, the latter being based on *E. spinosus.* Allen has renamed Geoffroy's genus, *Proëchimys,* taking *E. trinitatis* as the type.

Echimys: ἐχῖνος, hedgehog; μῦς, mouse—'spiny rat,' on account of the bristly pelage, which has spines mixed with the fur.

Echinodes ('POMEL') TROUESSART, **1879.** Insectivora, Tenrecidæ.

TROUESSART, Revue et Mag. de Zool., 3ᵉ sér., VII, 274, 1879; Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Insectiv., 56, 1879; COUES, Century Dict., II, p. 1832, 1889.

Trouessart gives "*Echinodes* Pomel, 1848 (sine caract.)" in the synonymy of *Hemicentetes;* but Pomel only uses the name in a tribal or supergeneric sense in the form *Echinoïdea* in the paper quoted (Biblioth. Univ. de Genève, Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., IX, 251, Nov., 1848). Coues considers it the "same as *Hemicentetes.*"

Name preoccupied by *Echinodes* Le Conte, 1869, a genus of Coleoptera.

Echinodes: ἐχινώδης, like a hedgehog, prickly; <ἐχῖνος, hedgehog; εἶδος, form.

Echinogale WAGNER, **1841.** Insectivora, Tenrecidæ.
Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, II, 29–30, 549–550, 1841.
Type: *Echinops telfairi* Martin, from Madagascar. New name for *Echinops* Martin, 1838, which was previously used in botany.
Echinogale: ἐχῖνος, hedgehog; γαλῆ, weasel.

Echinogale POMEL, **1848.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.
Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. de Genève, IX, 163, 251, Oct., 1848; Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 15–16, 1854.
Type: *Echinogale laurillardi* Pomel, from the Miocene of Perrier, Auvergne, France.
Name preoccupied by *Echinogale* Wagner, 1841, a genus of Tenrecidæ. Replaced by *Scaptogale* Trouessart, 1897.
Extinct.
Echinogale: ἐχῖνος, hedgehog; γαλη, weasel.

Echinomys WAGNER, **1840.** Glires, Octodontidæ.
Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. München, III, 203, 1840; Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, III, 339, 1843.
Emendation of *Echimys* Geoffroy, 1809.

Echinoprocta (subgenus of *Erethizon*) GRAY, **1865.** Glires, Erethizontidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 321–322, pl. XI; LATORRE, Bol. Soc. Española Hist. Nat., Madrid, I, 158–162, 1901 (raised to generic rank).
Type: *Erethizon* (*Echinoprocta*) *rufescens* Gray, from Colombia.
Echinoprocta: ἐχῖνος, hedgehog; πρωκτός, the hind parts—from the spines, which are well developed on the hind part of the back.

Echinops MARTIN, **1838.** Insectivora, Tenrecidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. LXII, July, 1838, 17–19.
Type: *Echinops telfairi* Martin, from Madagascar.
Echinops: ἐχῖνος, hedgehog; ὤψ face—from its resemblance to *Erinaceus*, the common hedgehog.

Echinopus G. FISCHER, **1814.** Monotremata, Tachyglossidæ.
[Zoognosia, I, ed. 3, p. 14, 1813—nomen nudum]; Zoognosia, III, 691–694, 1814.
New name for *Echidna* G. Cuvier, 1798. "Nomen *Echidnæ* ex causis variis, conservari nequit." The genus includes *Ornithorhynchus hystrix* Home, from the vicinity of Port Jackson, New South Wales; and *Echidna setosa* Geoffroy, from Tasmania. (See *Tachyglossus* Illiger, 1811.)
Echinopus: ἐχῖνος, hedgehog; πούς, foot.

Echinosciurus (subgenus of *Sciurus*) TROUESSART, **1880.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
Le Naturaliste, II, No. 37, p. 292, Oct. 1, 1880; Cat. Mamm. in Bull. Soc. d'Études Scientif. Angers, X, 1er fasc. 80–81, 1880; Bull. U. S. Geol. & Surv. Terr., VI, No. 2, p. 306, Sept. 19, 1881; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (type mentioned).
Species, 3: *Sciurus hypopyrrhus* Wagler (type), *S. variabilis* I. Geoffroy, and *S. stramineus* Eydoux & Souleyet, from Central America and northern South America.
Echinosciurus: ἐχῖνος, hedgehog; +*Sciurus*—from the coarse, rigid pelage.

Echino-Sorex (subgenus of *Sorex*) BLAINVILLE, **1838.** Insectivora, Erinaceidæ.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, VI, No. 22, p. 742, Jan.–June, 1838; Ann. Franç. et Étrang. d'Anat. et Physiol., Paris, II, 221, 1838; Ostéog. Desc. Icon. Mamm. Récents et Foss., I, Insectivores, 109, 1840.
Type: *Viverra gymnura* Raffles, from Sumatra. Antedated by *Gymnura* Lesson, 1827.
Echinosorex: ἐχῖνος, hedgehog; +*Sorex*.

Echinothrix* Brookes, **1828.** Glires, Erethizontidæ.

"Cat. Anat. & Zool. Museum of Joshua Brookes, London, 54 (previous to July 14), 1828;" Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XVI, pt. 1, 97, 1829.

Type: *Echinothrix dorsata* (=*Hystrix dorsata* Linnæus), from eastern Canada.

Echinothrix: ἐχῖνος, hedgehog; *θρίξ*, hair—in allusion to the barbed quills, or spines, which are mingled with and usually concealed by the hair.

Echinothrix Alston, **1876.** Glires, Muridæ, Rhynchomyinæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, 83; Ogilby, Cat. Australian Mamm., 121, 1892.

Emendation of *Echiothrix* Gray, 1867.

Preoccupied by *Echinothrix* Brookes, 1828, a genus of Erethizontidæ; and by *Echinothrix* Peters, 1853, a genus of Echinodermata. Replaced by *Craurothrix* Thomas, 1896.

Echinothrix: ἐχῖνος, hedgehog; *θρίξ*, hair—in allusion to the flattened spines which are mixed with the fur.

Echiomys (see **Echimys**). Glires, Octodontidæ.

Echiothrix Gray, **1867.** Glires, Muridæ, Rhynchomyinæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 599–600, 4 figs. in text.

Echinothrix Alston, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, 83; Ogilby, Cat. Australian Mamm. 121, 1892.

Type: *Echiothrix leucura* Gray, said to be from Australia, but more probably from Celebes (cf. Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVIII, 246, 1896).

Name preoccupied by *Echinothrix* Brookes, 1828, a genus of Erethizontidæ; and by *Echinothrix* Peters, 1853, a genus of Echinodermata. Replaced by *Craurothrix* Thomas, 1896. The latter name was afterwards discarded by Thomas with the following explanation: "As I have now joined those who think that names should be retained as originally spelt, whether classically right or wrong (except in the case of obvious misprints), I am now prepared to consider that Peters's *Echinothrix* of 1853 does not preoccupy Gray's *Echiothrix* of 1867, and therefore again recognize the latter term . . . That the missing out of the letter *n* is not a misprint is shown by Gray having written on the type skin what appears to be '*Echithrix*,' might be '*Echiothrix*,' but is certainly not *Echinothrix*." (Trans. Zool. Soc. London, XIV, pt. VI, 397 footnote June, 1898.)

Echiothrix:† a contraction of *ἐχῖνος*, hedgehog; *θρίξ*, hair—from the flattened spines which are mixed with the fur.

Echymipera Lesson, **1842.** Marsupialia, Peramelidæ.

Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 192, 1842.

Type: *Echymipera kalubu* Lesson (= *Perameles doreyanus* Quoy & Gaimard), from Waigiou, New Guinea.

Echymipera (*Echimypera*): *Echimys; πήρα*, pouch—i. e., a pouched *Echimys*.

Echymys (see **Echimys**, 1809). Glires, Octodontidæ.

Ecphantodon Mercerat, **1891.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, II, 73–74, Oct., 1891; Ameghino, Enum. Syn. Mamm. Foss., 10, 1894 (date of publication).

Type: *Ecphantodon ceboides* Mercerat, from the Eocene of the barrancas of the Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia. (See *Homunculus* Ameghino, Aug., 1891.)

Extinct. Based on "un fragmento muy destrozado de la rama derecha del maxilar inferior con un solo diente roto en su parte postero-interna."

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*This name is open to question, as it was published in a sale catalogue.

†This form has classical sanction, compare *ἐχιόδηκτος* (=*ἐχιδνόδηκτος*) Strabo, 588; Diosc., Noth. I, 103.

Ectacodon Cope, **1881.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Coryphodontidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XVI, for Jan., 1882, 73, Dec. 30, 1881; Paleont. Bull., No. 34, 167, 1882; Tert. Vert., 519, 1885 (date of publication).

Type: *Ectacodon cinctus* Cope, from the Eocene (Wasatch beds) of the Big Horn River basin, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Ectacodon: ἐκτός, outside; ἀκή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the crown of the last upper molar.

Ectocion Cope, **1882.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XVI, for June, 522, May 20, 1882; Tert. Vert., 695–697, pl. xxv[e], figs. 9–10, 1885; Wortman, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., VIII, 83, 1896.

Type: *Oligotomus osbornianus* Cope, from the Eocene of the Bad Lands of the Big Horn River, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Ectocion: ἐκτός, outside; κίων, pillar—in allusion to the arrangement of the cusps on the upper molars, four of the eight cusps being external, "two principal external, together with two which arise from the external cingulum."

Ectoconodon Osborn, **1898.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, ?

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., X, 171, fig. 1 f, June 3, 1898.

Type: *Ectoconodon petersoni* Osborn, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "isolated superior molars."

Ectoconodon: ἐκτός, outside; κῶνος, cone; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the "two external prominent cones (parastyle and metastyle), reinforcing the outer wall of the crown" of the upper molars. (Osborn.)

Ectoconus Cope, **1884.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Periptychidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XVIII, 795, 796, Aug., 1884; Tert. Vert., 404–405, pl. xxiii[g], fig. 12 (*Periptychus ditrigonus*), pl. xxix [d], figs. 2–6 (*Conoryctes ditrigonus*) 1885; Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XVI, pt. II, 355–359, 1888.

Ectogonus Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. IV, 723, 1898.

Type: *Ectoconus ditrigonus* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct. Based on "a right mandibular ramus which exhibits part of the symphysial suture, with the alveoli of the molar teeth, except the first."

Ectoconus: ἐκτός, outside; κῶνος, cone—in allusion to the external cingular cusp on the upper molars.

Ectoganus Cope, **1874.** Edentata, Ganodonta, Stylinodontidæ.

Rept. Vert. Fossils New Mexico, 4–5, Nov. 28, 1874; Ann. Rept. Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., 1874, App. F F3, 592–593; Rept. U. S. Geog. Surv. west 100th Merid., IV, 158–162, pls. xl figs. 34–39, xli figs. 1–12, 1877.

Type: *Ectoganus gliriformis* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct. Based "on a number of remains of the crania of two species, including principally teeth, in a good state of preservation."

Ectoganus: ἐκτός, outside; γάνος, brightness, luster—in allusion to the enamel-coated anterior face of the incisors.

Ectogonus (see **Ectoconus**). Ungulata, Amblypoda, Periptychidæ.

Ectophylla H. Allen, **1892.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XV, No. 913, pp. 441–442, 2 figs. in text, Oct. 26, 1892.

Type: *Ectophylla alba* H. Allen, from the Segovia River, eastern Honduras.

Ectophylla: ἐκτός, outside; φύλλον, leaf—possibly in allusion to the "small rounded nodule [in front of the nose leaf] which apparently represents the lower part of the median leaf-crest."

Edostoma ('D'Orbigny') Waterhouse, **1838.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
D'Orbigny, quoted by Waterhouse, in Voy. 'Beagle,' pt. II, Mamm., No. 1, p. 3, 1838 (pl. VIII, Voy. Amér. Mérid., mentioned); Mag. Zool. & Botany, II, No. 12, 489, 1838 (quoted by Gray); D'Orbigny, Voy. l'Amérique Mérid., IV, 2e pt., 11, "pl. VIII," 1847 (plate quoted as if published in 1836).
Type: *Edostoma cinerea* D'Orbigny, from Santa Corazon, Chiquitos, Bolivia.
Edostoma: ἔδω, to devour; στόμα, mouth—probably in allusion to the canines and incisors, which are capable of inflicting a severe wound.

Edvardocopeia Ameghino, **1901.** Ungulata, Amblypoda (Trigonostylopidæ).
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 395, July, 1901 (sep. p. 49).
Type: *Edvardocopeia sinuosa* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia. Extinct.
Edvardocopeia: In honor of Edward Drinker Cope, 1840–97, author of 'Tertiary Vertebrata,' 1885, and many papers on living and extinct vertebrates of America.

Edvardotrouessartia Ameghino, **1901.** Ungulata (Albertogaudryidæ).
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 401, July, 1901 (sep. p. 55).
Tpye: *Edvardotrouessartia sola* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia. Extinct.
Edvardotrouessartia: In honor of Dr. Édouard Louis Trouessart, 1842– , physician and naturalist of Paris; author of the 'Catalogus Mammalium,' 1897–99, and numerous papers on mammals.

Egocerus (subg. of *Antilope*) Desmarest, **1822.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Mammalogie, II, 475–476, 1822; Sclater & Thomas, Book of Antelopes, IV, 3, 1899 (in synonymy, type fixed).
Aigocerus H. Smith, Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 324–325, 1827.
Œgocerus Lesson, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 179–180, 1842.
Ægocoerus Gervais, Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 2e éd., 139, 1859.
Species: *Antilope leucophæa* Pallas (type), from Cape Colony; and *Antilope equina* Geoffroy, 1803, from South Africa.
See *Aegoceros* Pallas, 1811, containing 7 species of sheep and goats.
Egocerus: αἴξ, goat; κέρας, horn—from the large, pointed, simple, goat-like horns.

Eidolon Rafinesque, **1815.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
Analyse de la Nature, 54, 1815.
Type: Not mentioned. Based on '*Pteropus à queue.*'
Eidolon: εἴδωλον, image, phantom—evidently in allusion to its movements.

Eira H. Smith, **1839?** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
"H. Smith, in Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm., IX, 1839" (?); ed. 2, Mamm., I, 201–204, pl. 16, 1858.
Species, 4: *Mustela barbara* Linnæus, *Eira ilya* H. Smith, *E. galera* (F. Cuvier), and *E. ferruginea* H. Smith, from northern South America.
Eira. (See *Eirara*).

Eirara *Lund, **1839.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
[Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, 6° ann., No. 430, 245, Apr. 17, 1839—nomen nudem]; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., XI, Zool., [225], 232, Apr., 1839.
Eraria Gray, List Spec. Mamm., Brit. Mus., p. xx, 1843 (under *Galera*).
Species: *Mustela vittata* Linnæus and *M. barbara* Linnæus, from northern South America.
Eirara: Anagram of *Eraria*, the Brazilian name of *Mustela vittata.*

*This group is called a 'sous-genre' on p. 225, but is used as a genus on p. 234.

Elachoceras Scott, **1886.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Uintatheriidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XXXI, 304–307, fig. 2 in text, Apr., 1886.
Type: *Elachoceras parvum* Scott, from the Eocene (Bridger beds) of Henry Fork, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on a skull.
Elachoceras: ἐλαχύς, small, short; κερας, horn—in allusion to the rudimentary maxillary and parietal protuberances indicating the presence of horns which were probably small in comparison with those of *Uintatherium.*

Elaphalces* Brookes, **1828.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
"Cat. Anat. & Zool. Mus. of Joshua Brookes, London, 41–42," 1828 (previous to July 14).
Elephalces Brookes, "Descr. & Hist. Cat. Anat. & Zool. Mus. of J. Brookes, 62, 1830."
Species: *Elaphalces gouazou poucou* (=the *Gouazou poucou* of Azara?), from Paraguay; and *E. mexicanus,* from Mexico.
Elaphalces: Elaphus + *Alces.*

Elaphoceros Fitzinger, **1874.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
Anzeiger Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, X, Nr. 29–30, p. 189, 1873—nomen nudum; Sitzungsber Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, LXVIII, Abth. 1 Jahrg. für 1873, 352, 1874; LXIX, Abth. 1, 596–604, May, 1874.
Type: *Cervus sika* Temminck, from Japan.
Name preoccupied by *Elaphocera* Géné, 1838, a genus of Coleoptera.
Elaphoceros: ἔλαφος, deer; κέρας, horn.

Elaphochoerus Gistel, **1848.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.
Naturgesch. Thierreichs f. höhere Schulen, p. x, 1848 (under *Porcus*).
New name for *Porcus* Wagler, 1830, which is preoccupied by *Porcus* Geoffroy, 1829, a genus of Pisces. (See *Babirussa* Frisch, 1775.)
Elaphochoerus: ἔλαφος, deer; χοῖρος, hog—'deer hog' or 'hog deer,' a classical equivalent of *babirussa* the Malay name of the type species. (See *Babirussa* and *Choerelaphus.*)

Elaphodus Milne-Edwards, **1871.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
Nouv. Archives Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, VII, Bull., 93, 1871; Recherches Hist. Nat. Mamm. I, 353–356; II, pls. 65–67, 1868–74.
Type: *Elaphodus cephalophus* A. Milne-Edwards, from Moupin, eastern Tibet.
Elaphodus: ἔλαφος, deer; ὀδούς, tooth—'toothed deer,' from the large upper canines of the male.

Elaphotherium Delfortrie, **1876.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
Actes Soc. Linn. Bordeaux, XXXI, 1e livr., 37–39, pl. 1, June, 1876; Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., new. ed., fasc. IV, 867, 1898.
Elephotherium Bergroth, in C. O. Waterhouse's Index Zool., 121, 1902 (misprint),
Type: *Elaphotherium domenginei* Delfortrie, from the Miocene of Canton Bazas, southern France.
Extinct. Based on part of a lower jaw.
Elaphotherium: ἔλαφος, deer, stag; θηρίον, wild beast.

Elaphurus Milne-Edwards, **1866.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXII, 1090–1091, 1866; Nouv. Arch. Mus., Paris, II, Bull., 27, 1866.
Type: *Elaphurus davidianus* Milne-Edwards, from the vicinity of Pekin, China.
Elaphurus: ἔλαφος, deer, stag; οὐρά, tail. The genus is related to the stag but has a longer tail.

Elaphus (subgenus of *Cervus*) H. Smith, **1827.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 307–309, 1827.

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*This name is open to question, as it was published in a sale catalogue.

Elaphus—Continued.

Species: *Cervus elaphus*, from Europe; *Cervus canadensis*, from northeastern North America; *Cervus occidentalis*, from northwestern North America; and *Cervus wallichii* from Nepal, India.

Elaphus: ἔλαφος, deer.

Elasmodon FALCONER, **1846.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.

"Fauna Antiqua Sivalensis," 1846; Palæont. Memoirs, I, 20–21, 477 footnote, 1868.

Species: *Elephas hysudricus* Falconer, and *E. namadicus* Falconer, from the Pleistocene of the Narbada Valley, India.

"The designation of *Elasmodus* having been preoccupied by Sir Philip Egerton for a series of fossil fish, Dr. Falconer, in 1857 [Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., London, XIII, 315], substituted *Euelephas* for *Elasmodon*" (l. c., p. 477, 1868).

Extinct.

Elasmodon: ἐλασμός, a thin plate; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the laminar pattern of the molars.

Elasmognathus GILL, **1865.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiridæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1865, 183.

Type: *Elasmoganthus bairdii* Gill, from Panama.

Name preoccupied by *Elasmognathus* Fieber,* 1844, a genus of Hemiptera. Replaced by *Tapirella* Palmer, 1903.

Elasmognathus: ἐλασμός, a thin plate; γνάθος, jaw—in allusion to the prominent ossified nasal septum or prolongation of the mesethmoid, and the thin lamelliform expansions of the supramaxillaries. (GILL.)

Elasmotherium G. FISCHER, **1808.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.

Programme d'Invitation Séance Pub. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, 23–28, 2 plates, 1808; Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, II, 253, 255–260, tab. XXI, XXII, 1809; V, 413, 1817; Zoognosia, III, 335–337, 1814.

Type: *Elasmotherium sibiricum* Fischer, from the Pleistocene in the vicinity of Miask, Siberia.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Elasmotherium: ἐλασμός, a thin plate; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the enamel plates of the molars.

Electra (subgenus of *Lagenorhynchus*) GRAY, **1866.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 268–272, 1866; Synopsis Whales & Dolphins Brit. Mus., 7, 1868 (raised to generic rank); Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 76, 1871.

Species, 7: *Lagenorhynchus electra* Gray (type), locality unknown; *Delphinus cæruleo-albus* Meyen, from the east coast of South America; *Lagenorhynchus asia* Gray, locality unknown; *Phocæna acutus* Gray, from the North Sea; *Lagenorhynchus clanculus* Gray, from the Pacific Ocean; *Delphinus breviceps* Pucheran, from the Rio de La Plata, and *Lagenorhynchus thicolea* Gray, from the west coast of North America.

Name preoccupied by *Electra* Lamouroux, 1816, a genus of Polyps; and by *Electra* Stephens, 1829, a genus of Lepidoptera.

Electra: Ἠλέκτρα, Electra—in Greek mythology, a nymph, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, wife of Thaumas and mother of the Harpies.

Eleotragus GRAY, **1843.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. XXVI, 165, 1843; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XVIII, 232, 1846; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. VIII, 155, 1897 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Heleotragus KIRK, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 657–658.

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* Entom. Mon. Abhandl. K. Böhm. Gesellsch. Wiss., V, Bd. 3, pp. 90–91, 1844.

Eleotragus—Continued.

Species, 3: *Antilope isabellina* Afzelius (= *A. arundinum* Boddaert, type), *A. villosa* Burchell, and *A. reduncа* H. Smith, from South Africa.

Eleotragus: ἕλος, marsh; τράγος, goat—from its habitat in swampy ground near springs or river bottoms.

Elephalces (see **Elaphalces**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Elephantus Cuvier & Geoffroy, **1795.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.

Méth. Mammalogique, in Mag. Encyclopédique, 1e ann., II, 189, 1795; Lacépède & Cuvier, Ménagerie Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat., I, 83–125, pl. facing p. 124; II, 45–65, pl. facing p. 45, 1804.

Modified form of *Elephas* Linnæus, 1758. Species not given in first reference, but the name was used by Lacépède & Cuvier for *E. indicus.*

Elephantus: Lat. elephant.

Elephas Linnæus, **1758.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 33, 1758; 12th ed., I, 48, 1766; Brisson, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 28–30, 1762.

Elephantus Cuvier & Geoffroy, Méth. Mammalogique, in Mag. Encyclopédique, 1e ann., II, 189, 1795; Lacépède & Cuvier, Ménagerie Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat., I, 83–125; II, 45–65, 1804.

Type: *Elephas maximus* Linnæus, from Ceylon ['Zeylona'].

Elephas: ἐλέφας, elephant.

Elephotherium (see **Elaphotherium**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Eleutherocercus Koken, **1888.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.

Anhang zu Abhandl. K. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Nr. I, 1–28, Taf. I–II, Apr. 26, 1888.

Type: *Eleutherocercus setifer* Koken, from the Pleistocene of Uruguay.

Extinct. Based on "Das Stück, welches nur den hinteren Theil des Schwanztubus bildet."

Eleutherocercus: ἐλεύθερος, free; κέρκος, tail—"mit Rücksicht auf die lockere Verbindung des Tubus mit dem Endstücke der Schwanzwirbelsäule."

Eleutherodon Mercerat, **1891.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, II, 24, 1891.

Type: *Eleutherodon heteroclitus* Mercerat, from the Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

Name preoccupied (?) by *Eleutheroda* Brunner de Wattenwyl, 1865, a genus of Orthoptera.

Extinct. Based on an imperfect lower jaw.

Eleutherodon: ἐλεύθερος, free; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Eleutherura Gray, **1843.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Voy. 'Sulphur,' Mamm., pt. II, 29, 1843; List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xix, 1843; Dobson, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 70 footnote, 1878.

Type: *Pteropus hottentottus* Temminck, from the vicinity of Cape Town, Cape Colony ("dans les environs de la ville du Cap de Bonne-Espérance et dans l'intérieur."—Temminck, Mon. Mamm., II, 88, 1835.)

Eleutherura: ἐλεύθερος, free; οὐρά, tail—so called from having the tail free from the interfemoral membrane.

Eligmodon (see **Eligmodontia**). Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Eligmodontia F. Cuvier, **1837.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., VII, 168–171, pl. 5, Mar., 1837.

Elygmodontia Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1838, II, 388 (misprint)

Heligmodontia Agassiz, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., Addenda, 5, Index Univ., 136, 175, 1846; 2d ed., 392, 394, 504, 1848.

Eligmodontia—Continued.

Elimodon FITZINGER, Sitzungsb. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, LV, 463, 1867.

Eligmodon THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVIII, 307, Oct., 1896.

Type: *Eligmodontia typus* F. Cuvier, from the vicinity of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Eligmodontia: ἑλιγμός, a winding, convolution; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth—in allusion to the zigzag pattern of the molars.

Elimodon FITZINGER, **1867.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Sitzungsb. Math.-Naturw. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, LV, 463, 1867.

This name seems to be a misprint for *Eligmodontia* Cuvier. Fitzinger says: "So hat er [Wagner] . . . für *Elimodon* die Benennung *Hesperomys* angenommen." In Wagner's Supplement to Schreber's Säugthiere, III, referred to, *Eligmodontia* and not *Elimodon*, is the name given.

Eliomys WAGNER, **1843.** Glires, Muscardinidæ.

Abhandl. Math.-Phys. Cl. K. Bayerischen Akad. Wiss., München, III, 175–185, Tab. II, figs. 1–4; Tab. III, fig. 1, 1843.

Type: *Myoxus melanurus* Wagner, from the vicinity of Mt. Sinai, Arabia.

Eliomys: ἑλειός or ἐλειός, a kind of dormouse; μῦς, mouse.

Elipsodon ROTH, **1898.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 194, lám. VII, fig. 3, 1898 (sep. p. 54).

Type: *Elipsodon heimi* Roth, from the 'toba terciaria' of the Rio Collon-Cura, Patagonia.

Name preoccupied by *Ellipsodon* Scott, 1892, a genus of Creodonta. Replaced by *Diellipsodon* Berg, 1899.

Extinct. Based on four upper molars.

Elipsodon: ἔλλειψις, ellipse; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the elliptical form of the three anterior molars.

Eliurus MILNE-EDWARDS, **1885.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 6e sér., Zool., XX, Art. No. 1 bis, p. 1, 1885.

Type: *Eliurus myoxinus* A. Milne-Edwards, from the west coast of Madagascar.

Eliurus: ἑλειός or ἐλειός, a kind of dormouse; οὐρά, tail—from its resemblance to a dormouse (*Myoxus*).

Elius (subgenus of *Myoxus*) SCHULZE, **1900.** Glires, Muscardinidæ.

Zeitschr. Naturwiss., Stuttgart, LXXIII, 200, Dec. 19, 1900.

Species: *Sciurus glis* Linnæus, from southern Europe; and *Myoxus dryas* Schreber, from southern Russia.

Elius: ἑλειός or ἐλειός, a kind of dormouse.

Ellipsodon SCOTT, **1892.** Creodonta, Oxyclænidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 15, 1892, 298.

Type: *Tricentes inæquidens* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Ellipsodon: ἔλλειψις, ellipse; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth. "The molars are oval in shape."

Ellobius G. FISCHER, **1814.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Zoognosia, III, 72–77, 1814; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1896, 1021.

Species, 4: *Mus talpinus* Pallas, from southern Russia; *Ellobius zocor* Fischer (=*Mus aspalax* Pallas), from Dauria; *Mus capensis* Pallas, from the Cape of Good Hope, and *M. hudsonius* Pallas, from Labrador. Type, by elimination: *Mus talpinus* Pallas.

Name preoccupied by *Ellobium* Bolten, 1798, a genus of Mollusca.

Ellobius: ἐλλόβιον, earring—from the rudimentary external ears, which are somewhat circular in form.

Elocyon AYMARD, **1850.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Ann. Soc. Agr., Sci., Arts et Comm. Puy, XIV, 81, 110–112, 1850; POMEL Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 66, 1854; GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 2e éd., 219, 1859.

Elocyon—Continued.

Type: *Elocyon martrides* Aymard, from the Miocene of Puy, Dépt. Haute-Loire, France.

Extinct. Établie "sur une portion de branche horizontale droite de mandibule, et sur une molaire tuberculeuse supérieure droite." (AYMARD.)

Elocyon: ἕλος, marsh; κύων, dog.

Elomeryx MARSH, **1894.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLVIII, No. 284, pp. 176–177, figs. 3–5, Aug., 1894.

Type: *Heptacodon armatus* Marsh, from the Oligocene (eastern Miohippus beds) of South Dakota.

Extinct.

Elomeryx: ἕλος, marsh; μήρυξ, ruminant.

Elomys AYMARD, **1848.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ?

"Ann. Soc. Agr., Sci., Arts et Comm. Puy, XII, 227, 1848" (fide TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., 570, 1897); AYMARD, in Pictet's Traité Paléont., 2d ed., I, 250, 1853; Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXXVIII, 675, 1854; Congrès Sci. France, for 1855, I, 233, 1856.

Type: *Elomys priscus* Aymard, from the Lower Miocene of Puy-de-Dôme, France.

Extinct. Based on "une mâchoire inférieure."

Elomys: ἕλος, marsh; μῦς, mouse.

Elotherium POMEL, **1847** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. de Genève, V, 307–308, 1847; Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2e sér., IV, for 1846–47, feuilles 63–73, 1083–1085, July, 1848; Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 88–89, 1854.

Type: *Elotherium magnum* (Aymard), from the Oligocene of Ronzon, near Puy-en-Velay, southwestern France.

Extinct.

Elotherium: ἕλος, marsh; θηρίον, wild beast.

Elygmodovtia (see **Eligmodontia**). Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Emballonura TEMMINCK, **1838.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

TEMMINCK, in Van der Hoeven's Tijdschr. Nat. Gesch. en Physiol., V, 22–31, 1838.

Embalanura ('KUHL') GRAY, Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, No. 12, p. 500, 1838.

Species, 4: *Emballonura monticola* Temminck (type?), from the Munara Mts., Java; and *Proboscidea saxatilis* Spix, *Vespertilio caninus* Maximilian, and *V. calcaratus* Maximilian,* from Brazil.

Emballonura: ἐμβάλλω, to throw in; οὐρά, tail—in allusion to the perforation of the interfemoral membrane by the tail, which appears loose on the upper surface of the membrane for part of its own length.

Embassis COPE, **1873.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.

Syn. New Vert. Tert. Colorado, 4, 7, Oct., 1873; Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr. for 1873, 468, 1874.

Type: *Embassis alternans* Cope, from the Oligocene (White River) of Colorado.

Extinct.

Emmenodon COPE, **1889.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XXIII, No. 268, p. 194, Apr., 1889.

Type: *Elephas cliftii* Falconer & Cautley (= *Mastodon elephantoides* Clift), from the Pliocene in the vicinity of Yenankhoung, on the left bank of the Irrawaddy, Upper Burma (locality from LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., IV, 81, 1886).

Extinct.

Emmenodon; Derivation doubtful, possibly from ἐμμενής, abiding in, enduring; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

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*Name preoccupied, see footnote under *Centronycteris*, p. 168.

Enagrus RAFINESQUE, **1815.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815; GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, 47, 1852 (merely quoted).
Nomen nudum. Type: *Antilope* sp. ('*Enagrus* R. sp. do.' [espèce du genre précédent *Antilope*]).

Enbradys (see **Eubradys**). Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

Encheiziphius RÜTIMEYER, **1857.** Cete, Physeteridæ.
Verhandl. Naturforsch. Gesellsch. Basel, I, 559-567, 1857.
Type: *Encheiziphius teretirostris* Rütimeyer, from the Pliocene of Montpellier, Dépt. du Hérault, southern France.
Extinct. Based on a portion of a skull.
Encheiziphius: ἔγχος, ἔγχεος, spear; + *Ziphius*—in allusion to the form of the type specimen, which is described as "einen einfachen, durchaus gerade gestreckten und regelmässig zugespitzten compacten Speer von fast kreisrunden."

Enchomys GLOGER, **1841.** Glires, Octodontidæ.
Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxi, 100-101, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.
Apparently an emendation or modification of *Echimys* Cuvier, 1809.
Enchomys: ἔγχος, spear; μῦς, mouse—from the spines mixed with the fur.

Encoubertus (subgenus of *Dasypus*) MCMURTRIE, **1831.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.
[*l'Encoubert* F. CUVIER, Hist. Nat. Mamm., II, 6e livr., pl. with 3 pp. text unnumbered, May, 1819]; McMurtrie's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, I, 163-164, 1831; abridged ed., 94, 1834.
Species: *Dasypus sexcinctus* Linnæus, and *D. 18-cinctus* Müller, from South America.
Encoubertus: Portuguese *encuberto* or *encubertado*, covered, protected. A name given to the 6-banded armadillo by the Portuguese and adopted in French form, *encoubert*, by Buffon (Hist. Nat., X, 209, 1763).

Encrotaphus (see **Eucrotaphus**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.

Endecapleura (subg. of *Gerbillus*) LATASTE, **1882.** Glires, Muridæ, Gerbillinæ.
Le Naturaliste, Paris, IV, No. 16, p. 127, Aug. 15, 1882.
Hendecapleura THOMAS, Zool. Record for 1882, XIX, Mamm., 28, 1883; LATASTE, Ann. Mus. Civ. Storia Nat. Genova, XX, 258 footnote, 1884 (emendation).
Type: *Gerbillus garamantis* Lataste, from Sidi-Roueld (Ouargla), Algeria.
Endecapleura: ἕνδεκα, eleven; πλευρά, rib.

Endoptychus (see **Entoptychus**). Glires, Heteromyidæ?

Engeco HAECKEL, **1866.** Primates, Simiidæ.
Gen. Morph. Organismen, II, cl footnote, clx, 1866; Hist. Creation, Am. ed., II, 275, 1883.
Type: *Engeco troglodytes* (= *Simia troglodytes* Gmelin), from West Africa.
Name antedated by *Troglodytes* Geoffroy, 1812 (preoccupied); by *Pan* Oken, 1816, and by several other names.
Engeco: Native name. "Der Chimpanze dürfte als generischen Namen am passendsten die Bezeichnung beibehalten, welche er in seiner Heimath bei den Negern führt: *Engeco*." (HAECKEL.)

Engyscopus GISTEL, **1848.** Insectivora, Chrysochloridæ.
Naturgesch. Thierreichs f. höhere Schulen, p. viii, 1848 (under *Chrysochloris*).
New name for *Chrysochloris* Lacépède, 1799 (supposed to be preoccupied by *Chrysochlora* Latreille [1825], a genus of Diptera).
Engyscopus: ἐγγύς, near; ὀκοπός, watcher—i. e., nearsighted—in allusion to the concealment of the eyes by skin.

Enhydra FLEMING, **1822.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Philos. of Zoology, II, 187, 1822.

Enhydra—Continued.

Enydris J. B. Fischer, Syn. Mamm., 228–229, 1829; Lichtenstein, Darstellung, pl. xlix, 1833.

Enhydris Temminck, in Van der Hoeven's Tijdschr. Nat. Gesch. Physiol., V, 285, 1838–39; Schinz, Synopsis Mamm., 357, 1844.

Euhydris Jordan, Man. Vert. Anim. North U. S., 5th ed., 339, 1888.

Enhydria Zittel, Handb. Palæont., IV, 3te Lief., 652, 1893.

Type: Not given, but probably *Lutra marina* Steller, from the coasts of the North Pacific.

Name preoccupied by *Enhydris* Merrem, 1820, a genus of Reptilia. (See *Latax* Gloger, 1827.)

Enhydra: ἔννδρις, an otter, from ἔννδρος, living in water.

Enhydrichtis Stefani, **1891.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

"Atti Reale Acc. Economico-Agrar. Georgofili, Firenze, 222–239, 1891," fide Matschie, Archiv Naturgesch., Jahrg. 58, II, Heft 1, für 1892, 366, June, 1897.

Enhydrictis Major, Zool. Anzeiger, No. 661, p. 87, Jan. 13, 1902; Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1901, II, 625–628, Apr. 1, 1902.

Type: *Enhydrichtis galictoides* from Sardinia.

Extinct.

Enhydrictis: Enhydra+*Ictis.*

Enhydriodon Falconer, **1868.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Palæont. Memoirs, I, 331–338, pl. 27, figs. 1-5, 1868.

Type: *Enhydriodon sivalensis* Falconer, from the Tertiary strata of the Siwalik Hills, India.

Extinct. Based on 'three heads.'

Enhydriodon: ἔννδρις, otter; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Enhydris (see **Enhydra**). Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Enhydrocyon Cope, **1879.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., V, No. 1, pp. 56–58, Feb. 28, 1879; Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 170, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Enhydrocyon stenocephalus* Cope (type), and *E. basilatus* Cope, from the Miocene (White River beds) of the John Day River, Oregon.

Extinct.

Enhydrocyon: ἔννδρις, otter; κύων, dog—'the dentition resembles that of the Canidæ, but the form of the skull resembles that of *Putorius* and *Lutra.*'

Ennacodon Marsh, **1890.** Marsupialia, Triconodontidæ.

Additional Genera established by Prof. O. C. Marsh, 1880–89, 15, New Haven, 1890 (privately issued).

Zittel, Handbuch Palaeont., IV, 1ste Lief., 99, 1892; Roger, Verzeichn. Foss. Säugeth., in Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. f. Schwaben u. Neuburg (a. V.) Augsburg, XXXI, 10, 1894.

New name for *Enneodon* Marsh, 1887, which is preoccupied by *Enneodon* Prangner, 1845, a genus of Reptilia; and by *Enneodon* Heckel, 1853, a genus of Pisces.

Extinct.

Ennacodon: ἐννέα, nine; ἀκή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—from the nine pointed teeth behind the canines in the lower jaw.

Enneoconus Ameghino, **1901.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, XVI, 378–379, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 32–33).

Type: *Enneoconus parvidens* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Enneoconus: ἐννέα, nine; κῶνος, cone—in allusion to the number of cones on the upper molars.

Enneodon MARSH, **1887.** Marsupialia, Triconodontidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXIII, 339, 343, pl. x, fig. 4, Apr., 1887; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 568, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Enneodon crassus* Marsh (type), and *E. affinis* Marsh, from the Atlantosaurus beds of the Upper Jurassic in Wyoming.

Name preoccupied by *Enneodon* Prangner, 1845, a genus of Reptilia; and by *Enneodon* Heckel, 1853, a genus of Pisces. Replaced by *Ennacodon* Marsh, 1890.

Extinct.

Enneodon: ἐννέα, nine; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—from the nine teeth behind the canines in the lower jaw.

Entellus (subgenus of *Semnopithecus*) GRAY, **1870.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 14–15, 1870.

Species, 3: *Semnopithecus johnii* (Fischer), *S. entellus* (Dufresne, type), and *S. albipes* Geoffroy, all from India.

Entellus: ἐντέλλω, to command—from the fact that the species from which the genus is named, *Semnopithecus entellus*, is held in veneration and treated with great honor by the natives.

Entelodon AYMARD, **1846.*** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Ann. Soc. Agr., Sci., Arts et Comm. du Puy, XII, for 1842–46, 227–242, pl., 1846; GERVAIS, Zool. et Palæont. Franç., 2d ed., 194–195, 1859.

Species: *Entelodon magnus* Aymard, and *E. ronzoni* Aymard, from the Oligocene of Ronzon, near Puy-en-Velay, Dépt. Haute-Loire, France.

Extinct.

Entelodon: ἐντελής, complete; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the possession of the full number of teeth.

Entelomorphus AMEGHINO, **1889.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Typotheriidæ.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 421–422, pl. XVII, fig. 8, 1889.

Type: *Entelomorphus rotundatus* Ameghino, from the Pliocene (Pampean formation) of the Rio de La Plata, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. "Sólo conozco de este animal la parte anterior de la mandíbula, con la sínfisis y los dientes en parte destruidos."

Entelomorphus: ἐντελής, complete; μορφή, form.

Entelops AMEGHINO, **1887.** Edentata, Bradypodidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 23–24, Dec., 1887; Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 654–655, 1889.

Eutelops LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1887, XXIV, Index Genera, 6, 1888.

Type: *Entelops dispar* Ameghino, from the Lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Entelops: ἐντελής, complete; ὄψ, face—probably in allusion to the dentition. "Un género verdaderamente anómalo, pues tiene incisivos en la mandíbula superior y la mandíbula inferior con dentición en serie continua en toda su parte anterior, hasta la misma sínfisis que forma una barba casi vertical." (AMEGHINO, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, 1889, 654.)

Entelostylops AMEGHINO, **1901.** Tillodontia, Pantostylopidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, XVI, 425–426, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 79–80).

Species, 4: *Entelostylops completus* Ameghino, *E. incolumis* Ameghino, *E. tripartitus* Ameghino, and *E. cestillus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Entelostylops: ἐντελής, complete; στῦλος, pillar; ὄψ, aspect.

Entemnodus (see **Eutemnodus**). Marsupialia, ?

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* See Bush, Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., XVI, 96, 1903.

Entocasmus AMEGHINO, **1891.** Edentata, Ganodonta, Stylinodontidæ.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 139, fig. 37, June 1, 1891.

Type: *Entocasmus heterogenidens* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Entocasmus: ἐντός, within; χάσμα, hollow, gulf—in allusion to the enamel of the teeth, "siempre cubierto por una capa de cemento muy espesa."

Entomacodon MARSH, **1872.** Insectivora, Leptictidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 214–215, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 13).

Type: *Entomacodon minutus* Marsh, from the Eocene of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "a fragment of a lower jaw with the last molar perfect."

Entomacodon: ἔντομον, insect (i. e. insectivore?); ἀκή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Entomodon MARSH, **1872.** Primates, Hyopsodidæ?

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 214, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 13); OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 173, 180, 189, June 28, 1902 (under *Sarcolemur*).

Type: *Entomodon comptus* Marsh, from the Eocene of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "several isolated teeth, one of the most characteristic of which is a last lower molar, in excellent preservation."

Entomodon: ἔντομον, insect; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Entoptychus COPE, **1878.** Glires, Heteromyidæ?

Palæont. Bull., No. 30, pp. 2–4, Dec. 3, 1878; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XVIII, 64–66, Dec. 30, 1878; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 731, 1902 (type fixed).

Endoptychus: DALTON, Geol. Record for 1878, 293, 432, 1882 (misprint).

Species, 3: *Entoptychus cavifrons* Cope (type), *E. planifrons* Cope, and *E. crassiramis* Cope, from the Miocene (John Day) of Oregon.

Extinct.

Entoptychus: ἐντός, within; πτύξ, πτυχός, fold—from the molars, which when young have a deep inflection of enamel from one side.

Enydris (see **Enhydra**). Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Eoauchenia* AMEGHINO, **1887.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Apuntes Prelim. sobre Mamff. Estinguidos de Monte Hermoso, 16–17, Apr., 1887; Cont. Conocimiento Mamff. Fós. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 598–599, 1889.

Type: *Eoauchenia primitiva* Ameghino, from Monte Hermoso, about 40 miles east of Bahia Blanca, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on various separate bones.

Eoauchenia: ἠώς, dawn; + *Auchenia*—i. e., a primitive *Auchenia.*

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*The prefix *eo-* was proposed by Owen to indicate a genus occurring in the Eocene and his suggestion has been generally adopted by later authors. The term Eocene was invented by Lyell, as Owen explains (Brit. Foss. Mamm., 5, 1846), to indicate "the first commencement, or dawn, of the existing state of the animal creation." Dobson afterwards used *eo-* in the sense of 'eastern' for a recent genus, and the prefix has been employed with this meaning for a few groups of mammals from the Oriental and Ethiopian regions viz, *Eonycteris*, *Eosciurus*, *Eothenomys*, *Eoxerus*, and *Eozapus.*

Eobasileus COPE, **1872.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Uintatheriidæ.
Palæont. Bull. No. 6, pp. 2-3, Aug. 20, 1872; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, for July-Dec., 1872, 485, Jan. 1873; XIII, 54, 1873; MARSH, Mon. Dinocerata, 206-208, figs. 180-181, 1886.
Type: *Eobasileus cornutus* Cope, from the Eocene of Haystack Mountain, near the headwaters of Bitter Creek, Sweetwater County, Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on the "remains of five individuals."
Eobasileus: ἠώς, dawn; *βασιλεύς*, king—'Eocene king,' from its large size, second only to that of *Loxolophodon cornutus*.

Eocardia AMEGHINO, **1887.** Glires, Eocardidæ.
Observ. Gen. sobre Mamíf. Estinguidos llamados Toxodontes, 65-66, May, 1887.
Type: *Eocardía montana* Ameghino, from the Oligocene (?) of the upper Rio Santa Cruz, southern Patagonia.
Extinct. Based on a single upper molar.
Eocardia: ἠώς, dawn; *καρδία*, heart—in allusion to the prisms of the upper molars: "Muelas superiores compuestas de dos prismas triangulares . . . separados por un surco profundo en el lado esterno, y otro poco marcado en el interno." (AMEGHINO.)

Eochalicotherium AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, XVI, 417-418, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 71-72).
Species, 4: *Eochalicotherium cretaceum* Ameghino, *E. crassidens* Ameghino, *E. robustum* Ameghino, and *E. minutum* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Eochalicotherium: ἠώς, dawn; + *Chalicotherium*—i. e., a primitive *Chalicotherium*.

Eoctodon AMEGHINO, **1902.** Glires, Octodontidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 115, May, 1902 (sep. p. 47).
Type: *Eoctodon securiclatus* Ameghino, from the Colpodon beds of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Eoctodon: ἠώς, dawn; + *Octodon*—i. e., an Eocene *Octodon*.

Eodasypus AMEGHINO, **1894.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.
Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Éocènes de Patagonie, 173, Feb., 1894.
Species: *Praeuphractus nanus* Ameghino, and *P. limus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Eodasypus: ἠώς, dawn; + *Dasypus*—i. e., an Eocene *Dasypus*.

Eodidelphys AMEGHINO, **1891.** Marsupialia, Microbiotheridæ.
Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 24, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 310, Oct. 1, 1891.
Species: *Eodidelphys fortis* Ameghino, and *E. famula* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Eodidelphys: ἠώς, dawn; + *Didelphys*—i. e., an Eocene *Didelphys*.

Eodiprotodon AMEGHINO, **1890.** Marsupialia, ?
Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XI, 185, 186, July-Sept., 1890.
Type not mentioned. Name provisionally proposed for a hypothetical genus, the supposed ancestor of *Tritomodon* and *Phascolomys*.
Eodiprotodon: ἠώς, dawn; + *Diprotodon*—i. e., a primitive *Diprotodon*.

Eohegetotherium AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Hegetotheridæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, XVI, 370, July, 1901 (sep. p. 24).
Type: *Eohegetotherium priscum* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Eohegetotherium: ἠώς, dawn; + *Hegetotherium*—i. e., a primitive *Hegetotherium*.

Eohippus MARSH, **1876.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XII, 401–402, Nov., 1876; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv. 608, 1902 (type fixed).
Species: *Eohippus validus* Marsh (type), from the lowest Eocene Coryphodon beds of New Mexico; and *E. pernix* Marsh, from the Coryphodon beds of Wyoming.
Extinct.
Eohippus: ἠώς, dawn; ἵππος, horse—i. e., an Eocene horse.

Eohyrax AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Archæohyracidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 363, July, 1901 (sep. p. 17).
Species: *Eohyrax rusticus* Ameghino, and *E. strangulatus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Eohyrax: ἠώς, dawn; + *Hyrax*—i. e., an Eocene *Hyrax:* "ce genre . . . c'est la souche des Archaeohyracidés." (AMEGHINO.)

Eohyus MARSH **1894.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidæ.
[Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XIV, 362, Nov., 1877 (nomen nudum); Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XXVI (for Aug., 1877), 240, 1878 (sep. p. 36—nomen nudum].
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLVIII, 259–260, fig. 1, Sept., 1894; MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus., Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 32, 1899.
Type: *Eohyus distans* Marsh (1894), from the Eocene (Coryphodon beds) of New Mexico.
Extinct. Based on a last upper molar.
Eohyus: ἠώς, dawn; ὗς, ὑός, hog—i. e., an Eocene hog.

Eolicaphrium AMEGHINO, **1902.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, XVII, 13, May, 1902 (sep. p. 11).
Type: *Eolicaphrium primarium* Ameghino, from the upper Notostylops beds of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Eolicaphrium: ἠώς, dawn; + *Licaphrium*—i. e., an Eocene *Licaphrium.*

Eomannodon AMEGHINO, **1902.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ (Neoplagiaulacidæ).
[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 77, Mar.–Apr., 1901—nomen nudum]; Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 119, May, 1902 (sep. p. 51).
Type: *Eomannodon multituberculatus* Ameghino, from the Eocene (Patagonian beds) of Patagonia.
Extinct. Based on the posterior part of the right mandible.
Eomannodon: ἠώς, dawn; + *Mannodon*—i. e., an Eocene *Mannodon.*

Eomeryx MARSH, **1894.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.
[Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XIV, 364, 365, Nov., 1877 (nomen nudem); Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XXVI (for Aug., 1877), 242, 243, 1878 (nomen nudum)].
Am. Journ Sci., 3d ser., XLVIII, 266–267, fig. 18, Sept., 1894.
Type: *Agriochœrus pumilus* Marsh (1875), from the Eocene of the Uinta Basin, Utah.
Extinct.
Eomeryx: ἠώς, dawn; μήρυξ, a ruminant—i. e., an Eocene ruminant.

Eomorphippus AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Notohippidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, XVI, 373–374, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 27–28).
Species: *Eomorphippus obscurus* Ameghino, and *E. rutilatus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Eomorphippus: ἠώς, dawn; + *Morphippus*—i. e., a primitive *Morphippus.*

Eomys ('Pomel?') Schlosser, **1884.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ?
Die Nager Europ. Tertiärs, in Palæontographica, XXXI (sep. pp. 84–85), Taf. VIII, figs. 17, 24, 32, 1884.
Type: *Eomys zitteli* Schlosser, from the Phosphorites of Mouillac, Dépt. Tarn et Garonne, France. (*Eomys* Schlosser=*Omegodus* Pomel, 1854?)
Extinct.
Eomys: ἠώς, dawn; μῦς, mouse—i. e., an Eocene mouse.

Eonycteris Dobson, **1873.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XLII, pt. II, 204, pl. 14, fig. 10, 1873; Mon. Asiatic Chiroptera, 32, 1876; Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 94–95, 1878.
Type: *Macroglossus spelæus* Dobson, from Farm Caves near Moulmein, Burma.
Eonycteris: ἠώς, dawn, the East; νυκτερίς, bat—from its habitat in the far East.

Eopachyrucos Ameghino, **1901.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Hegetotheridæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, XVI, 370–371, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 24–25).
Type: *Eopachyrucos pliciferus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Eopachyrucos: ἠώς, dawn; + *Pachyrucos*—i. e., a primitive *Pachyrucos:* "c'ést la souche des *Propachyrucos, Pachyrucos,*" etc. (Ameghino).

Eopithecus Owen, **1860.***
Primates, Cercopithecidæ.
Palæontology, 341, 1860; ibid., 2d ed., 374, 1861 (nomen nudum); Gaudry, Anim. Foss. et Géol. l'Attique sig. 44, p. 347 footnote, 1866 [*Macacus*(*Eopithecus*) *eocænus*]; Gore, Glossary Foss. Mamm., 20–21, 1874.
Type (species not mentioned, but evidently *Macacus eocænus* Owen): From the Eocene sand near Woodbridge, Suffolk, England.
Extinct.
Eopithecus: ἠώς, dawn, πίθηκος, ape—i. e., an Eocene ape.

Eosaccomys Palmer, 1903. Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.
Science, new ser., XVII, 873, May 29, 1903.
New name for *Saccostomus* Peters, 1846, which is preoccupied by *Saccostoma* Fitzinger, 1843, a genus of Reptilia.
Eosaccomys: ἠώς, dawn, eastern; σάκκος, sac; μῦς, mouse—i. e., an eastern, or Old World pouched rat.

Eosciurus (subgenus of *Sciurus*) Trouessart, **1880.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
Le Naturaliste, II, No. 37, p. 291, Oct. 1, 1880; No. 40, p. 315, Nov. 15, 1880; Cat. Mamm. in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 1er fasc., 67–69, 1880; Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, No. 2, p. 304, Sept. 19, 1881; Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (type mentioned).
Æosciurus Elera, Cat. Sist. Fauna Filipinas, I, 20, 1895.
Species, 5: *Sciurus bicolor* Sparrmann (type), *S. giganteus* MacClelland, *S. indicus* Erxleben, *S. maximus* Gmelin, and *S. macrurus* Pennant—from Asia and Malaysia.
Eosciurus: ἠώς, dawn, the East; + *Sciurus*—from its habitat in the far East.

Eosiren Andrews, **1902.** Sirenia, Halitheriidæ.
Geol. Mag., London, Dec. IV, vol. IX, No. VII, 293–295, figs. 1–3, July, 1902.
Type: *Eosiren libyca,* Andrews, from the Eocene of the Province of Fayûm, Egypt.
Extinct.
Based on a skull.
Eosiren: ἠώς, dawn; σειρήν, siren, sirenian—i. e., an Eocene sirenian.

Eosteiromys Ameghino, **1902.** Glires, Erethizontidæ.
[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 77, Mar.–Apr., 1901—nomen nudum.]
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, XVII, 110–111, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 42–43).

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* Quoted as 1846 by Trouessart (Cat. Mamm., new ed., 770, 1898) and C. O. Waterhouse (Index Zool. 125, 1902), but this date is evidently incorrect.

Eosteiromys—Continued.

Type: *Eosteiromys homogenidens* Ameghino, from the Eocene (Patagonian beds) of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Eosteiromys: ἠώς, dawn; + *Steiromys*—i. e., an Eocene *Steiromys*.

Eostylops Ameghino, **1901.** Tillodontia, Pantostylopidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, XVI, 424, July, 1901 (sep. p. 78).

Species: *Eostylops diversidens* Ameghino, and *E. obliquatus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Eostylops: ἠώς, dawn; στῦλος, pillar; ὄψ, aspect.

Eosyndactylus Ameghino, **1890.** Marsupialia, ?

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XI, 185–186, July–Sept., 1890.

Type not mentioned. Name provisionally proposed for a hypothetical genus supposed to have been the primitive ancestor of the polyprotodont marsupials. "Agregaré sólo, que no dudo de la existencia de los tipos teóricos *Tritomodon*, *Eodiprotodon* y *Eosyndactylus*, porque sin ellos no hay explicación del parenteseo indudable que liga á todos los diprotodontes" (l. c., pp. 189–190).

Eosyndactylus: ἠώς, dawn; σύν, together; δάκτυλος, finger.

Eothenomys (subgenus of *Microtus*) Miller **1896.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 9, 45–47, fig. 22, pl. II, fig. 11, July 23, 1896.

Type: *Arvicola melanogaster* Milne-Edwards, from Moupin and western Sechuen, Tibet.

Eothenomys ἠώς, dawn, the East; -θεν, from; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to its habitat in the far East.

Eotherium Leidy, **1853.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. for 1852–53, No. X, 392, 1853; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, 390, 1869.

Type: *Eotherium americanum* Leidy, from the bad lands (Oligocene) of Nebraska.

Extinct. Based on "numerous small fragments of bones and teeth, and also several entire superior molars."

Eotherium: ἠώς, dawn; θηρίον, wild beast—i. e., a primitive animal.

Eotherium Owen, **1875.** Sirenia, Halitheriidæ.

Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XXXI, pt. 1, pp. 100–105, pl. III, figs. 1–4, Feb. 1, 1875.

Type: *Eotherium ægyptiacum* Owen, from the Nummulitic Eocene of the Mokattam cliffs, south of Cairo, Egypt.

Name preoccupied by *Eotherium* Leidy, 1853, a genus of Ungulata. Replaced by *Eotheroides* Palmer, 1899.

Extinct. Based on "part of the cranium, with a cast of its interior representing the brain."

Eotherium: ἠώς, dawn; θηρίον, wild beast—i. e., an Eocene animal.

Eotheroides Palmer, **1899.** Sirenia, Halitheriidæ.

Science, new ser., X, No. 249, p. 494, Oct. 6, 1899.

New name for *Eotherium* Owen, 1875, which is preoccupied by *Eotherium* Leidy, 1853, a genus of Ungulata.

Extinct.

Eotheroides: Eotherium; εἶδος, form—i. e. resembling *Eotherium*.

Eotomys (see **Evotomys**). Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Eoxerus (subgenus of *Xerus*) Forsyth-Major, **1893.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, June 1, 1893, 189, pl. VIII, figs. 5–6, 11–12, 16–18; pl. IX, figs. 5–6, 11–12, 16–18; Trouessart, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., new ed., fasc. II, 408–409, 1897; Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (raised to generic rank and type fixed).

Eoxerus—Continued.

Species, 6: *Xerus* (*Rhinosciurus*) *laticaudatus* Müller & Schlegel (type), from Borneo; *X. berdmorei* Blyth, from Indo-China; *X. tristriatus* Charlesworth, from India; *X. palmarum* (Linnæus), from India; *X. insignis* (Desmarest), from Malacca; and *X. hosei* Thomas, from Borneo.

Eoxerus: ἠώς, dawn, the East; + *Xerus*—in allusion to its habitat.

Eozapus (subgenus of *Zapus*) PREBLE, **1899.** Glires, Zapodidæ.

N. Am. Fauna, No. 15, pp. 13, 37, pl. 1, fig. 2, figs. 3–4 in text, Aug. 8, 1899.

Type: *Zapus setchuanus* Pousargues, from Ta-tsien-lou, Szechuen, China.

Eozapus: ἠώς, dawn, the East; + *Zapus*—in allusion to its habitat in the far East.

Epanorthus AMEGHINO, **1889.** Marsupialia, Epanorthidæ.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 271–275, pl. 1, figs. 10–16, 1889.

New name for *Palæothentes* (Moreno) Ameghino, 1887. "Este nombre es imposible, debiéndose escribir *Palæoteuthis*, pero desgraciadamente ya ha sido empleado con anticipación por D'Orbigny para distinguir un género de moluscos."

Extinct.

Epanorthus: ἐπανορθόω, to correct, to amend—possibly in allusion to the fact that this name is a substitute or correction for *Palæothentes*.

Epanthropos COPE, **1879.** Primates, Hominidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 4, 1879, 194.

Provisional name proposed for a genus of man having the number of teeth reduced to 28: $I\frac{2}{2}$, $C\frac{1}{1}$, $Pm\frac{2}{2}$, $M\frac{3}{3}$, if the character becomes constant at some future day. "The absence of one or both pairs of the third molars is still more common [than the absence of the external superior incisors noted in 32 families in Philadelphia]."

Epanthropos: ἐπί, near; ἄνθρωπος, man.

Epiblema AMEGHINO, **1886.** Glires, Chinchillidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, IX, 44–45, 1886.

Type: *Epiblema horridula* Ameghino, from the Tertiary of Paraná, Argentina.

Name preoccupied by *Epiblema* Hübner, 1816, a genus of Lepidoptera. Replaced by *Neoepiblema* Ameghino, 1889.

Extinct. Based on the last upper molar of the right jaw.

Epiblema: ἐπίβλημα, cover, patch—in allusion to the enamel on the last upper molar. "Muelas superiores con una hoja de esmalte única replegada sobre sí misma y sin discontinuidad de un extremo á otro de la muela, imitando los repliegues la forma de láminas transversales." (AMEGHINO.)

Epichriacus SCOTT, **1892.** Creodonta, Oxyclænidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 15, 1892, 296.

Type: *Chriacus schlosserianus* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Epichriacus: ἐπί, near; + *Chriacus*—from the resemblance of the upper molars to those of *Chriacus*.

Epicyon (subgenus of *Canis*) LEIDY, **1858.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1858, 21–22; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 69, 1869 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Canis* (*Epicyon*) *haydeni* Leidy, from the Miocene of the valley of the Niobrara River, Nebraska.

Extinct. Based on "the sectorial molar, the two preceding premolars, and the sockets for the tubercular molars."

Epicyon: ἐπί, near; κύων, dog.

Epieuryceros AMEGHINO, **1889.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 613–614, pl. XXXVIII, fig. 1, 1889.

Type: *Epieuryceros truncus* Ameghino, from the Pliocene (Pampean formation) "en los trabajos del puerto de La Plata, en la Ensenada," Argentina.

Extinct. "Conocido por un cuerno casi entero."

Epieuryceros: *ἐπί*, upon, near; *εὐρύς*, broad; *κέρας*, horn—in allusion to the shape of the horns. "Cuernos cortos y anchos, formados por una lamina ósea en forma de abanico, que se enancha immediamente encina de la corona, para terminar en un borde delgado del que salen cuatro ó cinco puntas, poco marcadas." (AMEGHINO.)

Epihippus MARSH, **1877.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci., 26th meeting (sep. p. 236 footnote), Aug., 1877; Pop. Sci. Month., XII, 678 footnote, Apr., 1878; Am. Journ. Sci, 3d ser., XLIII, No. 256, p. 353, Apr., 1892; OSBORN & SCOTT, Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXIV, No. 126, p. 257, Sept. 2, 1887; OSBORN, Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XVI, pt. III, 529–530, pl. XI, figs. 3–5, Aug. 20, 1889.

No species is given in the original reference; Scott & Osborn (loc. cit.) give two species from the Uinta formation, Utah, *Epihippus uintensis* Marsh, and *E. gracilis* Marsh, referring the first to a separate of Marsh's päper from the Proc. Am. Assoc., p. 24. [The species has not been found in the copy of the separate examined.]

"*Epihippus* might by some be considered to be preoccupied by *Ephippus* [Cuvier, 1829], a genus of fishes; but in my opinion all the names should be retained as they are (if there is no other objection), on the assumption that more confusion would result from sacrifice of priority than of classical excellence." (GILL, Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XLV, address section F, p. 20, 1896.)

Extinct.

Epihippus: *ἐπί*, upon, near; *ἵππος*, horse.

Epimys (subgenus of *Mus*) TROUESSART, **1881.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 2e fasc., 117–122, 1881.

Species, 58: Old World rats, including *Mus caraco* Pallas, *M. decumanus* Pallas, *M. rattus* Linnæus, etc., most of which have spiny pelage.

Epimys: *ἐπί*, near; *μῦς*, mouse.

Epiodon RAFINESQUE, **1814.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Précis des Découvertes et Travaux Somiologiques entre 1800 et 1814, p. 13, 1814.; Analyse de la Nature, 60, 1815; DESMAREST, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 2d ed., IX, 177–178, 1817; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 528; Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 340–342, 1866; MINÀ PALUMBO, Cat. Mamm. della Sicilia, in Ann. Agr. Sic., 2a ser., XII, 118–119, 1868.

Type: *Epiodon urganantus* Rafinesque, from the Mediterranean Sea.

Epiodon: *ἐπί*, upon; *ὀδών* = *ὀδούς*, tooth.

Epitherium AMEGHINO, **1888.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidæ.

"Lista de las Especies de Mamíferos Fósiles del Miocene Superior de Monte Hermoso, [p.] 15, Junio de 1888," (fide AMEGHINO, Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 569–572, pl. XXXIV, figs. 1–10, 14, 17, 1889).

Type: *Epitherium laternarium* Ameghino, from the upper Miocene of Monte Hermoso, about 40 miles east of Bahia Blanca, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on part of a right upper jaw with two molars, a lower molar, and an incomplete hind foot.

Epitherium: *ἐπί*, upon, i. e., more recent: *θηρίον*, wild beast.

Epomophorus BENNETT, **1836.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1835, No. XXXIV, 149, Feb. 12, 1836 (provisionally proposed); Trans. Zool. Soc. London, II, for 1835–38, pp. 31–38, pls. 6, 7, 1841; MATSCHIE, Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. f. Naturkunde, Lief. I, 43–59, 1899.

Type: *Pteropus epomophorus* Bennett (= *P. macrocephalus* Ogilby), from the Gambia River, West Africa. (The name of the type is changed to *P. whitei* in Trans. Zool. Soc. London, II, 37–38, 1841.)

Epomophorus: ἐπί, upon; ὦμος, shoulder; φόρος, bearing—in allusion to the epaulet-like tufts of yellowish-white hairs which project from the glandular pouches near the shoulders of the males.

Epomops GRAY, **1866.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 65.

Type: *Epomophorus franqueti* Tomes, from Gaboon, West Africa. (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, 55.)

Epomops: Probably an abbreviation of *Epomophorus* and ὄψ, aspect—from its resemblance to that genus.

Eporeodon MARSH, **1875.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IX, 249–250, Mar., 1875.

Type: *Oreodon occidentalis* Marsh, from the John Day Miocene of Oregon.

Extinct.

Eporeodon: ἐπί, upon, near; + *Oreodon.*

Eptesicus RAFINESQUE, **1820.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Annals of Nature, Lexington, Kentucky, I, 2–3, 1820; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 13, pp. 13–14, 95, Oct. 16, 1897 (type fixed).

Species: *Eptesicus melanops* (= *Vespertilio fuscus* Beauvois, type), from Kentucky; and *V. mydas,* from the Western States (Ohio Valley).

Eptesicus: ἔπτην (aor. of πέτομαι) to fly; οἶκος, house. "The name means house-flyer." (RAFINESQUE.)

Equus LINNÆUS, **1758.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 73–74, 1758; 12th ed., I, 100–101, 1766; BRISSON, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 69–72, 1762; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 282–297, figs. 73–74, 1900 (type fixed).

Species: *Equus caballus* Linnæus (type), from Eurasia; *E. asinus* Linnæus, from Asia; and *E. zebra* Linnæus, from Africa.

Equus: Lat., horse.

Eraria (see **Eirara**). Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Eremiomys POLIAKOFF, **1881.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Annexe au tome XXXIX, Mém. Acad. St. Pétersb., No. 2, pp. 35, 38, figs. 1–2 in text, 1881* (fide LATASTE, Ann. Mus. Civ. Storia Nat. Genova, XX, 265 Mar., 1884); MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 17–18, 1896 (type fixed).

Eremomys HEUDE, Mem. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, IV, pt. II, 61, 1898.

Species: *Georychus luteus* Eversmann, from the vicinity of the Aral Sea; and *Mus lagurus* Pallas (type), from Siberia (see *Lagurus* Gloger, 1841).

Eremiomys: ἐρημία, desert; μῦς, mouse—from the animal's habitat.

Ereptodon LEIDY, **1853.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ?

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1852–53, No. VII, 241, 1853.

Type: *Ereptodon priscus* Leidy, from the Pleistocene in the vicinity of Natchez, Mississippi.

Extinct. Based on a molar.

Ereptodon: ἐρέπτω, to crown; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

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*All in Russian except names of species and some citations. The title of the paper is: Систематическій обзоръ полевокъ, водящихся въ Сибири; 8°, pp. 92, with figs. of molar teeth.

Erethizon F. Cuvier, **1822.** Glires, Erethizontidæ.
Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, IX, 425–426, 432–433, pl. 20 ter., figs. 1, 2, 8, 1822.*
Eretizon Cuvier, Dents Mamm., 178–179, 256, pl. 68, 1825.
Erethison Cuvier, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 484, 1829.
Erithizon Burnett, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. and Art, XXVIII, for Oct.–Dec., 1829, 350, 1830.
Eretison McMurtrie, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, I, 154, 1831; abridged ed., 90, 1834.
Erythizon Alston, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, 94.
Type: *Hystrix dorsata* Linnæus, from eastern Canada.
Erethizon: ἐρεθίζω, to excite, to irritate—in allusion to the spines.

Ericius (subgenus of *Erinaceus*) Sundevall, **1842.** Insectivora, Erinaceidæ.
Kongl. Svenska Vetensk. Acad. Handlingar, Stockholm (för år 1841), 223, 230–237, 1842.
Species, 8: *Erinaceus auritus* Pallas, from southeastern Russia and southern Siberia; *E. platyotis* Sundevall, and *E. ægyptius* Geoffroy, from Egypt; *E. hypomelas* Brandt, from Turkestan; *E. collaris* Gray & Hardwicke, *E. grayi* Bennett, *E. spatangus* Bennett, from India; and '*Erinaceus* e Dauuria,' of Pallas.
Name preoccupied by *Ericius* Tilesius, 1813, a genus of Pisces.
Ericius: Lat., hedgehog.

Ericius Giebel, **1871.** Insectivora, Tenrecidæ.
Zeitschr. Gesammt. Naturwiss. Halle, neue Folge, III, 57–60, Taf. II, figs. 1–3, 1871.
Ericus Bergroth, in C. O. Waterhouse's Index Zool., 129, 1902.
Type: *Centetes semispinosus* Cuvier, from Madagascar.
Name preoccupied by *Ericius* Tilesius, 1813, a genus of Pisces; and by *Ericius* Sundevall, 1842, a subgenus of Erinaceidæ. (See *Hemicentetes* Mivart, 1871.)

Ericulus I. Geoffroy, **1837.** Insectivora, Tenrecidæ.
Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., VIII, 60, July, 1837; Comptes Rendus, Paris, V, 374, 1837; Mag. de Zool., 1839, 1, 20–34, pls. 1–4.
Hericulus Gloger, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch, I, pp. xxix, 78, 1841.
Type not mentioned in the original description. In 1839 two species from Madagascar, *Ericulus nigrescens* Geoffroy ('espèce bien connue') and *E. spinosus* (= *Centenes spinosus*—'espèce douteuse'), were placed in the genus.
Ericulus: Dim. of *ericius*, hedgehog—from the close-set spines.

Erignathus Gill, **1866.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.
Proc. Essex Inst., V (Communications), pp. 5, 9, July, 1866.
Type *Phoca barbata* Erxleben, from the North Atlantic, along the coasts of Scotland, southern Greenland, and Iceland.
Erignathus: ἐρι-, intensive prefix; γνάθος, jaw—so called on account of the depth of the jaws. (Gill, Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XLV, sep. p. xix, 1896.)

Erinaceus Linnæus, **1758.** Insectivora, Erinaceidæ.
Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 52, 1758; 12th ed., I, 75, 1766; Brisson, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 128–131, 1762.
Herinaceus Minà Palumbo, Cat Mamm. Sicilia in Ann. Agr. Sic., 2a ser., XII, 37, 1868.
Type: *Erinaceus europæus* Linnæus, from Europe.
Erinaceus: Lat., hedgehog.

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*In the first reference the name is given as a subgenus, but used as a genus. It seems to be only a French name, except on p. 432, where it is abbreviated ('*E. dorsatum*').

Eriodes I. Geoffroy, **1829.** Primates, Cebidæ.
Dict. Class. Hist. Nat., XV, 143–145,* May, 1829; Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XVII, for 1828, 138–162, pl. 22, figs. 4, 5, 1829; Lesson, Compl. Œuvres Buffon, Mamm., IV, 197–205, 1834.
Species, 3: *Eriodes hemidactylus* Geoffroy, *E. tubifer* Geoffroy, and *Ateles arachnoides* Geoffroy, from Brazil.
Eriodes: ἐριώδης, woolly (from ἔριον, wool: εἶδος, form).

Eriomys Lichtenstein, **1829.** Glires, Chinchillidæ.
Darstellung neuer oder wenig bekannt. Säugeth., Heft VI, Taf. xxviii (2 p. text), 1829.
Type: *Eriomys chinchilla* Lichtenstein, from South America. Exact locality of specimen unknown, but probably Chile, the species being based on skins without skulls received from the ports of Cartagena, Colombia, and La Guaira, Venezuela.
Eriomys: ἔριον, wool; μῦς, mouse.

Erioryzomys (subgenus of *Oryzomys*) Bangs, **1900.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.
Proc. New England Zool. Club, I, 96–97, pl. 1, fig. 3, Feb. 23, 1900.
Erioryzomus Lydekker, Zool. Record for 1900, XXXVII, Mamm., 30, 1901; C. O. Waterhouse, Index Zool., 129, 1902.
Type: *Oryzomys monochromos* Bangs, from Paramo de Macotama, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia (alt. 11,000 ft.).
Erioryzomys: ἔριον, wool; + *Oryzomys.*

Erithizon (see **Erethizon**). Glires, Erethizontidæ.

Ernestohaeckelia Ameghino, **1901.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Meniscotheriidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 382, July, 1901 (sep. p. 36).
Species: *Ernestohaeckelia aculeata* Ameghino, and *E. acutidens* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Ernestohaeckelia: In honor of Ernst Haeckel, 1834–, professor of zoology in the Zoologisches Institut, Jena.

Ernestokokenia Ameghino, **1901.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 380, July, 1901 (sep. p. 34).
Species: *Ernestokokenia nitida* Ameghino, and *E. marginata* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Ernestokokenia: In honor of Ernst Koken, professor of geology, Tubingen.

Erpetocetus (see **Herpetocetus**). Cete, Balænidæ.

Erythizon (see **Erethizon**). Glires, Hystricidæ.

Erythrocebus (subg. of *Cercopithecus*) Trouessart, **1897.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.
Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., new ed., I, 19–20, 1897.
Species, 4: *Simia patas* Schreber, from West Africa; *Cercopithecus pyrrhonotus* Hemprich & Ehrenberg, *C. ochraceus* Peters, and *C. rufo-viridis* I. Geoffroy, from East Africa. Based on Sclater's 'Section C, *Cercopitheci erythronoti*' (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1893, 249–250).
Erythrocebus: ἐρυθρός, red; κῆβος, a long-tailed monkey.

Erythrosciurus (subgenus of *Sciurus*) Gray, **1867.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 285, Oct., 1867; Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (type fixed).
Species: *Sciurus ferrugineus* F. Cuvier (type), from Cambodia; and *S. siamensis* Gray, from Siam.
Erythrosciurus: ἐρυθρός, red; + *Sciurus.*

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* "Ces détails sont extraits d'un Mémoire encore inédit qui doit paraître dans les Mémoires du Muséum et qui est actuellement sous presse" (p. 143, footnote).

Eschatius COPE, **1884.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Palæont. Bull., No. 39, p. 18, 1884; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXII, pt. 1, for Jan., 1885, 18–21, Oct. 21, 1884; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 680, 1902 (type fixed).

Eschatinus W. L. SCLATER, Zool. Record for 1885, XXII, Mamm., 43, 1886.

Species: *Eschatius conidens* Cope (type), and *E. longirostris* Cope, from the Pliocene of Tequixquiac, on the northern edge of the Valley of Mexico.

Extinct.

Eschatius: ἐσχάτιος, ἔσχατος, farthest, extreme—in allusion to "the reduction of the fourth superior premolar to a simple cone, in place of the usual double crescent characteristic of the Ruminantia generally. This is the greatest known reduction of the premolar series in the Ruminatia." (COPE.)

Eschrichtius (subgenus of *Megaptera*) GRAY, **1864.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XIV, 350, Nov., 1864; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 40–43, 1 fig. in text (raised to generic rank).

Species: *Balænoptera robusta* Lilljeborg (type), from the Northern Seas; and *Megaptera novæzealandiæ* Gray, from New Zealand.

Eschrichtius: In honor of Daniel Fredrik Eschricht, 1798–1863, author of several important papers on cetaceans.

Essonodontherium AMEGHINO, **1884.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

Filogenía, 230, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 672–673, 1889.

Type: *Megatherium gervaisi* Gervais & Ameghino, from the Rio Salado, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a complete skull.

Essonodontherium: ἧσσων, less, weaker; ὀδών, tooth; θηρίον, wild beast.

Essoprion AMEGHINO, **1891.** Marsupialia, Epanorthidæ.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 20–21, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5ª, 306–307, Oct. 1, 1891.

Species: *Essoprion coruscus* Ameghino, and *E. consumptus* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Essoprion: ἧσσων, less, weaker; πρίων, saw.

Esthonyx COPE, **1874.** Tillodontia, Esthonychidæ.

Rept. Vert. Fossils New Mexico, 6–7, Nov. 28, 1874; Ann. Rept. Chief of Engineers U. S. A., App. FF 3, for 1874, 594–596.

Type: *Esthonyx bisulcatus* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Esthonyx: ἐσθέω, to clothe; ὄνυξ, claw, nail—in allusion to the lower incisors with a long, narrow covering of enamel on the external face, "which may be compared with the extremities of the slender fingers of some monkeys with narrow nails. (COPE, l. c. 594.)

Eteocles GRAY, **1821.** Insectivora, Tenrecidæ.

London Med. Repos., XV, 301, Apr. 1, 1821.

Type: '*Erinaceus subspinosus* Cuvier' (misprint for *E. semispinosus* Cuvier ?).

Eteocles: Ἐτεοκλῆς, Eteocles—in Grecian mythology, son of Œdipus and Jokasta, and brother of Polynices.

Euarctos (subgenus of *Ursus*) GRAY, **1864.** Feræ, Ursidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 692–694; MERRIAM, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., X, 78, Apr. 13, 1896.

Species: *Ursus americanus* Pallas (type), from eastern North America; and *U. americanus cinnamomeus* Audubon & Bachman, from the northern Rocky Mts.

Euarctos: εὖ, well, typical; ἄρκτος, bear.

Eubalæna GRAY, **1864.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 201-202; Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 91-98, figs. 6-7, 1866.

Type: *Eubalæna australis* (Desmoulins), from the Cape of Good Hope.

Eubalæna: $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$, well, typical; + *Balæna.*

Eubradys LEIDY, **1853.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1852-53, No. VII, 241, 1853; Ancient Fauna Nebraska (Smithsonian Cont. Knowledge, VI, art. VII), 10, June, 1853.

Eubradys MARSCHALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 5, 1873 (misprint).

Type: *Eubradys antiquus* Leidy, from the Ashley River, South Carolina.

Extinct. Based on "a fragment of a molar tooth."

Eubradys: $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$, well, typical; $\beta\rho\alpha\delta\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, slow—i. e., a typical sloth.

Eucardiodon AMEGHINO, **1891.** Glires, Caviidæ.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 4a, 241, Aug. 1, 1891.

New name for *Cardiodon* Ameghino, 1885, which is preoccupied by *Cardiodon* Owen, 1841, a genus of Reptilia; and by *Cardiodus* Bravard, 1857, a genus of Caviidæ.

Extinct.

Eucardiodon: $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$, well, typical; + *Cardiodon.*

Eucastor (subgenus of *Castor*) LEIDY, **1858.** Glires, Castoridæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1858, 23; ALLEN, Mon. N. Am. Rodentia, 449-451, 1877 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Castor* (*Eucastor*) *tortus* Leidy, from the Miocene of the valley of the Niobrara River, Nebraska.

Extinct. Based on "the greater part of an upper jaw, consisting of the upper maxillæ and intermaxillæ containing the greater portion of the incisors, together with the anterior three molars of both sides."

Eucastor: $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$, well, typical; + *Castor.*

Eucebus (subgenus of *Cebus*) REICHENBACH, **1862.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 56, pls. VI-VII, figs. —, 1862.

Species 8, from South America: *Cebus fistulator* Reichenbach, *C. macrocephalus* Spix, *C. robustus* Maximilian, *C. variegatus* Geoffroy, *C. monachus* Cuvier, *C. cucullatus* Spix, *C. griseus* Desmarest, and *C. crassipes* Pucheran.

Eucebus: $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$, well, typical; + *Cebus.*

Eucervaria (subgenus of *Lynx*) PALMER, **1903.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Science, new ser., XVII, 873, May 29, 1903.

New name for *Cervaria* Gray, 1867, which is preoccupied by *Cervaria* Walker, 1866, a genus of Lepidoptera.

Eucervaria: $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$, well, typical; + *Cervaria.*

Eucervus GRAY, **1866.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVIII, No. 106, pp. 338-339, Oct., 1866.

Species: *Cervus macrotis* Say, from the Canadian River, New Mexico; and *Cervus columbianus* Richardson, from the Columbia River.

Eucervus: $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$, well, typical; + *Cervus.*

Eucetites AMEGHINO, **1901.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 80, Mar.-Apr., 1901.

Type: *Eucetites juliensis* Ameghino (nomen nudum), from the Eocene (Patagonian formation) of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Eucetites: $\kappa\tilde{\eta}\tau o\varsigma$, whale; with termination *-ites,** indicative of its fossil character.

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*Compare *Ammonites, Belemnites, Ceratites, Goniatites;* and in Palæobotany, *Cupressites, Pinites, Taxites, Thujites,* etc.

Eucetotherium (subgenus of *Cetotherium*) BRANDT, **1873.** Cete, Balænidæ.
Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersb., XX, 143, 1873.
Species, 6: *Cetotherium rathkei* Brandt, *C. klinderi* Brandt, *C. helmersenii* Brandt, *C. priscum* Brandt, *C. meyeri* Brandt, and one unnamed species—all from the Miocene of southern Russia.
Extinct.
Eucetotherium: εὖ, well, typical; + *Cetotherium.*

Eucetus DU BUS, **1867.** Cete, Physeteridæ.
Bull. Acad. Roy. Belgique, 2e sér., XXIV, 571–572, 1867.
Type: *Eucetus amblyodon* Du Bus, from the Antwerp Crag, Belgium.
Extinct.
Eucetus: εὖ, well, typical; κῆτος, whale.

Euchaerops (see **Euchœrus**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidæ.

Euchaetomys FITZINGER, **1867.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.
Sitzungsber Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, LVI, 73–74, 1867.
Species 14, chiefly from India and the Cape of Good Hope: *Mus palmarum, M. novaræ, M. setifer, M. perchal, M. kok, M. hardwickii, M. rufescens, M. ellioti, M. lepidus, M. vittatus, M. pumilio, M. parduleus, M. zebra* and *Rattus donovani.*
Euchaetomys: εὖ, well; χαίτη, hair; μῦς, mouse.

Euchœrus LEIDY, **1853.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidæ.
Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., X, art. XXIII, 340–341, pls. 35–36, 37 figs. 5–8, 17, 19, 1853; Ancient Fauna Nebr. (Smithsonian Cont. Knowledge, VI, art. VII), 9, June, 1853.
Euchaerops TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. IV, 817, 1898 (synonym—misprint).
Type: *Euchœrus macrops* Leidy (Pleistocene), from a saltpeter cave in Kentucky.
Extinct. Based on 'an almost perfect head.'
Euchœrus: εὖ, well, typical; χοῖρος, hog.

Eucholœops AMEGHINO, **1887.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.
Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 21–22, Dec., 1887; Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 692–695, pl. XXXIX, figs. 5–9, 1889.
Species, 3: *Eucholœops ingens* Ameghino, *E. infernalis* Ameghino, and *E. adteger* Ameghino, from the Lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Eucholœops: Contraction of εὖ, typical; + *Cholœpus*; ὄψ, aspect. The genus is described as possessing "una mezcla de los caracteres de los géneros *Cholœpus, Megatherium,*" etc. (AMEGHINO, l. c., 1889).

Euchoreutes W. L. SCLATER, **1891.** Glires, Dipodidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1890, 610–613, pl. L, 3 figs. in text, Apr. 1, 1891.
Euchoretes LYDEKKER, Roy. Nat. Hist., III, 113, 1895 (misprint).
Type: *Euchoreutes naso* Sclater, from (the vicinity of Yarkand?) eastern Turkestan.
Euchoreutes: εὖ, well; χορευτής, dancer—from the animal's manner of progression by leaps.

Eucinepeltus AMEGHINO, **1891.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ (Propalæhoplophoridæ).
Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 40, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 326, Oct. 1, 1891.
Type: *Eucinepeltus petesatus* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Eucinepeltus: εὖ, well; κινέω, to move; πέλτη, shield—i. e., an easily movable carapace.

Eucladoceros (subg. of *Cervus*) FALCONER, **1868.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
Palæont. Mem., II, 472–480, pl. 37, 1868.

Eucladoceros—Continued.

Eucladoceros C. O. Waterhouse, Index Zool., 132, 1902.

Type: *Cervus* (*Eucladoceros*) *sedgwickii* Falconer, from the Forest bed (Pleistocene?) of the Norfolk coast at Bacton (Gunn), south of Coal Gap, England.

Extinct.

Eucladoceros: εὖ, well; κλάδος, shoot, branch; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the much branched antlers, which exhibit a greater complexity of structure than those of any other deer.

Eucritus G. Fischer, **1817.** Glires, Erethizontidæ.

Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, 372, 411, 1817; Agassiz, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 12, 1842.

New name for *Coendou* Lacépède, 1799. Type, *Hystrix prehensilis* Linnæus, from South America.

Eucritus: εὔκριτος, easy to discern <εὖ, well; κρίνειν, to discern.

Eucrotaphus Leidy, **1850.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. for 1850–51, 90–92; Leidy in D. D. Owen's Rept. Geol. Surv. Wis., Ia., Minn., etc., 563–564, tab. xv, figs. 1–2, 1852.

Encrotaphus Gore, Glossary Fossil Mamm., 20, 1874 (misprint).

Type: *Eucrotaphus jacksoni* Leidy, from the Bad Lands in the vicinity of Fort Laramie, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'the central portion only of the cranium.'

Eucrotaphus: εὖ, well; κρόταφος, temple—from "the large relative size of the pars squamosa of its temporal bones." (Leidy l. c., 564.)

Euctenoceros (subg. of *Cervus*) Trouessart, **1898.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Cat. Mamm. Viv. Foss., new. ed., fasc. iv, 880, June, 1898.

Type: *Cervus tetraceros* Boyd-Dawkins, from the Upper Pliocene of central France.

Extinct.

Euctenoceros: εὖ, well, typical; κτείς, κτενός, comb; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the tines of nearly equal length, which somewhat resemble the teeth of a coarse comb.

Eucuscus (subgenus of *Cuscus*) Gray, **1861.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1861, 315–316; Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 193, 1888 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Species: *Phalangista ursina* Temminck (type), from Celebes; and *Cuscus brevicaudatus* Gray, from Cape York, North Australia. (See *Ceonix* Temminck, 1827.)

Eucuscus: εὖ, well, typical; + *Cuscus.*

Eudelphinus Van Beneden & Gervais, **1880.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Ostéog. Cétacés Viv. et Foss., 600–604, 1880.

Type: *Delphinus delphis* Linnæus, from the west coast of Europe. Equals *Delphis* Gray, 1864, which is preoccupied by *Delphis* Wagler, 1830.

Eudelphinus: εὖ, well, typical; + *Delphinus.*

Eudelphis Du Bus, **1872.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2e sér., XXXIV, No. 12, pp. 500–501, 1872.

Type: *Eudelphis mortezelensis* Du Bus, from the Black Crag at 'Fort du Vieux-Dieu, à Mortsel, near Antwerp, Belgium.'

Extinct. Based on "nombreux fragments de la tête d'une espèce à courte symphyse."

Eudelphis: εὖ, well typical; δελφίς, dolphin.

Euderma H. Allen, **1892.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1891, 467–470, Jan. 19, 1892.

Type: *Histiotus maculatus* J. A. Allen, from "Piru, western part of Ventura Co." (probably from Castac Creek, near Newhall, Los Angeles County), California.

Euderma: εὖ, well; δέρμα, skin.

Eudiastatus Ameghino, **1891.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 6a, 391–392, fig. 93, Dec. 1, 1891.

Eudiastus Lydekker, Zool. Record for 1891, XXVIII, Mamm., 22, 1892.

Eudiastatus—Continued.

Type: *Eudiastatus lingulatus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia. Extinct. "Representado por la parte anterior de la mandíbula inferior con la sínfisis completa y una pequeña parte de la rama mandibular izquierda."

Eudiastatus: εὖ, well; διάστατος, severed, separated.

Eudolops Ameghino, **1897.** Allotheria Polydolopidæ.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 13 footnote, 1897 (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 498–499, fig. 74, Oct. 6, 1897.

Type: *Eudolops tetragonus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia. Extinct.

Eudolops: εὖ, well; δόλοψ, lurker in ambush (from δόλος, snare, craft; ὄψ, aspect), i. e., very deceptive.

Eudorcas Fitzinger, **1869.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Sitzungsber Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, LIX, Abth. I, 159, Feb., 1869; Sclater & Thomas, Book of Antelopes, III, pt. x, 65, Feb., 1898 (in synonymy).

Type: *Gazella laevipes* Sundevall, from northeastern Africa.

Eudorcas: εὖ, well, typical; δορκάς, gazelle.

Euelephas (subgenus of *Elephas*) Falconer, **1857.** Ungulata, Elephantidæ.

Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XIII, pt. 4, pp. 315, 317–318, Synopt. Table, Nov. 1, 1857; W. L. Sclater, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 317, 1900 (type fixed).

New name for *Elasmodon* Falconer, 1846, which is preoccupied by *Elasmodus* Egerton, 1843, a genus of extinct Pisces.

Species, 7: 1 living and 6 extinct (Miocene and Pliocene), from Eurasia and America. Type, *Elephas planifrons* Falconer & Cautley, from the Siwalik Hills, India. (Sclater.)

Extinct.

Euelephas: εὖ, well, typical; ἐλέφας, elephant.

Eugeranops Ameghino, **1891.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 6a, 397 footnote, Dec. 1, 1891.

New name for *Geronops* Ameghino, 1891, which is said to be preoccupied by *Geranopsis* Lydekker, 1891, a genus of extinct birds.

Extinct.

Eugeranops: εὖ, well, typical; +*Geronops.*

Euhyæna (subgenus of *Hyæna*) Falconer, **1868.** Feræ, Hyænidæ.

Palæont. Memoirs & Notes, II, 464, 1868.

Type: *Hyæna striata* Zimmermann (=*Canis hyæna* Linnæus), from southwestern Asia and northern Africa. (See *Hyæna* Brisson, 1762.)

Euhyæna: εὖ, well, typical; +*Hyæna.*

Euhyrax Gray, **1868.** Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Procaviidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., I, 46–48, Jan., 1868.

Type: *Hyrax habessynicus* Hemprich & Ehrenberg, from Ankober, Abyssinia.

Euhyrax: εὖ, well, typical; +*Hyrax.*

Euhys (subgenus of *Sus*) Gray, **1869.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Cat. Carniv., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 339, 1869; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XI, 435, June, 1873 (raised to generic rank); Hand-List Edentate, Thick-skin. & Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 57, 1873.

Type: *Sus barbatus* S. Müller, from Borneo. Possibly an emendation of *Eusus* Gray, 1868, which is based on the same species.

Euhys: εὖ, well, typical; ὗς, pig.

Eulagos Gray, **1867.** Glires, Leporidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 222, Sept., 1867.

Species: *Lepus mediterraneus* Wagner, from Sardinia; and *L. judææ* Gray, from Palestine.

Eulagos: εὖ, well, typical; λαγώς, hare.

Eulamaops AMEGHINO, **1889.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 594–596, pl. xxxv, fig. 1, 1889.

Eulamops LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1889, XXVI, Mamm., 44, 1890; C. O. WATERHOUSE, Index Zool., 134, 1902.

Type: *Auchenia parallela* Ameghino, from the Pampean formation of the barrancas of the Rio Lujan, near Villa de Lujan, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. "Fué fundada la especie sobre un cráneo casi completo, pero en tan malísimo estado de conservación que sólo se ha podido conservar de él una parte del paladar con todas las muelas menos il p. $\frac{3}{3}$ izquierdo."

Eulamaops: $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$, well, typical; + *Lama;* $\check{o}\psi$, aspect—i. e., having the appearance of typical *Lama.*

Eulemur HAECKEL, **1895.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 600, 1895.

Nomen nudum; apparently used for the typical lemurs.

Eulemur: $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$, well, typical; + *Lemur.*

Eumeles (subgenus of *Meles*) GRAY, **1865.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 140.

Type: *Meles ankuma* Temminck, from Japan.

Eumeles: $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$, well, typical; + *Meles.*

Eumerus I. GEOFFROY, **1829.** Insectivora, Macroscelididæ.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, XVIII [172, 'Eumère'], 470, Oct., 1829.

Eumeres GERVAIS, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., V, 495, 1844; GILL, Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., I, 2d ser., No. 2, p. 109, 1875 (in synonymy).

Type: *Macroscelides typus* A. Smith (=*Sorex proboscideus* Shaw), from South Africa. This name seems to have been published by mistake. The title of Geoffroy's article was changed at the last moment, but the original name on pp. 172 and 470 was evidently overlooked. "Cette notice était déjà livrée à l'impression lorsque j'ai appris, . . . que le genre qui en est l'objet, et que je croyais nouveau, vient d'être établi dans le Zoological Journal, par M. A. Smith . . . j'ai pensé que cette notice pouvait encore présenter quelque intérêt, et je la publie en substituant le nom admis par M. Smith à celui que j'avais moi-même adopté." (GEOFFROY, l. c., 165 footnote.)

Name preoccupied by *Eumerus* Meigen, 1822, a genus of Diptera.

Eumerus: $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$, well; $\mu\eta\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, thigh—in allusion to the well-developed hind legs.

Eumetopias GILL, **1866.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Otariidæ.

Proc. Essex Inst., V, 7, 11, July, 1866; ALLEN, Mon. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 231–274, fig. 37, 1880.

Eumetopus MARSCHALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 6, 1873.

"'**Type**: *Otaria californiana* Lesson=*Arctocephalus monteriensis* Gray,' the intended type being *Otaria stelleri* of Müller," from the shores of the North Pacific. (ALLEN, l. c. 191.)

Eumetopias: $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$, well, typical; $\mu\epsilon\tau\omega\pi\acute{\iota}\alpha\varsigma$, having a broad forehead.

Eumys LEIDY, **1856.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1856, 90.

Type: *Eumys elegans* Leidy, from the Oligocene of the Bad Lands of 'Nebraska' (South Dakota?).

Extinct. Based on "a fragment of the lower jaw containing the middle molar and the fangs of two others."

Eumys: $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$, well, typical; $\mu\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$, mouse.

Eumysops AMEGHINO, **1888.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

"Lista de los Mamíf. Fós. de Monte Hermoso, 5–6, June, 1888" (fide AMEGHINO, Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 142–145, pl. vi, figs. 11–13, 1889).

Eumysops—Continued.

Species, 3: *Eumysops plicatus* Ameghino, *E. læviplicatus* Ameghino, and *E. robustus* Ameghino, from Monte Hermoso, about 40 miles east of Bahia Blanca, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct.

Eumysops: *εὖ*, well, typical; *μῦς*, mouse; *ὄψ*, aspect—having the aspect of a typical mouse.

Euneomys (subgenus of *Reithrodon*) COUES, **1874.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Dec. 15, 1874, 185 footnote; Mon. N. Am. Rodentia, 118, 119, 1877; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., VIII, 254, Sept. 1, 1901 (raised to generic rank); ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. N. Y., XIX, 194–195, 1903.

Type: *Reithrodon chinchilloides* Waterhouse, from the south shore of the Straits of Magellan, near the eastern entrance, Tierra del Fuego.

Euneomys: *εὖ*, well, typical; *νέος*, new; *μῦς*, mouse.

Eunuchus RAFINESQUE, **1832.** Primates, Hominidæ.

Atlantic Journ., Phila., No. 3, p. 112, autumn of 1832.

A name sarcastically proposed for the genus *Homo*. "I have substituted the name of *Taurus* (Bull) to the absurd generic name of *Bos* (Ox) ever since 1814 (see Princ. Somiol.), as I never could believe it right to call animals by neutral names. If Mr. F[eatherstonhaugh] and Dr. H[arlan] think otherwise they may call themselves *Eunuchus sapiens!* instead of *Homo sapiens!*" (RAFINESQUE.)

Eunuchus: *εὐνοῦχος*, eunuch.

Eunycteris GRAY, **1866.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 64; Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 112–113, 1870; MATSCHIE, Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. f. Naturkunde, Lief. I, 11–12, 1899, (type *P. melanopogon* Schlegel).

Type: *Pteropus phaiops* Temminck, from Macassar, Celebes (see TEMMINCK, Mon. II, 66, 1835).

Eunycteris: *εὖ*, well, typical; *νυκτερίς*, bat.

Euotaria (subgenus of *Arctocephalus*) GRAY, **1866.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Otariidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVIII, 236, Sept., 1866; ibid., 4th ser., I, 106, Feb., 1868 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Arctocephalus nigrescens* Gray (=*Phoca australis* Zimmermann), from the Falkland Islands, Patagonia.

Euotaria: *εὖ*, well, typical; +*Otaria*.

Euoticus (subgenus of *Otogale*) GRAY, **1863.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 140–141, 1 fig. in text, pl. XIX; Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 81, 1870; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1872, 850, 860 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Otogale pallida* Gray, from Fernando Po, West Africa.

Euoticus: *εὖ*, well; *ὠτικός*, of the ear—'well eared,' from the large, membranaceous ears.

Euotomys (see **Evotomys**). Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Euowenia DE VIS, **1891.** Marsupialia, Diprotodontidæ.

Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 2d ser., VI, pt. II, 160–165, Dec. 22, 1891.

New name for *Owenia* De Vis, 1888, which is preoccupied by *Owenia* Presch, 1847, a genus of Mollusca.

Extinct.

Euowenia: *εὖ*, well, typical; +*Owenia*.

Eupetaurus THOMAS, **1888.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, LVII, pt. II, No. 3, pp. 256–260, pls. XXII, XXIII, Oct. 10, 1888.

Eupetaurus—Continued.

Type: *Eupetaurus cinereus* Thomas, based on two 'co-types,' one from the Astor district, the other from the vicinity of Gilgit (alt. 6,000 ft.), Kashmir, India.

Eupetaurus: *εὖ*, well, typical; + *Petaurus.*

Euphilus AMEGHINO, **1889.** Glires, Chinchillidæ.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 903-904, pl. LXXII, figs. 7, 13, 1889.

Species: *Euphilus ambrosettianus* Ameghino, and *E. kurtzi* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation of the barrancas, near the city of Paraná, Argentina. Extinct.

Euphilus: *εὖ*, well; *φίλος*, loved.

Euphractus WAGLER, **1830.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 36, 1830.

Type: *Dasypus sexcinctus* Linnæus, from South America.

Euphractus: *εὖ*, well; *φρακτός*, inclosed, protected—in allusion to the carapace.

Euphrosyne (subgenus of *Clymene*) GRAY, **1866.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 214; Synopsis Whales & Dolphins Brit. Mus., 6, 1868.

Species, 3: *Delphinus microps* Gray, from the coast of Brazil; *D. alope* Gray, from Cape Horn; and *D. euphrosyne* Gray (type), from the North Sea. (For localities, see Synopsis, p. 6).

Name preoccupied by *Euphrosyna* Von Siebold, 1843, a genus of Vermes.

Euphrosyne: *Εὐφροσύνη*, one of the three Graces, who presided over the charm and brilliancy of life (from *εὔφρων*, cheerful).

Euphysetes WALL, **1851.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Hist. and Descript. Skeleton of a New Sperm Whale,* 37, 1851 [from reprint, 45–47, pl. 2, 1887]; GRAY, Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 392–393, 1866; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 188, 190, 1901 (in synonymy).

Euphycetes GRAY, ibid., 391, 1866 (suggested emendation not adopted).

Type: *Euphysetes grayii* Wall (=*Physeter breviceps* Blainville), from Marouba Beach, halfway between Coogee and Botany, near Sydney, New South Wales.

Euphysetes: *εὖ*, well; *φυσητῆς*, blower—"a good or easy blower" (WALL, fide GILL, Am. Nat , IV, 740, 1871).

Eupithecops AMEGHINO, **1897.** Primates, Notopithecidæ.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 13 footnote, 23, 1897 (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 421–422, fig. 7, Oct. 6, 1897.

Type: *Eupithecops proximus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia. Extinct.

Eupithecops: *ευ*. well, typical; *πίθηκος*, ape; *ὄψ*, aspect—i. e., having the aspect of a typical ape.

Eupleres DOYÈRE, **1835.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Bull. Soc. Sci. Nat. France, No. 3, p. 45, Mar., 1835; No. 5, p. 103, June, 1835; Ann. Sci. Nat., 2e sér., IV, Zool., 274–282, pl. 8, Nov., 1835.

Type: *Eupleres goudotii* Doyère, from Tamatave, Madagascar.

Eupleres: *εὖ*, well; *πλήρης*, full, complete—in allusion to the full number of 5 toes on both fore and hind feet.

Euprocyon (subgenus of *Procyon*) GRAY, **1864.** Feræ, Procyonidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 705–706.

Type: *Ursus cancrivorus* Cuvier, from South America.

Euprocyon: *εὖ*, well, typical; + *Procyon.*

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* "The work quoted has been lately attributed to Mr. W. S. MacLeay, but as Mr. Wall has assumed the responsibility of authorship with the evident consent of Mr. MacLeay, there seems to be no good reason for accepting ex parte evidence in the case" (GILL, Am. Nat., IV, 739 footnote, 1871).

Euprotogonia Cope, **1893.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidæ.
Am. Naturalist, XXVII, 378 footnote, Apr. 5, 1893; Osborn & Earle, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York, VII, 64, Mar., 1895.
Euprotogonias C. O. Waterhouse, Index Zool., 136, 1902.
New name for *Protogonia* Cope, 1881, which is preoccupied by *Protogonius* Hübner, 1816, a genus of Lepidoptera. Antedated by *Tetraclænodon* Scott, Nov. 15, 1892, which is synonymous with *Protogonia*.
Extinct.
Euprotogonia: εὖ, well, typical; + *Protogonia*.

Eureodon G. Fischer, **1817.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.
Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, 373, 417–418, 1817; Agassiz, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 12, 1842.
Type: *Sus aethiopicus* Gmelin, from Africa. *Eureodon* is apparently a new name for *Phacochoerus* F. Cuvier, 1817, and is antedated by the latter, since *Phacochoerus* is quoted as a synonym by Fischer.
Eureodon: ἐυρύς, εὐρέος, wide; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Eurhinoceros (subgenus of *Rhinoceros*) Gray, **1867.** Ungulata, Rhinocerotidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1867, 1009–1015, figs. 1–2; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 300–307, figs. 34–35, 1869.
Species, 3: *Rhinoceros javanicus* Cuvier & Geoffroy, from Java; *R. unicornis* Linnæus, from India; and *R. nasalis* Gray, from Borneo (?).
Eurhinoceros: εὖ, well; + *Rhinoceros*.

Eurhinodelphis Du Bus, **1867.** Cete, Platanistidæ.
Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2e sér., XXIV, 568–569, 1867; Journ. Zool., II, 97–112, 1873.
Eurinodelphis Paolo, Atti Soc. Veneto-Trentina Sci. Nat. Padova, ser. II, vol. III, 53, 1897 (misprint).
Type: *Eurhinodelphis cocheteuxii* Du Bus, from the Antwerp Crag, Belgium.
Extinct. Based on a nearly entire cranium.
Eurhinodelphis: εὖ, well; ῥίς, ῥινός, nose; δελφίς, dolphin—in allusion to the long beak, which is three and a half times the length of the cranium.

Eurhinorhynchus Van Beneden & Gervais, **1880.** Cete, Platanistidæ.
Ostéog. Cetacés Viv. et Foss., 493, 1880.
Lapsus for *Eurhinodelphis* Du Bus, 1867.
Name preoccupied by *Eurinorhynchus* Gray, 1840 (= *Eurynorhynchus* Nilsson, 1821), a genus of Birds.

Eurinodelphis (see **Eurhinodelphis**). Cete, Platanistidæ.

Eurodon (see **Euryodon**). Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.

Euryacodon Marsh, **1872.** Insectivora, Leptictidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 223–224, Sept. 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 17).
Type: *Euryacodon lepidus* Marsh, from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on "a fragment of an upper jaw containing the last two molars in perfect condition."
Euryacodon: εὐρύς, wide; ἀκή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Euryalus (subgenus of *Rhinolophus*) Matschie, **1901.** Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.
Sitzungsb. Gesellsch Naturf. Freunde, Berlin, 1901, 225–227.
Type: *Rhinolophus mehelyi* Matschie (=*R. euryale* Mehely, not Blasius), from Bucharest, Roumania.
Euryalus: From the specific name *euryale*, Εὐρυάλη, one of the Gorgons.

Euryceros (subg. of *Tragelaphus*) GRAY, **1850.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Gleanings from Menagerie & Aviary at Knowsley Hall, 27, tab. XXIII, fig. 1, 1850; Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, 136–138, 1852; Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus, 47–50, 1872 (raised to generic rank); SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, IV, 103, 1900 (in synonymy, type fixed).
Species: *Antilope eurycerus* Ogilby (type), from West Africa; and *Tragelaphus angasii* Gray, from Port Natal, South Africa.
Name preoccupied by *Eurycerus* Illiger, 1807, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Boocercus* Thomas, 1902.
Euryceros: εὐρυκερως, with broad, spreading horns (from εὐρύς, wide; κέρας, horn).

Eurygeniops AMEGHINO, **1896.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Notohippidæ.
Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVII, p. 92 footnote, 1896 (sep. p. 8).
New name for *Eurygenium* Ameghino, 1895, which is preoccupied by *Eurygenius* La Ferté, 1849, a genus of Coleoptera.
Extinct.
Eurygeniops: Eurygenium; ὄψ, aspect.

Eurygenium AMEGHINO, **1895.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Notohippidæ.
Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11–12, p. 655, 1895 (sep. p. 55).
Type: *Eurygenium latirostris* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds in the interior of Patagonia.
Extinct. Based on a right intermaxillary with the alveoli of three incisors.
Name preoccupied by *Eurygenius* La Ferté, 1849, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Eurygeniops* Ameghino, 1896.
Eurygenium: εὐρύς, broad; γένειον, jaw, cheek—in allusion to the intermaxillary.

Euryodon LUND, **1838.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.
Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, 6e ann., No. 430, p. 244, Apr. 17, 1838; OVERS, K. Vidensk Selsk. Forehandl, Kjöbenhavn, 1838, 11; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., XI, Zool., 216, 231, Apr., 1839; K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Nat. & Math. Afh. Kjöbenhavn, VIII, 67, 141, Tab. I, figs. 2–6, 1841.
Eurodon LUND, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., III, 422, Aug., 1839 (misprint).
Type: *Dasypus latidens* LUND, 1841, from the bone caves between the Rio das Velhas and Rio Paraopeba, Minas Geraes, Brazil (alt. 2,000 ft.).
See *Eureodon* Fischer, 1817.
Extinct.
Euryodon: εὐρύς, εὐρέος, wide; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Euryodon ('LEIDY') W. L. SCLATER, **1887.** Ungulata, Rhinocerotidæ.
Zool. Record for 1886, XXIII, Mamm., 56, 1887.
Misprint for *Eusyodon* Leidy, 1886.
Name preoccupied by *Euryodon* Lund, 1838, a genus of Edentata.

Euryosodon (see **Eurysodon**). Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Euryotis BRANTS, **1827.** Glires, Muridæ, Otomyinæ.
Het Geslacht der Muizen, 93–99, pl. —, 1827.
Type: *Mus irroratus* Lichtenstein, from South Africa.
Euryotis: εὐρύς, wide; οὖς, ὠτός, ear—from the large, rounded ears.

Eurypterna GLOGER, **1841.** Edentata, Myrmecophagidæ.
Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxi, 112, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.
Type: *Eurypterna didactyla* (= *Myrmecophaga didactyla* Linnæus), from Guiana. (See *Cyclopes* Gray, 1821.)
Eurypterna: εὐρύς, wide; πτέρνα, heel.

Eurysodon MERCERAT, **1891.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.
Revista Mus. La Plata, II, 18–23, 1891.
Euryosodon LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1891, XXVIII, Mamm., 51, 1892 (misprint).
Species 5, from Patagonia: *Eurysodon nasutus* Mercerat, from Monte Leon; *Eucholæops adteger* Ameghino, *Eurysodon boulei* Mercerat, and *E. rostratus* Mercerat, from the Rio Santa Cruz; and *Eucholæops infernalis* Ameghino.
'Name preoccupied.' (LYDEKKER, Zool. Rec., 1891.)
Extinct.
Eurysodon: εὐρύς, wide; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Eurystephanodon ROTH, **1903.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidæ.
Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 150–152, 1903.
Species, 3: *Eurystephanodon cattanii* Roth, *E. angusticephalus* Roth, and *E. crassatus* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
Extinct.
Eurystephanodon: εὐρύς, broad; στέφανος, crown; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—'broad-crowned tooth.'

Eurystomus ROTH, **1901.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Notohippidæ.
Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 256, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 8).
Type: *Eurystomus stehlini* Roth, from the lower Tertiary of Argentina.
Name preoccupied by *Eurystomus* Vieillot, 1816, a genus of Birds. Replaced by *Pleurystomus* Ameghino, 1902.
Extinct.
Eurystomus: εὐρύστομος, wide-mouthed (from εὐρύς, wide, broad; στόμα, mouth).

Eurytherium GERVAIS, **1850.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXXI, No. 16, p. 553, July–Dec., 1850; Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 1e éd., II, expl. pl. No. 36, p. 3, 1848–52; 2e éd., 165–169, pl. XXVI, figs. 1–7, 1859.
Type: *Eurytherium latipes* Gervais, from the lignite of Débruge, near Apt, Vaucluse, southeastern France.
Extinct. Based on metacarpals and metatarsals.
Eurytherium: εὐρύς, wide; θηρίον, wild beast.

Euryurus H. GERVAIS & AMEGHINO, **1880.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.
Mamm. Foss. l'Amérique du Sud, 184–187, 1880.
Type: *Glyptodon rudis* Gervais, from the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Extinct. Based on some bones of the limbs, a fragment of the carapace, and a nearly entire caudal tube.
Name preoccupied by *Euryurus* Koch, 1847, a genus of Myriapoda; and by *Euryurus* Von der Marck, 1864, a genus of Crustacea. Replaced by *Neuryurus* Ameghino, 1889.
Euryurus: εὐρύς, broad; οὐρά, tail—"pour rappeler que leur principal caractère distinctif réside dans la forme particulière de leur région caudale, qui est aplatie."

Euryzygomatomys GOELDI, **1901.** Glires, Octodontidæ.
Bol. Museu Paraense, III, No. 2, p. 179, Aug., 1901.
Type: *Echimys spinosus* Desmarest, from the vicinity of Atira, Paraguay.
Euryzygomatomys: εὐρύς, wide; ζύγωμα, ζυγώματος, zygoma; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the broad zygoma.

Eusmilus GERVAIS, **1876.** Feræ, Felidæ.
Zool. et Paléont. Gén., 2e sér., 3e livr., 53–54, pl. XII, figs. 8–12, 1876.
Type: *Machairodus perarmatus* Gervais (=*M. bidentatus* Filhol?), from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.
Extinct.

Eusmilus—Continued.

Eusmilus: ἐῦ, well, typical; σμίλη, knife. (ἐῦ, well; σμῖλος=σμῖλαξ, jaw?) The ramus of the jaw was greatly expanded to protect the enormous upper canines. Coues, Century Dict., 2032.)

Eusus (subgenus of *Sus*) Gray, **1868.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, 32.

Type: *Sus barbatus* S. Müller, from Borneo. (See *Euhys* Gray, 1869.)

Eusus: ἐῦ, well, typical; σῦς, pig.

Eusyodon Leidy, **1886.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Apr. 6, 1886, 37–38, 2 figs. in text.

Euryodon W. L. Sclater, Zool. Record for 1886, XXIII, Mamm., 56, 1887.

Type: *Eusyodon maximus* Leidy, from Mixson's bone bed, 10 miles from Archer, Levy County, Florida.

Extinct. Based on "two fragments of a tooth, which together . . . form the greater portion of the worn extremity of a lower tusk with the point broken off." First referred to the Suidæ, but afterwards shown to belong to the Rhinocerotidæ. (Leidy, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1887, 309.)

Eusyodon: ἐῦ, well, typical; σῦς, pig; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Eutamias (subgenus of *Tamias*) Trouessart, **1880.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 1e fasc., 86–87, 1880; J. A. Allen, Abstract Proc. Linn. Soc. N. Y., sep. p. 26, July 20, 1894 (type fixed); Merriam, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XI, 189–212, July 1, 1897 (raised to generic rank).

Species, 4: *Tamias striatus asiaticus* (Gmelin, type), from Asia; *T. harrisii* (Audubon & Bachman), from the southwestern United States; *T. lateralis* (Say), from the vicinity of Cañon City, Colorado; and *T. lævidens* Cope, from caves in Wythe County, Virginia.

Eutamias: ἐῦ, well, typical; +*Tamias*.

Eutatus Gervais, **1867.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXV, 279–280, July–Dec., 1867.

Type: *Eutatus seguini* Gervais, from Argentina.

Extinct.

Eutatus: ἐῦ, well, typical; *tatou*, native name for the armadillo.

Eutelops (see **Entelops**). Edentata, Bradypodidæ.

Eutemnodus Bravard, **1858.** Marsupialia, ?

"Mon. de los Terrenos Marinos Terciarios de las Cercanías de Paraná, 107, 1858" (fide Waterhouse MS.); Gervais, Zool. et Paléont. Gén., I, 130, 1867–69; Lydekker, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., I, 21, 22, 1885; Ameghino, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 340–341, 1889 (in synonymy); Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., new ed., 1215, 1898.

Entemnodus Trouessart, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Carnivores, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, Suppl. for 1884, 96, 1885 (misprint.)

Type: *Eutemnodus americanus* Bravard, from Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct.

Eutemnodus: ἐῦ, well, typical; τέμνω, to cut; ὀδούς, tooth.

Eutomodus Ameghino, **1889.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidæ.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 403, 916–917, pl. LXXI figs. 6, 7, LXXVII figs. 8, 9, 1889.

New name for *Tomodus* Ameghino, 1886, which is preoccupied by *Tomodus* Trautschold, 1879, a genus of Pisces. Type, *Tomodus elautus* Ameghino, from the vicinity of the city of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct.

Eutomodus: ἐῦ, well, typical; τέμνω, to cut; ὀδούς, tooth.

Eutrachytherus AMEGHINO, **1897.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Eutrachytheriidæ.
Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 427–429, fig. 13, Oct. 6, 1897 (sep. pp. 24–26).
Eutrachytheres ROTH, Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., IX, 264, Apr., 1900.
New name for *Trachytherus* Ameghino, 1889, which is preoccupied by *Trachytherium* Gervais, 1849, a genus of Sirenia.
Extinct.
Eutrachytherus: ἐῦ, well, typical; +*Trachytherus.*

Eutrictis (see **Lutrictis**). Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Eutrigonodon AMEGHINO, **1891.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidæ.
Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 4a, 240, Aug. 1, 1891.
New name for *Trigodon* Ameghino, 1887 (subsequently corrected to *Trigonodon*), which is preoccupied by *Trigonodon* Conrad, 1852, a genus of Mollusca.
Extinct.
Eutrigonodon: ἐῦ, well, typical; +*Trigonodon.*

Eutrochodon ROTH, **1903.** ? ?
Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 155, 1903.
Type: *Eutrochodon inceptus* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
Eutrochodon: ἐῦ, well, typical; τρόχος, badger; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Eutropia (subgenus of *Delphinus*) GRAY, **1862.** Cete, Delphinidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1862, 145; Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 262–263, 1866; Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1866, 215 (raised to generic rank).
Eutrope GRAY, Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 255, 1866.
Type: *Delphinus eutropia* Gray, from Chile.
Name preoccupied by *Eutropia* Humphrey, 1797, a genus of Mollusca.
Eutropia: ἐῦ, well; τρόπις (τρόπιος or τρόπιδος), keel—with a good keel—in allusion to the skull, which is described as 'strongly keeled in the centre behind.'

Eutypotherium HAECKEL, **1895.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Typotheriidæ.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 502, 1895.
Hypothetical genus from South America.
Eutypotherium: ἐῦ, well, typical; + *Typotherium.*

Eutypotherium ROTH, **1901.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Typotheriidæ.
Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 256, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 8).
Type: *Eutypotherium lehmann-nitschei* Roth, from the upper Tertiary of Laguna Blanco, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
Name preoccupied by *Eutypotherium* Haeckel, 1895, a hypothetical genus of Typotheria. Replaced by *Tachytypotherium* Roth, 1903.

Evotomys COUES, **1874.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1874, 186–187; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 42–44, pls. I–III, text figs. 18–19, July 23, 1896; BAILEY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XI, 113–138, pl. III, May 13, 1897; MILLER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIII, 154, June 13, 1900 (name not invalidated by *Anaptogonia*).
Euotomys SCHULZE, Zeitschr. Naturwiss. Stuttgart, LXXIII, 203, Dec. 19, 1900.
Eotomys FORSYTH-MAJOR, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1902, pt. I, 107, June 1, 1902.
Type: *Mus rutilus* Pallas, from Siberia.
Evotomys: ἐῦ, well; οὖς, ὠτός, ear; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the well developed ears, which distinctly overtop the fur.

Exochura KOLENATI, **1858.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.
Sitzungsb. Math.-Naturwiss. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, XXIX, Nr. 9, 251–252, Mar. 1858.
Exochura may be a supergeneric group. The type is not specifically mentioned, but the diagnosis is followed by a description of the 'subgenus' *Amblyotus* based on *A. atratus* Kolenati, from the mountains of Silicia, Austria.
Exochura: ἔξοχος, standing out; οὐρά, tail.

Exochurus FITZINGER, **1870.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.
Sitzungsber Math.-Naturwiss. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, LXII, Abth. I, Heft I–II, 75–81, 1870.
Species, 3: *Vespertilio macrodactylus* Temminck, from Japan; *V. horsfieldii* Temminck, from Java; and *V. macrotarsus* Waterhouse, from the Philippine Islands. (See *Exochura* Kolenati, 1858.)

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Fabricia (subgenus of *Balænoptera*) GRAY, **1866.** Cete, Balænidæ.
Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus. [188–194], 382, figs. 49–53 in text, 1866.
Type: *Balæna rostrata* Müller, from the North Sea, etc.
Name preoccupied by *Fabricia* Blainville, 1828, a genus of Vermes.
Fabricia: In honor of Otho Fabricius, 1744–1822, author of 'Fauna Grœnlandica,' 1780.

Fœtorius (see **Fœtorius**). Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Falcifer REHN, **1900.** Edentata, Myrmecophagidæ.
Am. Naturalist, XXXIV, 576, July, 1900; MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 30, p. 10, Dec. 27, 1901.
Type: *Myrmecophaga jubata* Linnæus, from Brazil.
Falcifer: Lat. *falx, falcis,* sickle; *fero,* to bear—in allusion to the sickle-shaped claws of the fore feet.

Faunculus ('LESSON') GRAY, **1867.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 279, Oct., 1867.
Probably a misprint for *Funambulus* Lesson, 1832. The name is credited to 'LESSON, Ill. Zool.,' but *Funambulus* is the name there used for this group of squirrels. *Faunculus* is not even referred to by Lesson in his Nouveau Tableau Règne Animal, 1842.

Faunus OKEN, **1816.** Primates, Simiidæ.
Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., pp. xi, 1227–1230, 1816.
Type: The Orang utan, *Faunus indicus* (=*Simia satyrus* Linnæus), from Borneo.
Name preoccupied by *Faunus* Montfort, 1810, a genus of Mollusca. See *Simia* Linnæus, 1758.
Faunus: Lat. *Faunus,* the protecting deity of agriculture and shepherds, represented with horns, and goat's feet.

Felis LINNÆUS, **1758.** Feræ, Felidæ.
Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 41–43, 1758; 12th ed., I, 60–73, 1766; BRISSON, Regnum, Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 191–201, 1762; MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 197–199, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).
Species, 7: *Felis leo* Linnæus, from Africa; *F. tigris* Linnæus, from Asia; *F. pardus* Linnæus, from India; *F. onca* Linnæus, from South America; *F. pardalis* Linnæus, from tropical America; *F. catus* Linnæus (type), and *F. lynx* Linnæus, from Europe.
Felis: Lat., cat; also applied to a marten, ferret, and polecat; probably from root *fe,* to produce, bear young. (Century Dict.)

Felovia (subgenus of *Massoutiera*) LATASTE, **1886.** Glires, Octodontidæ.
Le Naturaliste, 8e ann., No. 35, p. 287, June 15, 1886.
Type: *Felovia væ* Lataste, from the vicinity of Medina, on the upper Senegal River, West Africa.
Felovia: Felou, name of a range of hills on the Senegal River, the type locality of the species.

Felsinotherium CAPELLINI, **1865.** Sirenia, Halitheriidæ.
Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat., Milano, VIII, 281–283, 1865.
Type: *Felsinotherium forestii* Capellini (species not named except by statement 'dedica al signor Foreste'), from Bologna, Italy.

Felsinotherium—Continued.

Extinct.

Felsinotherium: Lat. *Felsina*, the ancient name of Bologna, where the type was found; *θηρίον*, wild beast.

Fennecus Desmarest, **1804.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., XXIV, Tab. Méth. Mamm., 18, 1804; Mammalogie, I, 36, 235, 1820; Gray, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 206–208, fig. 29, 1869.

Type: *Fennecus arabicus* Desmarest (=*Canis cerdo* Gmelin), from the deserts of northern Africa.

Fennecus: fennec or *fennek*, the Moorish name of a fox.

Feresa (subgenus of *Orca*) Gray, **1870.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, 77; Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 78 1871 (raised to generic rank).

Feresia Flower, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, 510.

Type: *Orca intermedia* Gray, locality unknown.

Feresa: Féres, local French name of a dolphin, used by Bonnaterre as a specific appellation, *Delphinus feres*, "J'ai conservé à cette espèce de Dauphin le nom de Féres que lui ont donné les matelots provençaux." (Bonnaterre, Tabl. Encycl., Cét., 28, 1789.)

Feroculus Kelaart, **1852.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.

Prodr. Fauna Zeylanica, 31, 1852; Wagner, Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, V, 806, 1852; Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XXIV, No. 1, p. 35, 1855.

Type: *Sorex macropus* Blyth, from Nuwera Ellia, Ceylon.

Feroculus: Lat. *feroculus* (dim. of *ferox*, fierce), somewhat fierce or spirited.

Fiber G. Cuvier, **1800.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

[Tableau Élém. Hist. Nat. Anim., 141, 1798—'l'ondatra' (*Castor zibethicus*)]; Leçons Anat. Comp., I, tabl. I, 1800 (names only—'Ondatra, *Fiber*'); Règne Animal, I, 92, 1817.

Type: *Castor zibethicus* Linnæus, from eastern Canada.

Fiber: Lat., beaver.

Flowerius Lilljeborg, **1867.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Nova Acta Reg. Soc. Sci. Upsala, ser. 3, VI, art. VI, 11–12, 1867.

Type: "*Flowerius gigas* (Eschricht) =*Sibbaldius borealis* Gray," from the North Sea.

Flowerius: In honor of Sir William Henry Flower, 1831–99, late Director of the Natural History Museum of London, and author of numerous important papers on cetaceans.

Fœtorius Keyserling & Blasius, **1840.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Wirbelthiere Europa's, pp. XX, 68, 1840.

Fætorius Trouessart, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Carnivores, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, Suppl. for 1884, 44, 1885.

Species, 7: *Mustela sarmaticus* Pallas, from southern Russia; *M. putorius* Linnæus, from Europe; *M. furo* Linnæus, from Africa; *M. erminea* Linnæus from Europe; *M. boccamela* Bechstein, from Sardinia; *M. vulgaris* Brisson, from Europe; and *M. lutreola* Linnæus, from Europe.

Fœtorius: Lat. *fetor*, stench.

Foina* (subgenus of *Martes*) Gray, **1865.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Proc. Zool Soc. London, 1865, 108; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 86, 1869.

Type: *Mustela foina* Erxleben, from Europe.

Foina: Ital. dial. *fuina, foina, foin*, polecat.

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* *Foina* Blainville, 1841, is a specific, not a subgeneric name.

Fossa GRAY, **1864.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 518–519; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 52, 1869.

Type: *Fossa daubentonii* Gray (= *Viverra fossa* Schreber), from Madagascar.

Fossa: foussa, native name of this animal.

Fossor ('FORSTER') LICHTENSTEIN, **1844.** Glires, Bathyergidæ.

Descriptiones Animalium [edidit Lichtenstein], 31–32, fig., 1844.

Type: *Fossor capensis* Forster (= *Georychus capensis* Illiger), from Cape Colony, South Africa.

Fossor: Lat., a digger.

Fucotherium KAUP, **1840.** Sirenia, Halitheriidæ.

Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1840, 675.

The name seems to have been suggested and then immediately withdrawn by the author. "Da *H.*[*alicore*] *Cuvieri* [from Europe] oder *Hipp.*[*opotamus*] *dubius* noch keinen Geschlechts-Namen hat, so nehme ich meine Benennung Tang-Thier (*Fucotherium*), die ich im Begriff war ihm zu geben, zurück." (KAUP.)

Extinct.

Fucotherium: φῦκος, seaweed; θηρίον, wild beast—from the animal's supposed food.

Funambulus LESSON, **1832.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Ill. Zool., pl. 43, with 2 pages text (unnumbered), Sept., 1832; Hist. Nat. Mamm. Oiseaux découv. depuis 1788 (Compl. Œuvres Buffon), V, 390–398, 1836; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 108–110, 1842; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (type mentioned).

Farunculus GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 279, Oct., 1867 (misprint).

Type: *Funambulus indicus* Lesson (= *Sciurus palmarum* Linnæus, not *S. indicus* Erxleben), from India.

Funambulus: Lat., rope-dancer, rope-walker.

Funisciurus (subgenus of *Sciurus*) TROUESSART, **1880.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Le Naturaliste, II, No. 37, p. 293, Oct. 1, 1880; ibid., No. 40, p. 315, Nov. 15, 1880; Cat. Mamm., in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 1er fasc., 84, 1880; Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, No. 2, p. 306, Sept. 19, 1881; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 932–933 (raised to generic rank; type given as *S. isabella* Gray, 1862, from the Cameroon Mountains); W. L. SCLATER, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., I, pt. 2, pp. 183–186, Mar., 1899.

Type: *Sciurus lemniscatus* Leconte, 1857, from West Africa.

Funisciurus: Lat. *funis*, rope; + *Sciurus*—from its climbing habits.

Furcifer (subgenus of *Cervus*) WAGNER, **1844.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, IV, 384–385, 1844; SUNDEVALL, Öfversigt Vetensk. Akad. Handlingar, for 1844, 182–183, 1846; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1850, No. CCXV, 236, Jan. 24, 1852 (raised to generic rank); Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, 226–227, 1852.

Type: *Cervus antisiensis* Pucheran, from the eastern Cordillera of Bolivia, near La Paz, at an altitude of 4,000 meters.

Name preoccupied by *Furcifer* Fitzinger, 1843, a genus of Reptilia. Replaced by *Creagroceros* Fitzinger, 1874.

Furcifer: Lat., yoke bearer—so called from the furcate antlers, which have a simple beam and a brow antler.

Furia F. CUVIER, **1828.** Chiroptera, Natalidæ.

Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XVI, 149–155, pl. 9, figs. 1–5, 1828.

Furia—Continued.

Type: *Furia horrens* Cuvier, from the Mana or Amaribo River, French Guiana.

Name preoccupied by *Furia* Linnæus, 1758, a genus of Vermes. Replaced by *Furipterus* Bonaparte, 1837.

Furia: Lat., a Fury.

Furiella Gray, **1866.** Chiroptera, Natalidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, 91, Feb., 1866.

Type: "*Furia* Temm[inck], *Furipterus* Tomes, not Bonap[arte]."

Furiella: Dim. of *Furia*.

Furipterus Bonaparte, **1837.** Chiroptera, Natalidæ.

Iconografia Fauna Italica, I, fasc. xxi, 1837 (under *Plecotus auritus* [p. 3]); Mag. Zool. & Botany, II, No. 12, p. 496, 1838 (quoted by Gray).

Type: *Furia horrens* Cuvier, from the Mana or Amaribo River, French Guiana.

New name for *Furia* F. Cuvier, 1828, which is preoccupied by *Furia* Linnæus, 1758, a genus of Vermes.

Furipterus: Furia; πτερόν, wing.

G.

Galago É. Geoffroy, **1796.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Mag. Encyclopéd., 2e ann., I, 49, 1 pl., 1796; Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, I, 1e part., 96, 1796; Cuvier, Tabl. Élément. Hist. Nat., 101, 1798.

Gallacho Wiegmann, Archiv Naturgesch., 1838, II, 394 (misprint).

Type: *Galago senegalensis* Geoffroy (=*Lemur galago* Schreber), from Senegal, West Africa.

Galago: Native name in Senegal, adopted by Adanson, who first made known this lemur.

Galagoides A. Smith, **1833.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

S. Afr. Quart. Journ., 2d ser., II, No. 1, p. 32, Oct.–Dec., 1833.

Species: *Galago demidoffi* A. Smith, and *G. senegalensis* A. Smith, from Senegal, West Africa.

Galagoides: Galago; εἶδος, form.

Gale (subgenus of *Mustela*) Wagner, **1841.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, II, 234, 1841; Schinz, Syst. Verzeich. Säugethiere oder Synops. Mamm., I, 342, 1844.

Species, 4: *Mustela frenata* Lichtenstein, from the Valley of Mexico; *M. erminea* Linnæus, *M. boccamela* Bechstein, and *M. vulgaris* Erxleben, from Europe.

Gale: γαλῆ, weasel.

Galea Meyen, **1833.** Glires, Caviidæ.

Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., XVI, pt. II, 597–599, tab. xlii, figs. 4–7, 12, 1833; Reise um die Erde, 109, 1834.

Type: *Galea musteloides* Meyen, from the pass between Tacna and Lake Titicaca, Peru.

Galea: γαλέη, weasel—'eine langestreckte wieselartige Thiere.'

Galecynus (subgenus of *Canis*) Owen, **1847.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, III, No. 9, pp. 55–60, figs. 1, 3, and 5 in text, Feb. 1, 1847.

Type: *Galecynus œningensis* Owen, from the Miocene of Œningen, Switzerland. Extinct.

Galecynus: γαλῆ, weasel; κύων, dog.

Galemys Kaup, **1829.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.

Entw.-Gesch. und Natürl. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 118, 119, 1829; Wagler, Oken's Isis, 1832, p. 1218.

Galemys—Continued.

Galomys Agassiz, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 159, 1846; Coues, Century Dict., III, 2434, 2443, 1889.

Type: *Mygale pyrenaica* Geoffroy, 'from the foot of the Pyrenees.'

Galemys: γαλῆ, weasel; μῦς, mouse.

Galemys Pomel, **1848.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.

Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, 249, Nov., 1848.

Subgenera, 3: *Brachysorex* Duvernoy (part), *Crossopus* Wagler, and *Pachyura* Sélys Longchamps, with the following species: *Galemys micrurus* Pomel (= *Sorex dekayi* De Kay—not Bachman), and *G. harlani* (Duvernoy); *G.* (*Crossopus*) *fodiens, ciliatus, palustris, platycephalus, hymalaicus; G.* (*Pachyura*) *gigantea* var. *ægyptia, cærulescens, sonnerati* var. *serpentarius et myosurus, murina, perrotteti, etrusca,* and *gracilis.*

Name preoccupied by *Galemys* Kaup, 1829, a genus of Talpidæ.

Galemys: γαλῆ, weasel; μῦς, mouse.

Galeocebus Wagner, **1855.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, V, pp. xii, 147, 1855.

New name for *Lepilemur* I. Geoffroy, which is considered ungrammatical. Type, *Lepilemur mustelinus* I. Geoffroy, from Madagascar. (Erroneously given as *G. murinus* on p. xii.)

Galeocebus: γαλῆ, weasel; κῆβος, long-tailed monkey.

Galeolemur Lesson, **1840.** Insectivora, Galeopithecidæ.

Species Mamm., 255, 261–262, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, 11, 1842; Gray, Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs, Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 98, 1870.

Type: *Galeopithecus macrurus* Temminck, from Ceylon.

Galeolemur: γαλῆ, weasel; + *Lemur.*

Galeopardus Heuglin, **1866.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Naturwiss. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, LIV, Abth. I, 557, 1866; Reise in Nordost-Afrika, II, 55, 1877.

Type: *Felis serval* Schreber, from Asia and Africa.

Name antedated by *Leptailurus* Severtzow, 1858.

Galeopardus: γαλῆ, weasel; πάρδος, leopard.

Galeopithecus Pallas, **1780.** Insectivora, Galeopithecidæ.

"Acta Acad. Sci. Imp. Petrop., IV, pt. 1, p. 208, tab. 7, 8," 1780; Cuvier, Tableau Élément., 106, 1798; Shaw, Gen. Zool., I, pt. 1, Mamm., 115–121, tab. 38, 1800.

Galeopus Rafinesque, Analyse de la Nature, 54, 1815.

Type: *Lemur volans* Linnæus, from Asia (Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo).

See *Cynocephalus* Boddaërt, 1768.

Galeopithecus: γαλῆ, weasel; πίθηκος, ape.

Galeopus Rafinesque, **1815.** Insectivora, Galeopithecidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 54, 1815.

New name for *Galeopithecus* Pallas, 1780 ('*Galeopus* Rafinesque, *Galeopithecus* Cuvier').

Galeopus: γαλῆ, weasel; πούς, foot.

Galeospalax Pomel, **1848.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.

Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, 161, 246, Oct., 1848; Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 12, 1854.

Type: *Galeospalax mygaloides* Pomel, from the Tertiary of Marcouin, near Volvic, France.

Extinct. Based on a humerus.

Galeospalax: γαλῆ, weasel; σπάλαξ, mole.

Galeotherium JÄGER, **1839.** Feræ, Canidæ?

Die Fossilen Säugethiere in Würtemberg, 2te Abtheil., 71, 200, 203, Tab. x, figs. 43–47, 1839.

Type (species not mentioned), from the 'Bohnerzgruben' of Neuhausen, Wurttemberg, Germany.

Extinct. Based on two teeth—one molar and one canine.

Galeotherium: γαλῆ, weasel; θηρίον, wild beast.

Galeotherium WAGNER, **1839.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Abhandl. Math.-Phys. Cl. K. Bayer. Akad. Wiss. München, III, 1ste Abth., 163–165, Tab. I, figs. 4–5, 1839; ibid., VIII, 1ste Abth., 119, 1857 (exact date of publication).

Type (species not mentioned), from the foot of Mt. Pentelicus, Greece.

Name preoccupied by *Galeotherium* Jäger, 1839, a genus of extinct Canidæ (?) Replaced by *Ictitherium* Wagner, 1848.

Extinct. Based on "ein einzelner freier Backenzahn, ein Stück Unterkiefer mit zwei Backenzähnen."

Galeotherium: γαλῆ, weasel; θηρίον, wild beast.

Galera BROWNE, **1789.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Civil & Nat. Hist. Jamaica, 2d ed., 485, Tab. 49, fig. 1, 1789; GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xx, 67, 1843.

Type: *Mustela barbara* Linnæus, from Brazil. "This creature [the 'Guinea Fox'] is often brought to Jamaica from the coasts of Guinea [Guiana], where it is a native." (BROWNE.)

Galera: Lat. *galera* = *galerum*, helmet.

Galerella GRAY, **1864.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 564; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 161–162, 1869; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1882, 63, 68–69.

Type: *Cynictis ochraceus* Gerrard (= *Herpestes gracilis* Rüppell), from East Africa.

Galerella: Dim. of *Gale?*

Galeriscus THOMAS, **1894.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XIII, No. 78, pp. 522–524, June 1, 1894.

Type: *Galeriscus jacksoni* Thomas, from Mianzini, Masailand, Africa (alt. 8,000 ft.).

Galeriscus: Dim. of *Galera*—from its resemblance in general build to *Galera allamandi.*

Galerix POMEL, **1848.** Insectivora, Tupaiidæ.

Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, 164, 251, Oct., 1848.

Galeryx FILHOL, Bull. Soc. Philomathique, 6e sér., X, 87–88, 1873.

Species: *Galerix viverroïdes* Pomel (= *Viverra exilis* Blainville), from Sansan, France; and *G. magnus* Pomel, from the Tertiary of Europe?

Extinct.

Galerix: Gale + (*Hyst-*)*rix.*

Galestes GORE, **1874.** Marsupialia, ?

Glossary Foss. Mamm., 22, 1874; SEELEY, in Phillip's Man. Geol., I, 521, 1885; WOODWARD & SHERBORN, Cat. Brit. Foss. Vert., 349, Jan., 1890.

"A genus of insectivorous Marsupials, remains of which have been found in the middle Purbeck beds of the Upper Oolites." (GORE.)

"A supposed Purbeck Mammal, quoted in geological text-books—the name not existing in zoological literature." (WOODWARD & SHERBORN.)

Galestes—Continued.

"Apparently taken from a drawing of R. Owen's, preserved in the British Museum (Natural History) . . . In the Owen MSS., which I fortunately rescued for the nation, there is a drawing which formed f. 21 of pl. III of Owen, Mesoz. Mamm. (Paleont Soc., 1871), upon which Owen has written '*Gale*[le]*stes* [sic] γαλῆ, a weasel.'" (SHERBORN in epist., June 28, 1897.)

Extinct.

Galestes: γαλῆ, weasel; λῃστής, robber.

Galethylax GERVAIS, **1848–52.** Creodonta, Proviverridæ?

Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 1e éd., I, 132–133, 1 fig. in text, 1848–52; 2e éd., 219–220, fig. 21 in text, 1859.

Type: *Galethylax blainvillei* Gervais, from the Eocene gypsum beds near Paris, France.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Galethylax: γαλῆ, weasel; θῦλαξ = θύλακος, pouch—from the supposed marsupial affinities of the genus.

Galictis BELL, **1826.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Zool. Journ., II, 551–552, 1826; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1837, 46–48.

Gallictis WATERHOUSE, Zool. H. M. S. 'Beagle,' pt. II, Mamm., 21, 1839 (misprint).

Type: *Viverra vittata* Gmelin, from Surinam (Dutch Guiana).

Galictis: γαλῆ, weasel; ἴκτις, weasel or yellow-breasted marten.

Galictis I. GEOFFROY, **1837.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, V, No. 17, p. 581, July–Dec., 1837.

Type: *Mustela striata* É. Geoffroy, from Madagascar.

Name preoccupied by *Galictis* Bell, 1826, a genus of Mustelidæ. Replaced by *Galidictis* I. Geoffroy, 1839.

Galidia I. GEOFFROY, **1837.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris. 2e sér., Zool., VIII, 251–252, Oct., 1837; Comptes Rendus, Paris, V, 580–581, 1837; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 522–524.

Species, 3: *Galidia elegans* (Flacourt), *G. unicolor* Geoffroy, and *G. olivacea* Geoffroy, from Madagascar.

Galidia: γαλιδεύς, dim. of γαλῆ, weasel.

Galidictis I. GEOFFROY, **1839.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Mag. de Zool., Mamm., art. No. 5, pp. 32–34 footnote, 37 footnote, pls. XVIII–XIX, 1839; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 547–548; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 144–145, 1869.

New name for *Galictis* Geoffroy, 1837, which is preoccupied by *Galictis* Bell, 1826, a genus of Mustelidæ.

Galidictis: Galidia; ἴκτις, weasel.

Gallacho (see **Galago**). Primates, Lemuridæ.

Gallictis (see **Galictis** BELL). Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Galogale (see **Calogale**). Feræ, Viverridæ.

Galomys (see **Galemys** KAUP). Insectivora, Talpidæ.

Gamba LIAIS, **1872.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.

Climats, Géol., Faune et Géog. Botanique du Brésil, 328–330, 1872.

Species and subspecies, 5, from North and South America: *Gamba palmata* Liais (= *Chironectes yapock* Desmarest); *G. aurita* var. *brasiliensis* Liais; *G. aurita* var. *virginiana* (= *Didelphis virginiana*); *Didelphis opossum* Linnæus; and *D. philander* Linnæus, "dont les poches sont complètes et les poils de deux sortes."

Gamba: "Dérivé de *came* ou *game*, mamelle, et de *mbaé*, objet, chose, et équivaut par conséquent à mamelles recouvertes." (LIAIS.)

Gambatherium LIAIS, **1872.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.
Climats, Géol., Faune et Géog. Botanique du Brésil, 331, 1872; AMEGHINO, Mam. Fos. Repúb. Argentina, 28, 1889.
New name for *Thylacotherium* Lund, 1839, which is preoccupied by *Thylacotherium* Valenciennes, 1838, a genus of Amphitheriidæ. Type, *Thylacotherium ferox* Lund, from the basin of the Rio das Velhas, Minas Geraës, Brazil.
Extinct.
Gambatherium: *Gamba* (from Indian words meaning 'covered breasts'); *θηρίον*, wild beast.

Gamphotherium GLOGER, **1841.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.
Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxii, 119, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, 192, Feb. 1, 1895.
Type: *Mastodon angustidens* Cuvier, from the Miocene of France. (See *Gomphotherium* Burmeister, 1837.)
Extinct.
Gamphotherium (*Gomphotherium*): *γόμφος*, bolt, nail; *θηρίον*, wild beast—in allusion to the conical tubercles of the molars.

Garzonia AMEGHINO, **1891.** Marsupialia, Garzonidæ.
Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 21–22, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 307–308, Oct. 1, 1891.
Species 4, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia: *Garzonia typica* Ameghino, *G. annectens* Ameghino, *G. captiva* Ameghino, and *G. minima* Ameghino.
Extinct.
Garzonia: In honor of Don Eleazar Garzón, governor of the province of Córdoba, Argentina.

Gasella (see **Gazella**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Gastrimargus SPIX, **1823.** Primates, Cebidæ.
Simiarum et Vespertilionum Brasil. Spec. Nov., 39–42, tab. xxviii–xxix, 1823.
Species: *Gastrimargus olivaceus* Spix, from Cameta, on the Rio Tocantins, and Villa Nova, on the Amazon, State of Para; and *G. infumatus* Spix, from the Rio Iça, Brazil.
Gastrimargus: *γαστρίμαργος*, gluttonous.

Gaveus HODGSON, **1847.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XVI, pt. II, new ser., No. 7, pp. 705–706, July–Dec., 1847.
"**Type:** *Bos frontalis* vel *gayaeus* vel *sylhetanus*," from India.
Gavæus: *gavi* or *gaỳi*, native Indian name of the gayal in Chittagong and Assam.

Gazella (subg. of *Antilope*) LICHTENSTEIN, **1814.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Mag. Gesellsch. Naturforsch. Freunde, Berlin, VI, 152, 171–178, 1814 ('*Gazellæ*'); RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815; BLAINVILLE, Bull. Soc. Philomatique, Paris, 75, 1816; OGILBY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. xlviii, 137, June 27, 1837 (raised to generic rank); SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, III, 65, 1898.
Gasella H. SMITH, Griffith's Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, V, 329–333, 1827.
Species 12. Rafinesque's genus was evidently based on *Antilope gazella* Pallas, 1766 (= *Capra dorcas* Linnæus, 1758). Ogilby in 1837 stated: "Typus est *Gazella dorcas* (*Ant. dorcas*)," from Africa. Sclater & Thomas, however, selected *A. subgutturosa* as the type on the following ground: "This species [*subgutturosa*] may be taken as the type of *Gazella*, as being the only one which is common to Lichtenstein's original genus, and to Blainville's '*Gazella*' of 1816. The latter author is ordinarily quoted as the original founder of the name, and his list includes the best-known species—*G. dorcas*. But Lichtenstein's genus, two years earlier in date, does not contain *G. dorcas* at all, and the only way

Gazella—Continued.

in which the name *Gazella* can be properly retained for this group is by regarding *G. subgutturosa* as its type" (l. c., p. 65).

Gazella: French, *gazelle;* Ital., Pg., *gazella;* from Arabic, *ghazal,* wild goat, gazelle.

Gelada GRAY, **1843.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

['Les Geladas' LESSON, Species Mamm., 103–104, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 6, 1842—French name for a group in the subgenus *Papio*]; GRAY, List. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xvii, 9, 1843.

Type: *Gelada rüppellii* Gray (=*Macacus gelada* Rüppell), from Abyssinia. (See *Theropithecus* I. Geoffroy, 1841).

Gelada: Native name of this monkey in Abyssinia.

Gelasinus TEMMINCK, **1837.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Mon. Mammalogie, II, Mon. 11, p. 100, 1837; MATSCHIE, Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. 1, Megachiroptera, 81–85, 1899.

Type: *Harpyia pallasii* Temminck (=*Vespertilio cephalotes* Pallas), from the Molucca Islands.

New name for *Harpyia* and *Hypoderma,* mentioned, but not adopted by Temminck: "Cette innovation [substitution de *Hypoderma* pour *Harpyia*] nous paraît aussi superflue que la dénomination générique *Gelasinus,* sous laquelle nos naturalistes dans l'Inde nous ont adressé l'*Harpyia pallasii.*" (TEMMINCK.)

Name preoccupied (?) by *Gelasinus* Van der Hoeven, 1827 (Handboek Dierkunde, I, 446). Van der Hoeven's name is merely a variant of *Gelasimus* Latreille, 1817 (Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., XII, 517), a genus of Crustacea.

Gelasinus: γελασῖνος, a laugher.

Gelocus AYMARD, **1855.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidæ.

"Ann. Soc. Agr.. Sci., Arts et Comm. Puy, XX, 1855" (fide GERVAIS); Congrès Sci. France, for 1855, I, 233, 1856; GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Franç., ed. 2, 154–155, 1859; LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., II, 159–160, 1885.

Gelaucus BONNEY (?), Geol. Record for 1877, 296, 1880.

Species: *Amphitragulus communis* Aymard, and *Gelocus minor* Aymard, from the Oligocene of Ronzon, near Puy-en-Velay, Haute-Loire, France.

Extinct.

Gelocus: γῆ, earth; οἰκέω, to dwell. "Suivant M. Aymard les animaux de Ronzon ont pour la plupart vécu dans des marais; le *Gelocus* devait avoir des habitudes plus terrestres; c'est à cela que son nom fait allusion." (GAUDRY, Enchaînements Monde Animal, Mamm. Tert., 78, 1895).

Genetta (subgenus of *Viverra*) OKEN, **1816.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 1010–1012, 1816; G. CUVIER, Règne Animal, I, 156–158, 1817; 2e éd., 155–156, 1829; GRIFFITH, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, V, 153–155, 1827 (raised to generic rank); W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 52–58, figs. 12–14, 1900 (type fixed as *V. genetta.*)

Species, 5: *Viverra genetta turcica* Oken, from Turkey and the Levant; *Viverra genetta hispanica* Oken, from Spain and France; *V. fossa* Buffon, from Madagascar; *Genetta capensis* (=*V. maluccensis*), and *V. fasciata* Gmelin, from India.

Cuvier includes 3 species: *Viverra genetta* Linnæus (type), *V. fossa* Buffon, and *V. fasciata* Gmelin.

Genetta: Old French *genette,* genet, civet cat.

Genyscœlus LIAIS, **1872.** Glires, Dasyproctidæ.

Climats, Géol., Faune, etc., Brésil, 537, 1872.

Emendation suggested, but never used, for *Cœlogenus* Cuvier, 1807. "Le *v* grec ne répondant pas à l'*u* latin, le nom de Cuvier n'est pas acceptable, puisqu'il renferme une faute d'orthographie; et, pour faire un nom d'apparence réelle-

Genyscœlus—Continued.

ment latine, il aurait au moins fallu écrire Genyscœlus et non Cœlogenys. Ajoutons enfin que ce nom n'a rien de caractéristique pour le genre Paca . . . Ici donc encore tout est en faveur de l'adoption du nom américain [*Paca*] déjà choisi par Fischer." (LIAIS.)

Genyscœlus: γένυς, cheek; κοῖλος, hollow—in allusion to the enormous, hollowed zygomata.

Geocapromys (subgenus of *Capromys*) CHAPMAN, **1901.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XIV, 314, Nov. 12, 1901.

Species, 3: *Capromys brownii* Fischer (type), from Jamaica; *C. thoracatus* (True), from Little Swan Island, Gulf of Honduras; and *C. ingrahami* Allen, from the easternmost of the Plana Keys, Bahamas.

Geocapromys: γῆ, earth; + *Capromys*—in allusion to its terrestrial habits as compared with the arboreal habits of true *Capromys*. (CHAPMAN.)

Geocyon WAGLER, **1830.** Feræ, Protelidæ.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 30, 1830.

Type: *Proteles lalandii* I. Geoffroy (= *Viverra cristata* Sparrman), from the Cape of Good Hope, Africa.

Geocyon: γῆ, earth; κύων, dog.

Geogale MILNE-EDWARDS & GRANDIDIER, **1872.** Insectivora, Potamogalidæ.

Ann. Sci. Nat., 5e sér., Zool. et Paléont., XV, art. No. 19, pp. 1–5, July, 1872.

Type: *Geogale aurita* Milne-Edwards & Grandidier, from Mouroundava or Tullear, western Madagascar.

Geogale: γῆ, earth; γαλῆ, weasel—from the animal's subterranean habits.

Geolabis COPE, **1885.** Insectivora, Leptictidæ.

Tert. Vert., 807–808, pl. LXII, figs. 30–32, Feb., 1885.

Type: *Geolabis rhynchæus* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado.

Extinct. "Represented by portions of two crania which are not accompanied by either superior or inferior molar teeth."

Geolabis: γῆ, earth; λαβίς, handle, holder, forceps.

Geomys RAFINESQUE, **1817.** Glires, Geomyidæ.

Am. Monthly Mag., II, No. 1, p. 45, Nov., 1817; MERRIAM, N. Am. Fauna, No. 8, 109, Jan. 31, 1895 (type fixed).

Species: *Geomys pinetis* Rafinesque (= *Mus tuza* Ord, type), from the pine barrens near Augusta, Georgia; and *G. cineria* Rafinesque (= *Mus bursarius* Shaw), from the upper Mississippi Valley.

Geomys: γῆ, earth; μῦς, mouse—from the animal's subterranean mode of life.

Geopithecus LESSON, **1829.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Dict. Class. Hist. Nat., XV, 52–61, May, 1829 (under 'Sagouin').

Geopithecus seems to be used as a supergeneric term. It contains four divisions or groups: *Callithrix* Cuvier, *Nyctipithecus* Spix, *Pithecia* Desmarest, and *Brachyurus* Spix, which are used as genera.

Geopithecus: γῆ, earth; πίθηκος, ape.

Georychus ILLIGER, **1811.** Glires, Bathyergidæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 87, 1811; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., VII, 183, June, 1895 (type fixed).

Georrhychus MINDING, Geog. Vertheilung Säugeth., 80, 1829.

Georhychus WAGNER, Suppl. Schreber's Säugth., III, 369–375, 1843.

Species, 3: *Mus capensis* Pallas (type), from Cape Colony; *M. talpinus* Pallas, from Russia; and *M. aspalax* Pallas, from Siberia.

Georychus: γεωρύχος, throwing up the earth—from the animal's habit of throwing up heaps of earth along the line of its burrows.

Geosciurus A. SMITH, **1834.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
S. Afr. Quart. Journ., II, No. 2, p. 128, Jan.–Mar., 1834 (provisional name); GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 332, 333–334, Nov., 1867; TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm. in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 1er fasc., 85, 1880; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (type given as *X. capensis*).
Type: *Sciurus erythopus* Geoffroy, from West Africa.
Geosciurus: γῆ, earth; + *Sciurus*—'ground squirrel,' from its terrestrial habits.

Geotrypus POMEL, **1848.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.
Archiv Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, 159–160, 246, Oct., 1848; Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 11–12, 1854.
Species: *Geotrypus acutidens* Pomel, from the Tertiary of Cournon, near Issoire; and *G. antiquus* (= *Talpa antiqua* Blainville), from Puy-de-Dôme, France.
Extinct.
Geotrypus: γῆ, earth; τρυπάω, to bore—in allusion to its supposed fossorial habits.

Gephyranodus AMEGHINO, **1891.** Edentata, ?
Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 2a, 119–120, Apr. 1, 1891.
Type (species not mentioned), from southern Patagonia (near Gallegos?). The description is quoted from a letter from Carlos Ameghino, and the name appears only in a footnote without initials of the author.
Extinct. Based on "un cráneo bastante completo."
Gephyranodus:, γέφυρα, bridge; ἀν-, without; ὀδούς, tooth.

Gerbilliscus (subgenus of *Gerbillus*) THOMAS, **1897.** Glires, Muridæ, Gerbillinæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, pt. III, 433, Oct. 1, 1897; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., IX, 441–442, June, 1902 (raised to generic rank).
Type: *Gerbillus böhmi* Noack, from Qua Mpala, on Lake Tanganyika, Marungu, East Africa.
Gerbilliscus: Dim. of *Gerbillus.*

Gerbillus DESMAREST, **1804.** Glires, Muridæ, Gerbillinæ.
Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., XXIV, Tab. Méth. Mamm., 22, 1804; W. L. SCLATER, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., I, pt. 2, pp. 190–193, Mar., 1899 (type fixed).
Species, 3: *Gerbillus ægyptius* Desmarest (= *Mus longipes* Linnæus, type), from Egypt; *G. canadensis* Desmarest, from Canada; and *G. pyramidum* Desmarest, from Egypt.
Gerbillus: Dim. of *gerbua* or *jerboa,* from Arabic *yarbū,* the flesh of the back and loins, an oblique descending muscle. Applied to the jerboa in allusion to the strong muscles or its hind legs. (CENTURY DICT.)

Gerboïdes ('I. GEOFFROY') GERVAIS, **1855.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.
GEOFFROY, in Gervais' Hist. Nat. Mamm., II, 271, 1855.
Type: *Kangurus rufus* Desmarest, from Australia.
Gerboides: Gerbua or *jerboa;* εἶδος, form.

Gerbua F. CUVIER, **1825.** Glires, Pedetidæ.
Dents Mamm., 254, 1825 (synonym of *Helamys*).
Type: *Gerbua capensis* Cuvier (= *Mus caffer* Pallas), from the Cape of Good Hope. Probably a modification of *Yerbua* Forster, 1778.
Gerbua: a form of *jerboa.*

Gergoviomys (CROIZET MS.) BLAINVILLE, **1840.** Glires, Theridomyidæ.
L'Institut, VIII, 207, 1840; Comptes Rendus, Paris, X, No. 24, p. 931, Jan.–June, 1840 (nomen nodum?).
Type: *Gergoviomys* sp. Name of a genus of fossils from Auvergne, France, in Croizet's manuscript catalogue, quoted by Blainville.
Extinct.
Gergoviomys: Gergovia, a mountain near Ménat, Puy-de-Dôme, France; μῦς, mouse.

Geronops Ameghino, **1891.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 39, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 320, Oct. 1, 1891.

Type: *Geronops circularis* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Name said by its author to be preoccupied by *Geranopsis* Lydekker, 1891, a genus of extinct birds. Replaced by *Eugeranops* Ameghino, 1891.

Extinct.

Geronops: γέρων, an old man; ὄψ, aspect.

Gigantomys Link, **1794.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.

Beytr. Naturgesch., pt. I, 70, 1794; Mag. Thiergesch., I, pt. II, 38, 1794; Meyer, Zool. Annalen, I, 319, 1794.

Type: *Gigantomys canguru* Link (=*Didelphis gigantea* Schreber = *Yerboa gigantea* Zimmermann), from New South Wales.

Name antedated by *Macropus* Shaw, 1790.

Gigantomys: γίγας, γίγαντος, giant; μῦς, mouse.

Giraffa Brisson, **1762.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidæ.

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 37–38, 1762; Brünnich, Zoologiæ Fundamenta, 36, 46–47, 1772 (no species mentioned; Scopoli, Introd. Hist. Nat., 494, 1777; Zimmermann, Geog. Geschichte Mensch. und vierfüssig. Thiere, II, 125–127, 1780; Merriam, Science, new ser., I, No. 14, p. 375, Apr. 5, 1895.

Type: *Giraffa giraffa* Brisson (= *Cervus camelopardalis* Linnæus), from Africa.

Giraffa: French *giraffe*, Arabic *zaraf*, *zarafa*, giraffe. (Century Dict.) The Arabic word means 'one who walks swiftly.' (Beddard, Mamm., 303.) Arabic *xirapha*, 'significant of its graceful appearance.' (Tegetmeier, London Field, vol. 92, p. 226, July 30, 1898.)

Gladiator (subgenus of *Orca*) Gray, **1870.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, p. 71, figs. 1, 3.

Type: *Orca stenorhyncha* Gray (= *Orca gladiator* Gray), from the North Sea.

Gladiator: Lat., gladiator—probably in allusion to the narrow tapering beak, and the animal's blood-thirsty propensities.

Glauconycteris (subg. of *Chalinolobus*) Dobson, **1875.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1875, 383; Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 247, 252, 1878.

Species, 3: *Chalinolobus poensis* (= *Kerivoula poensis* Gray), from Fernando Po, West Africa; *C. argentatus* Dobson, from the Cameroon Mountains, West Africa; and *C. variegatus* (=*Scotophilus variegatus* Tomes), from Otjoro, southwestern Africa.

Glauconycteris: γλαυκός, gray; νυκτερίς, bat—from the fur, which is light gray or cream-colored at the tips.

Glirisorex (see **Glisorex**). Insectivora, Tupaiidæ.

Glis Brisson, **1762.** Glires, Muscardinidæ.

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 113–118, 1762; "Linnæus, Amoen Acad. VII, 450, 1766" (fide Sherborn, Index Anim., 1902); Merriam, Science, new ser., I, No. 14, p. 376, Apr. 5, 1895 (type fixed).

Type: *Glis glis* Brisson (=*Sciurus glis* Linnæus, 1766), from southern Europe.

Glis: Lat., dormouse.

Glis Erxleben, **1777.** Glires, Sciuridæ?

Syst. Regni Anim., Mamm., 358–377, 1777.

Species, 13: *Glis marmota, G. monax, G. canadensis, G. cricetus, G. tscherkessicus, G. citellus, G. zemni, G. lemmus, G. migratorius, G. barabensis, G. arenarius, G. lagurus,* and *G. œconomicus.*

Name preoccupied by *Glis* Brisson, 1762, a genus of Muscardinidæ.

Gliscebus Lesson, **1840.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Species Mamm., 207, 216–217, 1840; Nouv. Tabl. Règne Animal, Mamm., 9, 1842.

Species: *Gliscebus murinus* Lesson, and *G. rufus* Lesson, from Madagascar.

Name antedated by *Scartes* Swainson, 1835.

Gliscebus: Lat. *glis,* dormouse; κῆβος, long-tailed monkey—in the sense of dormouse or mouse lemur.

Glischropus (subgenus of *Vesperugo*) Dobson, **1875.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1875, 472–474.

Species: *Vesperugo nanus* Peters, from Mozambique, southeastern Africa; and *V. tylopus* Dobson, from North Borneo.

Glischropus: γλίσχρος, sticky; πούς, foot—from the elastic, adhesive fleshy pads at the base of the thumbs and on the soles of the feet.

Glisorex Desmarest, **1822.** Insectivora, Tupaiidæ.

Mammalogie, II, Suppl., 535–536 footnote, 1822; Blainville, Ann. Franç. et Étrang. d'Anat. et Physiol., Paris, II, 221, 1838; Ostéog., Descr. Icon. Mamm. Récents et Foss., I, Insectivores, 56, 109, 111, pl. III, figs. in pls. VI–VIII, 1850; Owen, Odontography, III, 1845.

Glissorex Minding, Geog. Vertheilung Säugeth., 64, 1829.

Glisosorex Giebel, Odontographie, 18, fig. 6, 1855.

Glirisorex Scudder, Nomenclator Zool., pt. II, 131, 1882.

Name suggested in place of *Sorexglis* Diard, 1822. "M. Diard, qui a découvert trois espèces de ce genre, lui avait imposé le nom de *Sorexglis* . . . Nous pensons qu'en renversant les deux mots dont ce nom se compose, il en résultera un autre, plus facile à prononcer, et en cela préférable. Ce nom seroit Glisore, *Glisorex.* Celui de *Tupaia,* adopté par M. Raffles, peut aussi, à la rigueur, être conservé."

Glisorex: Glis + *Sorex* (anagram of *Sorexglis*)—'rodent shrew,' from its arboreal habits, resembling those of a squirrel.

Globicephala Lesson, **1828.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Hist. Nat. Mamm. Ois. découv. depuis 1788 (Compl. Œuvr. Buffon), I [276–291, pl. 8, 'Globicéphale'], 441, 1828; Nouv. Tabl. Règne Animal, Mamm. 200, 1842.

Globiocephalus Gray, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxii, 1843; Zool. Erebus & Terror, 32, 1844; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 243–244.

Globicephalus Van Beneden, Ostéol. Cétacés, 554, 1880.

Globiceps Flower, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, 508–509 (type fixed); 1884, 418 (preoccupied by *Globiceps* Lepelletier & Serville, 1825, a genus of Hemiptera).

Species: *Delphinus deductor* Scoresby (= *D. melas* Traill, type), from the North Atlantic; and *Delphinus rissoanus* Cuvier, from the Mediterranean Sea near Nice, France.

Globicephala: Lat. *globus,* ball; κεφαλή, head—from the globular shape of the head, due to the great development of fat in front of the blowhole.

Globilemur Forsyth Major, **1897.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Proc. Roy. Soc. London, LXII, No. 379, pp. 46–47, pl. 5, figs. 1–3, Sept. 10, 1897.

Type: *Globilemur flacourti* Forsyth Major, from the Pleistocene near Nossi-Vé, southwestern Madagascar.

Extinct. Based on a skull.

Globilemur: Lat. *globus,* ball; + *Lemur.*

Globiocephalus (see **Globicephala**). Cete, Delphinidæ.

Gloionycteris Gray, **1866.** Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 82.

Type: *Gloionycteris armigera* (= *Rhinolophus armiger* Hodgson), from Nepal, India.

Gloionycteris: γλοιός, gum; νυκτερίς, bat—in allusion to the large glandular elevations on the sides of the forehead.

Glossonycteris PETERS, **1868.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1868, 364–365.
Type: *Glossonycteris lasiopyga* Peters, from Mexico.
Glossonycteris: γλῶσσα, tongue; νυκτερίς, bat—from the long, slender, extensible tongue.

Glossophaga GEOFFROY, **1818.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, IV, 413–418, pls. 17, 18, 1818; DOBSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus. 499–501, 1878; FLOWER & LYDEKKER, Mamm. Living and Extinct, 674–675, 1891.
Type: *Vespertilio soricinus* Pallas, from tropical America.
Glossophaga: γλῶσσα, tongue; φαγεῖν, to eat. It was formerly supposed that the long, slender, extensile tongue was used to facilitate the flow of blood in the animal's alleged blood-sucking operations. These bats, however, are frugivorous, and the tongue is used to lick out the soft pulp of fruits. (CENTURY DICT.) "The food appears . . . to consist of both fruit and insects, and the long tongue may also be used for extracting the latter from the deep corollæ of certain flowers." (FLOWER & LYDEKKER.)

Glossotherium OWEN, **1840.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.
Zool. Voy. 'Beagle,' pt. I, Foss. Mamm., 57–63, pl. XVI, 1840.
Type: *Glossotherium darwini* Owen, from the Rio Sarandis (a branch of the Rio Negro, in Banda Oriental), Uruguay.
Extinct. "Represented . . . by a fragment of the cranium."
Glossotherium: γλῶσσα, tongue; θηρίον, wild beast.

Glyphidelphis GERVAIS, **1859.** Cete, Delphinidæ.
Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 2e éd., 301, 1859; Mém. Acad. Sci. Montpellier, V, 3e pt., 452, 1863.
Type: *Delphinus rostratus* F. Cuvier, from the Indian Ocean. (See GRAY, Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 233, 1866.)
Glyphidelphis: γλυφίς, the notched end of an arrow; δελφίς, dolphin—in allusion to the teeth.

Glyphodon ROTH, **1899.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidæ.
Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 383–384, 1899; AMEGHINO, Sin. Geol.-Palæont., Segundo Censo Nac. Repúb. Argentina, I, Supl., p. 12, July, 1899.
Type: *Glyphodon langi* Roth, from the 'upper Cretaceous' of Cañadon Colorado, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
Name preoccupied by *Glyphodon* Günther, 1858, a genus of Reptilia. Replaced by *Xesmodon* Berg, 1899.
Extinct. Based on a skull containing the last two molars.
Glyphodon: γλυφή, carving, notch; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Glyphonycteris THOMAS, **1896.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVIII, 301–303, Oct. 1, 1896.
Type: *Glyphonycteris sylvestris* Thomas, from Imravalles, Costa Rica.
Glyphonycteris: γλύφω, to chisel; νυκτερίς, bat—from the large, chisel-shaped upper middle incisors.

Glyphotes THOMAS, **1898.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., II, 250–251, Sept. 1, 1898.
Type: *Glyphotes simus* Thomas, from Mount Kina Balu, North Borneo.
Glyphotes: γλύφω, to chisel—from the broad, chisel-shaped lower incisors.

Glyptatelus AMEGHINO, **1897.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ (Propalæohoplophoridæ).
La Argentina al través de las Ultimas Epocas Geológicas, 19 footnote, 1897, (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 507, fig. 84, Oct. 6, 1897.

Glyptatelus—Continued.

Type: *Glyptatelus tatusinus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Glyptatelus: γλυπτός, carved; ἀτελής, incomplete.

Glyptodon Owen, **1838.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.

"Owen, in Parish's 'Buenos Ayres and La Plata,' 178, 1838" (fide Lydekker); Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., XII, 159, 1839; Proc. Geol. Soc. London, III, 108, 1839; Lydekker, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., V, 114–121, fig. 21, 1887.

Type: *Glyptodon clavipes* Owen, from the Pleistocene of the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct.

Glyptodon: γλυπτός, carved; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the fluted teeth.

Glyptotherium Osborn, **1903.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XIX, 491–494, pl. xliii, Aug. 17, 1903.

Type: *Glyptotherium texanum* Osborn, from the lower Pleistocene of Texas.

Extinct. Based on a "nearly complete carapace, pelvis, sacrum, caudals, and complete tail armature."

Glyptotherium: Glypto(don); θηρίον, wild beast.

Gnathopsis Leidy, **1852.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1852, 117.

Type: *Gnathopsis oweni* Leidy, from Patagonia (=*Megalonyx jeffersonii* Owen, in Voy. 'Beagle,' Foss. Mamm., pl. xxix—not *M. jeffersonii* Cuvier).

Extinct.

Gnathopsis: γνάθος, jaw; ὄψις, appearance.

Golunda Gray, **1837.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., I, 586, Nov., 1837; W. L. Sclater, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., I, pt. 2, pp. 222–223, Mar., 1899 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Golunda ellioti* (type), and *G. meltada*, from Bombay, India; and *Mus barbara* Bennett, from Africa.

Golunda: Gulandi, native (Canarese) name of the Indian bush-rat.

Gomphotherium Burmeister, **1837.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.

Handbuch Naturgesch., 795, 1837.

Type not mentioned. Characterized by presence of tusks in both jaws.

Extinct.

Gomphotherium: γόμφος, bolt, nail; θηρίον, wild beast.

Gomphotherium ('Filhol') Schlosser, **1884.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.

"Filhol, Descr. Mamm. Foss. Phosphorites Quercy, in Ann. Soc. Sci. Phys. Nat. Toulouse, 1884" (*Comphotherium* or *Gomphotherium?*); Schlosser, Die Affen, Lemuren, Chiropteren, Insectivoren, Europ. Tertiärs, Theil iii, 69, 1890.

Type: *Gomphotherium elegans* Filhol. Apparently merely a modified form of a genus originally described as *Camphotherium* (Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, VIII, 62, 1884). (See *Gomphotherium* Burmeister, 1837.)

Extinct.

Gomphotherium Cope, **1886.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XX, No. 7, pp. 618, 619–620, fig. 10, July, 1886; Wortman, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., X, 114–120, figs. 11–19, Apr. 9, 1898.

Type: *Poebrotherium sternbergii* Cope, from the Miocene (John Day) of Oregon. Name preoccupied by *Gomphotherium* Burmeister, 1837, a genus of Elephantidæ.

Extinct.

Goniacodon (subgenus of *Mioclænus*) Cope, **1888.** Creodonta, Triisodontidæ.

Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XVI, pt. ii, 320, 321, 1888; Scott, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 15, 1892, 301–302 (raised to generic rank).

Goniacodon—Continued.

Type: *Triisodon levisanus* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct. Based on "part of a right mandibular ramus."

Goniacodon: γωνία, angle; ἀκή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the fifth or anterior inner cusp of the lower molars, which forms "an anterior angle in the outline of the crown."

Gorgon GRAY, **1850.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Knowsley Menagerie, 20, pl. XIX, fig. 2, 1850 (*Gorgon fasciatus* on plate); Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1850, No. CCIX, 139, Feb. 24, 1851 (subgenus of *Catoblepas*); SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, I, pt. II, 93, Jan., 1895 (in synonymy).

Type: *Antilope gorgon* H. Smith (=*A. taurina* Burchell), from southeastern Africa.

Gorgon: Γοργώ, Gorgon, the grim one—in allusion to the animal's eccentric or even fierce aspect, due to the facial tufts and throat and dorsal manes.

Gorilla I. GEOFFROY, **1852.** Primates, Simiidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXXIV, 84, 1852; XXXVI, 933-936, 1853; XLVI, 1130, 1858; HAECKEL, Gen. Morphologie Organismen, II, p. cl footnote, 1866; Hist. Creation, Am. ed., II, 275, 1883.

Type: *Troglodytes gorilla* Savage, from the Gaboon River, West Africa.

Name provisionally proposed in 1852, but formally adopted a year later.

Gorilla: An African word mentioned (in the Greek form γορίλλα) in the Periplus, by Hanno, a Carthaginian navigator of the fifth or sixth century, as the native name of an animal supposed to have been an ape. (Century Dict., 2579.)

Grampus (subgenus) GRAY, **1828.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Spicilegia Zoologica, I, p. 2, July 1, 1828; List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 106, 1843 (raised to generic rank); Zool. Erebus & Terror, 30, 1846; FLOWER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, 510.

Type: *Delphinus griseus* Cuvier, 1812 (=*Grampus cuvieri* Gray, 1846), from Brest, France (locality fide GRAY, Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 297, 1866).

Grampus: Corruption of the French *grand poisson*, 'great fish.'

Graphidurus (see **Graphiurus**). Glires, Muscardinidæ.

Graphimys AMEGHINO, **1891.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 14, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 300, Oct. 1, 1891.

Type: *Graphimys provectus* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Graphimys: γραφεῖον, pencil; μῦς, mouse.

Graphiodon LEIDY, **1870.** Cete, Squalodontidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1870, 122; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 590, 1902.

Type: *Graphiodon vinearius* Leidy, from the Miocene of Gay Head, Marthas Vineyard, Massachusetts.

Extinct. Based on a tooth.

Graphiodon: γραφεῖον, pencil; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—"having allusion to the lettered appearance of the enamel of the tooth." (LEIDY.)

Graphiurus (F. CUVIER) SMUTS, **1832.** Glires, Muscardinidæ.

['Graphiure' CUVIER, Hist. Nat. Mamm., VI, livr. IX, pl. (Graphiure du Cap) with 2 pp. text, Sept. 1829]; SMUTS, Enum. Mamm. Cap., 32-33, 1832; CUVIER

Graphiurus—Continued.

quoted by OGILBY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. LXI, 5, July, 1838; CUVIER, Hist. Nat. Mamm., VII, Table Gén. et Méthod., p. 4, No. 254, 1842; W. L. SCLATER, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., I, pt. 2, pp. 186–190, 1899.

Graphyurus BLYTH, in Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, new ed., 1849, 111; new ed., 1863, 99.

Graphidurus WALLACE, Geog. Dist. Animals, II, 232, 1876.

Type: *Graphiurus capensis* Smuts, 1832 (= *Graphiure du Cap* F. Cuvier, Sept., 1829 = *Sciurus ocularis* A. Smith, May, 1829), from the Cape of Good Hope, Africa.

Graphiurus: γραφεῖον, pencil; οὐρα, tail—in allusion to the pencil of hairs at the extremity of the cylindrical tail.

Grimmia* (subg. of *Antilope*), LAURILLARD, **1841.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

LAURILLARD, in D'Orbigny's Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., I, 623–624, 1841 (art. 'Antilope'); GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxvi, 1843; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1871, 589–592, fig. 1 (raised to generic rank); Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 22, 1872; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, I, pt. III, 121, May, 1895 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Species, 6: *Antilope grimmia*, *A. pigmæa* Pallas, *A. frederici* Laurillard, *A. sylvicultrix* Afzelius, *A. mergens* Blainville, from Africa; and *A. quadricornis* Blainville, from Nepal, India. Type, *Cephalophus rufipilatus* (= *Antilope grimmia* Desmarest—fide SCLATER & THOMAS).

Grimmia: From the species named *Capra grimmia* by Linnæus in honor of Dr. Hermann Nicolas Grimm, who described it as early as 1686, under the name *Capra sylvestris africana.* (SCLATER & THOMAS, l. c., 206.)

Grison OKEN, **1816.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Lehrb. Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., pp. xi, 1000–1001, 1816; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 377, Oct. 11, 1902 (name revived).

Grisonia GRAY, Ann. Philos., XXVI, 339, 1825 (nomen nudum); J. B. FISCHER, Syn. Mamm., 154 footnote, 1829 (nomen nudum); GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xx, 68, 1843; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 122.

Type: *Viverra vittata* Gmelin, from Surinam (Dutch Guiana).

Grisonia: Latinized form of *grison*, the common name of the genus, from French *grison*, gray-headed—in allusion to the characteristic marking.

Gronotherium AMEGHINO, **1887.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodontidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamff. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 17, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Gronotherium decrepitum* Ameghino, from the Lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Gronotherium: γρῶνος, eaten out; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the molars, which are hollowed out at the base like those of *Toxodon.* (AMEGHINO.)

Grymaeomys (subg. of *Didelphis*) BURMEISTER, **1854.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.

Syst. Uebers. Thiere Brasiliens, I, Säugeth., 138–142, 1854; Erläut. zur Fauna Brasiliens, 77, 1856; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 340, 1888 (type fixed).

Species, 6: *Didelphys murina* Linnæus (type), *D. agilis* Burmeister, *D. pusilla* Desmarest, *D. tristriata* Kuhl, *D. brachyura* Schreber, and *D. velutina* Natterer, all from South America.

Name antedated by *Marmosa* Gray, 1821.

Grymaeomys: γρυμέα, bag; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the pouch.

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*This name is not found in the reference given in Agassiz's Nomenclator Zool.: "OGILBY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1836." It is usually quoted as 1839, but probably was not published until 1841. (See SHERBORN & PALMER, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., III, 351–352, 1899.)

Gryphoca Van Beneden, **1876.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.
Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2e sér., XLI, 798–799, 1876.
Type: *Gryphoca similis* Van Beneden, from the Antwerp basin, Belgium ("forts 2 et 4, de la deuxième et de la troisième section").
Extinct. Based on "des vertèbres lombaires, un bassin presque complet et des os de membres antérieur et postérieur."

Gryphus Schubert, **1823.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.
"Krüger's Urwelt, II, 718, 1823" (fide Bronn, Lethæa Geognostica, II, 1174, Taf. xliii, fig. 7, 1838); "Schubert, Naturgesch., 302, 1826" (fide Bronn, Handb. Naturgesch., IV, Index Palæont., p. 1084, 1848).
Type: *Gryphus antiquitatis* Schubert. Based on the report of "fossile Schädel des *Rhinoceros tichorhinus* mit ihren etwas Geyerschnabel-förmigen Nasenbeinen . . . welche die Yukagiren (im nord-östlichen Theil des Yakuten-Gebietes vom Yama bis zum Kolyma Flusse [northeastern Siberia]) als Schädel und Krallen eines . . . Riesenvogels betrachten." (Bronn, l. c., 1838.)
Name preoccupied by *Gryphus* Brisson, 1760, a genus of Birds; and by *Gryphus* Humphreys, 1797, a genus of Mollusca.
Extinct.
Gryphus: Lat. *gryphus* (=*gryps*), griffin—from γρύψ, a fabulous creature, so named from its hooked beak (γρυπός, curved, hooknosed).

Grypolophodon Roth, **1903.** Ungulata, Astropotheroidea, Astrapotheriidæ.
Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 139–141, 1903.
Species, 3: *Grypolophodon morenoi* Roth, *G. tuberculosus* Roth, and *G. imperfectus* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
Extinct.
Grypolophodon: γρυπός, curved; λόφος, crest; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Grypotherium Reinhardt, **1879.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.
"K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Skrifter, Kjöbenhavn, 5te Række, XII, No. 4, pp. 353–380, pls. i, ii," 1879 (fide Forbes, Zool. Record for 1879, XVI, Mamm., 26, 1881).
Gryphotherium Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. VI (Index), p. 1402, 1899; C. O. Waterhouse, Index Zool., 154, 1902.
Type: *Mylodon darwini* Owen, from the Pleistocene of Punta Alta, Bahia Blanca, Patagonia.
Extinct.
Grypotherium: γρυπός, curved; θηρίον, wild beast.

Guandira Gray, **1866.*** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
[List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xviii, 194, 1843—nomen nudum]; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 114.
Type: *Guandira cayanensis* Gray, from Cayenne, French Guiana. (See Dobson, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., p. 483.)

Gudamu (subgenus of *Clymenia*) Gray, **1868.** Cete, Delphinidæ.
Syn. Whales & Dolphins, 6, 1868; Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 70, 1871.
Type: *Delphinus gudamu* Owen, from Vizagapatam, Madras Presidency, east coast of India.
Gudamu: Gadamu, Telugu or Indian name of this dolphin.

Guepardus (subgenus of *Felis*) Duvernoy, **1834.** Feræ, Felidæ.
L'Institut, Paris, II, No. 51, p. 145, May 3, 1834; Mém. Soc. Mus. Hist. Nat. Strassbourg, II, p. i, 1 fig., 1835.

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*In 1843 both generic and specific names were nomina nuda; in 1866 the genus was described briefly.

Guepardus—Continued.

Guepar Boitard, Le Jardin des Plantes, Mamm., 174, 1842 (raised to generic rank).

Gueparda Gray, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xx, 46, 1843; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 277.

Species: *Guepardus flavus* Duvernoy (?), and *Felis guttata* Hermann, from Asia and Africa.

Name antedated by *Cynailurus* Wagler, 1830.

Guepardus: French, *guepard*, hunting leopard (possibly a compound of French, *guet*, a watcher, and Latin *pardus*, panther, leopard). "According to Hatzfeld & Darmstetter, a corruption of the English leopard." (Murray's New English Dict., 1901.)

Guereza Gray, **1870.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 5, 19, 1870.

Type: *Guereza rüppellii* Gray (=*Colobus guereza* Rüppell), from Abyssinia.

Guereza: Native Abyssinian name of this monkey.

Guerlinguetus Gray, **1821.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

London Med. Repos., XV, No. 88, p. 304, Apr. 1, 1821; Nelson, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., I, 30–31, 98–101, pl. I fig. 7, May 9, 1899.

Type: 'Le guerlinguet,' *Sciurus guerlinguetus* Gray (=*S. æstuans* Linnæus), from Surinam.

Guerlinguetus: Guerlinguet, a name used by the French settlers in Guiana and adopted by Buffon in 1789 (Hist. Nat., Suppl., VII, 261).

Guevei (subgenus of *Cephalophus*) Gray, **1852.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, 86–89, 1852; Sclater & Thomas, Book of Antelopes, I, pt. III, 121, May, 1895 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Species, 5: *Cephalophus maxwellii* (H. Smith, type), from Gambia; *C. pygmæa* (Linnæus), from South Africa; *C. melanorheus* Gray, from Fernando Po; *C. punctulatus* Gray, from Sierra Leone; and *C. whitfieldii* Gray, from Gambia.

Possibly only a common name.

Guevei: Native name in Senegal. (Buffon, Hist. Nat., XII, 310, 1764).

Guilielmofloweria Ameghino, **1901.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Pantolambdidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 397–398, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 51–52).

Type: *Guilielmofloweria plicata* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Guilielmofloweria: In honor of Sir William Henry Flower, 1831–99, late director of the Natural History Museum, London.

Guilielmoscottia Ameghino, **1901.** Primates, Archæopithecidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 360, July, 1901 (sep. p. 14).

Type: *Guilielmoscottia plicifera* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Guilielmoscottia: In honor of William Berryman Scott, 1858–, professor of geology and paleontology, Princeton University; author of 'An Introduction to Geology,' 1897, and numerous papers on paleontology.

Guillinomys Lesson, **1842.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 126, 1842.

Type: *Guillinomys chilensis* Lesson, from 'the fresh waters of Chile.'

*Guillinomys:** *guillino*, native name in Chile; μῦς, mouse.

Gulo Frisch, **1775.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere in Tabellen, 17, Tab. Gen., 1775; Pallas, Spicilegia Zoologica, II, fasc. XIV, 25–41, tab. II, 1780; Storr, Prodromus

*Agassiz gives the derivation as "*Guillino*, nom. Insulæ; μῦς, mus" (Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., Addenda, 5, 1846).

Gulo—Continued.

Methodi Mamm., 34, tab. A, 1780 (ex KLEIN, see GILL, Bull. Philos. Soc. Wash., II, App., p. vii, 1875–80).

Type: 'Der Vielfrass' (= *Mustela gulo* Linnæus) from Europe. Pallas gives a description of *Gulo sibiricus* (= *Mustela gulo* Linnæus).

Gulo: Lat. glutton.

Gundi ('FISCHER') LATASTE, **1881.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

LATASTE, Bull. Soc. Zool. de France, VI, 223, 1881.

Gundi is erroneously given as a generic name by Lataste, who refers it to Fischer. Following is a full statement of the question: "En 1829 Fischer (Syn. Mamm., p. 346) mentionne l'*Arctomys gundi* avec une diagnose et une indication d'habitat qu'il emprunte aux auteurs dont il cite les noms: Rothman, Pallas, Pennant, Shaw. Dans cet article, ce dernier nom termine les indications synonymiques, et il est suivi de ces mots: '*Gundi arabicus*' (le Gundi des arabes). C'est vraisemblablement ce passage qui, mal lu, a fait attribuer à Shaw un genre et une espèce qu'il n'a pas créés, et que personne n'a créés, que je sache." (LATASTE.) Shaw merely says (Gen. Zool., II, pt. I, 123, 1801): "It is called by the Arabs *Gundi*." This statement is translated by Fischer "*Gundi Arabibus*" (nec *arabicus!*), and is evidently intended to show that Gundi is a common and not a generic name. The animal was named *Ctenodactylus* by Gray in 1830.

Gygogeomys (see **Zygogeomys**). Glires, Geomyidæ.

Gymnobelideus M'COY, **1867.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 287–288, pl. VI, Oct., 1867; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 149–150, 1888.

Gymnobelides MARSCHALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 6, 1873.

Type: *Gymnobelideus leadbeateri* M'Coy, from Bass River, Victoria, Australia.

Gymnobelideus: γυμνός, naked; + *Belideus*—in allusion to the absence of flying membranes, which are present in the closely allied *Belideus* or *Petaurus*.

Gymnomys (subgenus of *Mus*) GRAY, **1867.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 597–598.

Type: *Mus* (*Gymnomys*) *celebensis*, from Menado, North Celebes.

Gymnomys: γυμνός, naked; μῦς, mouse—from the naked, scaly tail.

Gymnoptychus COPE, **1873.** Glires, Ischyromyidæ.

Palæont. Bull., No. 16, pp. 5–7, Aug. 20, 1873; Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VII, for 1873, 476, 1874; HAY, Science, new ser., X, 253, Aug., 1899; Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 725, 1902 (type fixed).

Species, 4: *Gymnoptychus chrysodon* Cope (type), *G. nasutus* Cope, *G. trilophus* Cope, and *G. minutus* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado.

Extinct.

Gymnoptychus: γυμνός, naked; πτύξ, πτυχός, fold.

Gymnopus GRAY, **1865.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

[List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus, p. xx, 1843—nomen nudum.]

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 118–119; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 96–97, 1869.

Species, 4: *Gymnopus leucocephalus* Gray, from Sumatra and Borneo; *Mustela kathiah* Hodgson, from Nepal, India; *M. strigidorsa* Hodgson, from Sikkim, India; and *M. africana* Desmarest, from Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Gymnopus* Duméril & Bibron, 1835, a genus of Reptilia; and by *Gymnopus* Blyth, 1843, a genus of Birds.

Gymnopus: γυμνός, naked, πούς, foot—from the bare space behind the pads on the soles of the hind feet.

Gymnopyga (subgenus of *Macacus*) GRAY, **1866.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 202, pl. XIX; Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 129, 1870; FORBES, Handbook Primates (Allen's Nat. Lib.), II, 12, 1894 (locality given under *M. maurus*).
Type: *Macacus inornatus* Gray, supposed to have come from Borneo, but probably from Celebes.
Gymnopyga: γυμνός, naked; πυγή, rump—from the large naked space surrounding the callosities on the buttocks.

Gymnotis FITZINGER, **1879.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
[Anzeiger Math.-Naturwiss. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, XV, Nr. 19, p. 155, 1878—nomen nudum]; Sitzungsber. Math.-Naturwiss. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, LXXVIII, Heft II, Abth. I, for July, 1878, 343–350, 1879.
Type: *Gymnotis wiegmanni* Fitzinger (=*Cervus gymnotis* Wiegmann), from northern South America.
Gymnotis: γυμνός, naked; οὖς, ὠτός, ear.

Gymnura LESSON, **1827.** Insectivora, Erinaceidæ.
Man. Mammalogie, 171, May, 1827; Suppl. Œuvr. Buffon, IV, 429, 1834 (date of publication); VIGORS & HORSFIELD, Zool. Journ., III, pt. 10, for Apr.–Sept., 1827, 247–249, pl. VIII, Oct., 1827.
Type: *Gymnura rafflesii* Lesson (=*Viverra gymnura* Raffles), from Sumatra.
Gymnura: γυμνός, naked; οὐρά, tail—from the naked, scaly, rat-like tail.

Gymnuromys FORSYTH MAJOR, **1896.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVIII, 324, Oct. 1, 1896.
Type: *Gymnuromys roberti* Forsyth Major, from the Ampitambè forest, in the Betsimisaraka country, on the border of northeastern Betsileo, Mádagascar.
Gymnuromys: γυμνός, naked; οὐρά, tail; μῦς, mouse—from the scaly, almost naked tail.

Gypsophoca (subg. of *Arctocephalus*) GRAY, **1866.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Otariidæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist, 3d ser., XVIII, 236–237, Sept. 1866; ibid., 4th ser., IV, 269, Oct., 1869 (raised to generic rank); ALLEN, Mon. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 191, 213, 1880 (in synonymy).
Type: *Otaria cinerea* Quoy & Gaimard (=*Otaria forsteri*, Lesson), from Australia.
Gypsophoca: γύψος, chalk; +*Phoca*—probably in allusion to the prevailing gray color of the type species.

Gyriabrus AMEGHINO, **1891.** Glires, Chinchillidæ.
Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 4a, 246–247, Aug. 1, 1891.
Gyrabrius LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1891, XXVIII, Mamm., 33, 1892.
Type: *Gyriabrus glutinatus* Ameghino, from the Oligocene of the city of Paraná, Argentina.
Extinct.
Gyriabrus: γύριος, round; ἁβρός, graceful.

Gyrignophus AMEGHINO, **1891.** Glires, Octodontidæ.
Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 14, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 300, Oct. 1, 1891.
Type: *Gyrignophus complicatus* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Gyrignophus: γύριος, circular, round; γνόφος, darkness ('confusedly', AMEGHINO).

Gyrosus (subgenus of *Sus*) GRAY, **1862.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.
GRAY in Gerrard's Cat. Bones Mamm. Brit Mus., 278, Mar. 10, 1862; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 347, 1869 (in synonymy).

Gyrosus—Continued.

Type: *Sus* (*Gyrosus*) *pliciceps* Gray, from Japan.

Name antedated by *Centuriosus* Gray (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, Jan., 1862, 17). These dates are, however, merely relative, January being the date of reading before the Zoological Society, and March 10 the date of the preface of the Catalogue, which publication undoubtedly appeared later than the 'Proceedings.'

Gyrosus: γυρός, round; + *Sus.*

H.

Habrocebus Wagner, **1839.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, I, pp. ix, v bis, 257–262, tab. xlii a, 1839; V, 140, 1855.

Species: *Lemur lanatus* Schreber, and *Propithecus diadema* Bennett, from Madagascar.

Habrocebus: ἁβρός, graceful; κῆβος, a long-tailed monkey.

Habrocoma Wagner, **1842.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1842, I, 5–8.

Emendation of *Abrocoma* Waterhouse, 1837. "Unter dem Namen *Abrocoma*, der sprachrichtiger in *Habrocoma* zu verändern ist, stellte Waterhouse im Jahre 1837 diese Gattung auf."

Habrocoma: ἁβρός, soft, delicate; κόμη, hair—in allusion to the extremely soft pelage, which resembles chinchilla.

Habrothrix (see **Abrothrix**). Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Hadrohyus Leidy, **1872.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, ?

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1871, 248, Jan. 16, 1872.

Type: *Hadrohyus supremus* Leidy from the Miocene of 'Alkali Flat,' Bridge Creek Valley, Crook County, Oregon.

Extinct. Based on the greater part of the crown of a last upper premolar or true molar.

Hadrohyus: ἁδρός, thick, stout; ὗς, ὑός, hog.

Hadropithecus Lorenz von Liburnau, **1899.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

"Sitzungsb. Math.-Phys. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 256, 1899" * (fide Zool. Record for 1899, XXXVI, Mamm., 25, 1900); Denksch. K. Akad. Wiss. Wein, LXX, 1–8, Taf. i, figs. 1–7, 1901.

Type: *Hadropithecus stenognathus* Lorenz von Liburnau, from the Pleistocene of Androhomana, near Fort Dauphin, southeastern Madagascar.

Extinct.

Hadropithecus: ἁδρός, thick, stout; πίθηκος, ape.

Hadrorhynchus Ameghino, **1891.** Marsupialia, Microbiotheridæ.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 25, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 311, Oct. 1, 1891.

Species 3: *Hadrorhynchus tortor* Ameghino, *H. torvus* Ameghino, and *H. conspicuus* Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Hadrorhynchus: ἁδρός, thick, stout; ῥύγχος, snout.

Hadrotherium ('Filhiol') Thomas, **1884.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Zool. Record for 1883, XX, Index new genera, 6, 1884.

Emendation of *Adrotherium* Filhol, 1883.

Hadrotherium: ἁδρός, thick, stout; θηρίον, wild beast.

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*The name does not seem to be given in this reference, which should probably be 'Anzeiger' instead of 'Sitzungsberichte.'

Hæmatonycteris H. ALLEN, **1896.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XVIII, No. 1099, p. 777, Oct. 27, 1896.
Hæmatonycteris LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1896, XXXIII, Mamm., p. 23, Index new genera, 8, 1897.
Provisional name for a specimen of *Diphylla ecaudata* from Brazil, in the Berlin Museum, described by Dobson (Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 551, 1878). "The Berlin form is either anomalous as to the number of the upper incisors or is a type of a separate genus. It is most likely the former. . . . If, however, comparisons should not sustain this reference, the name *Hæmatonycteris* may be assigned the form described by Dobson." (H. ALLEN.)
Hæmatonycteris: αἷμα, blood; νυκτερίς, bat—i. e., a blood-sucking bat.

Halarctus GILL, **1866.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Otariidæ.
Proc. Essex Inst. V (Communications), 7, 11, July, 1866.
Type: *Arctocephalus delalandii* Gray, from the Cape of Good Hope.
Halarctus: ἅλς, ἁλός sea; ἄρκτος, bear—i. e., a 'sea-bear.'

Halianassa MEYER, **1838.** Sirenia, Halitheriidæ.
Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1838, 667.
Type: *Manatus studeri* Meyer. "Das weit verbreitete fossile Cetaceum von Flonheim [Rhein-Hessen, Germany], wird ein eigenes, zwischen der *Halicore* (*H. dugong*) und dem Lamantin (*Manatus*) stehendes Genus pflanzenfressender Cetaceen bilden, für das ich den Namen *Halianassa*, Seekönigin, passend finde . . . Ich bezweifle nicht, dass De Christols *Halicore Cuvieri* . . . und als dann auch Cuviers *Hippopotamus medius* und *H. dubius* so wie mein *Manatus studeri* dazu gehören, wesshalb ich das Thier *Halianassa studeri* nenne."
Extinct.
Halianassa: ἅλιος, of the sea; ἄνασσα, queen—'queen of the sea.'

Halibalæna GRAY, **1873.** Cete, Balænidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1873, 139–141, figs. 5a, 5b in text.
Type: *Balæna britannica* Gray, from Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, England.
Halibalæna: ἅλιος, of the sea; + *Balæna*—i. e., a 'sea whale.'

Halibutherium GLOGER, **1841.** Sirenia, Halitheriidæ?
Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, 166–167, 1841.
Type not mentioned. The genus is proposed to include certain extinct sea-cows from France.
Extinct.
Halibutherium: ἅλιος, of the sea; βοῦς, ox, cow; θηρίον, wild beast.

Halichœrus NILSSON, **1820.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.
Skandinavisk Fauna, I, 376–382, 1820; 2d ed., I, 298–310, 1847; ALLEN, Mon. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 682, 1880.
Halychœrus (HORNSCHUCH) BOITARD, Le Jardin des Plantes, 198, 1842.
Type: *Halichœrus griseus* Nilsson (=*Phoca grypus* Fabricius), from the North Atlantic Ocean.
Halichœrus: ἅλιος, of the sea; χοῖρος, hog—i. e., a 'sea hog.'

Halicore ILLIGER, **1811.** Sirenia, Dugongidæ.
Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 140–141, 1811.
Type: *Trichechus dugong* Gmelin (=*Trichecus dugon* Müller), from the coasts of the Indian Ocean. Name antedated by *Dugong* Lacépède, 1799.
Halicore: ἅλιος, of the sea; κόρη, maiden—i. e., a mermaid, from the supposition that the dugong has given rise to the myth of the mermaid.*

*Les Cétacés herbivores "ont deux mamelles sur la poitrine et . . . qui de loin, quand ils font sortir verticalement leur partie antérieure hors de l'eau, ont pu leur faire trouver quelque ressemblance avec des femmes ou des hommes et ont probablement donné lieu aux récits de quelques voyageurs qui prétendent avoir vu des tritons et des sirènes." (CUVIER, Regne Animal, 2e ed., 283, 1829.)

Halicyon GRAY, **1864.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 28–31, figs. of skull in text.

Type: *Halicyon richardii** Gray, from Frazer River and Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

Halicyon: ἅλιος, of the sea; κύων, dog—i. e., 'a sea-dog.'

Halipaedisca GISTEL, **1848.** Sirenia, Trichechidæ.

Naturgesch. Tierreichs f. höhere Schulen, 83, 1848.

New name for *Manatus* Brünnich, 1772. Type, *Manatus americanus*, from the east coast of tropical America.

Halipaedisca: ἅλιος, of the sea; παιδίσκη, maiden—i. e., a mermaid.

Haliphilus GRAY, **1866.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, 446, June, 1866.

Type: *Halichœrus antarcticus* Peale, from the Antarctic Ocean [possibly from the coast of California or Oregon].

Haliphilus: ἅλιος, of the sea; φίλος, loving—in allusion to its habitat.

Halitherium† KAUP, **1838.** Sirenia, Halitheriidæ.

[*Halytherium* KAUP, Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1838, 319, Taf. II, fig. D, 1, 2.]

Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1838, 536.

Type: *Halytherium dubium* Kaup, from Flonheim, Rhein-Hessen, Germany.

Extinct. Based on "einen schön erhaltenen unteren vorletzten Backenzahn."

Halitherium: ἅλιος, of the sea; θηρίον, wild beast—i. e., a 'sea beast.'

Hallomys JENTINK, **1879.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Notes Leyden Museum, I, Note XXVII, 107–109, Mar., 1879.

Type: *Hallomys audeberti* Jentink, from Maisine and Savary, northeastern Madagascar.

Hallomys: ἅλλομαι, to leap—in allusion to the supposed habit of leaping indicated by the long feet.

Halmadromus AMEGHINO, **1891.** Marsupialia, Epanorthidæ.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 20, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 306, Oct. 1, 1891.

Type: *Halmadromus vagus* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Halmadromus: ἅλμα, spring, leap; δρόμος, running.

Halmarhiphus AMEGHINO, **1891.** Marsupialia, Garzonidæ.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 22, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 308, Oct. 1, 1891.

Species: *Halmarhiphus didelpoides* Ameghino, and *H. nanus* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Halmarhiphus: ἅλμα, spring, leap; ῥιφή, throw (from ῥίπτω, to throw.)

Halmaselus AMEGHINO, **1891.** Marsupialia, Epanorthidæ.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 20, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 306, Oct. 1, 1891.

Type: *Halmaselus valens* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Halmaselus: ἅλμα, spring, leap; σέλος, 'brilliant.' (AMEGHINO.)

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*This is the original spelling, but the name should evidently be *richardsi*, the species having been named in honor of Captain Richards, Hydrographer to the Admiralty. (SCLATER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1873, 556 footnote.)

† Spelled *Halytherium* in the first description, but this form is evidently a misprint.

Halmaturus Illiger, **1811.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.
Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 80, 1811; Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 10, 1888 (in synonymy, type fixed).
Species: *Didelphis gigantea* Gmelin (=*Yerboa gigantea* Zimmermann, type), from New South Wales, Australia; and *D. brunii* Gmelin, from the Aru Islands.
Halmaturus: ἅλμα, spring; οὐρά, tail—in allusion to the use of the tail in leaping.

Halodon Marsh, **1889.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, 87, pl. III, figs. 1–3, 11–13, July, 1889.
Type: *Halodon sculptus* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on "the characteristic fourth premolar of the lower jaw."
Halodon: ἅλως, disk; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Halticus (subgenus of *Scirtopoda*) Brandt, **1844.** Glires, Dipodidæ.
Bull. Cl. Phys.-Math. Acad. Imp. Sci., St.-Pétersbourg, II, 213–215, 1844.
Type: *Dipus halticus* Illiger, from southwestern Siberia. *Halticus* forms a section of *Scirtopoda*, which latter is a subgenus of *Dipus*.
Name preoccupied by *Halticus* Hahn, 1831, a genus of Hemiptera.
Halticus: ἁλτικός, good at leaping.

Haltomys (subgenus of *Scirtopoda*) Brandt, **1844.** Glires, Dipodidæ.
Bull. Cl. Phys.-Math. Acad. Imp. Sci., St.-Pétersbourg, II, 215–217, 1844.
Species, 4: *Dipus ægyptius* Hemprich & Ehrenberg, *D. hirtipes* Lichtenstein, *D. macrotarsus* Wagner, and *D. mauritanicus* Duvernoy, from Africa and Arabia.
Haltomys forms a section of *Scirtopoda*, which latter is a subgenus of *Dipus*.
Haltomys: ἅλτο (2d aorist, 3d sing., of ἅλλομαι), to spring, to leap; μῦς, mouse.

Halychœrus (see **Halichœrus**). Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Halytherium Kaup, **1838.** Sirenia, Halitheriidæ.
Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1338, 319, Taf. II, fig. D, 1, 2.
The original spelling of *Halitherium* Kaup, 1838; evidently a typographical error.

Hamadryas Lesson, **1840.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.
Spécies Mamm., 107–111, 1840; Gray, Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 34, 1870.
Species: *Simia porcaria* Boddaert, from the Cape of Good Hope; and *Hamadryas cœropithecus* (=*Simia hamadryas* Gmelin? type), from Abyssinia, East Africa.
Name preoccupied by *Hamadryas* Hübner, 1806, a genus of Lepidoptera.
Hamadryas: Ἁμαδρυάς, in Greek mythology, a wood nymph, supposed to live and die with the tree to which she was attached.

Hamela (see **Huamela**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Hamster Lacépède, **1799.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.
Tabl. Mamm., 10, 1799; Nouv. Tableau Méthod. Mamm., in Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot. ed., Quad., XIV, 167, 1799; Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 495, 1801; Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1896, 1019, 1897.
Type: *Hamster nigricans* Lacépède, from Europe.
Hamster: German *hamster*, the common name of this mouse.

Hanno Gray, **1821.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.
London Med. Repos., XV, 297, Apr. 1, 1821.
Type: *Simia nasica* Schreber, from Borneo. (See *Nasalis* Geoffroy, 1812.)
Hanno: Possibly in honor of Hanno, a Carthaginian admiral, who visited the west coast of Africa in the fifth or sixth century B. C. The narrative of his voyage contains the earliest account of some of the larger apes.

Hapale Illiger, **1811.** Primates, Hapalidæ.
Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 71–72, 1811.
Harpale Gray, London Med. Repos., XV, No. 88, p. 298, Apr. 1, 1821 (misprint).
Hapales F. Cuvier, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 401, 1829.
Species, 3: *Simia rosalia* Linnæus, *S. midas* Linnæus, and *S. jacchus* Linnæus (type), from South America. Name antedated by *Callithrix* Erxleben, 1777.
Hapale: ἁπαλός, soft—from the long, soft fur.

Hapalemur I. Geoffroy, **1851.** Primates, Lemuridæ.
L'Institut, 19e ann., No. 929, p. 341 footnote, Oct. 22, 1851; Cat. Méthod. Mamm. Muséum Hist. Nat., Paris, 1e part., 74–75, 1851 ("en ce moment sous presse"—L'Institut, p. 341); Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, 828.
Hapalolemur Giebel, Die Säugethiere, 1018, 1855; 2d ed., 1018, 1859.
Type: 'le Maki griset des auteurs' (*Lemur griseus* É. Geoffroy), from Madagascar.
Hapalemur: ἁπαλός, soft; + *Lemur*.

Hapaloides Ameghino, **1902.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.
[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 78, Mar.–Apr., 1901—nomen nudum.]
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 131–133, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 63–65).
Species, 3: *Hapaloides ignavus* Ameghino, *H. ponderosus* Ameghino, and *H. laeviusculus* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation (Eocene) of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Hapaloides: Hapale; εἶδος, form.

Hapalolemur (see **Hapalemur**). Primates, Lemuridæ.

Hapalomys Blyth, **1859.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.
Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, Calcutta, XXVIII, 296, 1859.
Type: *Hapalomys longicaudatus* Blyth, from the valley of the Sitang River, Tenasserim, India.
Hapalomys: ἁπαλός, soft; μῦς, mouse—from the long, soft, dense fur.

Hapalops Ameghino, **1887.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.
Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 22, Dec., 1887.
Species: *Hapalops rectangularis* Ameghino, *H. indifferens* Ameghino, and *H. ellipticus* Ameghino, from the Lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Hapalops: Hapale; ὄψ, aspect.

Hapalotis Lichtenstein, **1829.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.
Darstellung neuer oder wenig bekannter Säugethiere, Heft VI, tab. XXIX [2 pp. of text unnumbered], 1829.
Type: *Hapalotis albipes* Lichtenstein, from Australia.
Name preoccupied by *Hapalotis* Hübner, 1816, a genus of Lepidoptera. (See *Conilurus* Ogilby, 1838, the next available name).
Hapalotis: ἁπαλός, soft; οὖς ὠτός, ear.

Hapanella (subgenus of *Œdipus*) Gray, **1870.** Primates, Hapalidæ.
Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 65–66, 1870.
Type: *Hapale geoffroyi* Pucheran, from Panama, Colombia.
Hapanella: Dim. of *Hapale*.

Haplacodon Cope, **1889.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.
Am. Naturalist, XXIII, 153, Mar., 1889.
Type: *Menodus angustigenis* Cope, from the Oligocene (White River beds) of Swift Current River, Northwest Territory.
Extinct.
Haplacodon: ἁπλόος, simple; ἀκή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to "the presence of but a single internal cusp of the first (posterior) superior premolar."

Haploceros, Haplocerus (see **Aplocerus**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Haploconus Cope, **1882.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Periptychidæ.
Am. Naturalist, XVI, for May, 1882, 417–418, Apr. 25, 1882; Tert. Vert., 415–423, pls. XXV e figs. 1–5, XXV f figs. 4, 5, 1885.
Species: *Haploconus lineatus* Cope (type), and *Mioclænus angustus* Cope, from the Eocene (Torrejon) of New Mexico.

Haploconus—Continued.

Extinct.

Haploconus: ἁπλόος, simple; κῶνος, cone—in allusion to the crown of the third upper premolar, which is a simple cone, lacking the large crescentic crest of the inner side seen in *Anisonchus*.

Haplodon WAGLER, **1830.** Glires, Aplodontiidæ.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 22, 1830.

Haploodon and *Hapludon* BRANDT, Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, 6e sér., VII, 150 footnote, 1855.

Emendation of *Aplodontia* Richardson, 1829.

Haplodon: ἁπλόος, simple; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Haplodontherium AMEGHINO, **1885.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1, pp. 79–81, 1885; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 394–396, 915–916, pls. XVI fig. 3, XVII fig. 1, LXX fig. 4, XCVI fig. 2, XCVII figs. 1–2, XCVIII figs. 2, 3, 1889; Revista Jardín Zool. Buenos Ayres, II, entr. 7, pp. 220–221, July 15, 1894.

Haplodontotherium W. L. SCLATER, Zool. Record for 1885, XXII, Index New Genera, 5, 1886.

Type:* *Haplodontherium wildei* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Argentina (?).

Extinct. Based on upper molars and an upper canine.

Haplodontherium: ἁπλόος, simple; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth; θηρίον, wild beast.

Haplogale SCHLOSSER, **1887.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

SCHLOSSER, in Roger's Verzeich. Foss. Säugethiere, 29ter Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Augsburg, 135, 1887; "SCHLOSSER, Beiträge Palaeont. Oesterr.-Ungarns und des Orients, VII, 372, 1888."

Species: *Prœlurus medius* Filhol, *P. julieni* var. *priscus* Filhol, and *Plesictis mutata* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct.

Haplogale: ἁπλόος, simple; γαλῆ, weasel.

Haplomeryx SCHLOSSER, **1886.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Morphol. Jahrbuch, Leipzig, XII, 1tes Heft, 96, Taf. VI, figs. 2, 20, 1886.

Type: *Haplomeryx zitteli* Schlosser, from the Quercy Phosphorites of France, or from Egerkingen Switzerland. (Locality fide ZITTEL, Handb. Palaeont., IV, 380.)

Extinct. Based on a fragment of the upper jaw with three molars.

Haplomeryx: ἁπλόος, simple; μῆρυξ, ruminant.

Haploodon BRANDT, **1855.** Glires, Aplodontiidæ.

Mem. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, 6e sér., VII, 150 footnote, 1855.

Emendation of *Aplodontia* Richardson, 1829. "Nach streng grammatikalischen Gesetzen muss man *Haploodon* schreiben. Allenfalls könnte man auch *Hapludon* sagen." (BRANDT.)

Haplostropha AMEGHINO, **1891.** Glires ?

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 140, fig. 38, June 1, 1891.

Type: *Haplostropha scalabriniana* Ameghino, from the Lower Oligocene of the Arroyo Espinillo, 15 miles from the city of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct.

Haplostropha: ἁπλόος, simple; στροφή, turning.

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*In the Revista Jardín Zool., p. 221, Ameghino states that *H. limum* should be considered as the type; but *H. wildei* is the only species given in the original description.

Hapludon (see **Aplodontia**). Glires, Aplodontidæ.

Harana (subgenus of *Cervus*) Hodgson, **1838.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
Ann. Nat. Hist., I, 154, Apr., 1838.
Type: *Cervus wallichii* auct., from India.

Harlanus* Owen, **1846.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., III, No. 4, pp. 94–96, July–Aug., 1846.
Type: *Sus americana* Harlan, from the Pleistocene of the Brunswick canal, near Darien, Georgia.
Extinct. Based on "the middle part of the right ramus of the lower jaw. . . . with the last three (or true) molars, part of the premolar next in advance, and part of the socket of another premolar."
Harlanus: In honor of Dr. Richard Harlan, of Philadelphia, 1796–1843; author of 'Fauna Americana,' 1825.

Harpagmotherium G. Fischer, **1808.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.
Programme d'Invit. Séance. Pub. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes, Moscou, 19–20, Sept., 1808; Zoognosia, III, 337, 339, 1814 (synonym of *Mastotherium*); Leidy, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d sér., VII, 393, 1869 (in synonymy).
Type: *Harpagmotherium canadense* Fischer (= *Mammouth ohioticum* Blumenbach = *Elephas americanus* Kerr), from the Pleistocene of the Ohio River. "Il faut supprimer le nom de Mammouth pour cette espèce, les Russes l'attribuant de temps immémorial à l'espèce fossiles d'Éléphans dont les dents donnent l'ivoire fossile." (Fischer, l. c., 19 footnote.)
Harpagmotherium: ἁρπαγμός, robbery; θηρίον, wild beast—"animal vorace ou carnassier de préférence, parce qu'il n'est surpassé par aucun animal carnivore en grandeur." (Fischer.)

Harpagodon Meyer, **1837.** Feræ, Canidæ.
Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1837, 674; 1838, 413.
Type: *Harpagodon maximus* Meyer, 1838, from "der Bohnerz-Ablagerung der Altstadt bei Mösskirch," Baden, Germany.
Extinct. Based on "der grosse Backenzahn aus dem Oberkiefer, oder der Reisszahn."
Harpagodon: ἅρπαξ, ἅρπαγος, rapacious; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Harpagolestes Wortman, **1901.** Creodonta, Mesonychidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., XII, 286–290, pl. 1, fig. 44 in text, Oct., 1901.
Type: *Harpagolestes macrocephalus* Wortman, from the lower part of the Bridger Beds (Eocene) near the mouth of Smith Fork, Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on "the greater portion of a skull, together with a complete humerus of the right side, a distal end of a femur, and a centrum of an axis, all belonging to one individual."
Harpagolestes: ἅρπαξ, ἅρπαγος, rapacious; λῃστής, robber.

Harpale (see **Hapale**). Primates, Hapalidæ.

Harpalodon Marsh, **1872.** Creodonta, Uintacyonidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 216–217, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 13); Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 761, 1902 (type fixed).
Species: *Harpalodon sylvestris* Marsh (type), and *H. vulpinus* Marsh, from the Eocene of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.
Extinct.
Harpalodon: ἁρπαλέος, rapacious; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

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*The name is spelled *Harlamus* at the head of the description, but written *Harlanus* in the third line from the end of the article.

Harpiocephalus GRAY, **1842.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 259, Dec., 1842.
Harpyiocephalus GRAY, ibid., 3d ser., XVII, 90, Feb., 1866.
Type: *Harpiocephalus rufus* Gray (= *Vespertilio harpia* Temminck, from Volcan de Guédé, Java).
Harpiocephalus: Harpyia; κεφαλή, head.

Harpyia ILLIGER, **1811.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 118–119, 1811.
Harpyja GLOGER, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., pp. xxviii, 49, 1841.
Type: *Vespertilio cephalotes* Pallas, from the Molucca Islands.
Name preoccupied by *Harpyia* Ochsenheimer, 1810, a genus of Lepidoptera.
Harpyia: ἅρπυια, harpy—a mythological winged monster, ravenous and filthy, with the head of a woman and the wings of a bird of prey.

Harpyiocephalus (see **Harpiocephalus**). Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Harpyionycteris THOMAS, **1896.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVIII, No. 105, pp. 243–244, Sept. 1, 1896.
Type: *Harpyionycteris whiteheadi* Thomas, from Mindoro, Philippine Islands (alt. 5,000 ft.).
Harpyionycteris: Harpyia; νυκτερίς, bat—'harpy bat.'

Harpyja (see **Harpyia**). Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Hathliacynus AMEGHINO, **1887.** Marsupialia, Borhyænidæ.
Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 7, Dec., 1887.
Hathlyacynus AMEGHINO, Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes de Patagonie, 126, Feb., 1894.
Type: *Hathliacynus lustratus* Ameghino, from the Lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Hathliacynus: ἄθλιος, wretched, i. e., low, imperfect; κύων, κυνός, dog.

Hebetotherium AMEGHINO, **1898.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.
Sin. Geol.-Paléont., in Segundo Censo Nacional Repúb. Argentina, I, 204, 1898.
Type: *Hebetotherium silenum* Ameghino, from the Lower Pampean of La Plata, Argentina.
Extinct. Based on a left mandibular ramus.
Hebetotherium: ἡβητής (= ἡβητήρ), youth; θηρίον, wild beast.

Hedimys (see **Hedymys**). Glires, Eocardidæ.

Hedralophus AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Leontiniidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 406–407, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 60–61).
Type: *Hedralophus bicostatus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Hedralophus: ἕδρα, seat, base; λόφος, crest.

Hedymys AMEGHINO, **1887.** Glires, Eocardidæ.
Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 14, Dec., 1887; Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 218, 1889.
Hedimys ZITTEL, Handb. Palaeont., IV, 544, 555, 1893.
Type: *Hedymys integrus* Ameghino, from the Lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Hedymys: ἡδύς, pleasing; μῦς, mouse.

Hegetotherium AMEGHINO, **1887.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Hegetotheridæ.
Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 14, Dec., 1887; Revista Jardín Zool. Buenos Ayres, II, entr. 7, pp. 205–206. July 15, 1894 (type fixed).

Hegetotherium—Continued.

Species: *Hegetotherium mirabile* Ameghino (type), and *H. strigatum* Ameghino, from the Lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Hegetotherium: ἡγητής, leader, chief; θηρίον, wild beast.

Helaletes Marsh, **1872.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Lophiodontidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 218, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 13).

Helatetes Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. IV, 761, 1898 (misprint).

Type: *Helaletes boops* Marsh, from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "the greater portion of a skull with teeth, and the more important parts of the skeleton of the same individual."

Helaletes: ἕλος, marsh; ἀλήτης, wanderer.

Helamys F. Cuvier, **1817.** Glires, Pedetidæ.

Règne Animal, I, 202–203 footnote, 1817; 2e ed., I, 209, 1829; Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. ed., XIII, 117, 1817; Dents des Mammifères, 254, 1825.

Helamis F. Cuvier, Dict. Sci. Nat., XX, 341–344, 1821.

Type: *Mus cafer* Pallas, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Name antedated by *Pedetes* Illiger, 1811.

Helamys: ἕλη=εἵλη, the sun's heat; μῦς, mouse.

Helarctos (subgenus of *Ursus*) Horsfield, **1825.** Feræ, Ursidæ.

Zool. Journ., II, 221–234, pl. vii, July, 1825.

Helarctus Gloger, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., pp. xxviii, 53, 1841.

Type: *Helarctos euryspilus* Horsfield, from Borneo.

Helarctos: ἕλη=εἵλη, the sun's heat; ἄρκτος, bear—probably from its tropical habitat.

Helatetes (see **Helaletes**). Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Lophiodontidæ.

Heleotragus Kirk, **1864.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 657–658.

Emendation of *Eleotragus* Gray, 1843. "The three genera *Heleotragus*, *Adenota*, and *Kobus* are most intimately related, forming together a single tolerably well-defined and natural genus, the subdivision of which is quite artificial and very inconvenient." (p. 658.)

Helicoceras Weithofer, **1888.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

"Beitr. Palæont. Oesterr.-Ung., VI, 288, pl. xviii, 1888" (fide Lydekker, Zool. Record for 1888, XXV, Mamm., 51, 1890).

Type: *Helicoceras rotundicorne* Weithofer, from the Pliocene beds of Pikermi, Greece.

Name preoccupied by *Helicoceras* D'Orbigny, 1840, a genus of Mollusca. Replaced by *Helicophora* Weithofer, 1889 (preoccupied by *Helicophora* Gray, 1842, a genus of Mollusca); and by *Helicotragus* Palmer, 1903.

Extinct.

Helicoceras: ἕλιξ, ἕλικος, spiral; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the spiral horns.

Helicolophodon Roth, **1903.** Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea, Astrapotheriidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 141, 1903.

Type: *Helicolophodon giganteus* Roth, from the 'upper Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on an upper premolar and a lower incisor.

Helicolophodon: ἕλιξ, ἕλικος, spiral; λόφος, crest; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Helicophora Weithofer, **1889.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Jahrbuch K. K. Geol. Reichsanstalt, Wien, XXXIX, Heft 1–2, p. 79 footnote, July 1, 1889.

Helicophora—Continued.

Helicophorus ZITTEL, Handb. Palæont., IV, 2te Lief, 418, 1893; TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. IV, 932, 1898.

New name for *Helicoceras* Weithofer, 1888, which is preoccupied by *Helicoceras* D'Orbigny, 1840, a genus of Mollusca. *Helicophora* is also preoccupied by *Helicophora* Gray, 1842, a genus of Mollusca. Replaced by *Helicotragus*, Palmer, 1903.

Extinct.

Helicophora: ἕλιξ, ἕλικος, spiral; φορός, bearing—in allusion to the spiral horns.

Helicotragus PALMER, **1903.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Science, new ser., XVII, 873, May 29, 1903.

New name for *Helicophora* Weithofer, 1889, which is preoccupied by *Helicophora* Gray, 1842, a genus of Mollusca.

Extinct.

Helicotragus: ἕλιξ, ἕλικος, spiral; τράγος, goat, antelope—in allusion to the spiral horns.

Helictis GRAY, **1831.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 1, No. VIII, 94-95, Aug. 5, 1831; Philos. Mag., new ser., X, 234, 1831.

Helictes GRAY, List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. x, 20, 1847.

Type: *Helictis moschata* Gray, from China.

Helictis: ἕλη=εἵλη, the sun's heat; ἴκτις, weasel. (Probably ἕλος, marsh; ἴκτις, weasel—Century Dict.)

Heligmodontia (see **Eligmodontia**). Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Heliomys GRAY, **1873.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XII, 417–418, fig. 2, Nov., 1873.

Type: *Heliomys jeudei* Gray, locality unknown.

Heliomys: ἥλιος, sun; μῦς, mouse.

Heliophobius PETERS, **1846.** Glires, Bathyergidæ.

Bericht Bekanntmachung geeign. Verhandl. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 259, Aug., 1846; Naturwiss. Reise Mossambique, Säugeth., 139–145, Taf. XXXI fig. 2 [*Bathyergus*], XXXV fig. 2, 1852.

Heliphobius BEDDARD, Mamm., Cambridge Nat. Hist., X, 481, 1902 (misprint).

Type: *Heliophobius argenteo-cinereus* Peters, from Tette, Mozambique, southeastern Africa (S. lat. 16°–17°).

Name preoccupied by *Heliophobius* Boisduval, 1829, a genus of Lepidoptera. Replaced by *Myoscalops* Thomas, 1890.

Heliophobius: ἥλιος, sun; φοβέω, to fear—from its subterranean mode of life.

Heliophoca GRAY, **1854.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 2d ser., XIII, 201–202, Mar., 1854; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1854, No. CCLXII, 43–44, Jan. 10, 1855; ALLEN, Mon. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 465, 1880 (in synonymy).

Type: *Heliophoca atlantica* Gray (=*Phoca monachus* Hermann), from Deserta Grande Island, Madeira.

Heliophoca: ἥλιος, sun; φώκη, seal—in allusion to its habitat near the tropics.

Heliosciurus (subgenus of *Sciurus*) TROUESSART, **1880.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Le Naturaliste, II, No. 37, p. 292, Oct. 1, 1880; Ibid., II, No. 40, p. 315, Nov. 15, 1880; Cat. Mamm. in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 1er fasc., 82–84, 1880; Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, No. 2, p. 306, Sept. 19, 1881; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (type mentioned).

Heliosciurus—Continued.

Species 11, from Africa: *Sciurus rufobrachiatus* Waterhouse, *S. punctatus* Temminick, *S. aubryi* A. Milne-Edwards, *S. olivaceus* A. Milne-Edwards, *S. annulatus* Desmarest (type), *S. aubinnii* Gray, *S. sharpei* Gray, *S. abyssinicus* (Gmelin) Prevost, *S. bongensis* Heuglin, *S. pœnsis* A. Smith, and *S. pumilio* Le Conte.

Heliosciurus: ἥλιος, sun; + *Sciurus*—from its tropical habitat.

Heliphobius (see **Heliophobius**). Glires, Bathyergidæ.

Heliscomys Cope, **1873.** Glires, Geomyidæ?

Syn. New Vert. Tert. Colorado, 3–4, Oct., 1873; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., for 1873, 475, 1874.

Type: *Heliscomys vetus* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado.

Extinct. Based on 'mandibular rami.'

Heliscomys: ἡλίσκος (dim. of ἧλος), a little nail; μῦς, mouse.

Helladotherium Gaudry, **1860.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LI, No. 22, p. 804, July–Dec., 1860; Forsyth Major, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1891, 323–326, fig. 3.

Type: *Helladotherium duvernoyi* Gaudry, from the Lower Pliocene, Pikermi beds, of Greece.

Extinct. Based on "une tête presque complète."

Helladotherium: Ἑλλάς, Ἑλλάδος, Greece; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the type locality.

Helogale Gray, **1861.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, 308, 2 figs.; Ibid., 1864, 571; Cat. Bones Mamm. Brit. Mus., 76, 1862; Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1882, 79–80.

Species: *Herpestes parvulus* Sundevall (type), from Natal; and *H. tænionotus* A. Smith, from South Africa.

Helogale: ἕλος, marsh; γαλῆ, weasel.

Helohippus Marsh, **1892.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLIII, No. 256, p. 353, Apr. 1892.

Type: *Lophiodon pumilus* Marsh, from the Eocene near Marsh Fork, western Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on a portion of a left upper jaw containing three premolars and two molars.

Helohippus: ἕλος, marsh; ἵππος, horse.

Helohyus Marsh, **1872.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Helohyidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 207–208, Sept. 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 7).

Type: *Helohyus plicodon* Marsh, from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "an upper molar tooth in perfect preservation."

Helohyus: ἕλος, marsh; ὗς, ὑός, hog.

Helotherium Cope, **1872.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.

Palæont. Bull. No. 2, p. 1, Aug. 3, 1872; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, for Jan. 1871–Dec. 1872, 466, Jan. 1873; Sixth Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., for 1873, 606 (under *Orohippus*).

Type: *Helotherium procyoninum* Cope, from the Bridger Eocene of Wyoming.

Extinct.

Helotherium: ἕλος, marsh; θηρίον, wild beast.

Hemiacis Cope, **1869.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1869, 3; [Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XI, 177–178, pl. III, fig. 1, 1869—given as *Galera perdicida.*]

Hemiacis—Continued.

Type: *Hemiacis perdicida* Cope, from the limestone breccia of a cave in Wythe County, Virginia.

Extinct. "Represented by a left ramus of the mandible, with dentition complete.

Hemiacis: ἡμι-, half; ἀκίς, point—in allusion to the molar. "The tubercular molar is relatively as in the allied genera (*Mephitis* and *Lutra*) but without sharp tubercle." (Cope.)

Hemiacodon Marsh, **1872.** Primates, Anaptomorphidæ?

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 212–213, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 13); Osborn, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 200, June 28, 1902; Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 794, 1902 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Hemiacodon gracilis* Marsh (type), and *H. nanus* Marsh, from Henry Fork of Green River; and *H. pucillus* Marsh [sic], from Grizzly Buttes, near Fort Bridger, all from the Eocene of Wyoming.

Extinct.

Hemiacodon: ἡμι-, half; ἀκή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Hemiauchenia Gervais & Ameghino, **1880.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Mamm. Foss. l'Amérique du Sud, 120–123, 1880.

Type: *Hemiauchenia paradoxa* Gervais & Ameghino, from the Pleistocene of the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a portion of a cranium, including the two maxillaries with all the molars in place, and the canine on the left side.

Hemiauchenia: ἡμι-, half; + *Auchenia.* Este genero "está caracterizado por la presencia de seis muelas superiores en série contínua, debido á la existencia del p^2 que falta tanto en *Auchenia* como en *Palæolama*" (Ameghino, Mam. Fos. Argentinos, 503, 1889).

Hemibelideus (subgenus of *Phalangista*) Collett, **1884.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1884, 385–387, pl. xxxi, 2 figs. in text.

Type: *Phalangista* (*Hemibelideus*) *lemuroides* Collett, from northern Queensland.

Hemibelideus: ἡμι-, half; + *Belideus.* "Evidently a transition stage between the true Phalangers and the genus *Petaurista*, having the skull, but not the patagium of the latter, and the bushy cylindrical tail, but not the skull of the Phalanger subgenus *Trichosurus.*" (Collett.)

Hemibos Falconer, **1865.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Falconer, quoted by Rütimeyer, in Verhandl. Naturforsch. Gesellsch. Basel, IV, 2tes Heft, 330, 1865; Rütimeyer, Versuch. Natürl. Gesch. Rindes, Abth. 2, p. 23, 1867; Falconer, Palæont. Memoirs & Notes, I, pp. 23, 280, 546, 555, 1868; Lydekker, Mem. Geol. Surv. India (Palæont. Indica), ser. 10, I, pt. iii, 145–149, pls. xxii–xxiii [Reissue pls. xx–xxiv], 1878.

Type: *Hemibos triquetricornis* Falconer, from the Siwalik Hills, India.

Extinct. Based on a cranium.

Hemibos: ἡμι-, half; + *Bos.*

Hemicaulodon Cope, **1869.** Sirenia, Halitheriidæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XI, 190–191, pl. v, fig. 6, 1869.

Type: *Hemicaulodon effodiens* Cope, from the Eocene marl pits of Shark River, Monmouth County, New Jersey.

Extinct. Based on a 'right upper incisor.'

Hemicaulodon: ἡμι-, half; καυλός, stalk; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the form of the upper incisor.

Hemicentetes Mivart, **1871.** Insectivora, Tenrecidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1871, 58–65, 72–73, pl. v, 9 figs. in text.

Hemicentetes—Continued.

Type: *Erinaceus madagascariensis* Shaw (= *E. semispinosus* Cuvier), from Madagascar.

Hemicentetes: ἡμι-, half; + *Centetes*. This genus differs from *Centetes* in the presence of a third upper incisor, smaller canines, and in the form of the skull.

Hemichærus (Jourdan) Depéret, **1887.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Arch. Mus. Lyon, IV, 236, 1887.

Type: *Hemichærus typus* Jourdan (Mus. Lyon), from the Miocene of Drôme, France.

See *Hemichœrus* Filhol, 1882.

Extinct. Based on a cranium.

Hemichærus (*Hemichœrus*): ἡμι-, half; χοῖρος, hog.

Hemichœrus Filhol, **1882.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ?

Mém. Mamm. Foss. Phosphorites Quercy, Toulouse, 106–111, 1882.

Type: *Hemichœrus lamandini* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Hemicyon Lartet, **1851.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Notice sur la Colline de Sansan, 16, 1851.

Type: *Hemicyon sansaniensis* Lartet, from the Miocene of Sansan, Dépt. du Gers, France. Extinct.

Hemicyon: ἡμι-, half; κύων, dog.

Hemiderma Gervais, **1855.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Expéd. Comte de Castelnau, dans l'Amérique du Sud, Zool., Mamm., 43, pls. vii fig. 4, ix figs. 8, 8ª, 1855.

Type: *Phyllostoma brevicaudum* Maximilian, from the Fazenda of Coroaba in the forests on the Rio Jucú, not far from the Rio do Espirito Santo, southeastern Brazil.

Hemiderma: ἡμι-, half; δέρμα, skin.

Hemiechinus Fitzinger, **1866.** Insectivora, Erinaceidæ.

Sitzungsber Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, LIV, Abth. i, 565, 1866; Ibid., LVI, Abth. i, 858, 1867.

Species 5, from Egypt, Nubia, Abyssinia, and Sennar: *Erinaceus brachydactylus* Wagner, *E. platyotis* Sundevall, *E. libycus* Hemprich & Ehrenberg, *E. aegyptius* Geoffroy, and *Hemiechinus pallidus* Fitzinger.

Hemiechinus: ἡμι-, half; ἐχῖνος, hedgehog.

Hemigalago Dahlbom, **1857.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Zool. Studier, I, Tredje Häftet, 224, 225, 230, Tab. x, 1857; Gray, Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 86, 1870.

Type: *Galago demidoffii* Fischer, from Gaboon, West Africa. (See *Galagoides* A. Smith, 1833.)

Hemigalago: ἡμι-, half; + *Galago*.

Hemigale ('Jourdan') Gray, **1864.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 542; Flower & Lydekker, Mamm. Living & Extinct, 533, 1891.

Emendation of *Hemigalus* Jourdan, 1837.

Hemigalea (see **Hemigalus**). Feræ, Viverridæ.

Hemigalidia Mivart, **1882.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1882, 143, 188–189, 206.

Species: *Galidia olivacea* Geoffroy, and *G. concolor* Geoffroy, from Madagascar.

Name antedated by *Salanoia* Gray, 1864.

Hemigalidia: ἡμι-, half; + *Galidia*—in allusion to the tail, muzzle, claws, and other characters, in which it differs from *Galidia*.

Hemigalus JOURDAN, **1837.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, V, No. 12, pp. 442–443; No. 17, p. 593, July–Dec., 1837.

Hemigalea BLAINVILLE, ibid., V, 595, 1837; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., VIII, [276], 279, Nov., 1837; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 524–525.

Hemigale GRAY, ibid., 1864, 542; FLOWER & LYDEKKER, Mamm., Living & Extinct, 533, 1891.

Type: 'L'hémigale zébré' (= *Viverra hardwickii* Gray), from Malacca or Borneo.

Hemigalus: ἡμι-, half; γαλῆ, weasel.

Hemiganus COPE, **1882.** Edentata, Ganodonta, Stylinodontidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XVI, for Oct. 1882, 831–832, Sept. 28, 1882; Tert. Vert., 405, 1885 (date of publication, under *Hemithlæus.*)

Type: *Hemiganus vulluosus* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Hemiganus: ἡμι-, half; γάνος, brightness, polish—in allusion to the enamel of the incisors, which "extends but a short distance on the anterior face of the tooth."

Hemimeryx LYDEKKER, **1878.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidæ.

Rec. Geol. Surv. India, [X, pt. 2, p. 78, May, 1877—not named]; XI, 79–80, 1878; Palæont. Indica (Mem. Geol. Surv. India), ser. 10, II, pt. v, 167–169, pl. XXIII, figs. 1, 5, Feb., 1883.

Type: *Hemimeryx blanfordi* Lydekker (1883), from the Miocene of the lower Manchhars of Sind, India.

Extinct. Based on molar teeth.

Hemimeryx: ἡμι-, half; μήρυξ, ruminant.

Hemiomus SEELEY, **1899.** Ungulata, ?

Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, LV, pt. 3, pp. 413–415, 3 figs. in text, Aug. 12, 1899.

Type: *Hemiomus major* Seeley, from the River Medway, near Tonbridge, England.

Extinct. Based on the distal end of the right humerus.

Hemiomus: ἡμι-, half; ὦμος, shoulder—"in reference to the absence of ossification of the hinder aspect of the distal end of the bone."

Hemiopsaldon (see **Hemipsalodon**). Creodonta, Hyænodontidæ.

Hemiotomys (subg. of *Arvicola*) SÉLYS LONGCHAMPS, **1836.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Essai Monographique sur les Campanols des Environs de Liége, 7–8, pl. 1, 1836; Études Micromammalogie, 85–86, 146–147, pls. 1–2, 1839; BAIRD, Mamm. N. Am., 515–516, 1857; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, p. 16, July 23, 1896.

The subgenus was originally formed for the reception of *Arvicola fulvus* and *A. amphibius* (= *A. terrestris*), from Europe, but *fulvus* was subsequently found to be based on a mutilated specimen of *A. arvalis* and was withdrawn. (SÉLYS, Postscript to Essai Monographique, 1862.) Sélys states (l. c., 87, 1839) that he does not wish this section considered as a genus or subgenus!

Hemiotomys: ἡμι- half; οὖς, ὠτός, ear; μῦς, mouse—from the small size of the ears.

Hemipsalodon COPE, **1885.** Creodonta, Hyænodontidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XIX, 163, Feb., 1885; Ann. Rept. Geol. & Nat. Hist. Surv. Canada, new ser., I, for 1885, App., 80c–81c, 1886.

Hemiopsaldon Cope, Am. Naturalist, XIII, 151, Mar. 1889 (misprint).

Type: *Hemipsalodon grandis* Cope, from the Oligocene (White River beds) of Swift Current River, Northwest Territory.

Extinct. Based on a jaw.

Hemipsalodon—Continued.

Hemipsalodon: *ἡμι-*, half; *ψαλίς*, pair of scissors; *ὀδών* = *ὀδούς*, tooth—probably in allusion to the 'heel' of the third molar, which "is quite short, and has a cutting keel" . . . The molars "are interesting on account of their illustrating the most primitive form of a sectorial tooth." (Cope.)

Hemisyntrachelus (subg. of *Delphinapterus*) Brandt, **1873.** Cete, Delphinidæ.
Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, XX, 239–242, 1873.
Species: *Delphinapterus cortesii* (Laurillard), and *D. brochii* (Balsamo Crivelli), from Europe.
Extinct.
Hemisyntrachelus: *ἡμι-*, half; *σύν*, together; *τράχηλος*, neck—in allusion to the character: "Die beiden oder drei vorderen Halswirbel vereint, die übrigen frei."

Hemithlæus Cope, **1882.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Periptychidæ.
Am. Naturalist, XVI, for Oct. 1882, 832, Sept. 28, 1882; Tert. Vert., 405–408, pl. xxv[f], figs. 6–9, 1885.
Type: *Hemithlæus kowalevskianus* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of northwestern New Mexico.
Extinct.

Hemitragus Hodgson, **1841.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist., II, No. VI, 218, July, 1841; Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, X, pt. II, 913, July–Dec., 1841; XVII, pt. II, 486, Nov., 1848; Gray, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XVIII, 230, Oct., 1846; Knowsley Menagerie, 1850.
Type: *Capra quadrimammis* vel *jharal* Hodgson, from Nepal, India.
Hemitragus: *ἡμι-*, half; *τράγος*, goat—from the absence of a beard and presence of some of the characters of a goat. The habits are those of the goat.

Hemitragus Van der Hoeven, **1855.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Handboek Dierkunde, 2d ed., II, 943, 1855.
New name for *Næmorhedus* H. Smith, 1827. Includes *Antilope sumatrensis* Shaw, from Sumatra, and *A. goral* Hardwicke, from India.
Name preoccupied by *Hemitragus* Hodgson, 1841, which is based on *Capra quadrimammis* vel *jharal* from India. Van der Hoeven considered the name available for this group, as he did not regard Hodgson's *Hemitragus* distinct.

Hemiurus Gervais, **1855.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.
Expd. Comte de Castelnau dans l'Amérique du Sud, I, Mamm., 101–102, pl. xvi fig. 2, pl. xx fig. 1, 1885 (pl. xvi is marked *Hemiurus concolor*, but referred to in text as *H. hunteri*); Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 354, 1888.
Type: *Didelphys hunteri* Waterhouse (= *D. brevicaudata* Erxleben), from Brazil or Guiana.
Name preoccupied by *Hemiurus* Rudolphi, 1809 (Entozoorum Hist. Nat., II, pt. I, 38, 1809), a genus of Trematodes.
Hemiurus: *ἡμι-*, half; *οὐρά*, tail.

Hemiutaetus Ameghino, **1902.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 65–66, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 63–64).
Type: *Hemiutaetus constellatus* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Hemiutaetus: *ἡμι-*, half; + *Utaetus*.

Hendecapleura (see **Endecapleura**). Glires, Muridæ, Gerbillinæ.

Henricofilholia Ameghino, **1901.** Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea, Astrapotheriidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 404–405, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 58–59).
Type: *Henricofilholia cingulata* (= ? *Parastrapotherium cingulatum* Ameghino, 1895), from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.

Henricofilholia—Continued.

Extinct.

Henricofilholia: In honor of Henri Filhol, 1843–1902, late professor of comparative anatomy and director of the anatomical laboratory of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

Henricosbornia Ameghino, **1901.** Primates (Henricosbornidæ).

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 357–358, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 11–12).

Type: *Henricosbornia lophodonta* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Henricosbornia: In honor of Henry Fairfield Osborn, 1857–, Da Costa professor of zoology, Columbia University, and curator of vertebrate paleontology, American Museum of Natural History, New York; author of numerous papers on paleontology.

Hepoona Gray, **1841.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Gray, in Grey's Journ. Two Expd. Northwest & West Australia, App. II, 402, 407–408, 1841; Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 166, 1888 (in synonymy).

Type: *Phalangista cookii* Desmarest, from Tasmania. (See *Pseudochirus* Ogilby, 1837.)

Hepoona: Hepoona Roo, native name used in John White's 'Voyage to New South Wales,' 1790.

Heptacodon Marsh, **1894.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLVII, No. 281, p. 409, 3 figs. in text, May, 1894.

Type: *Heptacodon curtus* Marsh, from the Oligocene of South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on a last upper molar.

Heptacodon: ἑπτά, seven; ἀκή, point; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—from the seven cusps of the last upper molar.

Heptaconus Ameghino, **1894.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidæ.

Ènum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Eocènes Patagonie, 44, Feb., 1894.

Type: *Heptaconus acer* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Heptaconus: ἑπτά, seven; κῶνος, cone.

Heptodon Cope, **1882.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Lophiodontidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XVI, 1029, Dec. (2?), 1882; Tert. Vert., 492, 1885 (date of publication, under *Diacodexis*).

Type: *Lophiodon ventorum* Cope, from the Eocene of Wyoming.

Name preoccupied (?) by *Heptodonta* Hope, 1838, a genus of Insects.

Extinct.

Heptodon: ἑπτά, seven; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the upper molariform teeth which are seven in number.

Hericulus (see **Ericulus**). Insectivora, Tenrecidæ.

Herinaceus (see **Erinaceus**). Insectivora, Erinaceidæ.

Herpailurus (subgenus of *Felis*) Severtzow, **1858.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2e sér., X, 385, 390, Sept., 1858.

Species: *Felis* (*Herpailurus*) *yaguarundi* Desmarest, and *Felis* (*H.*) *eyra* Desmarest, from Paraguay.

Herpailurus: ἕρπω, to creep; αἴλουρος, cat—in allusion to the animal's habits and manner of approaching its prey.

Herpestes Illiger, **1811.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 135, 1811 (*Herpertes*, corrected to *Herpestes* in Errata, 302); Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1882, 63–78, fig. 1 (type fixed).

Herpestes—Continued.

Species, 3: *Viverra ichneumon* Gmelin (type), *V. mungo* Gmelin, and *V. cafra* Gmelin, from Africa and Asia.

Herpestes: ἑρπηστής, a creeper—probably in allusion to its habits, especially in pursuit of its prey. This is the derivation given by the original describer, but the following has been suggested: irregularly from ἑρπ(ετόν), a reptile, serpent + ἐσθίειν, to eat, devour. Cf. *Spermestes*. (Century Dict.)

Herpetocetus VAN BENEDEN, **1872.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2e sér., XXXIV, 20, 1872.

Erpetocetus VAN BENEDEN, ibid., L, 25, 1880; Ann. Mus. Roy. Hist. Nat. Belgique, VII, 84, 1882.

Type: *Herpetocetus scaldiensis* Van Beneden, from Stuyvenberg and St. Nicholas, in the vicinity of Antwerp, Belgium.

Extinct. Based on maxillary bones.

Herpetocetus: ἑρπετόν reptile; κῆτος, whale, "à cause du talon qui termine la mandibule en arrière et qui rappelle ce même os des reptiles sauriens." (VAN BENEDEN.)

Herpetomys (subgenus of *Microtus*) MERRIAM, **1898.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XII, 107–108, Apr. 30, 1898.

Type: *Microtus guatemalensis* Merriam, from Todos Santos, Huehuetenango, Guatemala (alt. 10,000 ft.).

Herpetomys: ἕρπης, ἕρπητος, creeper; μῦς, mouse—from the animal's mode of progression.

Herpetotherium COPE, **1873.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.

Palæont. Bull. No. 16, p. 1, Aug. 20, 1873; Synop. New Vert. Colorado, 4, 1873; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VII, for 1873, 465, 1874.

Type: *Herpetotherium fuzax* Cope, from the Oligocene (White River) of Colorado.

Extinct. Based on "a left mandibular ramus incomplete at both extremities, but exhibiting the crowns and alveoli of five molar teeth."

Herpetotherium: ἑρπετόν, reptile; θηρίον, wild beast.

Hesperocyon SCOTT, **1890.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Princeton College Bull., II, No. 2, pp. 37–38, Apr., 1890.

Genus described, but no species mentioned: "*Hesperocyon* becomes extremely abundant in the John Day beds [Oregon], but does not pass up in the higher Miocene. Its nearest European allies are *Cynodon* and *Cynodictis*." (SCOTT.)

Hesperocyon: ἕσπερος, western; κύων, dog—in allusion to the type locality.

Hesperomys WATERHOUSE, **1839.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Beagle,' pt. II, Mamm., 74–77, pl. 12, 1839.

Type not designated, but *Mus bimaculatus* Waterhouse, from Maldonado, Uruguay, may perhaps be so considered, since this species is compared with *Mus rattus* in showing the differences between the mice of the New and Old World.

Hesperomys: ἕσπερος, western; μῦς, mouse—i. e., belonging to the western hemisphere.

Hesperoptenus (subgenus of *Vesperus*) PETERS, **1868.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, Nov. 1868, 626–627; Dec. 1868, 638–639.

Type: *Vesperus* (*Hesperoptenus*) *doriæ* Peters, from Sarawak, Borneo.

Hesperoptenus: ἕσπερος, evening; πτηνός, winged—i. e., a crespuscular winged creature, a bat.

Hesperosciurus (subgenus of *Sciurus*) NELSON, **1899.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., I, 27, 83, pl. I, fig. 5, May 9, 1899.

Hesperosciurus—Continued.

Type: *Sciurus griseus* Ord, from the Dalles of the Columbia River, Oregon.

Hesperosciurus: ἑσπερος, western; + *Sciurus*—'western squirrel,' from its habitat in the extreme western United States.

Heteroborus Cope, **1880.** Creodonta, Arctocyonidæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, 79, 80, Aug. 3, 1880; Tert. Vert., 259, Feb., 1885.

Type: *Arctocyon duelii* Lemoine, from the Lower Eocene of France.

Extinct.

Heteroborus: ἕτερος, other, different; βορός, gluttonous.

Heterocephalus Rüppell, **1842.** Glires, Bathyergidæ.

Mus. Senckenberg., Frankfurt a. M., III, Heft 2, pp. 99–101, 175, Taf. VIII fig. 1, X figs. 3 a–c, 1842.

Type: *Heterocephalus glaber* Rüppell, from Shoa, southern Abyssinia, northeastern Africa.

Heretocephalus: ἕτερος, other, different; κεφαλή, head.

Heterocetus Van Beneden, **1880.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2e sér., L, 21–22, 1880; Ann. Mus. Roy. Hist. Nat., Bruxelles, XIII, 23, 1886.

Species, 3: *Heterocetus affinis* Van Beneden, *Cetotherium brevifrons* Van Beneden, and *Heterocetus sprangii* Van Beneden from the vicinity of Antwerp, Belgium. "Depuis longtemps nous avons proposé ce nom générique de *Heterocetus*, mais nous avions cru devoir l'abandonner pour un autre nom plus ancien [*Cetotherium*] donné par le docteur Brandt de Saint-Pétersbourg. En étudiant avec plus de soin les caractères et en comparant les derniers ossements découverts, nous avons cru devoir revenir à notre première dénomination." (l. c. p. 21.)

Extinct.

Heterocetus: ἕτερος, other, different; κῆτος, whale—i. e. distinct from *Cetotherium.*

Heterodelphis Brandt, **1873.** Cete, Platanistidæ?

Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci., St.-Pétersbourg, XX, 248–253, Taf. XXV, XXVI figs. 1–26, 1873.

Type: *Heterodelphis klinderi* Brandt, from Nikolajew (=Nikolaief), northeast of Odessa, southern Russia.

Extinct.

Heterodelphis: ἕτερος, other, different; δελφίς, dolphin.

Heterodon (subgenus of *Delphinus*) Blainville, **1817.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., IX, 151, 175–179, 1817.

Species, 8: *Anarnacus groenlandicus* Lacépède, *Delphinus chemnitzianus* Blainville (=*Balæna rostrata* Chemnitz), *D. edentulus* Schreber, *D. bidentatus* Bonnaterre, *D. butskode* Blainville (=*Hyperoodon butskopf* Lacépède), *D. sowerbiensis* Blainville, *Epiodon urganantus* Rafinesque, and *Delphinus densirostris* Blainville.

Name preoccupied by *Heterodon* Beauvois, 1800, a genus of Reptilia. (Gill, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., 96, 1872).

Heterodon: ἕτερος, other, different; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Heterodon Lund, **1838.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.

Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Forhandl. Kjöbenhavn, 1838, 11; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., XI, Zool., 216–217, 231, Apr., 1839; Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, 6e ann., No. 430, p. 244, Apr. 17, 1839; Afhandl. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Nat. & Math. Afh.. Kjöbenhavn, VIII, 67, 141, Tab. I, fig. 1, 1841; Liais, Climats, Géol., Faune, et Géog. Botanique Brésil, 366–367, 1872.

Type: *Dasypus diversidens* Lund, 1841, from the bone caves between the Rio das Velhas and Rio Paraopeba, Minas Geraës, Brazil (alt. 2,000 ft.).

Name preoccupied by *Heterodon* Beauvois, 1800, a genus of Reptilia; and by *Heterodon* Blainville, 1817, a genus of cetaceans.

Heterodon—Continued.

Extinct.

Heterodon: ἕτερος, other, different; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the inequality in size and form of the teeth.

Heterogeomys MERRIAM, **1895.** Glires, Geomyidæ.

N. Am. Fauna, No. 8, pp. 23, 26, 179–185, numerous plates and figures, Jan. 31, 1895.

Type: *Geomys hispidus* Le Conte, from the vicinity of Jalapa, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Heterogeomys: ἕτερος, different; + *Geomys*—i. e., different from true *Geomys*.

Heteroglyphis ROTH, **1899.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Macraucheniidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 387, 1899; AMEGHINO, Sin. Geol.-Palæont., Segundo Censo Nac. Repúb. Argentina, I, Supl., p. 12, July, 1899.

Type: *Heteroglyphis dewoletzky* Roth, from the 'upper Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a single upper molar.

Heteroglyphis: ἕτερος, other, different; γλυφή, carving, notch.

Heterohyrax (subgenus of *Dendrohyrax*) GRAY, **1868.** Ungulata, Procaviidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., I, 50–51, Jan., 1868; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 293–294, 1869.

Type: *Dendrohyrax blainvillii* Gray, from East Africa.

Heterohyrax: ἕτερος, other, different; + *Hyrax*—from the fact that the skull "has all the characters of the genus *Dendrohyrax* except that the orbit is incomplete behind." (GRAY.)

Heterohyus GERVAIS, **1848–52.** Primates, Microchœridæ?

Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 1e ed., II, expl. pl. 35, fig. 14, p. 7, 1848–52; 2e ed., 201–202, pl. 35, fig. 14, 1859.

Type: *Heterohyus armatus* Gervais, from the Eocene of Buschweiller, Lower Alsace, Germany.

Extinct. Based on a portion of the lower jaw with teeth.

Heterohyus: ἕτερος, other, different; ὗς, ὑός, hog.

Heterolophodon ROTH, **1903.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 145–146, 1903.

Type: *Heterolophodon ampliatus* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on two upper molars.

Heterolophodon: ἕτερος, other, different; λόφος, crest; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Heteromys DESMAREST, **1817.** Glires, Heteromyidæ.

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. ed., XIV, 180–181, 1817; Mammalogie, I, 313, 1820.

Type: *Mus anomalus* Thompson, from the island of Trinidad, West Indies.

Heteromys: ἕτερος, other, different; μῦς, mouse—i. e., different from *Mus*.

Heteropus JOURDAN, **1837.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, V, 522, 1837; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., VIII, Zool., 368, Dec., 1837.

Type: *Heteropus albogularis* Jourdan (=*Kangurus penicillatus* Gray), from the mountains southwest of Sydney, New South Wales.

Name preoccupied by *Heteropus* Palisot de Beauvois, 1805, a genus of Orthoptera.

Heteropus: ἕτερος, other, different; πούς, foot—in allusion to the posterior limbs and tarsi, which are shorter than in other kangaroos, and exhibit other minor differences.

Heterosciurus (subgenus of *Sciurus*) TROUESSART, **1880.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Le Naturaliste, II, No. 37, p. 292, Oct. 1, 1880; Cat. Mamm., in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 1er fasc., 69–73, 1880; Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, No. 2, p. 304, Sept. 19, 1881; ELERA, Cat. Sist. Fauna Filipinas, I, 20, 1895 (raised to generic rank); THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (type given as *S. erythræus* Pallas).

Heterosciurus—Continued.

Species, 18, from Asia and Malaysia: *Sciurus erythræus* Pallas (=*S. ferrugineus* F. Cuvier, type), *S. hippurus* I. Geoffroy, *S. prevostii* Desmarest, *S. lokrioides* Hodgson, *S. lokriah* Hodgson, *S. leucomus* Müller, *S. alstoni* Anderson, *S. pernyi* A. Milne-Edwards, *S. rufigenys* Blanford, *S. modestus* Müller & Schlegel, *S. diardii* (Temminck) Jentink, *S. chinensis* Gray, *S. tenuis* Horsfield, *S. philippinensis* Waterhouse, *S. steeri* Günther, *S. rosembergii* Jentink, *S. murinus* Müller & Schlegel, and *S. lis* Temminck.

Heterosciurus: ἕτερος, other, different; +*Sciurus*—in allusion to the differences between this group and true *Sciurus*.

Heterotalpa* (subgenus of *Talpa*) Peters, **1863.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.

Handb. Zool., I, 6ter Bogen, 86, Sept., 1863.

Type: *Talpa wogura* Temminck, from Japan. (See *Mogera* Pomel, 1848.)

Heterotalpa: ἕτερος, other, different; + *Talpa*—i. e., different from true *Talpa*.

Heterotherium Blainville, **1838.** Marsupialia, Amphitheriidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, VII, No. 8, p. 417, 1 pl. figs. 1–5, July–Dec., 1838.

Species: *Didelphis prevostii* Cuvier MS., and *D. bucklandii* Broderip, from Stonesfield, England. "Il est plus certain que cet animal doit former un genre distinct auquel on pourrait donner le nom de *Heterotherium* ou d'*Amphitherium*."

Extinct. Based on lower jaws.

Heterotherium: ἕτερος, other, different; θηρίον, wild beast. "On pourrait donner le nom de *Heterotherium* ou d'*Amphitherium*, afin d'éviter les inductions que l'on pourrait tirer de l'existence si ancienne d'un mammifère de la classe des Didelphes." (Blainville.)

Hexaprotodon (subgenus of *Hippopotamus*) Falconer & Cautley, **1836.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Hippopotamidæ.

Asiatic Researches, Calcutta, XIX, pt. I, 51, 1836.

Species: *Hippopotamus sivalensis* Falconer & Cautley, and *H. dissimilis* Falconer & Cautley, from the Pliocene of the Siwalik Hills, India.

Extinct.

Hexaprotodon: ἕξ, six; πρῶτος, first; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the six incisors in each jaw.

Hexodon Cope, **1884.** Edentata, Ganodonta, Conoryctidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XVIII, 794, 795–796, fig. 3 in text, Aug., 1884; Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XVI, pt. II, 316–317, 1888 (under *Conoryctes*).

Type: *Hexodon molestus* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Name preoccupied by *Hexodon* Olivier, 1789, a genus of Coleoptera.

Extinct. Based on "the superior and inferior dentitions of a single individual."

Hexodon: ἕξ, six; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the three premolars on each side, in contrast with those of related genera in which the number is four.

Hinnulus Ogilby, **1837.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. xlviii, 136, June 27, 1837.

No species known. "Two [genera *Hinnulus* and *Capreolus*] are more especially indicated . . . [and there is] every reason to believe in their actual existence, and to anticipate their discovery. They will be characterized nearly as follows,† and will probably be found, one in the tropical forests of the Indian Archipelago, and the other on the elevated table lands of Mexico or South

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**Heterotalpa* may not have been properly published. Peters' 'Handbuch,' although printed, seems never to have been generally distributed, and the copy examined is perhaps unique. It lacks both title-page and date and is deposited in the library of the 'Zoologische Sammlungen,' Berlin.

†Hinnulus: "Rhinaria magna. Sinus lachrymales distincti. Fossæ interdigitales nullæ. Folliculi inguinales nulli. Mammæ quatuor."

Hinnulus—Continued.

America. . . . It may appear a bold, perhaps a presumptuous undertaking, thus to predict the discovery of species and define the characters of genera, of whose actual existence we have no positive knowledge; but . . . all the analogies of nature . . . are in favor of the supposition." (OGILBY.)

Hinnulus: Lat., young mule.

Hipparion CHRISTOL, **1832.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

"Ann. Sci. Indust. du Midi de France, Marseilles, I, 215, 1832" (fide WATERHOUSE MS.); Bull. Géol. de France, III, p. cxxviii, 1833; L'Institut, II, 75, 1834; Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1834, 500; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., IV, 225, 1835; LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., III, 50–65, fig. 11 in text, 1886.

Apparently no type was named in the original description. Lydekker includes 4 species: *Equus* (*Hippotherium*) *gracilis* Kaup (1833), from Europe; *Hippotherium antelopinum* Falconer & Cautley (1849), from India; *Hipparion richthofeni* Koken (1885), from China; and *Sivalhippus theobaldi* Lydekker (1877), from India.

Extinct.

Hipparion: ἱππάριον, pony, dim. of ἵππος, horse.

Hipparitherium CHRISTOL, **1847.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXIV, 374–376, Jan.–June, 1847.

Type: *Palæotherium hippoides* Lartet, from France.

Extinct.

Hipparitherium: Hipparion; θηρίον, wild beast.

Hippelaphus (subg. of *Antilope*) REICHENBACH, **1835.** Ungulata, Bovidæ.

Bildergallerie Thierwelt, oder Naturgesch. Thierreichs, 2te Auflage, Heft VII, 4–5, Taf. V figs. 3–5, XXV fig. 11, 1835.

Species, 3: *Antilope gnu,* and *A. oreas,* from Africa; and *A. picta* (=*A. tragocamelus*), from northern India. (See *Boselaphus* Blainville, 1816.)

Hippelaphus: ἱππέλαφος, horse deer (from ἵππος, horse; ἔλαφος, deer.)

Hippelaphus (subg. of *Cervus*) BONAPARTE, **1836.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Iconografia Fauna Italica, I, fasc. XV–XVI, under *Cervus dama* [p. 4], 1836; "SUNDEVALL, K. Vetensk. Akad, Handlingar, Stockholm, for 1844, 178–183, 1846."

Type species not given but evidently *Cervus hippelaphus* Cuvier, from Java. This group is simply the subgenus *Rusa* H. Smith, 1827, under another name.*

Name preoccupied by *Hippelaphus* Reichenbach, 1835, a subgenus of *Antilope.*

Hipphaplous AMEGHINO, **1885.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

["Catálogo de la sección de la provincia de Buenos Aires en la Exposición Continental Sudamericana, pág. 39, año 1882," nomen nudum.]

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, 94, 1885; Ibid., IX, 146, 1886.

Hipphaplus AMEGHINO, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 521, 1889.

"Fundé el género sobre restos de dos especies distintas, *H. bravardii* y *H. darwinii,* que no hice más que nombrar en el catálogo arriba mencionado." (AMEGHINO, l. c., 1885.)

Extinct.

Hipphaplous: ἵππος, horse; ἁπλόος, simple.

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*"Nella edizione del Regno animale del Cuvier, data in Inglese dal Griffith, il Signor Hamilton Smith distribuisce le specie dei Cervi in gruppi d'ordine inferiore, secondo un piano che a noi par lodevole, e che adottiamo con leggiere modificazioni." (Bonaparte). These modifications consist in changing the names of four of the ten subgenera, viz: *Alce* to *Alces, Rangifer* to *Tarandus, Elaphus* to *Cervus,* and *Rusa* to *Hippelaphus.*

Hippidion Owen, **1869.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Proc. Roy. Soc. London, XVII, No. 109, p. 268, for Feb., 1869; Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. London for 1869, 159, pt. II, 572–573, pl. LXII, figs. 1–10, 14, 16, 1870; Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 618, 1902 (type).

Hippidium Burmeister, Los Caballos Fós. de la Pampa Argentina, 5–68, pls. I–VIII, 1875; Supl., 3–13, pl. XI, figs. 3–6, 1889.

Species, 3: *Equus neogæus* Lund (type), and *E. principalis* Lund, from Brazil; and *E. arcidens* Owen, from the Arroyo Negro, near Paysandu, Uruguay.

Extinct.

Hippidion: ἵππος, horse; ἴδιος (neuter ἴδιον*), peculiar.

Hippocamelus Leuckart, **1816.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Dissertatiuncula Inaug. de Equo bisulco Molinæ, 24, 1816; Gray, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, 226, 227, 1852 (under *Furcifer*); Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1898, 212.

Type: *Hippocamelus dubius* Leuckart (=*Equus bisulcus* Molina), from the Cordillera of Chile.

Hippocamelus: ἵππος, horse; κάμηλος, camel—from the supposition that the animal was intermediate between a horse and a llama.

Hippodactylus Cope, **1888.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XXII, 449, May, 1888.

Type: *Hippotherium antelopinum* Falconer & Cautley, from the Siwalik Hills of India.

Extinct.

Hippodactylus: ἵππος, horse; δάκτυλος, toe—in allusion to the single metapodials.

Hippodon Leidy, **1854.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1854, 90.

Type: *Hippodon speciosus* Leidy, from the Upper Miocene of the Bijou Hills, east of the Missouri River, South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on an inferior molar.

Hippodon: ἵππος, horse; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the type specimen, "an inferior molar of a solipedal animal apparently intermediate to *Equus* and *Anchitherium*." (Leidy.)

Hippohyus Falconer & Cautley,† **1845.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

[Falconer & Cautley, in] Owen's Odontography, pt. III, 562–563, Descr. Plates, 35, pl. 140, fig. 7, 1845; Lydekker, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., II, 259, 1885.

Type: *Hippohyus sivalensis* Falconer & Cautley, from the Pliocene of the Siwalik Hills, India.

Extinct.

Hippohyus: ἵππος, horse; ὗς, ὑός, hog.

Hippopotamodon Lydekker, **1877.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Hippopotamidæ.

Records Geol. Surv. India, X, pt. 2, p. 81, May, 1877.

Type: *Hippopotamodon sivalense* Lydekker, from the Pliocene of the Siwalik Hills, in the vicinity of the village of Asnot, Punjab, India.

Extinct. Based on part of the left maxilla, including three imperfect teeth.

Hippopotamodon: Hippopotamus; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Hippopotamus Linnæus, **1758.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Hippopotamidæ.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 74, 1758; 12th ed., I, 101–102, 1766; Brisson, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 83–84, 1762; W. L. Sclater, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 267–272, figs. 67–78, 1900 (type fixed).

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* The neuter form was probably adopted to agree with *Hipparion* and *Hippotherium*.

† *Hippohyus* is credited to Falconer & Cautley by Lydekker (Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. II, 259, 1885), but their names do not appear in the description of the genus in Owen's Odontography.

Hippopotamus—Continued.

Species: *Hippopotamus amphibius* Linnæus (type), from the Nile; and *H. terrestris* Linnæus, from Brazil.

Hippopotamus: ἱπποπόταμος, river horse.

Hippops MARSH, **1892.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ?

Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLIII, No. 256, p. 351, Apr., 1892.

Type species not named. "The oldest ancestor of the horse, as yet undiscovered, undoubtedly had five toes on each foot, and probably was not larger than a rabbit, perhaps much smaller . . . It may be called *Hippops*, and its remains will be found at the base of the Tertiary, or more likely in the latest Cretaceous." (MARSH.)

Hypothetical.

Hippops: ἵππος, horse; ὄψ, aspect.

Hipporussa HEUDE, **1899.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, IV, pt. 3, p. 134, 1899; ibid., pt. 4, p. 208, 1899.

Type: *Cervus equinus* F. Cuvier, from Borneo and Sumatra.

Hipporussa: ἵππος, horse; Malay, *rusa* or *russa* deer—'horse deer.

Hippos GRAY, **1869.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ?

Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 262, 1869 (nomen nudum).

"A large number of fossil genera belong to this suborder [Nasuta], as *Anoplotherium, Xiphodon, Dichotrichus, Cainotherium, Merycopotamus, Adapis, Microchœrus, Hippos*, . . . but many of these are only known from a few bones or teeth." (GRAY.)

Extinct.

Hippos: ἵππος, horse.

Hipposideros GRAY, **1831.** Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.

Zool. Miscellany, 37–38, 1831; Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, 492, 1838.

Hipposiderus GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. XVIII, 52–53, Sept. 26, 1834; BLANFORD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1887, 637–638; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 116–118, fig. 121, 1901 (type fixed).

Species, 8: *Hipposideros speoris* (type), *H. elongatus, H. diadema, H. larvatus, H. vulgaris, H. deformis*, all from Asia; and *H. tridens* from Africa.

Hipposideros: ἵππος, horse; σίδηρος, iron—i. e., horseshoe—in allusion to the form of the anterior part of the complicated nose leaf.

Hipposyus LEIDY, **1872.** Primates, Notharctidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., June 25, 1872, 37; OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 198, June 28, 1902.

Hypposhyus AMEGHINO, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 960, 1889.

Type: *Hipposyus formosus* Leidy, from the Eocene (Bridger) of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "an upper jaw fragment with two molars; . . . [and] a lower jaw fragment with a single molar."

Hipposyus: ἵππος, horse; σῦς, σύος, pig.

Hippotamus RAFINESQUE, **1815.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Hippopotamidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815.

New name for *Hippopotamus* Linnæus, 1758 ('*Hippotamus* R. *Hippopotamus* L.').

Hippotamus: Old French *hippotame* (from Lat. *hippopotamus*), hippopotamus.

Hippotherium (subg. of *Equus*) KAUP, **1833.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1833, 327; ibid., 1835, 622; Oken's Isis, 1834, 314 (raised to generic rank); Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., XVII, pt. 1, 174–181, tab. 12 B, 1835 (subgenus).

Hippotherium—Continued.

Species: *Equus* (*Hippotherium*) *gracilis* Kaup, and *Equus* (*H.*) *nanus* Kaup, from the Pliocene of Eppelsheim, near Darmstadt, Rhein-Hessen, Germany.

Extinct.

Hippotherium: ἵππος, horse; θηρίον, wild beast.

Hippotigris H. Smith, **1841.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

H. Smith in Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm., XII, 321–334, pls. 21–25, 1841; 2d ed., Mamm., VI, 321–334, pls. 21–25, 1866; Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. IV, 797–799, 1898; W. L. Sclater, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 282, 1900 (in synonymy, type fixed); Pocock, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., X, 306, Oct., 1902.

Species, 5: *Equus zebra* Linnæus (type), *Hippotigris antiquorum* H. Smith, *Equus burchelli* Gray, *Hippotigris quacha*, H. Smith, and *H. isabellinus* H. Smith, from Africa.

Hippotigris: ἱππότιγρις, a supposed kind of tiger, in reality a wild ass, or possibly a zebra.

Hippotragus Sundevall, **1846.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

K. Vetensk. Akad. Handlingar, Stockholm, for 1844, 196–197, 1846; Sclater & Thomas, Book of Antelopes, IV, pt. xiii, 3–39, pls. lxxvi–lxxx, Feb., 1899.

Type: *Hippotragus leucophæus* (Pallas), from Africa. (See *Ozanna* Reichenbach, 1845.)

Hippotragus: ἵππος, horse; τράγος, goat.

Hircus Brisson, **1762.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 38–48, 1762; Boddaert, Elenchus Animalium, I, 50, 1785; Rafinesque, Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815.

Species: *Hircus et Capra domestica, Capra angorensis, Ibex, Ibex imberbis, Capra parva americana, Ibex parvus americanus, Rupicapra, Rupicapra siberica, Gazella indica, Gazella, Gazella bezoartica, G. africana, G. novæ hispaniæ, Capra orientalis, C. syriaca, C. novæ hispaniæ,* and *C. cretensis.*

Hircus: Lat., male goat.

Histiophorus (see **Istiophorus**). Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Histiops Peters, **1869.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1869, 399.

Type: *Artibæus undatus* Gervais, from tropical America, exact locality unknown.

Histiops: ἱστίον, web, sail; ὄψ, aspect—evidently in allusion to its relationship to *Phyllops.* The name suggests characters of the ears or nose-leaf, but the description was based on the teeth and skull without reference to the skin, the type specimen of the species having been lost.

Histiotus Gervais, **1855.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Expéd. Comte de Castelnau dans l'Amérique du Sud, Zool., Mamm., 77, pl. xii, figs. 6, 6a, 6b, 1855.

Type: *Plecotus relatus* I. Geoffroy, from Brazil.

Histiotus: ἱστίον, web, sail: οὖς, ὠτός, ear—from the ears, which are very large, triangular, and united at their bases posteriorly.

Histriophoca Gill, **1873.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Am. Naturalist, VII, 179, Mar., 1873; Allen, Hist. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 675–682, 1880.

Type: *Phoca fasciata* Shaw (=*P. fasciata* Zimmermann, from the Kuril Islands, North Pacific).

Histriophoca: Lat. *histrio,* stage-player; +*Phoca*—'harlequin seal,' from its peculiar and striking pattern of coloration.

Hodobænus Sundevall, **1860.** Feræ, Pinnipedia Odobænidæ.

Öfversigt K. Vetensk. Akad. Förhandl., Stockholm, XVI, No. 10, for Dec. 14, 1859, 442 footnote, 1860.

Emendation suggested for *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762.

Hodobænus—Continued.

"It might be best to take this name [*Odobænus*] as it is, although its meaning is not quite clear. The derivation is not given; but it may be from ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth, in which case the name should read *Odontobænus*, as proposed by Steenstrup, i. e. walking with the assistance of the teeth, which here seems to be correct; or from ὁδός, way, in which case it ought to read *Hodobænus* (a sea animal which can also walk on a path); or from οὐδός, field, earth, in which case it should be written *Udobænus*." (SUNDEVALL.)

Hodomys MERRIAM, **1894.** Glires, Muridæ, Neotominæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Sept. 24, 1894, 232–237, pl. IX, figs. 1–4, 7–8, text figs. 3 a–d.

Type: *Neotoma alleni* Merriam, from Manzanillo, Colima, Mexico.

Hodomys: ὁδός, road, path; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the animal's habit of making roads or runways among the agaves and other plants on the brushy hillsides where it lives. (MERRIAM.)

Hæmatonycteris (see **Hæmatonycteris**). Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Holochilomys ('BRANDT') PETERS, **1861.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Abhandl. K. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, for 1860, 150, 151, 1861.

Possibly an emendation of *Holochilus* Brandt, 1835. On page 150 the name is given "*Holochilus* (*Holochilomys* Brdt.)," while on page 151 appears the statement "Zu der Gattung *Holochilomys* (*Holochilus* Wagn. nec Brandt) können diese Arten [*Mus aquaticus* und *M. squamipes?*] nicht gestellt werden." No earlier reference has been found.

Holochilomys: ὅλος, whole, entire; χεῖλος, lip; μῦς, mouse. (See *Holochilus.*)

Holochilus (subgenus of *Mus*) BRANDT, **1835.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, sér. 3, III, 428, 1835; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XIX, 495–496, May, 1897 (raised to generic rank); MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 89, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).

Holochyse LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 137, 1842.

Species: *Mus* (*Holochilus*) *leucogaster* Brandt (type), and *Mus* (*Holochilus*) *anguya* Desmarest, both from Brazil.

Holochilus: ὅλος, whole, entire; χεῖλος, lip—"ob labium superius integrum."

Holomeniscus COPE, **1884.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Palæont. Bull., No. 39, p. 16, 1884; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXII, pt. I, for Jan., 1885, 16–18, Oct. 21, 1884; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 679, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Auchenia vitakeriana* Cope, from the Pliocene of Oregon; and *A. hesterna* Leidy (type), from the Pleistocene of California?

Extinct.

Holomeniscus: ὅλος, whole; μηνίσκος, crescent—in allusion to the "fourth superior premolar, [which is] composed of two crescents."

Holophorus (see **Hoplophorus**). Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.

Homacodon MARSH, **1872.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Homacodontidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 126, Aug., 1872 (sep. issued July 22.)

Type: *Homacodon vagans* Marsh, from the Eocene of the Bad Lands near Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "the greater part of the skull and skeleton, in excellent preservation."

Homacodon: ὁμός, similar; ἀκή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Homalodon BURMEISTER, **1891.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidæ.

Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, III, entr. XVII, 389 footnote, 1891.

Abbreviation of *Homalodontotherium* Flower, 1874, "para evitar la repetición incómoda del nombre extenso."

Homalodon: ὁμαλός, even, level: ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the 'even row of teeth without a diastema.'

Homalodotherium ('HUXLEY') FLOWER, **1873.** Ungulata, Homalodontotheriidæ.
[HUXLEY, Ann. Address, in Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XXVI, pt. 2, No. 102, p. lvii, May 2, 1870—nomen nudum]; FLOWER, Proc. Roy. Soc. London, XXI, No. 145, p. 383, 1873.
Homalodontotherium FLOWER, Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, vol. 164, pp. 173–182, pl. XVI, 1874.
Homalodon BURMEISTER, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, III, entr. XVII, 389 footnote, 1891.
Type: *Homalodotherium cunninghami* Flower, from the Tertiary deposits of the Rio Gallegos, Patagonia.
Extinct. Based on "a nearly complete set of teeth and some fragments of bone."
Homalodotherium: ὁμαλός even; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the 'even row of teeth without a diastema' (BEDDARD, Mamm., p. 216, 1902).

Homalostylops AMEGHINO, **1901.** Tillodontia, Notostylopidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 422, July, 1901 (sep. p. 76).
Species: *Homalostylops rigeo* Ameghino, and *H. interlissus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Homalostylops: ὁμαλός, even; στῦλος, pillar; ὄψ, aspect.

Homalurus (subgenus of *Sorex*) SCHULZE, **1890.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.
Schriften Naturwiss. Vereins Harzes in Wernigerode, V, 28, 1890; Zeitschrift Naturwiss., LXVI, 166–167, 1893; BRANDES, Zeitschr. Naturwiss., 5te Folge, VI, 450, 1895 (raised to generic rank).
Species, 3: *Sorex alpinus* Schinz, *S. vulgaris* Linnæus, and *S. pygmæus* Pallas, from Europe.
Name preoccupied by *Homalura* Meigen, 1826, a genus of Diptera.
Homalurus: ὁμαλός, even; οὐρά, tail.

Homelaphus GRAY, **1872.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 90, 1872 (provisional name).
Type: *Homelaphus inornatus* Gray, said to have come from South America.
Homelaphus: ὁμός, same; ἔλαφος, deer.

Homo LINNÆUS, **1758.** Primates, Hominidæ.
Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., 20–24, 1758; 12th ed., 28–33, 1766.
Type: *Homo sapiens* Linnæus, which includes five races: *americanus, europæus, asiaticus, afer,* and *monstrosus.*
Homo: Lat., man (archaic Lat. *hemo*).

Homocamelus LEIDY, **1869.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.
Extinct Mamm. Dak. & Nebr., in Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 158–159, 382, pl. XIV, figs. 16, 17, 1869.
Type: *Homocamelus caninus* Leidy, from the Miocene of the Niobrara River, Nebraska.
Extinct. "Represented by several fragments of jaws with teeth."
Homocamelus: ὁμός, like; + *Camelus.*

Homocentrus AMEGHINO, **1891.** Primates, Cebidæ.
Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 6a, 389–391, fig. 92, Dec. 1, 1891.
Type: *Homocentrus argentinus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia.
Extinct. "Conocido hasta ahora por un fragmento de la parte posterior de la rama derecha de la mandíbula inferior con la última muela intacta y parte de la penúltima."
Homocentrus: ὁμός, same, like; κέντρον, center.

Homœocetus DU BUS, **1867.** Cete, Physeteridæ.
Bull. Acad. Roy. Belgique, 2e sér., XXIV, 572–573, 1867.
Homœcetus VAN BENEDEN, ibid., XLIV, 855, 1877.

Homœocetus—Continued.

Homocetus LYDEKKER, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XLIII, pt. 1, No. 169, p. 14, Feb. 1, 1887.

Type: *Homœocetus villersii* Du Bus, from the Antwerp Crag of Wilryck, Belgium.

Extinct. Based on fourteen vertebræ of the same individual, including the atlas and the five following cervicals.

Homœocetus: ὅμοιος, like; κῆτος, whale—from its resemblance to the cachalots, both in having the atlas free, and in the form and manner of union of the cervicals.

Homogalax HAY, **1899.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiridæ.

Science, new ser., IX, 593, Apr. 21, 1899; Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 627, 1902.

Type: *Systemodon primævus* Wortman, from the Eocene (Wasatch) of the Big Horn Basin, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on two fragments of skulls.

Homogalax: ὁμογάλαξ, foster brother—in allusion to its relationships with *Eohippus* and *Hyracotherium.* (HAY.)

Homorhinoceros AMEGHINO, **1882.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ?

"Cat. Sec. de la Prov. de Buenos Aires, en la Exp. Cont. Sud-Am., Mar., 1882" (fide AMEGHINO, Mam. Fós. Repub. Argentina, 500, 1889).

Type: "*Homorhinoceros platensis* Ameghino (nomen nudum)," a synonym of *Plicatodon perrarus* Ameghino, from Argentina.

Extinct.

Homorhinoceros: ὁμός, like; +*Rhinoceros.*

Homotherium FABRINI, **1890.** Feræ, Felidæ.

"Boll. R. Comitato Geol. Italia, Roma, 3ª ser., I, 121–144, 161–176, pls. IV–VI, 1890" (fide LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1890, XXVII, Mamm., 27, 1892).

Type: *Machairodus nestianus* Weithofer, from the Pliocene of the Val d'Arno, Italy.

Extinct. Name provisionally proposed.

Homotherium: ὁμός, same, like; θηρίον, wild beast.

Homunculites AMEGHINO, **1902.** Primates, Cebidæ.

[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 76, Mar.–Apr., 1901—nomen nudum]; Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 73–74, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 5–6).

Type: *Homunculites pristinus* Ameghino, from the Eocene (Patagonian formation) of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a left mandible with the fifth molar in place.

Homunculites: Homunculus, with the suffix *-ites* indicative of its fossil character. (Compare *Eucetites.*)

Homunculus AMEGHINO, **1891.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 4a, 217, Aug. 1, 1891; entr. 5a, 290–291, Oct. 1, 1891.

Type: *Homunculus patagonicus* Ameghino, from the Santa Cruz beds, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Homunculus: dim. of Lat., *homo,* man.

Hoplocetus GERVAIS, **1848–52.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 1e ed., I, 161; II, expl. pl. 20 figs. 10, 11, 1848–52; 2e ed., 318, atlas, V, pl. 3 fig. 12, pl. 20 figs. 10, 11, 1859; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 596, 1902 (type fixed.)

Species: *Hoplocetus crassidens* Gervais (type), from the Miocene in the vicinity of Romans, Dépt. du Drôme; and *H. curvidens* Gervais, from the Pliocene of Montpellier, Dépt. Hérault, southern France.

Extinct. Based on teeth.

Hoplocetus: ὅπλα, arms, armor; κῆτος, whale—"il renferme des espèces armées de dents très fortes, au moins dans leur partie radiculaire." (GERVAIS.)

Hoplophoneus Cope, **1874.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., No. 1, p. 23, Jan. 21, 1874; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., for 1873, 509, 1874.

Hoplophomus Scudder, Nomenclator Zool., pt. II, 153, 1882.

Type: *Machaerodus oreodontis* Cope, from the Oligocene (White River) of northeastern Colorado.

Extinct. Based on "a young individual with part of the temporary dentition."

Hoplophoneus: ὅπλα, arms, armor; φονεύς, murderer—i. e., an armed carnivore.

Hoplophorus Lund, **1838.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.

Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Forhandl. Kjöbenhavn, 1838, 11; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., XI, Zool., 217–218, 231, Apr., 1839.

Holophorus Lund, Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, 6e ann., No. 430, pp. 244–245, Apr. 17, 1839.

Species: *Hoplophorus euphractus* Lund, and *H. selloi* Lund, from the bone caves between the Rio das Velhas and Rio Paraopeba, Minas Geraës, Brazil (alt. 2,000 ft.).

Name preoccupied by *Hoplophora* Perty, 1830, a genus of Orthoptera. Replaced by *Sclerocalyptus* Ameghino, 1891.

Extinct.

Hoplophorus: ὅπλα, arms, armor; φορός, bearing—'armor-bearing,' in allusion to the carapace.

Hoplotherium ('Laizer & Parieu') Meyer, **1841.** Ungulata, Anoplotheriidæ.

Meyer, Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1841, 461; Agassiz, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 15, 1842, Index Univ., 186, 1846; 2d ed., 535, 1848; Meyer, "Soc. Sci. Nat. Wiesbaden" (fide Journ. l'Institut, X, 100, Mar. 17, 1842).

Emendation of *Oplotherium* Laizer & Parieu, 1838. "Der Name *Oplotherium* kann aus schon aus dem Grund nicht bleiben, weil es gar kein Wort ist. Die Benennung beruht auf dem Worte ὅπλον, Waffe, und das Wort hätte daher *Hoplotherium* heissen sollen." (Meyer.)

Houtia Agassiz, **1842.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 15, 1842.

Native name for *Capromys*, included in the list of genera, without reference, description, or mention of any species.

Huamela Gray, **1872.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., X, 445, Dec., 1872; XI, 214–219, 1 fig., Mar., 1873.

Hamela Ameghino, Cont. Conocimiento Mamif. Fós. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VI, 611, 1889 (misprint).

Type: *Capreolus leucotis* Gray, from Port Famine, Straits of Magellan (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1849, 65, pl. XII).

Huamela: Guamul, guemul, huamul, or *huamel,* native name of this deer among the Araucanian Indians of Patagonia.

Hunterus Gray, **1864.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XIV, 349, Nov., 1864.

Hunterius Gray, Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 78, 98–100, fig. 8, 1866.

Type: *Hunterus temminckii* Gray, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Hunterus: In honor of Dr. John Hunter, 1728–1793, an eminent anatomist and surgeon, who studied the anatomy of whales.

Huro I. Geoffroy, **1835.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

I. Geoffroy, in Gervais' Résumé Leçons de Mammalogie professées au Muséum de Paris pendant l'année 1835, par I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire (extract Écho du Monde Savant, I, 1835), p. 37.

Huro—Continued.

Type: *Gulo barbatus* Retzius, from tropical America. "Le genre Huron, *Huro*, que le professeur [I. Geoffroy] établit, renferme le *Gulo barbatus.*"

Name preoccupied by *Huro* Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828, a genus of Pisces, a name identical in form but different etymologically, being derived from Lake Huron.

Huro: *Hurón*, native name.

Hyacnodon (see **Hyænodon**). Creodonta, Hyænodontidæ.

Hyægulus POMEL, **1851.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

L'Institut, 19e ann., No. 914, p. 218, July 9, 1851; Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXXIII, No. 1, p. 17, July–Dec., 1851.

Species: *Cœnotherium collotarsus* Pomel, and *C. murinus* Pomel, from the Eocene in the vicinity of Apt, Vaucluse, France.

Extinct.

Hyægulus: ὗς, ὑός, hog; *αἴξ, αἰγός*, goat; + dim. suffix *-ulus.*

Hyaemoschus (see **Hyemoschus**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidæ.

Hyæna BRISSON, **1762.** Feræ, Hyænidæ.

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 169, 1762; BRÜNNICH, Zoologiæ Fundamenta, 34, 42–43, 1772; ZIMMERMANN, Specimen Zoologiæ Geographicæ, 365, 1777; BODDAERT, Elenchus Animalium, 46, 1785; MERRIAM, Science, new ser., I, No. 14, p. 376, Apr. 5, 1895.

Type: *Hyæna hyæna* Brisson (= *Canis hyæna* Linnæus), from India.

Hyæna: ὕαινα, hyena—so called from its bristly mane, like that of a hog (*ὗς*, hog, + fem. term. *-αινα*). (Century Dict.)

Hyænailurus RÜTIMEYER, **1867.** Feræ, Felidæ?

Ueber die Herkunft unserer Thierwelt, 4°, Basel & Genf, 52, 1867.

Type: *Hyænailurus sulzeri* Biedermann, from the 'obere Süss-Wasser Molasse' of Veltheim, Switzerland.

Extinct.

Hyænailurus: Hyæna; αἴλουρος, cat.

Hyænarctos FALCONER & CAUTLEY, **1845.** Feræ, Ursidæ.

FALCONER & CAUTLEY in Owen's Odontography, pt. III, 504–505, pl. 131 and explanation, 1845.

Type: *Hyænarctos sivalensis* Falconer & Cautley (= *Ursus sivalensis* Falconer & Cautley), from the upper Miocene of the Siwalik Hills, India.

Extinct.

Hyænarctos: ὕαινα, hyena; *ἄρκτος*, bear.

Hyænictis GAUDRY, **1861.** Feræ, Hyænidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LII, No. 15, pp. 723–724, Jan.–June, 1861; Anim. Foss. Attique, 95, 1863.

Type: *Hyænictis græca* Gaudry, from the Pliocene, Pikermi beds, of Greece.

Extinct. Based on 'une mâchoire inférieure.'

Hyænictis: ὕαινα, hyena; *ἴκτις*, weasel.

Hyænocyon COPE, **1879.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XVIII, 372, Dec. 30, 1879.

Type: *Enhydrocyon basilatus* Cope, from the Miocene of John Day River, Oregon.

Extinct.

Hyænocyon: ὕαινα, hyena; *κύων*, dog.

Hyænodictis (see **Hycenodictis**). Creodonta, Proviverridæ.

Hyænodon (subgenus of *Didelphis!*) LAIZER & PARIEU, **1838.** Creodonta, Hyænodontidæ.

Écho du Monde Savant, Aug. 25, 1838, 254; Comptes Rendus, Paris, VII, No. 8, p. 442, July–Dec., 1838; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., XI, 27–32, Jan., 1839 (raised to generic rank); BLAINVILLE, Ann. Françaises et Étrangères Anat. et Physiol., III, 17–30, pl. 3, 1839.

Hyænodon—Continued.

Hyacnodon GORE, Glossary Fossil Mammalia, 26, 1874 (misprint).

Type: *Hyænodon leptorhynchus* Laizer & Parieu, from Cournon, Département du Puy-de-Dôme, France.

Extinct. Based on 'une mâchoire inférieure complète, pourvue de toutes ses dents, sauf la plupart des incisives.' (BLAINVILLE.)

Hyænodon: Hyæna; $\delta\delta\acute{\omega}\nu = \delta\delta o\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, tooth.

Hyænoïdes (see **Hyenoides**). Feræ, Canidæ.

Hydaspidotherium LYDEKKER, **1876.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidæ.

Records Geol. Surv. India, IX, pt. 4, 154, NOV., 1876.

Hydaspitherium LYDEKKER, Palæont. Indica, ser. 10, p. 159, 1878; NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER, Man. Palæont., II, 1344, 1889; FORSYTH MAJOR, Proc. Zool Soc. London, 1891, 321–322.

Hydraspotherium BEDDARD, Mamm., Cambridge Nat. Hist., X, 306, 1902.

Type: *Hydaspidotherium megacephalum* Lydekker, from the Pliocene of the Siwalik Hills, near Asnot, Punjab, India.

Extinct. Based on a cranium.

Hydaspidotherium: $'\Upsilon\delta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\pi\eta\varsigma$, Hydaspes, the classical name of the river Jhelum, a tributary of the Indus, near which the type was found; $\theta\eta\rho\acute{\iota}o\nu$, wild beast.

Hydrarchos KOCH, **1846.** Cete, Basilosauridæ.

Kurze Beschreibung des Hydrarchos Harlani, Dresden, pp. 1–20, 1 plate, 1846; "Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1847, 47–48, 717;" "MÜLLER, Archiv Anat., XIV, 363, 1847."

Hydrarchus MÜLLER, Über foss. Reste Zeuglodonten Nordamerica, 3, 1849.

Type: *Hydrarchos harlani* Koch, from the vicinity of Claiborne, southwestern Alabama.

Extinct. Based on a skull and vertebræ. "Durch die Ausgrabungen von Dr. A. Koch in Washington Co., Alabama, wurden der Schädel und die ganze Wirbelsäule bekannt. Koch hatte sein erstes in mehreren Städten ausgestelltes Skelet aus Ueberresten verschiedener Individuen, ja aus Knochen von zwei Arten zusammengesetzt und daraus einen 114 Fuss langen '*Hydrarchos*' construirt. Joh. Müller erkannte den Irrthum, nachdem der *Hydrarchos* für das Berliner Museum erworben war." (ZITTEL, Handb. Palæont, IV, 168, 1892.)

Hydrarchos: $\ddot{\upsilon}\delta\rho\alpha$, water serpent; $\grave{\alpha}\rho\chi\acute{o}\varsigma$, chief, ruler.*

Hydrelaphus LYDEKKER, **1898.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Deer of all Lands, 219–222, 1898.

New name for *Hydropotes* Swinhoe, 1870, which is said to be preoccupied by *Hydropota* Rondani, 1861, a genus of Diptera.

Hydrelaphus: $\ddot{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$ ($\acute{\upsilon}\delta\rho$—), water; $\check{\varepsilon}\lambda\alpha\phi o\varsigma$, deer—'water deer,' from the animal's fondness for marshy ground.

Hydrochœrus BRISSON, **1762.** Glires, Caviidæ.

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 80–81, 1762; MERRIAM, Science, new ser., I, No. 14, p. 376, Apr. 5, 1895.

Hydrochæris BRÜNNICH, Zoologiæ Fundamenta, 36, 44–45, 1772; SCOPOLI, Introd. Hist. Nat., 491, 1777.

Hydrochaerus ERXLEBEN, Syst. Regni Animalis, 191–194, 1777.

Hydrochoerus WAGLER, Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 18, 1830.

Hydrocherus F. CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 492, 1829.

Type: *Hydrochœrus hydrochœrus* Brisson (=*Sus hydrochœris* Linnæus, 1766), from South America.

Hydrocharus: $\ddot{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$ ($\acute{\upsilon}\delta\rho$-), water; $\chi o\tilde{\iota}\rho o\varsigma$, hog—from its aquatic habits.

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* *Hydrarchos:* $\ddot{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, water; $\grave{\alpha}\rho\chi\acute{o}\varsigma$, ruler. (Century Dict.)

Hydrocyon LARTET, **1851.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Notice sur la Colline de Sansan, 17, 1851.

Type: *Hydrocyon sansaniensis* Lartet, from the Miocene of Sansan, Dépt. du Gers, France.

Extinct.

Hydrocyon: ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-), water; κύων, dog.

Hydrodamalis RETZIUS, **1794.** Sirenia, Hydrodamalidæ.

K. Vetensk. Acad. Nya Handlingar, Stockholm, XV, 292, Oct.–Dec., 1794; J. B. FISCHER, Syn. Mamm., 503, 1829.

Hydromalis Allen, Hist. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 9, 1880 (misprint).

Type: *Hydrodamalis stelleri* Retzius (= *Manati gigas* Zimmermann), from Bering Island, Bering Sea. Based on the 'Manati seu vacca marina' of Steller.

Hydrodamalis: ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-), water; δάμαλις, a young cow—i. e., a 'sea cow.'

Hydrogale KAUP, **1829.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.

Entw.-Gesch. & Natürl. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 122, 123, 1829.

Type: *Sorex remifer* Geoffroy, from Europe.

Hydrogale: ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-), water; γαλῆ, weasel—from its aquatic habits.

Hydrogale (subgenus of SOREX) POMEL, **1848.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.

Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, 248, Nov., 1848.

Type: *Sorex fimbripes* Bachman, from Drury Run, Pennsylvania.

Name preoccupied by *Hydrogale* Kaup, 1829, which is based on *Sorex remifer* Geoffroy, from Europe.

Hydrogale GRAY, **1865.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 131–132, 1 fig. in text; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 111–112, fig. 15, 1869; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Afr., I, 108–109, 1900 (in synonymy, locality).

Type: *Lutra maculicollis* Lichtenstein, from the Bamboes Bergen, northeastern Cape Colony.

Name preoccupied by *Hydrogale* Kaup, 1829, a genus of Soricidæ.

Hydrolagus GRAY, **1867.** Glires, Leporidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 221, Sept., 1867; MEARNS, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XVIII, 552, 1896 (type fixed).

Species: *Lepus aquaticus* Bachman (type), from Alabama; and *L. palustris* Bachman, from South Carolina.

Name preoccupied by *Hydrolagus* Gill, 1862, a genus of Pisces. Replaced by *Limnolagus* Mearns, 1897.

Hydrolagus: ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-), water; λαγώς, hare.

Hydromalis (see **Hydrodamalis**). Sirenia, Hydrodamalidæ.

Hydromustela M. BOGDANOW, **1871.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

"Trudy Obshtch. yestestvoispytateley Imp. Kazan. Univ. I, otd. I," 1871* (sep. p. 167).

Type: *Mustela lutreola* Linnæus from Eurasia.

Name antedated by *Lutreola* Wagner, 1841; and by *Vison* Gray, 1865.

Hydromustela: ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-), water; + *Mustela*—from its aquatic habits.

Hydromys† É. GEOFFROY, **1805.** Glires Muridæ, Hydromyinæ.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, VI, 81–90, pls. 35–36, 1805; Tiedemann, Zoologie, 478, 1808.

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*The original volume has not been seen. The separate is entitled: Птицы и звѣри черноземной полосы Поволжья и долины средней и нижней Волги, Казань, 1871.

†The name is spelled *Hydromis* in every case in the description, but on pl. 36 (*H. chrysogaster* and *H. leucogaster*), which precedes pl. 35 (*Hydromis coypou*), at the beginning of the article, the spelling *Hydromys* occurs three times.

Hydromys—Continued.

Species: *Mus coypus* Gmelin, from Chile; *Hydromis chrysogaster* Geoffroy, from an island in Entrecasteaux Channel, Tasmania; and *H. leucogaster* Geoffroy, from Maria Island, southeast coast of Tasmania.

Hydromys: ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-), water; μῦς, mouse—'water rat,' from the animal's aquatic habits.

Hydropithecus Gloger, **1841.** Sirenia*, ?

Hand.- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiv, 166, 1841; Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 193, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Hydropithecus simia* Gloger, based on the 'Seeaffe' of Steller (*Manatus simia* Illiger), from the northwest coast of America. Indeterminable.

Hydropithecus: ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-), water; πίθηκος, ape—a Greek equivalent of 'Seeaffe.'

Hydropotes Swinhoe, **1870.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, p. 90, pls. 6, 7.

Type: *Hydropotes inermis* Swinhoe, from an island in the Yangtsze River, China.

Name said to be preoccupied by *Hydropota* Rondani, 1861, a genus of Diptera. Replaced by *Hydrelaphus* Lydekker, 1898.

Hydropotes: ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-), water; πότης, drinker—"water drinker, from the love of the animal for marshy ground." (Swinhoe.)

Hydro-Sorex (subgenus of *Sorex*) Duvernoy, **1835.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.

Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat. Strassbourg, II, sig. v, 17, 1835; Mag. de Zool., 1842, Mamm., 34, pl li.

Type: *Sorex fodiens* Pallas, from Europe. (In the supplement on the shrews [Mém. Strassbourg, II, 4–5, 1838] *Sorex hermanni* Duvernoy, which is the type of *Amphi-Sorex* Duvernoy, is made the type of this subgenus!) See *Neomys* Kaup, 1829; and *Crossopus* Wagler, 1832.

Hydrosorex: ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-) water; + *Sorex.*

Hydrotapirus Pohlig, **1888.** Ungulata, ?

Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., LIII, Nr. 1, p. 257, 1888 (nomen nudum).

Hypothetical genus, provisionally proposed for a form closely allied to *Prototapirus*, the supposed common ancestor of the Ungulata and Sirenia, or possibly intermediate between it and the Sirenia.

Hydrotapirus: ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-) water; + *Tapirus.*

Hydrotidasson Gistel, **1848.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Naturgesch. Thierreichs f. höhere Schulen, p. x, 1848 (under *Potamophilus*).

New name for *Potamophilus* S. Müller, 1838–39, which is preoccupied by *Potamophilus* Germar, 1811, a genus of Coleoptera.

Hydrotidasson: ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-) water; *tidasson*, wild beast ("ein uralt Wort, was wildes Thier bedeutet."—Gistel).

Hydrotragus Fitzinger, **1866.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Sitzungsber Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, LIV, Abth. I, 596–597, 1866; Sclater & Thomas, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. vi, 95, Aug., 1896 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Species, 5: *Adenota kul* Heuglin (type), *A. wuil* Heuglin, *A. lechè* Gray, *A. megaceros* Heuglin, and *Antilope leucotis* Lichtenstein, from northeastern (?) Africa.

Hydrotragus: ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-) water; τράγος, goat.

Hydrotragus (subg. of *Euryceros*) Gray, **1872.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 49, 1872.

Type: *Tragelaphus spekei* Sclater, from Karagweh, near Lake Victoria Nyanza, East Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Hydrotragus* Fitzinger, 1866, a different genus of antelopes. Replaced by *Limnotragus* Sclater & Thomas, 1900.

**Hydropithecus* is placed in the *Sirenia* by Gloger, but it probably belongs to the Feræ, either in the Pinnipedia or Mustelidæ.

Hydrurga GISTEL, **1848.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.
Naturgesch. Thierreichs f. höhere Schulen, p. xi, 1848.
New name for *Stenorhinchus* F. Cuvier, 1826, which is preoccupied by *Stenorhynchus* Lamarck, 1819, a genus of Crustacea. *Hydrurga* antedates *Ogmorhinus* Peters, 1875.
Hydrurga: ὕδωρ (ὑδρ —), water; ἔργω, to work—from its aquatic habits.

Hyelaphus SUNDEVALL, **1846.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
K. Vetensk. Akad. Handlingar, Stockholm, for 1844, 180–181, 1846.
Type: *Cervus porcinus* Zimmermann, from India.
Hyelaphus: ὗς, ὑός, hog; ἔλαφος, deer—'hog deer,' probably from its low, heavy build, short legs, and more or less awkward manner of running with the head carried down.

Hyemoschus GRAY, **1845.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XVI, 350, Nov., 1845.
Hyeomoschus TURNER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1849, 158.
Hyomoschus BLYTH, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 483.
Hyaemoschus ZITTEL, Handb. Palaeont., IV, 2te Lief., 387, 1893.
Type: *Moschus aquaticus* Ogilby, from Bulham Creek, Sierra Leone, West Africa.
Hyemoschus: ὗς, ὑός, hog; + *Moschus*—'hog musk-deer,' from the characters of its skull, and its 'pig-like habits.'

Hyenoides BOITARD, **1842.** Feræ, Canidæ.
Le Jardin des Plantes, 163–164, 1842; Boitard in D'Orbigny's Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., III, 566, 1843.
Hyænoides GERVAIS, Hist. Nat. Mamm., II, 53, 1855.
Type: *Hyæna picta* Temminck, from Africa.
Name antedated by *Lycaon* Brookes 1827; and by *Cynhyæna* Cuvier, 1829.
Hyenoides: Hyæna; εἶδος, form.

Hyeomoschus (see **Hyemoschus**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla Tragulidæ.

Hylanthropus GLOGER, **1841.** Primates, Simiidæ.
Hand.- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxvii, 34, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.
Type: *Hylanthropus troglodytes* (= *Simia troglodytes* Gmelin), from West Africa.
Name antedated by *Pan* Oken, 1816; by *Theranthropus* Brookes, 1828; and by *Anthropopithecus* Blainville, 1838.
Hylanthropus: ὕλη, wood, forest; ἄνθρωπος, man—a classical equivalent of the Malay name orang utan, meaning 'man of the woods.'

Hylebates (see **Hylobates**). Primates, Simiidæ.

Hyllomis (see **Hylomys**). Insectivora, Erinaceidæ.

Hylobates ILLIGER, **1811.** Primates, Simiidæ.
Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 67–68, 1811.
Hylebates ILLIGER, "Abhandl. Phys. Kl. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., fur 1804–11, pp. 88, 91, 1815;" JENTINK, Notes Leyden Mus., XX, 114–115, 1898.
Type: *Simia lar* (= *Homo lar* Linnæus), from the Malay Peninsula.
Hylobates: ὑλοβάτης, 'per sylvas gradiens,' one who walks through the woods (from ὕλη, forest; βάτης, one who mounts)—in allusion to the animals' habit of walking in an upright position, and also probably to their habit of moving through the forest by swinging themselves from branch to branch by means of their long arms.

Hylogale TEMMINCK, **1827*.** Insectivora, Tupaiidæ.
Mon. Mammalogie, I, Tabl. Méthod., p. xix, 1827.
Hylogalea SCHLEGEL & MÜLLER, Verhandl. Natuur. Gesch. Nederland. (Zool.), 159, 1843.

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*Agassiz gives 1824 as the date of publication. The name may have appeared in the Prospectus de Monographies de Mammalogie, Mar., 1824.

Hylogale—Continued.

New name for *Tupaia* Raffles, 1822. "J'ai donné cette dénomination au genre désigné par M. Raffles, sous le nom très-vicieux de *Tupaia* ou *Toupaie*, pris d'un idiome des sauvages de l'île de Sumatra . . . Ce changement est dans l'intérêt de la science; il sera sans doute adopté." (Temminck.)

Hylogale: ὕλη, wood, forest; γαλῆ, weasel—in allusion to the animal's arboreal habits, like those of a squirrel.

Hylomys S. Müller, **1839.** Insectivora, Erinaceidæ.

Verhand. Natuurl. Gesch. Nederland. Bezitt., I, Zoogdieren Indisch. Archip., 50, 'Tabel' [p. 60], 1839; Müller & Schlegel, ibid., Beschrij. merkw. insektenet. Zoogdier., *Hylomys suillus*, 153–157, tab. 25 figs. 4–7, 26 fig. 1, 1843.

Hyllomis Pomel, Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, 251, Nov., 1848.

Type: *Hylomys suillus* Müller & Schlegel, from Java or Sumatra.

Hylomys: ὕλη, wood, forest; μῦς, mouse.

Hylonycteris Thomas, **1903.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., XI, 286–287, Mar. 1, 1903.

Type: *Hylonycteris underwoodi* Thomas, from Rancho Redondo, Costa Rica.

Hylonycteris: ὕλη, wood, forest; νυκτερίς, bat—in allusion to its habitat.

Hyodectes Cope, **1880.** Creodonta, Arctocyonidæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, 79, 80, Aug. 3, 1880; Tert. Vert., 259, Feb., 1885.

Type: *Arctocyon gervaisii* Lemoine, from the Lower Eocene of France.

Extinct.

Hyodectes: ὑς, ὑός hog; δήκτης, biter—i. e., a 'carnivorous hog.'

Hyœnodictis Lemoine, **1880.** Creodonta, Proviverridæ.

[Recherches Oiseaux Foss. Reims, 65, 1878 (type *H. filholi*, nomen nudum); Trouessart, Revue et Mag. de Zool., 3e sér., VII, 232, 1879; Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Insectivores, 14, 1881—nomen nudum].

Lemoine, Comm. Oss. Foss. Congrès Montpellier, for 1879, sep. p. 5, 1880; Comptes Rendus, Ass. Franç. Adv. Sci., Paris, for 1879, 586, 1880.

Hyænodictis Lemoine, Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3e sér., ——, 1885; XIX, 271–272, pl. x, figs. 3–5, May, 1891; Trouessart, Cat. Mamm. Viv et Foss., Carnivora, 16, 1885.

Hyaenodictis Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. II, 226, 1897.

Type: *Hyœnodictis filholi* Lemoine, from the Lower Eocene in the vicinity of Reims, France.

Extinct. Based on teeth.

Hyænodictis: Hyænodon; ἴκτις, weasel. "Nous [l']avons ainsi appelé parce que ses molaires semblent tenir à la fois de celles de l'*Hyœnodon* et du *Palæonictis*."

Hyohippus (see **Hypohippus**). Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Hyomeryx Marsh, **1894.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.

Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLVIII, No. 285, p. 268, fig. 19 in text, Sept., 1894.

Type: *Hyomeryx breviceps* Marsh, from the Eocene of the Uinta Basin, Utah.

Extinct.

Hyomeryx: ὗς, ὑός, hog; μήρυξ, ruminant—i. e. a 'ruminating hog.'

Hyomoschus (see **Hyemoschus**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidæ.

Hyonycteris Lichtenstein & Peters, **1854.** Chiroptera, Natalidæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, June, 1854, 335–336; Miller, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., X, 109, pl. VII, text figs. 1–4, July 22, 1896 (synonym of *Thyroptera*).

Type: *Hyonycteris discifera* Lichtenstein & Peters, from Puerto Caballo, Honduras.

Hyonycteris: ὗς, ὑός, hog; νυκτερίς, bat.

Hyopotamus KAUP, **1844.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Hippopotamidæ.
Class. Säugeth. und Vögel, 78, 1844.
Type: *Hippopotamus minutus* Cuvier (Oss. Foss., nouv. ed., V, pt. II, 527, 1824), from the Eocene of the Paris basin, France.
Extinct.
Hyopotamus: ὗς, ὑός, hog; ποταμός, river—'river hog,' from its supposed aquatic habits.

Hyopotamus OWEN, **1848.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidæ.
Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, IV, pt. I, No. 14, pp. 103–126, pl. VII, figs. 1–8, 10–21, May 1, 1848; HAY., Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 652, 1902 (type fixed).
Species: *Hyopotamus vectianus* Owen, and *H. bovinus* Owen (type), from the Eocene deposits on the northwest coast of the Isle of Wight, England.
Name preoccupied by *Hyopotamus* Kaup, 1844, a genus of Hippopotamidæ.
Extinct.

Hyops LECONTE, **1848.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 2d ser., V, No. 13, p. 104, Jan., 1848.
Type: *Hyops depressifrons* Le Conte, from 'the Pleistocene of the lead region of Illinois.'
Extinct.
Hyops: ὗς, ὑός, hog; ὄψ, aspect.

Hyopsodus LEIDY, **1870.** Primates, Hyopsodidæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Oct. 4, 1870, 109–110; Prelim. Rept. U. S. Geol. Surv. Montana, etc., for 1872, 362; OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 180–188, figs. 5–16, June 28, 1902.
Type: *Hyopsodus paulus* Leidy, from the Eocene near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on "a portion of the right ramus of a lower jaw . . . containing the true molars, much worn," etc.
Hyopsodus: Hyops; ὀδούς, tooth.

Hyotapirus POHLIG, **1888.** Ungulata, ?
Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., LIII, Nr. 1, p. 257, 1888 (nomen nudum).
Hypothetical genus provisionally proposed for the intermediate form between the Artiodactyla and the Elephantidæ and their supposed common ancestor *Prototapirus.*
Hyotapirus: ὗς, ὑός, hog; + *Tapirus.*

Hyotherium MEYER, **1834.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.
Foss. Zähne und Knochen von Georgensgmünd in Bayern, in Mus. Senckenberg., Suppl. Band I, 30–31, 43–62, Taf. II, figs. 9–17, 1834; Mus. Senckenb. Abhandl., I. 289, 1834.
Type: *Hyotherium sömmerringii* Meyer, from the Upper Miocene in the vicinity of Georgensgmünd, Bavaria.
Extinct. Based on teeth.
Hyotherium: ὗς, ὑός, hog; θηρίον, wild beast—i. e., an extinct hog-like beast.

Hyperacrius (subgenus of *Microtus*) MILLER, **1896.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.
N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 9, 54–55, figs. 27b, 28, pl. I fig. 11, July 23, 1896; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1899, 289–291, fig. 3.
Type: *Arvicola fertilis* True, from the Pir Panjal Range, Kashmir (alt. 8,500 ft.).
Hyperacrius: οἱ ὑπεράκριοι, inhabitants of the heights—in allusion to the elevated habitat of the type species.

Hyperaodon (see **Hyperoodon**). Cete, Physeteridæ.

Hyperfelis INDES, **1869.** Feræ, Felidæ.
Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2e sér., XXVI, No. 1, feuille 2, pp. 22–24, Mar. 1869.

Hyperfelis—Continued.

Type: *Hyperfelis verneuili* Indes, from a Pliocene or post-Pliocene bone cave at Monte delle Gioie, near the confluence of the Tiber and Teverone, not far from Rome, Italy.

Extinct. Based on teeth.

Hyperfelis: ὑπέρ, over, above; + *Felis.*

Hyperhoodon (see **Hyperoodon**). Cete, Physeteridæ.

Hyperleptus AMEGHINO, **1891.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 155–157, figs. 60–61, June 1, 1891.

Species: *Hyperleptus garzonianus* Ameghino, and *H. sectus* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Hyperleptus: ὑπέρ, above; λεπτός, thin, delicate.

Hyperoambon PETERS, **1864.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1864, 179–180.

Species: *Dasypus pentadactylus* Peters, from British Guiana; and *D. peba* Desmarest, from Brazil and Paraguay.

"It may therefore be convenient to unite under a special name these two species [*D. pentadactylus* and *D. peba*] which are easily distinguished from *D. longicaudatus* by the form of the palate."

Hyperoambon: ὑπερῴα, palate; ἄμβων, a rising, elevation—in allusion to "die absteigenden Ränder der Gaumenbeine."

Hyperoodon LACÉPÈDE, **1804.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Hist. Nat. Cétacées, Tabl. Ordres, Genres et Espèces, pp. xliv, 319–324, 1804.

Uperoodon GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxiii, 1843.

Hyperhoodon GERVAIS, Ann. Sci. Nat. Paris, 3e sér., Zool., XIV, 6–13, July, 1850.

Hyperodon GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 200.

Hyperaodon COPE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1869, 31.

Hyperoodus SCHULZE, Mamm. Europæa, in Abhandl. und Vorträge gesammt. Gebiete Naturwiss., IV, 6, 1897.

Type: *Hyperoodon butskopf* Lacépède, from the north Atlantic and Arctic Oceans. "Le genre *Hyperoodon* a été établi par Lacépède, d'après deux individus échoués près de Honfleur [near Havre, France], en 1788." (DUVERNOY, Ann. Sci. Nat., 3e ser., XV, 45, 1851).

Hyperoodon: ὑπερῴα, palate; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—so called on account of the rough papillæ on the palate, which were mistaken for teeth. (BEDDARD, Mamm., 370, 1902).

Hyperoxotodon MERCERAT, **1895.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidæ.

Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, IV (2a ser., I), 305–306, 1895.

Type: *Stenotephanos speciosus* Ameghino, from the Tertiary of the Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Hyperoxotodon: ὑπερῷος, being above, upper; + *Xotodon.*

Hypertragulus COPE, **1874.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., No. 1, pp. 26–27, 1874; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1873, 419–420, Feb. 17, 1874; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., for 1873, 502–503, 1874; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 674, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Leptauchenia calcarata* Cope (type), and *Hypertragulus tricostatus* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado.

Extinct.

Hypertragulus: ὑπέρ, over, above; + *Tragulus.*

Hypexodon Rafinesque, **1819.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.
Journ. de Physique, LXXXVIII, 417, June, 1819.
Type: *Vespertilio mystax* Rafinesque, from Kentucky.
Hypexodon: ὑπό, under; ἕξ, six; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the six lower incisors.*

Hypisodus Cope, **1873.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.
Syn. New Vert. Tert. Colorado, p. 7, Oct., 1873; Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., No. 1, p. 26, 1874; Ann. Rept. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., for 1873, 501–502, 1874.
Type: *Hypisodus ringens* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado. (In 1874 this name was considered a synonym of *Leptauchenia minima* Cope.)
Extinct. "Represented by the entire symphysis and portions of both mandibular rami."
Hypisodus: ὑπό, under; ἴσος, equal; ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the lower teeth (except the true molars), which were described as 'subequal.'

Hypocetus Lydekker, **1894.** Cete, Physeteridæ.
[Nat. Science, IV, No. 24, p. 125, Feb., 1894—nomen nudum]; Anal. Mus. La Plata, Palæont. Argentina, II, 1893, art. No. II, 7–8, pl. III, Apr., 1894; Ameghino, Revista Jardín Zool., Buenos Ayres, II, entr. 7, p. 193 footnote, July 15, 1894 (date of publication).
New name for *Mesocetus* Moreno, 1892, which is preoccupied by *Mesocetus* Van Beneden, 1880, a genus of Balænidæ. Antedated by *Diaphorocetus* Ameghino, Feb., 1894.
Hypocetus: ὑπό, under; κῆτος, whale.

Hypocoelus Ameghino, **1891.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.
Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 4ª, 250, Aug. 1, 1891.
New name for *Cœlodon* Lund, 1838, which is preoccupied by *Coelodon* Latreille, a genus of Coleoptera described by Serville in 1832.
Hypocoelus is preoccupied by *Hypocoelus* Eschscholtz, 1836, a genus of Coleoptera, and is antedated by *Nothrotherium* Lydekker, 1889.
Extinct.
Hypocoelus: ὑπό, under; κοῖλος, hollow.

Hypoderma I. Geoffroy, **1828.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
Dict. Class. Hist. Nat., XIV, 706, 707–708, Sept., 1828; É. Geoffroy, Cours Hist. Nat., Mamm., 13ᵉ leçon, for June 27, 1828,† 28–31.
Hypodermis Blyth, in Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 1840, 69; new ed., 1849, 69; new ed., 1863, 57.
Type: *Cephalotes peronii* I. Geoffroy (=*Pteropus palliatus* E. Geoffroy), from Timor.
Name preoccupied by *Hypoderma* Latreille, 1825, a genus of Diptera. Replaced by *Dobsonia* Palmer, 1898.
Hypoderma: ὑπό, under; δέρμα, skin—so named "on account of the complete dorsal insertion of the membranes of its wings." (Blyth.)

Hypodon Haldeman, **1841.** Cete, Physeteridæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., I, No. 8, p. 127, Nov., 1841.
New name for *Diodon* Lesson, 1828, which is preoccupied by *Diodon* Linnæus, 1766, a genus of Pisces; and by *Diodon* Storr, 1780, a genus of Delphinidæ.

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* Agassiz erroneously gives the derivation as: ὑπέρ, *above;* ἕξ, six; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth (Nomencl. Zool., Mamm., 1842.)

† "Ce volume, quoique daté de 1829, a été tout entier publié, en vingt livraisons, pendant l'année 1828." (I. Geoffroy, Vie, Travaux, etc., d' Étienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 422, 1847.)

Hypodon—Continued.

Species: The species include "dolphins which have two teeth in the lower jaw, hitherto constituting the genus *Diodon;* . . . Examples *H. desmarestii; H. sowerbyi.*" (HALDEMAN.)

Hypodon: ὑπό, under, below; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in reference to the teeth, which are present in the lower jaw but are lacking in the upper jaw.

Hypogeomys GRANDIDIER, **1869.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2e sér., XXI, 338–339, Sept., 1869.

Type: *Hypogeomys antimena* Grandidier, from the Tsidsibon and Andranoumene rivers of Ménabé, on the west coast of Madagascar.

Hypogeomys: ὑπό, under; γῆ, earth; μῦς, mouse—from its subterranean habits.

Hypohippus (subgenus of *Anchitherium*) LEIDY, **1858.** Ungulata, Equidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1858, 26; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 311–312, 402, pl. XXI, figs. 11–12, 1869 (raised to generic rank).

Hyohippus SCHLOSSER, Morphol. Jahrbuch, XII, Heft I, p. 14, 1886 (misprint).

Type: *Anchitherium* (*Hypohippus*) *affinis* Leidy, from the Pliocene of the valley of the Niobrara River, Nebraska.

Extinct. Based on "the crown of an upper molar tooth."

Hypohippus: ὑπό, under; ἵππος, horse.

Hypopleurus JOURDAN, **1890.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

JOURDAN, teste SCHLOSSER, Die Affen, Lemuren, Chiropteren, etc., Europäischen Tertiärs, Theil III, in Beitr. Palæont. Oesterreich-Ungarns, VIII, [407], 1890 (sep., p. 21).

Based on a portion of a lower jaw, described by Filhol as *Herpestes crassus* (Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Lyon, 63, 1881), from the Upper Miocene of Grive St. Alban, Dépt. Isère, France.

Extinct.

Hypopleurus: ὑπό, under; πλευρά, side.

Hyporyssus POMEL, **1848.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.

Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, 161, 247, Oct., 1848.

Type: *Hyporyssus telluris* Pomel, from the Miocene of Auvergne, France.

Extinct.

Hyporyssus: ὑπό, under; ῥυσσός=ῥυσός, drawn up, wrinkled.

Hypotemnodon EYERMAN, **1894.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Am. Geologist, XIV, No. 5, p. 321, Nov., 1894; HAY, Science, new ser., X, 253, Aug. 25, 1899.

Type: *Temnocyon coryphæus* Cope, from the Miocene of John Day River, Oregon.

Name antedated by *Mesocyon* Scott, 1890.

Extinct. Based on a left ramus.

Hypotemnodon: ὑπό, under; τέμνω, to cut; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the inferior sectorial tooth.

Hypparion (see **Hipparion**). Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Hypposhyus (see **Hipposyus**). Primates, Notharctidæ?

Hypsicebus LESSON, **1840.** Primates, Tarsiidæ.

Species Mamm., 207, 253–254, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 11, 1842.

Type: *Tarsius bancanus* Horsfield, from the vicinity of Jeboos, island of Banca, East Indies. Name antedated by *Tarsius* Storr, 1780.

Hypsicebus: ὕψι, on high, aloft; κῆβος, a long-tailed monkey.

Hypsignathus H. ALLEN, **1861.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1861, 156–158; MATSCHIE, Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. I, Megachiroptera, 42, 1899.

Hypsignathus—Continued.

Type: *Hypsignathus monstrosus* H. Allen (=*Pteropus haldemani* Hallowell), from West Africa.

Hypsignathus: ὕψι, on high, aloft; γνάθος, jaw—possibly in allusion to the 'deeply arched mouth.'

Hypsiprymnodon Ramsay, **1876.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.

Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, I, pt. 1, 33–35, 1876; Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 123–124, 1888.

Type: *Hypsiprymnodon moschatus* Ramsay, from the Rockingham Bay district, Queensland.

Hypsiprymnodon: Hypsiprymnus; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Hypsiprymnopsis Dawkins, **1864.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.

Quart Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XX, pt. IV, No. 80, pp. 409–411, fig. 3 in text, Nov. 1, 1864.

Type: *Hypsiprymnopsis rhæticus* Dawkins, from the Triassic gray marls of the Rhætic beds on the seashore west of Watchet, Somersetshire, England.

Extinct. Based on a premolar.

Hypsiprymnopsis: Hypsiprymnus; ὄψις, appearance.

Hypsiprymnus Illiger, **1811.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 79, 1811; Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 116, 1888 (in synonymy).

Type: *Didelphis potoru* Meyer (=*Didelphis tridactyla* Kerr), from southern Australia.

Hypsiprymnus: ὑψίπρυμνος, with high stern, i. e., high behind—in allusion to the disproportionate development of the thighs and hind legs.

Hypsugo (subgenus of *Vesperugo*) Kolenati, **1856.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Allgem. Deutsch. Naturhist. Zeitg., Dresden, neue Folge, II, 131, 167–169, 1856.

Species: *Vesperugo maurus* Blasius, and *V. kraschenínikowii* Eversmann, from Europe.

Hypsugo: ὕψι, on high, aloft; + ending —*ugo.* (Formed in analogy with *Nannugo* and *Vesperugo.*)

Hypudaeus Illiger, **1811.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 87–88, 1811; Miller, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 14–15, July 23, 1896.

Species, 3: *Mus lemmus, M. amphibius* (=*M. terrestris*), and *M. arvalis,* from Europe.

Hypudaeus: ὑποδαῖος, subterranean—from the animals' mode of life; but some of the species are said to live in hollow, decayed trees and among roots, as well as in burrows.

Hyrachyus Leidy, **1871.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Hyracodontidæ.

Rept. U. S. Geol. Surv. Wyoming, for 1870, 357, 1871; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 28, 1871, 229; Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 638, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Hyrachyus agrestis* Leidy, from the Eocene of Blacks Fork of Green River; and *H. agrarius* Leidy (type), from the Eocene of Smith Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct. Each species is based on the fragment of a lower jaw.

Hyrachyus: Hyrax; ὗς, ὑός, hog—i. e. a hog-like *Hyrax.*

Hyracodon Leidy, **1856.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Hyracodontidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1856, 91–92.

Type: *Rhinoceros nebrascensis* Leidy, from the Oligocene of South Dakota?

Extinct.

Hyracodon: Hyrax; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Hyracodon Tomes, **1863.** Marsupialia, Epanorthidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 50–51, pl. viii.
Type: *Hyracodon fuliginosus* Tomes, from Ecuador.
Name preoccupied by *Hyracodon* Leidy, 1856, a genus of extinct Ungulata. Replaced by *Cænolestes* Thomas, 1895.

Hyracodon Filhol, **1876.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXXXII, No. 4, pp. 288–289, séance du 24 Jan., 1876.
Emendation of *Hyrocodon* Filhol, 1873. Type, *Hyracodon primævus* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, near Caylux, Dépt. Tarn-et-Garonne, France.

Hyracodontherium Filhol, **1877.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.
Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, VIII, art. No. 1, pp. 153–156 [pl. 13, figs. 283–284—'*Hyracodon*'], 1877.
Hyracodontotherium Lydekker, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1889, 67–69, 2 figs. in text; Nicholson & Lydekker's Man. Paleont., II, 1382, 1889; Flower & Lydekker's Mamm. Living & Extinct, 439, 1891.
New name for *Hyracodon* Filhol, 1876, which is preoccupied by *Hyracodon* Leidy, 1856, a genus of Perissodactyla; and by *Hyracodon* Tomes, 1863, a genus of Marsupialia.
Extinct. Based on an upper jaw.
Hyracodontherium: Hyracodon; θηρίον, wild beast.

Hyracops Marsh, **1892.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Meniscotheriidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XLIII, 445–448, text figs. 1, 2, May, 1892.
Type: *Hyracops socialis* Marsh, from the Lower Eocene of New Mexico.
Extinct.
Hyracops: Hyrax; ὄψ, aspect.

Hyracotherhyus Lemoine, **1880.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ?
Ass. Franç. Avanc. Sci., Compte Rendu 8e sess., Montpellier, for 1879, 590, 1880; Recherches Oiseaux Foss. Reims, II, 78, 1881 (*H. dichobunoïdes*—nomen nudum); Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3e sér., XIX, for 1890–91, 266, 286, pl. xi, fig. 121, May, 1891.
Type (species not mentioned in first reference): *Hyracotherhyus dichobunoïdes* Lemoine (1891), from the Lower Eocene in the vicinity of Reims, France.
Extinct. Based on a lower molar.
Hyracotherhyus: Hyracotherium; ὗς, ὑός, hog.

Hyracotherium Owen, **1840.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.
Proc. Geol. Soc. London, III, for 1838–42, No. 66, pp. 162–163, Dec., 1839–Jan., 1840; Trans. Geol. Soc. London, 2d ser., VI, pt. 1, pp. 203–206, pl. 21, figs. 1–4, 1841.
Type: *Hyracotherium leporinum* Owen, from the Eocene London Clay of Studd Hill, at the estuary of the Thames, about 1 mile west of Herne Bay, England.
Extinct. Based on "a small mutilated cranium, about the size of that of a hare, containing the molar teeth of the upper jaw nearly perfect, and the sockets of the canines."
Hyracotherium: ὕραξ, ὕρακος, shrew mouse, hyrax; *θηρίον*, wild beast.

Hyrax Hermann, **1783.** Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Procaviidæ.
Tabula Affinitatum Anim., 115, 1783; Gmelin, Linn. Syst. Naturæ, ed. xiii, 166–167, 1788; Flower & Lydekker, Mamm. Living & Extinct, 417–418, fig. 176, 1891.
Type: *Cavia capensis* Pallas, from the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.
Hyrax: ὕραξ, mouse, shrew mouse.

Hyrocodon Filhol, **1873.** Ungulata Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.
Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 6e sér., X, 88, July–Dec., 1873.
Hyracodon Filhol, Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXXXII, No. 4, pp. 288–289, séance du 24 Jan. 1876.
Type: *Hyrocodon primævus* Filhol, from the Quercy Phosphorites of Saint-Antonin, near Caylux, Dépt. Tarn-et-Garonne, France.

Hyrocodon—Continued.

Name preoccupied by *Hyracodon* Leidy, 1856, a genus of Perissodactyla; and by *Hyracodon* Tomes, 1863, a genus of Marsupialia. Replaced by *Hyracodontherium* Filhol, 1877.

Extinct. Based on an upper jaw.

Hyrocodon: Hyrax; $\delta\delta\acute{\omega}\nu = \delta\delta o\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, tooth.

Hysterotherium GIEBEL, **1847.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.

Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1847, 54, 456.

Type: *Hysterotherium quedlinburgense* Giebel (nomen nudum), from Quedlinburg, Germany.

Extinct. Based on parts of a jaw with teeth, afterwards found to belong to a young rhinoceros. (l. c., 456.)

Hysterotherium: $\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha$, womb; $\theta\eta\rho\acute{\iota}o\nu$, wild beast.

Hystricops (subgenus of *Hystrix*) LEIDY, **1858.** Glires, Erethizontidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1858, 22.

Type: *Hystrix* (*Hystricops*) *venustus* Leidy, from the Pliocene in the valley of the Niobrara River, Nebraska.

Extinct. Based on 'two isolated molar teeth.'

Hystricops: Hystrix; $\check{o}\psi$, aspect.

Hystricotherium CROIZET, **1853.** Glires, Hystricidæ.

CROIZET, in Pictet's Traité Paléont., 2e ed., I, 255, 1853 (under *Hystrix*); GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 2e ed., 18, pl XLVIII, fig. 11, 1859.

Type: *Hystrix refossa* Gervais, from the Pliocene of Mt. Perrier, near Issoire, Puy-de-Dôme, France. "Dans le catalogue de sa collection qui est aujourd'hui déposée au Muséum d'Histoire naturelle de Paris, M. l'abbé Croizet avait inscrit sous le nom d'*Hystricotherium* une dent de cette espèce que nous avons fait représenter dans notre atlas, pl. 47, [48], fig. 11." (GERVAIS.)

Extinct.

Hystricotherium: $\check{\upsilon}\sigma\tau\rho\iota\xi$, $\check{\upsilon}\sigma\tau\rho\iota\chi o\varsigma$, porcupine; $\theta\eta\rho\acute{\iota}o\nu$, wild beast.

Hystriocomys GIEBEL, **1860.** Glires, ?

Halle Zeitschr. Gesammt. Naturwiss. Berlin, XVI, No. IX, 148–151, Taf. I, figs. 3–4, Sept., 1860.

Type: *Hystriocomys thuringiacus* Giebel, from the lignite of Rippersroda, Thüringen, Germany.

Extinct. Based on the "Linker Oberkiefer eines Nagers mit der vollständigen Zahnreihe."

Hystriocomys: $\check{\upsilon}\sigma\tau\rho\iota\xi$, $\check{\upsilon}\sigma\tau\rho\iota\chi o\varsigma$, porcupine; $\mu\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$, mouse.

Hystrix LINNÆUS, **1758.** Glires, Hystricidæ.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 56–57, 1758; 12th ed., I, 76–77, 1766; BRISSON, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 85–89, 1762; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 89–92, figs. 111–112, 1901 (type fixed).

Histrix Cuvier, Tableau Élément., 130, 1798.

Species, 5: *Hystrix cristata* Linnæus (type), from Asia and Africa; *H. prehensilis* Linnæus, from South America; *H. dorsata* Linnæus, from eastern Canada; *H. macroura* Linnæus, from Asia; and *H. brachyura* Linnæus, from Asia.

Hystrix: Lat. from $\check{\upsilon}\sigma\tau\rho\iota\xi$, porcupine; apparently from $\check{\upsilon}\varsigma$, hog, $\theta\rho\acute{\iota}\xi$ ($\tau\rho\iota\chi$-), hair.

I.

Ia THOMAS, **1902.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., X, 163–165, Aug. 1, 1902.

Type: *Ia io* Thomas, from Chung Yang, southern Hupeh, China.

Ia: Ia, a young woman of classical times. Like many women of those times a bat is essentially flighty (THOMAS). This name, which seems to have been selected chiefly on account of its brevity, is the shortest one ever applied to a mammal.

Iacchus (see **Jacchus**). Primates, Hapalidæ.

Iaculus (see **Jaculus** Erxleben). Glires, Dipodidæ.

Ibex Frisch, **1775.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 1, Gen. Tab., 1775; Pallas, Spicilegia Zoologica, II, fasc. 11, pp. 31–57, tab. III, 1776.

Type: 'Der Steinbock' of Europe. The only species described by Pallas, in 1776, is *Ibex sibiricus* from the mountains of Siberia.

Ibex: Lat. *ibex*, a kind of goat.

Ichneugale Jourdan, **1852.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

"Revue Sociétés Savantes, 1852" (nomen nudum), fide Filhol, Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat. Lyon, III, 67, 69, pl. IV, figs. 16–19, 1881 (synonym of *Viverra leptoryncha*).

Type from Grive Saint Alban, Dépt. de l'Isère, France. The species was not named by Jourdan, but was called *Viverra leptorhyncha* by Filhol in 1881.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw and an upper tooth ('carnassière').

Ichneugale: ἰχνεύω, to track, to hunt; γαλῆ, weasel.

Ichneumia I. Geoffroy, **1837.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., Zool., VIII, 251, Oct., 1837; Comptes Rendus, Paris, V, 580, 1837; Mag. de Zool., 2e sér., I, Mamm. (pls. 11–16), 3–18, 1839; Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 566–567.

Ichneumonia Blyth, in Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 1840, 93; new ed., 1849, 93; new ed., 1863, 81.

New name for the genus provisionally called *Lasiopus* by Geoffroy in 1835, which is preoccupied by *Lasiopus* Dejean, 1833, a genus of Coleoptera. "Je laisse de même de côté le nom provisoire de *Lasiope* pour lui substituer celui d'*Ichneumie*, dérivé du même radical que le mot *Ichneumon*, et indiquant immédiatement par son analogie avec celui-ci, les affinités les plus proches du genre qu'il désigne." (Geoffroy, Mag. Zool., 1839, p. 5.)

Ichneumia: ἰχνεύμων, ichneumon.

Ichneumon Frisch, **1775.*** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere in Tabellen, 11, Tab. Gen., 1775; G. Cuvier [Tabl. Élément. Hist. Nat. Anim., 113–114, 1798, 'les Mangoustes']; Leçons Anat. Comp., I, tabl. I. 1800 (names only—Mangoustes, *Ichneumon*); Lacépède, Tabl. Mamm., 7, 1799; Nouv. Tabl. Méthod., in Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 492, 1801; Geoffroy, Cat. Mamm. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat., 103–106, 1803.

Type: 'Der spührer' (= *Viverra ichneumon* Linnæus), of Egypt and India.

Name preoccupied by *Ichneumon* Linnæus, 1758, a genus of Hymenoptera.

Ichneumon: ἰχνεύμων, ichneumon, lit. 'tracker,' (from ἰχνεύω, to track, hunt after)—in allusion to its habits.

Ichneumonia (see **Ichneumia**). Feræ Viverridæ.

Ichthyomys Thomas, **1893.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Nat. Science, London, II, No. 14, p. 286, Apr. 1, 1893; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1893, 337–340, pls. XXVIII, XXIX figs. 1–6 (sep. issued Apr. 18); Lydekker, Roy. Nat. Hist., III, 127, 1895.

Type: *Ichthyomys stolzmanni* Thomas, from Chanchamayo, central Peru.

Ichthyomys: ἰχθύς, fish; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the animal's habit of eating fish.

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* *Ichneumon* Brisson, Regnum Anim., Cl. IX distrib., 181, 1762, quoted by Sherborn, Index Anim., 476. 1902, is not a generic name.

Icochilus AMEGHINO, **1889.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Interatheridæ.
Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fós. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 469–474, pl. xv, figs. 4–16, 1889.
Species, 4: *Icochilus extensus* Ameghino, *I. excavatus* Ameghino, *I. undulatus* Ameghino, and *I. rotundatus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of the barrancas of the Rio Santa Cruz, southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Icochilus: εἰκός, like, equal; χεῖλος, lip, border.

Ictailurus (subgenus of *Felis*) SEVERTZOW, **1858.** Feræ, Felidæ.
Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2e sér., X, 387–388, 390, Sept., 1858.
Type: *Felis* (*Ictailurus*) *planiceps* Vigors & Horsfield, from Sumatra. See *Ailurin* Gervais, 1855.
See also *Ictalurus* Rafinesque, 1820, a genus of Pisces.
Ictailurus: ἴκτις, weasel; αἴλουρος, cat.

Icterus GRIFFITH,* **1827.** Feræ, Viverridæ.
Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, V, 159–160, 1827.
Type: *Viverra? binturong* Raffles (= *Paradoxurus albifrons* F. Cuvier), from Sumatra.
Name preoccupied by *Icterus* Brisson, 1760, a genus of Birds. (See *Ictides* Valenciennes, 1825.)
Icterus: ἴκτερος, jaundice, i. e., yellow.

Icticyon LUND, **1843.** Feræ, Canidæ.
Oversigt K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Forhandl., Kjöbenhavn, for 1842, No. 6, p. 80, 1843; K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Afhandl., Kjöbenhavn, XI, 61, 1845.
Ictidocyon AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 194, 1846; COUES, Century Dict., III, 2972, 1889 (emendation).
New name for *Cynogale* Lund, 1842, which is preoccupied by *Cynogale* Gray, 1837, a genus of Viverridæ. Species (1 recent and 1 extinct): *Icticyon venaticus* Lund, from the highlands of the interior of Brazil; and *I. major* Lund, from the bone caves of Brazil.
Icticyon: ἴκτις, weasel; κύων, dog.

Ictides VALENCIENNES, **1825.** Feræ, Viverridæ.
Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, IV, 57–61, "pl. 1," Jan., 1825; CUVIER, Dents Mammifères, 102–104, 252, 1825; McMurtrie, abridged ed. Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 60, 1834.
Type: *Paradoxurus albifrons* F. Cuvier, from the interior of Java (= *Viverra? binturong* Raffles, from Sumatra).
Ictides: ἴκτις, weasel; εἶδος, form.

Ictidocyon (see **Icticyon**). Feræ, Canidæ.

Ictidomys (subgenus of *Spermophilus*) ALLEN, **1877.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
Mon. N. Am. Rodentia, 821, Aug., 1877; MERRIAM, Science, new ser., II, No. 39, p. 418, Sept. 27, 1895 (type fixed).
Species, 4: *Spermophilus tereticaudus* Baird, from Fort Yuma, California; *S. mexicanus* (Erxleben), from Mexico; *S. tridecemlineatus* (Mitchill, type), from the sources of the Mississippi River, Minnesota; and *S. franklini* (Sabine), from Carlton House, Saskatchewan.
Ictidomys: ἴκτις, ἴκτιδις, weasel; μῦς, mouse.

Ictidonyx (see **Ictonyx**). Feræ, Mustelidæ.

*Valenciennes is given by Griffith as the authority for this genus, but the name proposed by him in Ann. Sci. Nat., to which Griffith refers, is *Ictides*, not *Icterus*.

Ictioborus AMEGHINO, **1891.** Marsupialia, Borhyænidæ.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 29, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5ª, 315, Oct. 1, 1891.

Type: *Ictioborus fenestratus* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Ictioborus: ἴκτις, weasel; βορός, devouring.

Ictis SCHINZ, **1824?** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Naturgesch. und Abbild. Säugethiere, I, 110, Abbild. 69, 1824*(?); MERRIAM, Science, new ser., V, 302, Feb. 19, 1897.

Species: *Ictis albifrons* (=*Paradoxurus albifrons* Cuvier, type ?), from Java; and *I. niger*, from Malacca.

Ictis: ἴκτις, weasel; or yellow-breasted marten.

Ictis KAUP, **1829.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Entw.-Gesch. und Natürl. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 35, 40–41, 1829; SCHULZE, Zeitschrift Naturwiss., LXVI, 170, 1893.

Type: *Mustela vulgaris* (=*M. nivalis* Linnæus), from Europe.

Name preoccupied by *Ictis* Schinz, 1824? a genus of Viverridæ.

Ictis SCHULZE, **1897.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Mamm. Europ., in Helios, XIV, 97, 1897; Zeitschr. Naturwiss., Stuttgart, LXXIII, p. —, Dec. 19, 1900.

Species, 3: *Mustela putorius* Linnæus, *M. sarmatica* Pallas, and *M. lutreola* Linnæus, from Eurasia.

Not *Ictis* Kaup, 1829, or *Ictis* Schulze, 1893, which are based on *M. vulgaris* Brisson (=*M. gale* Pallas, 1811). Schulze, in 1897, adopts *Mustela* for *M. gale, M. erminea*, and *M. boccamela;* and *Martes* for *M. zibellina, M. silvestris* (=*M. martes* Brisson), and *M. foina.*

Ictitherium WAGNER, **1848.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Gelehrte Anzeigen K. Bayer. Akad. Wiss., München, XXXVIII, Nr. 42, p. 339, Apr. 7, 1854; Abhandl. Math. Phys. Cl. K. Bayer. Akad. Wiss., München, V, 2te Abth., 375, 1848; VIII, 1ste Abth., 115–119, Tab. IV, figs. 5, 6. 1857.

New name for *Galeotherium* Wagner, 1839, which is preoccupied by *Galeotherium* Jäger, 1839, a genus of extinct Canidæ. Type: *Ictitherium viverrinum* Wagner, from the Pliocene, Pikermi beds, near Athens, Greece.

Extinct.

Ictitherium: ἴκτις, weasel; θηρίον, wild beast.

Ictonyx KAUP, **1835.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Das Thierreich, I, 352–353, 1835.

Ictidonyx AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 194, 1846; 2d ed., 558, 1848.

Type: *Ictonyx capensis* Kaup (= *Viverra zorilla* Erxleben), from the Cape of Good Hope, Africa. Name antedated by *Zorilla* Oken, 1816.

Ictonyx: ἴκτις, weasel; ὄνυξ, claw—'clawed weasel,' in allusion to the stout, non-retractile claws on the fore feet.

Ictops LEIDY, **1868.** Insectivora, Leptictidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868, 316.

Type: *Ictops dakotensis* Leidy, from the Oligocene (White River) of South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on "a small fragment of a skull [consisting of] a portion of the face containing the remains of most of the molar teeth."

Ictops: ἴκτις, weasel; ὄψ, aspect.

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*Schinz's Naturgeschichte was published in 29 Hefte between 1824 and 1828. *Ictis* probably did not appear in 1824 and is therefore antedated by *Arctictis* Temminck, 1824.

Ideodelphys AMEGHINO, **1902.** Marsupialia, Microbiotheriidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 43–44, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 41–42).

Type: *Ideodelphys microscopicus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a piece of the anterior part of the mandible with 11 circular alveoli without teeth.

Ideodelphys: Anagram of *Eodidelphys* Ameghino, 1891.

Idiocetus CAPELLINI, **1876.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Atti R. Accad. Lincei, 2ª ser., III, pt. 2, pp. 12–13, 1876; VAN BENEDEN, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2e sér., L, 24, 1880.

Type: *Idiocetus guicciardinii* Capellini, from the Pliocene of Montopoli, Italy. Extinct.

Idiocetus: ἴδιος, peculiar; κῆτος, whale—'Cetaceo singolare.' (CAPELLINI.)

Idiurus MATSCHIE, **1894.** Glires, Anomaluridæ.

Sitzungsber. Gesellsch. Naturforsch. Freunde, Berlin, 1894, No. 8, pp. 194–200, 1 fig. in text.

Type: *Idiurus zenkeri* Matschie, from the Yaunde Station, in the southern Cameroon district, West Africa (about S. lat. 3° 49′, E. lon. 11° 41′).

Idiurus: ἴδιος, peculiar; οὐρά, tail—in allusion to the long thinly-haired tail, with a number of rows of small scales on the under side near the base.

Idomeneus (subgenus of *Meriones*) SCHULZE, **1900.** Glires, Muridæ, Gerbillinæ.

Zeitschr. Naturwiss., Stuttgart, LXXIII, 201, Dec. 19, 1900.

Type: *Mus tamaricinus* Pallas, from the region near the Caspian Sea, Turkestan.

Idomeneus: Ἰδομενεύς, king of Crete, companion of Meriones, and leader of the Cretans against Troy.

> ". . . Idomeneus
> The mighty spearman and Meriones,
> Fierce as the god of war, commanded these,
> And came to Troy with eighty dark-ribbed barks."
>
> (Bryant's Trans. Iliad, II, 808.)

Meriones being one of the early names applied to the Gerbillinæ, *Idomeneus* may be aptly associated with it.

Iemisch ROTH, **1899.** Feræ, Felidæ?

Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 442–445, lám. v, fig. 1, 1899; LEHMANN-NITSCHE, Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 467; 1899; HATCHER, Science, new ser., X, 815, Dec. 1, 1899.

New name for *Neomylodon* Ameghino, 1898, which is considered a misnomer for a species probably representing a Carnivore, instead of an Edentate. "In *Iemisch listai* we have an instance in Zoological Science, which, if not unique, surely ought to be, of a species in which the original type may be fairly said to consist of traditions, collected among an entirely uncivilized people." (HATCHER.)

Iemisch: Native name among the Tehuelche Indians of Patagonia. "Iemisch ó tigre del agua . . . un cuadrúpedo misterioso y corpulente, de terrible aspecto é invulnerable, en cuyo cuerpo dicen no penetran ni los proyectilos de las armas de fuego." (AMEGHINO, La Pirámide, I, 55, 1899.)

Ignavus FRISCH, **1775.** Edentata, Bradypodidæ.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, Tab. Gen., 1775; BLUMENBACH, Handb. Naturgesch., Theil I, 70–71, 1779.

Type: 'Das Faulthier.' Blumenbach's genus was based on *Ignavus tridactylus* (= *Bradypus tridactylus* Linnæus), from South America.

Ignavus: Lat., inactive, lazy—equivalent to the common name 'sloth.'

Ignitherus (see **Sinetheres**). Glires, Erethizontidæ.

Indri É. GEOFFROY, **1796.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Mag. Encyclopédique, 2e année, I, 46, 1796.

Indris CUVIER, Leçons Anat. Comp., I, tabl. I, **1800.**

Indri—Continued.

Indrium Rafinesque, Analyse de la Nature, 54, 1815.

Species: *Indri brevicaudatus* Geoffroy (=*Lemur indri* Gmelin, type), and *I. longicaudatus* Geoffroy (=*Lemur laniger* Gmelin), from Madagascar.

Indri: Malagasy *indri*, said to mean 'man of the woods.' According to Forbes, it means 'lo' or 'behold,' and was probably mistaken by Sonnerat and other Europeans for the vernacular name of the animal when the natives exclaimed, 'Indry izy!'—'there he is!' (Handbook Primates, I, 108, 1894). *Indri* means 'look,' but Sonnerat states that it signifies 'homme des bois.' (Beddard, Mamm., p. 538, 1902.)

Indrium Rafinesque, **1815.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 54, 1815.

New name for *Indri* Geoffroy, 1796 ('*Indrium* R. *Indri* Geof.').

Indrium: Indri, native name of these lemurs.

Indrodon Cope, **1884.** Glires, Proglires, Mixodectidæ?

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXI, 318–320, Jan. 17, 1884; Osborn, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. N. Y., XVI, 208, figs 33, 34, June 28, 1902 (ordinal position).

Type: *Indrodon malaris* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct. Based on a skull.

Indrodon: Indri; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—from the fact that the genus was originally supposed to be related to the Lemurs.

Inercytherium (see **Quercytherium**). Creodonta, Proviverridæ.

Infrapithecus Ameghino, **1901.** Primates, Notopithecidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 357, July, 1901 (sep. p. 11).

Type: *Infrapithecus cinctus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Infrapithecus: Lat. *infra*, below; +*Pithecus*.

Inia D'Orbigny, **1834.** Cete, Platanistidæ.

Nouv. Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, III, 31–36, pl. 3, 1834.

Type: *Inia boliviensis* D'Orbigny, from the branches of the Rio Mamoré or Rio Guaporé of the province of Moxos, Bolivia.

Inia: Native name among the Guarayos Indians of the Rio San Miguel, Bolivia.

Iniopsis Lydekker, **1893.** Cete, Platanistidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1892, 562–564, pls. xxxvii figs. 3, 3a, xxxviii fig. 2, Apr. 1, 1893.

Type: *Iniopsis caucasica* Lydekker, from the Eocene of the Caucasus, southern Russia.

Extinct. Based on the back part of a cranium.

Iniopsis: Inia; ὄψις, appearance.

Innuus (see **Inuus**). Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Interatherium Moreno, **1882.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Interatheridæ.

"Patagonia, Resto de un Continente hoy sumergido, July 23, 1882" (fide Ameghino, Obs. Gen. sobre Mamíf. Estinguidos llamados Toxodontes, 63–64, May, 1887).

Type: *Interatherium rodens* Moreno, from the barrancas of the upper Rio Santa Cruz, southern Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on the right upper jaw with all the molars, but lacking the first premolar.

Interatherium: Lat. *inter*, between; θηρίον, wild beast.

Interhippus Ameghino, **1902.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Notohippidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 13–14, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 11–12).

Type: *Interhippus deflexus* Ameghino, from the upper Astraponotus beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Interhippus: Lat. *inter*, between; ἵππος, horse.

Interodon Ameghino, **1885.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1, pp. 117–120, 1885; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 680–681, pl. xxiv figs. 22–24, lxxiv figs. 8, 9, 1889.

Type: *Interodon crassidens* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on two isolated molars and a portion of a mandible.

Interodon: Lat. *inter*, between; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the intermediate character of the molars which are related to those of *Megatherium*, *Promegatherium*, *Cœlodon*, etc.

Inuus Geoffroy, **1812.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XIX, 100, 1812; Cuvier, Règne Anim., 2e éd., 96, 1829.

Innuus Encyclopædia Brittanica, 8th ed., XIV, 141, 1857 (art. Mammalia).

Species: *Inuus ecaudatus* Geoffroy (= *Simia inuus* Linnæus, type), from North Africa; *I. rhesus* (Geoffroy), from India; and *I. nemestrinus* (=*Simia nemestrina* Linnæus), from Java and Sumatra. (See *Macaca* Lacépède, 1799.)

Inuus: Lat. *Inuus*, a name of Pan, god of the woods—in allusion to the habit of some of the species of frequenting forests and thick jungles.

Ipsotychus (see **Isoptychus**). Glires, Theridomyidæ.

Iropocus Gloger **1841.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Hand u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I., pp. xxviii, 43–44, 1841; Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Iropocus laniger* (=*Lemur laniger* Gmelin), from Madagascar (see *Avahi* Jourdan, 1834).

Iropocus: ἶρις, rainbow; πόκος, wool—in allusion to the variation in color of the woolly fur at base, in the middle, and at the tips.

Isacus Cope, **1873.** Insectivora, Leptictidæ.

Palæont. Bull., No. 16, pp. 3–4, Aug. 20, 1873.

Isacis Cope, Syn. New Vert., Colorado, 8, 1873; Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., No. 1, p. 23, Jan. 21, 1874; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., for 1873, 470, 1874.

Type: *Isacus caniculus* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado.

Extinct. Based on "a mandibular ramus with two molars including the sectorial."

Name preoccupied *Isaca* Walker, 1857, a genus of Hemiptera. Replaced by *Mesodectes* Cope, 1875.

Isacus: ἴσος, equal; ἀκή, point.

Isatis (subgenus of *Vulpes*) ('Cuvier') Trouessart, **1885.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Trouessart, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers (suppl. 1884), 68, 1885; Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. II, 308, 1897 (in synonymy).

Trouessart refers *Isatis* to Cuvier 1824, only giving it as a synonym of *Leucocyon* Gray, 1868. Cuvier, however, seems to have used it merely as a common name in the form 'Isatis gris.'

Isatis: From the specific name *Canis isatis* given by J. G. Gmelin in 1760, which is said to be from a vernacular name. (Century Dict.)

Ischnoglossa De Saussure, **1860.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Rev. et Mag. de Zool., 2e sér., XII, 491–493, pl. 20, a–d, Nov., 1860.

Type: *Ischnoglossa nivalis* De Saussure, from timber line on Mount Orizaba, Mexico.

Name preoccupied by *Ischnoglossa* Kraatz, 1856, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Leptonycteris* Lydekker, 1891.

Ischnoglossa: ἰσχνός, thin; γλῶσσα, tongue—in allusion to the remarkably long extensible tongue, which is much attenuated toward the tip.

Ischyromys LEIDY, **1856.** Glires, Ischyromyidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1856, 89.

Type: *Ischyromys typus* Leidy, from the Oligocene of the Bad Lands of 'Nebraska' (or South Dakota?).

Extinct. Based on "the greater portion of a skull and two fragments of lower jaws."

Ischyromys: ἰσχυρός, strong; μῦς, mouse.

Ischyrorhynchus AMEGHINO, **1891.** Cete, Platanistidæ.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 163–165, figs. 71, 72, June 1, 1891.

Type: *Ischyrorhynchus vanbenedeni* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct.

Ischyrorhynchus: ἰσχυρός, strong; ῥύγχος, snout.

[**Ischyrotherium** LEIDY, **1856.** Reptilia.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 89, 1856.

Type: *Ischyrotherium antiquus* Leidy, from a lignite formation between Moreau and Grand Rivers, South Dakota? *

Originally described as a cetacean.

Extinct. Based on 'numerous fragments of bones.'

Ischyrotherium: ἰσχυρός, hard; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the fact that "the bones are as dense and heavy as those of *Manatus*."]

Isectolophus SCOTT & OSBORN, **1887.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiridæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXIV, No. 126, pp. 260–261, Nov. 2, 1887; OSBORN, Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XVI, pt. III, 518–524, pl. x, figs. 1–8, Aug. 20, 1889.

Type: *Isectolophus annectens* Scott & Osborn, from the Uinta Eocene of White River, northeastern Utah.

Extinct. Based on "the second premolar and first and second molars of the maxillary series, and the last lower molar and portions of the last premolar and first molar of the mandibular series."

Isectolophus: ἴσος, equal; ἐκτός, outside; λόφος, crest—in allusion to the external cusps (paracone and metacone) of the upper molars, which are equal in size, in contrast with those of *Helaletes*.

Isocetus VAN BENEDEN, **1880.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2e sér., L, 24–25, 1880.

Type: *Isocetus depauwii* Van Beneden, from the vicinity of Antwerp, Belgium.

Extinct. "Outre le fragment de crâne, les caisses tympaniques, nous en avons une mandibule, une région cervicale, des vertèbres dorsales, des côtes et des os de membres."

Isocetus: ἴσος, equal; κῆτος, whale.

Isodelta (subgenus of *Arvicola*) COPE, **1871.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, 87–88, fig. 13, Jan.–July, 1871; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., XI, pt. 2, pp. 205, 206, 1899.

Type: *Arvicola speothen* Cope, from the Pleistocene of the Port Kennedy Bone Cave, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Extinct. Based on "the entire dentition of the left ramus mandibuli, with a few fragments of the adjacent bone."

Isodelta: ἴσος, equal; δέλτα, the Greek letter Δ, a triangle—in allusion to the equality of the triangles of the second lower molar.

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* Marsh states (Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XXXVIII, 81, July, 1889) that the type of *Ischyrotherium antiquus* came from Judith Basin, Montana, and that the remains are those of a reptile, as shown by Cope (Syn. Ext. Batr. Rept., and Aves N. Am., 38, 1869).

Isodon SAY, **1822.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., II, pt. 2, p. 333, Nov., 1822; WATERHOUSE, Nat. Hist. Mamm., II, 286, 1848 (date of publication, under *Capromys*).

Type: *Isodon pilorides*, from Cuba.

Name preoccupied by *Isoodon* Geoffroy, 1817, a genus of Marsupialia.

Isodon: ἴσος, equal; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the molars, which have flat crowns, "traversed equally from the base to the summit by laminæ, which on the summit and base of the tooth terminate precisely alike, in zigzag lines." (SAY.)

Isolophodon ROTH, **1903.** Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea, Astrapotheriidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 142, 1903.

Species: *Isolophodon cingulatus* Roth, from the lower Tertiary of Cañadon Blanco; and *I. aplanatus* Roth, from the 'upper Cretaceous' of Lago Musters—both from the Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Isolophodon: ἴσος, equal; λόφος, crest; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Isomys SUNDEVALL, **1842.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

K. Svenska Vetensk. Akad. Handl., Stockholm, 219–220, 1842.

Type: *Mus variegatus* Lichtenstein (=*Lemmus niloticus* Geoffroy), from northern (?) Egypt.

Isomys: ἴσος, equal; μῦς, mouse.

Isoodon ('GEOFFROY') DESMAREST, **1817.** Marsupialia, Peramelidæ

DESMAREST, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 2d ed., XVI, 409–410, 1817;* XVIII, 511 footnote, 1817.

Type: *Didelphis obesula* Shaw, from Australia.

Isoodon: ἴσος, equal; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Isoptychus (subgenus of *Theridomys*) POMEL, **1854.** Glires, Theridomyidæ.

Cat. Méthod. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 34–36, 1854; GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2e éd., 33–34, 1859 (synonym of *Theridomys*).

Ipsotychus TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 2e fasc., 166–167, 1881 (misprint).

Species, 6: from the Tertiary of France: *Isoptychus jourdani* Pomel, from Puy; *I. vassoni* Pomel, from Sauvetat; *Theridomys aquatilis* Aymard, from Puy; *Isoptychus cuvieri* Pomel; *I. aubery* Pomel, from Péréal, Vaucluse; and *I. antiquus* Pomel from Péréal, Vaucluse.

Extinct.

Isoptychus: ἴσος, equal; πτύξ, πτυχός, fold, plate—in allusion to the three enamel grooves of the upper molars which differ little in length.

Isostylops AMEGHINO, **1902.** Tillodonta, Notostylopidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 33, May, 1902 (sep. p. 31).

Type: *Isostylops fretus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Isostylops: ἴσος, equal, even; στῦλος, pillar; ὄψ, aspect.

Isotemnus AMEGHINO, **1897.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidæ.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 16 footnote, 25, 1 fig. in text, 1897; Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 480–482, fig. 62, Oct. 6, 1897.

Species: *Isotemnus primitivus* Ameghino, and *I. conspicuus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Isotemnus: ἴσος, equal; τέμνω, to cut.

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* "Établi en juillet 1817, par M. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, dans son cours public de zoologie, au Muséum d'Histoire naturelle de Paris." (DESMAREST.)

Isothrix WAGNER, **1845.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1845, Bd. I, 145–146.

Species, 3: from Brazil: *Isothrix bistriata* (Natterer MS.) Wagner, from the Rio Guaporé and the Rio Negro; *I. pachyura* (Natterer MS.) Wagner, from Cuyaba; and *I. pagurus* (Natterer MS.) Wagner, from Borba.

Isothrix: ἴσος, equal; θρίξ, hair.

Isotus (subgenus of *Vespertilio*) KOLENATI, **1856.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Allgem. Deutsch. Naturhist. Zeitg., Dresden, neue Folge, II, 131, 177–179, 1856.

Species: *Vespertilio nattereri* Kuhl, and *V. emarginatus* Geoffroy, from Europe.

Isotus: ἴσος, equal; οὖς, ὠτός, ear.

Issiodoromys CROIZET, **1845.** Glires, Theridomyidæ.

[*Issidioromys* Croizet MS., BLAINVILLE, Comptes Rendus, Paris, X, 932 footnote, Jan.–June, 1840—nomen nudum?]

[*Issidiæromys* AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 16, 1842; Index Univ., 197, 1846—nomen nudum.]

Issiodoromys CROIZET, in Gervais' Zool. de la France, Patria, 522, 1845; GERVAIS, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., [IV, 41, 1844—nomen nudum?] XI, 203, 1848; Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 27, 1848–52; 2e éd., 35–36, 1859; PICTET, Traité Paléont., 2e éd., I, 240, 1853; TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, 167, 1881.

Type: Species not named by Blainville or Agassiz. In 1845 the genus was based on 'le cobaye d'Auvergne' of Croizet and Jourdan, and in 1848–52 the species was named *Issiodoromys pseudaxema* by Gervais, from specimens collected in the vicinity of Issoire, Puy-de-Dôme, France.

Extinct. Based on fragments of jaws.

Issiodoromys: Issiodurum (Issoire), the town in France where the type species was found; μῦς, mouse.

Istiophorus GRAY, **1825.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Zool. Journ., II, 242, July, 1825; Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 71 footnote, 1827; Zool. Miscellany, 37, 1831; ALLEN, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIV, 184, 1901.

Histiophorus AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 183, 1846; COUES, Century Dict., III, p. 2841, 1889 (emendation).

New name for *Vampyrus* Spix, which differs from *Vampyrus* Geoffroy. Species: *V. cirrhosus* Spix, and *V. soricinus* Spix, from Brazil. (See Griffith's Cuvier, l. c.)

Name preoccupied by *Istiophorus* Lacépède, 1802, a genus of Pisces. (See *Trachops* Gray, 1847.)

Istiophorus: ἱστιοφόρος, carrying sails—in allusion to the large ears.

Isutaetus AMEGHINO, **1902.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 65, May, 1902 (sep. p. 63).

Species: *Isutaetus depictus* Ameghino, from the Astraponotus beds; and *I. petrinus* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Isutaetus: ἴσος, equal; + *Utaetus.*

Itenocephalus (see **Stenocephalus**). Edentata, Megalonychidæ (Orthotheridæ).

Ithygrammodon OSBORN, SCOTT & SPEIR, **1878.** Ungulata, Camelidæ.

Palæont. Rept. Princeton Sci. Expd. 1877, in Cont. Mus. Geol. & Archæol. Princeton College, No. 1, pp. 56–60, pl. x, figs. 1–4, Sept. 1, 1878.

Type: *Ithygrammodon cameloides* Osborn, Scott & Speir, from the Eocene near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct. "Established upon the two premaxillary bones, containing the incisors, parts of the maxillaries, the canine and the first premolar; besides fragmentary portions of the palatine plates."

Ithygrammodon—Continued.

Ithygrammodon: ἰθύς, straight; γραμμή, line; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the upper incisors, which "are placed nearly in a straight line fore and aft."

Ixacanthus Cope, **1868.** Cete, Platanistidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868, 186, 187.

Ixocanthus Marschall, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 14, 1873.

Type: *Ixacanthus cœlospondylus* Cope, from the Miocene of Charles County, Maryland.

Extinct. Based on the following vertebræ: "Three dorsals, nine lumbo-sacrals, and one caudal."

Ixacanthus: ἰξύς, ἰξύος, small of the back; ἄκανθα, spine—in allusion to the 'spinous character of the diapophyses of the caudal and lumbo-sacral vertebræ.'

Ixalus Ogilby, **1837.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Antilocapridæ?

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. xlvii, 119–120, Feb., 1837; No. xlviii, 135–136, June 27, 1837; Baird, Mamm. N. Am., 666, 1857 (in synonymy).

Type: *Ixalus probaton* Ogilby, from British America; probably collected on the Franklin expedition.

Ixalus: ἴξαλος, epithet of the wild goat.

Ixocanthus (see **Ixacanthus**). Cete, Platanistidæ.

J.

Jacalius (see **Sacalius**). Feræ, Canidæ.

Jacchus Geoffroy, **1812.** Primates, Hapalidæ.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XIX, 118–119, 1812.

Jaccus F. Cuvier, Hist. Nat. Mamm., V, livr. lix, pl. with 2 pp. text, Jan., 1829.

Iacchus Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 734.

Species, 7: *Jacchus vulgaris* Geoffroy (=*Simia jacchus* Linnæus, type), from Guiana; *J. penicillatus* Geoffroy, *J. leucocephalus* Geoffroy, *J. auritus* Geoffroy, *J. humeralifer* Geoffroy, *J. melanurus* Geoffroy, and *Simia argentata* Linnæus, from Brazil.

Name antedated by *Callithrix* Erxleben, 1777; and by *Hapale* Illiger, 1811.

Jacchus: Possibly a Latinized form of 'jocko,' a common name applied to a monkey.

Jaculus Erxleben, **1777.** Glires, Dipodidæ.

Systema Regni Animalis, 404–411, 1777; Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 23, 1830.

Iaculus Wagner, Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, III, 292–293, 1843.

Species, 3: *Jaculus orientalis* Erxleben, from Egypt; *J. giganteus* Erxleben (=*Macropus giganteus*), from Australia; and *J. torridarum* Erxleben, from the 'torrid regions.'

Jaculus: Lat. *jaculus*, that which is thrown, a dart—in allusion to the animal's dart-like leaps.

Jaculus Jarocki, **1821.** Glires, Dipodidæ.

"Zoologia Cayli Zwiertopismo ogolne, Warszawie, I, 26, 1821" (fide Milne-Edwards, Recherches Hist. Nat. Mamm., I, 146–147, 1868–74).

Based on the 5-toed species of *Dipus*. "Jarocki réserva le nom générique de *Dipus* aux Gerboises dont les pattes postérieures sont tridactyles, et constitua sous le nom de *Jaculus* un nouveau genre pour les espèces à pattes postérieures pentadactyles." (Milne-Edwards.)

Name preoccupied by *Jaculus* Erxleben, 1777, a distinct genus of Dipodidæ. (See *Allactaga* Cuvier, 1836.)

Jaguarius (subgenus of *Panthera*) Severtzow, **1858.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2e sér., X, 386, 390, Sept., 1858.

Type: *Panthera* (*Jaguarius*) *onca* (=*Felis onca* Linnæus), from Tropical America.

Jaguarius: Latinized form of jaguar. "Nom barbare, que j'ai dû donner à regret à ce sous-genre à cause de l'insuffisance de mes études classiques." (Severtzow.)

Josepholeidya AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Meniscotheriidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 384–385, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 38–39).
Species: *Josepholeidya adunca* Ameghino, and *J. deculca* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Josepholeidya: In honor of Dr. Joseph Leidy, 1823–1891, one of the leading American paleontologists; author of 'Ancient Fauna of Nebraska,' 1854, etc.

Junkus (see **Suncus**). Insectivora, Soricidæ.

K.

Kangurus CUVIER & GEOFFROY, **1795.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.
Mag. Encyclopédique, II, 180, 188, 1795; III, 461–462, 1796; GEOFFROY, Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, I, 1e part., 106, 1796 (no type); Cat. Mamm. Mus. National Hist. Nat., 153–155, 1803 (*K. giganteus*, *K. philander*); DESMAREST, Mammalogie, I, 271–275, 1820; GAIMARD, Bull. Sci. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 138–139, Sept., 1823; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 10, 1888 (in synonymy).
Kanguroo LACÉPÈDE, Tabl. Mamm., 6, 1799; Nouv. Tableau Méth. Mamm., in Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 491, 1801.
Based on the Kangaroo. Type given by Lacépède as *Kanguroo gigas*, and by Thomas as *Macropus giganteus* (=*Jaculus giganteus* Erxleben), from Australia. (See *Macropus* Shaw, 1790.)
Kangurus: Latinized form of Kanguroo.

Kannabateomys JENTINK, **1891.** Glires, Octodontidæ.
Notes Leyden Museum, XIII, 105–110, pl. 7, Mar., 1891.
Cannabateomys LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1891, XXVIII, Mamm., 32, Index New Genera, 3, 1892.
Type: *Dactylomys amblyonyx* Natterer, from Ypanema, São Paulo, Brazil.
Kannabateomys: κάννα, reed, cane; βατέω, to mount; μῦς, mouse.

Kasi (subgenus of *Semnopithecus*) REICHENBACH, **1862.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.
Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 101–103, pl. XVII, figs. 234–235, 240–241, [1862].
Species: *Semnopithecus dussumierii* Geoffroy, and *S. cucullatus* Geoffroy, from India.
Kasi: Ancient name of Benares, India, which is said to mean 'the splendid.' Among the temples in the city is the Durga temple, erected in the 18th century, sometimes called the 'Monkey temple' from the myriads of monkeys which inhabit the trees nearby. "Obiger Name beruht auf folgendem Aufsatze in einem deutschen Journal: 'Beschreibung einiger Affen aus Kasi oder Benares' im nördl. Bengalen, vom Missionär John in Traukenbar.—Neue Schriften d. naturf. Freunde z. Berlin, I, 1795." (REICHENBACH.)

Kathiah (subgenus of *Mustela*) GRAY, **1865.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 119 (synonym of *Gymnopus kathiah*).
Name given in subgeneric form by Gray and credited to Hodgson, but apparently never used by either author except as a specific term. Gray quotes "*M.* (*Kathiah*) *auriventer*, Hodgson, J. A. S. B., X, 909," but according to Blanford (Mamm. Brit. India, 169, 1891), the name was published *Mustela auriventer* v. *cathia*.
Kathiah: Native name of the yellow-bellied weasel in Nepal, India.

Keitloa (subg. of *Rhinaster*) GRAY, **1867.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 1025–1026; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 317–318, 1869.
Type: *Rhinoceros keitloa* A. Smith, from South Africa.
Keitloa: Bechuana name for the two-horned black rhinoceros. (CUMMINGS, in Johnson's Nat. Hist., I, 638, 1885.)

Kekenodon HECTOR, **1881.** Cete, Basilosauridæ.

Trans. & Proc. New Zealand Instit., XIII, for 1880, 435–436, pl. XVIII, Apr., 1881.

Kenodon ZITTEL, Handb. Palaeont., IV, 168, 1892.

Type: *Kekenodon onamata** Hector, from the upper Eocene of the Waitaki Valley, Otago, New Zealand.

Extinct. Based on teeth (including incisors and molars) and bone fragments.

Kekenodon: Kekeno, Maori name for a seal: $\delta\delta\acute{\omega}\nu = \delta\delta o\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, tooth.

Kemas OGILBY, **1837.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1836, No. XLVIII, 138, June 27, 1837; ibid., for 1837, 81.

Cemas BLANFORD, Fauna Brit. India, Mamm., 516-517, 1891.

Type: *Antilope goral* Hardwicke, from the Himalayas, India.

The form *Cemas* is preoccupied by *Cemas* Oken, 1816, which is based on *Antilope gnu* Zimmermann, from South Africa.

Kemas: $\kappa\epsilon\mu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, a young deer. According to Ogilby both $\kappa\epsilon\mu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ and *chamois* are traceable to the German *Gems.* (l. c., 1837, 81.)

Kenodon (see **Kekenodon.**) Cete, Basilosauridæ.

Kerivoula GRAY, **1842.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 258, Dec. 1842; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 132–134, 1901 (type fixed).

Kirivoula GERVAIS, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., XIII, 213, 1849; HORSFIELD, Cat. Mamm. Mus. East India Co., 40, 1851.

Cerivoula BLANFORD, Mamm. Brit. India, 338–341, fig. 110, 1891; LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 664, 1891.

Species, 6: *Vespertilio hardwickii* Horsfield (type), from Java; *V. pictum* Pallas, 1775 (=*V. kerivoula* Boddaert, 1785), from Ceylon; *V. tenuis* Temminck, from Java and Sumatra; *V. gärtneri* Gray, locality not stated; *Kerivoula griseus* Gray, locality not stated; and *K. poensis* Gray, from Fernando Po, West Africa.

Kerivoula: From the specific name *Vespertilio kerivoula*, which is probably from *kehelvoulha*, plantain bat, the native Ceylonese name. (KELAART, in Jerdon's Mamm. India, 43, 1874.)

Kerodon F. CUVIER, **1823.** Glires, Caviidæ.

Dents des Mammifères, 151, 254, pl. XLVIII, 1823.

Kerodons CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 493, 1829.

Cerodon WAGLER, Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 18 footnote, 1830; WAGNER, Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, IV, 68–70, 1844; WATERHOUSE, Nat. Hist. Mamm., II, Rodentia, 163, 1848.

Ceratodon WAGLER, Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 18 footnote, 1830.

Based on the 'moco' of Geoffroy, from Brazil.

Kerodon: $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\varsigma$, horn, bow; $\delta\delta\acute{\omega}\nu = \delta\delta o\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, tooth.

Kinkajou LACÉPÈDE, **1799.** Feræ, Procyonidæ.

Tabl. Mamm., 7, 1799; Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 492, 1801.

Kincajou LACÉPÈDE, Nouv. Tabl. Méth. Mamm., in Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot éd., Quad., XIV, 154, 1799.

Kinkaschu G. FISCHER, Zoognosia, I, 3d ed., 14, 1813 (*Kinkaschus*, Ibid., 21); III, 179–181, 1814.

Kinkojou GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., 67, 1872 (in synonymy, misprint).

Type: *Kincajou caudivolvula* (=*Viverra caudivolvula* Gmelin), from tropical America.

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*Onamata (Maori), 'of long ago.'

Kiodotus BLYTH, **1840.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

BLYTH, in Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 69 footnote, 1840; new ed., 1849, 69 footnote; new ed., 1863, 57 footnote; PALMER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XII, 111, Apr. 30, 1898 (name revived).

Koidotus C. O. WATERHOUSE, Index Zool., 188, 1902 (misprint).

New name for *Macroglossus* Schinz, 1824, which is preoccupied by *Macroglossum* Scopoli, 1777, a genus of Lepidoptera. *Kiodotus* antedates *Carponycteris* Lydekker, 1891, which was likewise proposed to replace *Macroglossus*.

Kiodotus: "The common name for the species, latinized." (BLYTH.)

Kirivoula (see **Kerivoula**). Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Koala BURNETT, **1830.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

['Les Koala' G. CUVIER, Règne Animal, I, 184, 1817]; BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVIII, for Oct.–Dec., 1829, 351, 1830; MCMURTRIE, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, I, 133, 1831; abridged ed., 78, 1 fig. in text, 1834.

Type: *Koala subiens* Burnett (=*Lipurus cinereus* Goldfuss), from eastern Australia. See *Phascolarctos* Blainville, 1816.

Koala: Native name.

Koalemus DE VIS, **1889.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland, VI, 106, pl. v, 1889.

Type: *Koalemus ingens* De Vis, from the Pleistocene of Darling Downs, Queensland, Australia.

Extinct.

Koalemus: Koala: Lat. *mus*, mouse.

Kobus A. SMITH, **1840.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

SMITH, Ill. Zool. South Africa, No. 12, pls. XXVIII, XXIX, Oct., 1840; GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 232, Oct., 1846.

Kolus GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. XXVI, 159, 1843; Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, 99, 1852 (synonym of *Kobus*).

Cobus BUCKLEY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, 284; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, 95–153, pls. XXXII–XLII, figs. 31–36, 1896–97.

Robus ZITTEL, Handb. Palæont., IV, Mamm., 2 Lief., 417, 792, 1893 (misprint).

Type: *Antilope ellipsiprymnus* Ogilby, from South Africa.

Kobus: Kob, native name of an antelope used by the Mandingos on the Gambia River, and first adopted as a specific name by Buffon. (SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, 138, 1897.)

Kogia GRAY, **1846.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' I, Mamm., 22, 1846.

Cogia WALLACE, Geog. Dist. Animals, II, 208, 1876; BLANFORD, Fauna Brit. India, Mamm., 572, 1891; LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 250, 1891.

Type: *Physeter breviceps* Blainville, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Kogia: "A barbarous and unmeaning name." (WALL, Hist. New Sperm Whale, 1851.) "A barbarous word, said to be a Latinized form of 'codger'! But it might be a tribute to a Turk of the past surnamed Cogia Effendi, who observed whales in the Mediterranean." (BEDDARD, Book of Whales, 186, 1900.)

Koidotus (see **Kiodotus**). Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Koiropotamus GRAY, **1843.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. XXVII, 1843.

Nomen nudum. The name is also spelled *Choiropotamus* (ibid., p. 185), and is based on *Sus africanus* Gmelin, from Africa. (See *Choiropotamus.*)

Koiropotamus: χοῖρος, hog; ποταμός, river.

Kolus ('A. Smith') Gray, **1843.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvi, 159, 1843; Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, 99, 1852 (synonym of *Kobus*).
Misprint (?) for *Kobus* A. Smith, 1840 (see Cat. Ung. Brit. Mus., 99).
Includes *Kolus sing sing* Gray (=*Antilope defassa* Rüppell), from East Africa; and *Antilope ellipsiprymna* Ogilby, from South Africa.

Korin (subgenus of *Gazella*) Gray, **1872.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 39, 1872; Sclater & Thomas, Book of Antelopes, III, pt. x, 65, Feb., 1898 (in synonymy).
Type: *Gazella rufifrons* Gray, from Senegal or Gambia, West Africa.
Korin: Native name in Senegal. (Buffon, Hist. Nat., XII, 205, 1764).

Kurtodon Osborn, **1887.** Marsupialia, Amphitheriidæ.
Am. Naturalist, XXI, 1020, Nov., 1887; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., IX, pt. 2, pp. 208–210, fig. 4 in text; 234–235, pl. IX, fig. 15, 1888.
Curtodon Zittel, Handb. Palaeont., IV, 1ste Lief., 102, fig. 83, 1892; Roger, Verzeichn. Foss. Säugeth., in Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben u. Neuburg (a. V.), Augsburg, XXXI, 12, 1894.
Cyrtodon Winge, E. Museo Lundii, pt. —, 118, 1893.
New name for *Athrodon* Osborn, November 1, 1887, which is preoccupied by *Athrodon* Sauvage, 1880, a genus of Pisces. According to Woodward and Sherborn (Cat. Brit. Foss. Vert. 357, 1890) *Kurtodon* is preoccupied by *Curtodus* Sauvage, 1867, a genus of extinct Pisces.
Extinct.
Kurtodon: κυρτός, curved; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—probably in allusion to the recurved upper canines.

Kynos Rüppell, **1842.** Feræ, Canidæ.
Mus. Senckenberg., Frankfurt a. M., III, Heft 2, p. 163, 1842.
Type: *Hyæna picta* Temminck, from Africa.
Name antedated by *Lycaon* Brookes, 1827; by *Cynhyæna* Cuvier, 1829; and by *Hyenoides* Boitard, 1842.
Kynos: κύων, κυνός, dog.

Kyphobalæna Eschricht, **1849.** Cete, Balænidæ.
K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Skrifter, Naturv. & Math. Afd., Kjöbenhavn, 5te Række, I, 108, 1849; Unter Nord. Walthiere, 56, 1849.
Cyphobalaena Marschall, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 5, 1873.
Based on the 'Pukkelhval' (*Kyphobalæna boops*), of the northern seas.
Kyphobalæna: κυφός, bowed forward, humpbacked; +*Balæna*—'hump-back whale;'

L.

Lacma Tiedemann, **1808.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.
Zoologie, pp. xv, 420–421, 1808.
Modification of *Lama* G. Cuvier, 1800. Includes *Camelus glama* Linnæus, and *C. vicugna* Molina, from South America.

Læphotis Thomas, **1901.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., VII, 460–462, May, 1901.
Type: *Læphotis wintoni* Thomas, from Kitui, British East Africa (alt. 3,500 ft.).
Læphotis: λαῖφος, sail; οὖς, ὠτός, ear. In allusion to the large ears; *Læphotis* is the analogue in Africa of the South American *Histiotus*.

Lafkenia Roth, **1901.** Ungulata ?
Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 254, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 6).
Species: *Lafkenia sulcifera* Roth, and *L. schmidti* Roth, from the 'upper Cretaceous' of Argentina.
Extinct.
Lafkenia: Huechu Lafquen, a lake in the Territory of Neuquen, Argentina.

Lagelaphus (subg. of *Moschus*) REICHENBACH, **1845.** Ungulata, Tragulidæ.
Vollständ. Naturgesch. In- und Auslandes, Säugeth., III, 55–60, Taf. XVI, 1845.
Species, 6: *Moschus pelandoc* H. Smith, *M. stanleyanus* Gray, *M. napu* F. Cuvier, *M. kanchil* Raffles, and *M. griffithii* Fischer, from the Indo-Malayan region; and *M. pygmæus* Linnæus, from Guinea, West Africa.
Lagelaphus: λαγώς, hare; ἔλαφος, deer—in allusion to the animal's small size.

Lagenocetus GRAY, **1863.** Cete, Physeteridæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 200; Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 336–340, figs. 65–66, 1866.
Lagocetus GRAY, ibid., 82, 104, 1866.
Type: *Lagenocetus latifrons* Gray, from the Orkney Islands, Scotland.
Lagenocetus: λάγηνος, flagon, bottle; κῆτος, whale—i. e., 'bottle-nosed whale.'

Lagenorhynchus GRAY, **1846.** Cete, Delphinidæ.
Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' I, Mamm., 30, 34–36, tab. 6 figs. 3–5, tab. 10 fig. 2, tabs. 11–14, 1846; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 203–205, 1901 (type fixed).
Species, 5: *Delphinus leucopleurus* Rasch, from the Gulf of Christiania, Norway; *D. albirostris* Gray, from the coast of Norfolk, England; *Lagenorhynchus electra* Gray, locality unknown; *L. asic* Gray, locality unknown; and *Delphinus acutus* Gray (type), from the Orkney Islands, Scotland.
Lagenorhynchus: λάγηνος, flagon, bottle; ῥύγχος, snout—'bottle-nosed dolphin.'

Laggade (see **Leggada**). Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Lagidium MEYEN, **1833.** Glires, Chinchillidæ.
Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., XVI, pt. II, 576–580, tab. XLI, XLII figs. 1–3, 11, 1833.
Legidium BLYTH, in Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, new ed., 1849, 120; new ed., 1863, 108 (under *Lagotis*).
Type: *Lagidium peruanum* Meyen, from the elevated plateaus in the Andes (alt. 12,000–13,000 ft.), Peru.
Lagidium: λαγίδιον, dim. of λαγώς, hare—in allusion to the long ears and soft fur. (Compare *Lagotis*).

Lagocetus (see **Lagenocetus**). Cete, Physeteridæ.

Lagocheles (see **Lagorchestes**). Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.

Lagodus POMEL, **1854.** Glires, Ochotonidæ.
Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 41–42, 1854; GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2e éd., 51, 1859; FORSYTH MAJOR, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 2d ser., Zool., VII, pt. 9, pp. 437–439, Nov., 1899.
Type: *Lagodus picoides* Pomel, from the Tertiary of Langy, France. "J'ai nommé *Titanomys trilobus*, dans la première édition de cet ouvrage, une espèce provenant aussi de Saint-Gérand le Puy (Allier [France]), et j'ai fondé cette espèce sur l'examen de la mâchoire inférieure représentée par la figure 1 de la planche XLVI. . . . N'est-ce pas, du moins en partie sur l'examen de cette figure 1 de notre planche 46, que M. Pomel a établi son *Lagodus picoides*, qui est aussi pour lui le type du genre nouveau?" (GERVAIS, l. c., 51.)
Extinct.
Lagodus: λαγώς, hare; ὀδούς, tooth.

Lagomys STORR, **1780.** Glires, Sciuridæ?
Prodromus Methodi Mamm., 39–40, tab. B, 1780.
Species, 24: "An unnatural and undefined combination of forms with squat bodies, but typified by species of *Arctomys*." (GILL, Bull. Philos. Soc. Wash., II, App., p. viii, 1875–80.)
This name antedates *Lagomys* of Cuvier, 1800, by twenty years.
Lagomys: λαγώς, hare; μῦς, mouse.

Lagomys G. Cuvier, **1800.** Glires, Ochotonidæ.
[Tableau Élém. Hist. Nat. Anim., 132, 1798—description under 'les Lagomys']; Tabl. I, Class. Mamm., in Leçons Anat. Comp., I, 1800 [names only—'Pica, *Lagomys*'].
"*Lagomus* MacEnery, Cavern Researches, pl. E, fig. 11, 1859" (fide Woodward & Sherborn, Cat. Brit. Foss, 357).
Based on 'le pika (*Lepus alpinus* Pallas), from the mountains of Siberia.
Lagomys: λαγώς, hare; μῦς, mouse—'mouse hare,' from the absence of tail and general resemblance of the animal to a small rabbit.

Lagonebrax Gloger, **1841.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidæ.
Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiii, 137, 1841; Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., 191, Feb. 1, 1895.
Species: *Moschus javanicus* Gmelin, from Java; and *M. meminna* Erxleben, from Ceylon.
Lagonebrax: λαγώς, hare; νέβραξ, a young deer, fawn—from the diminutive size, the species being among the smallest of existing Ungulates.

Lagopsis Rafinesque, **1815.** Glires, Leporidæ.
Analyse de la Nature, Addendum, 219, 1815.
Emendation of *Lagopsys* used on p. 58.
Lagopsis: λαγώς, hare; ὄψις, appearance.

Lagopsis (subgenus of *Lagomys*) Schlosser, **1884.** Glires, Ochotonidæ.
Die Nager Europ. Tertiärs, in Palæontographica, XXXI (sep. p. 13), pl. VIII, figs. 40, 46, 49, 1884; Forsyth Major, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 2d ser., Zool., VII, pt. 9, pp. 460–463, pls. 36–39, Nov., 1899 (raised to generic rank).
Species: *Lagomys oeningensis* Meyer, from the Miocene of Oeningen and *L. verus* Hensel, from Althausen, Germany.
Lagopsis was used by Rafinesque in 1815, but without any description.
Extinct.

Lagopsys Rafinesque, **1815.** Glires, Leporidæ.
Analyse de la Nature, 58, 1815.
Nomen nudum. '*Lagopsys* R. *Lepus sp.*'; name emended to *Lagopsis*, ibid., p. 219.

Lagorchestes Gould, **1841.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.
Mon. Macropodidæ, pt. I, text to pl. XII, 1841; Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 79–86, 1888.
Lagocheles Owen, in Todd's Cyclop. Anat. & Physiol., II, 330, 1847.
Type: *Lagorchestes leporoïdes* Gould, from New South Wales.
Lagorchestes: λαγώς, hare; ὀρχηστής, dancer—in allusion to its fleetness, whence the common name, 'hare kangaroo.'

Lagos* Brookes, **1828.** Glires, Leporidæ.
"Cat. Anat. & Zool. Museum of Joshua Brookes, London, 54, 1828" (previous to July 14).
Type: *Lagos arcticus* (=*Lepus arcticus* Ross), from northern Baffin Land.
Lagos: λαγώς, hare.

gostomus Brookes, **1828.** Glires, Chinchillidæ.
Zool. Journ., IV, No. 13, pp. 133–134, Apr.–July, 1828; Ibid., No. 16, p. 501, Jan.–May, 1829; Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XVI, pt. I, 95–104, tab. 9, 1829; Bennett, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1833, 59.
Lagostomys Coues, Century Dict., p. 3331, 1889 (cited as an error).

*This genus is open to question, as the name was published in a sale catalogue.

Lagostomus—Continued.

Type: *Lagostomus trichodactylus* Brookes (= *Dipus maximus* Blainville), from South America.

Lagostomus: λαγώς, hare; στόμα, mouth—from the resemblance of the mouth to that of a rabbit.

Lagostrophus Thomas, **1887.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1886, 544–547, pl. lix, Apr. 1, 1887; Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 100–102, 1888.

Type: *Lagorchestes fasciatus* (= *Kangurus fasciatus* Péron & Lesueur), from Shark Bay, Western Australia.

Lagostrophus: λαγώς, hare; στρόφος, band, belt—in allusion to the cross bands on the back.

Lagotherium Croizet, **1853.** Glires, Leporidæ.

Croizet, in Pictet's Traité Paléont., 2e éd., I, 256, 1853 (under *Lepus*).

"On a trouvé dans les marnes lacustres du miocène inférieur de l'Auvergne quelques ossements voisins de ceux des lièvres et encore peu connus. M. Croizet a fait avec quelques uns d'entre eux le genre *Lagotherium*. . . . Le *Lepus issiodorensis* et le *Lepus neschersensis*, Croizet (coll. Mus. de Paris), ont été découverts dans les formations sous-volcaniques de l'Auvergne (pliocène)" [de France]. (Pictet.)

Extinct.

Lagotherium: λαγώς, hare; θηρίον, wild beast.

Lagothrix Geoffroy, **1812.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XIX, 106–107, 1812.

Lagotrix F. Cuvier, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 399, 1829.

Species: *Lagothrix canus* Geoffroy, from Brazil; and *L. humboldtii* Geoffroy, from the Rio Guaviare, Colombia.

Lagothrix: λαγώς, hare; θρίξ, hair—in allusion to the woolly hare-like fur which has also suggested the common name, 'woolly monkey.'

Lagotis Blainville, **1817.** Glires, Pedetidæ.

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 2d ed., IX, 284, 1817.

Type: 'La grande gerboise du Cap' (*Pedetes caffer*), from the Cape of Good Hope.

Name antedated by *Pedetes* Illiger, 1811.

Lagotis: λαγώς, hare; οὖς, ὠτός, ear—in allusion to the large, pointed ears.

Lagotis Bennett, **1833.** Glires, Chinchillidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. v, July 5, 1833, 58–59; Ibid., 1835, 67; Trans. Zool. Soc. London, I, 59, 1833; Philos. Mag., 3d ser., III, 150, 1833.

Type: *Lagotis cuvieri* Bennett, from the Andes of Peru.

Name preoccupied by *Lagotis* Blainville, 1817, a genus of Pedetidæ.

Lagotis: λαγώς, hare; οὖς, ὠτός, ear—in allusion to the long ears.

Lagurus Gloger, **1841.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxi, 97, 1841; Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, 192, Feb. 1, 1895; Miller, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 16, 49, July 23, 1896.

Type: *Lagurus migratorius* Gloger (= *Mus lagurus* Pallas?), from the Ural Mountains and Siberia.

Lagurus: λαγώς, hare; οὐρά, tail—from the short, rabbit-like tail.

Laïra F. Cuvier, **1826.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Hist. Nat. Mamm., V, livr. lv., pl. with 2 pp. text under 'le Galéra,' Sept., 1826.

New name for *Galera* Brown, 1789, proposed on account of the confusion in the use of *Galera* by various authors. "Aussi pour satisfaire à mon incertitude, je propose de substituer à ce nom celui de *Laïra*, qui, par de très bonnes raisons, lui pourra être préféré: c'est à peu près le nom qu'on donne au Paraguay, comme nom commun, aux espèces du genre, qui se trouvent dans ce pays . . . Je lui conserverai ce nom *Laïra* comme nom latin." (Cuvier.)

Lama FRISCH, **1775.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 4, Tab. Gen., 1775; G. CUVIER, [Tabl. Élém. Hist. Nat. Anim., 158, 1798, description under 'les Lamas;'] Leçons Anat. Comp., I, tab. I, 1800; GRAY, Cat. Ungulata Brit. Mus., 254–261, 1852.

Lacma TIEDEMANN, Zoologie, pp. XV, 420–421, 1808.

Llacma ILLIGER, Abhandl. K. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, for 1811, 48, 1815.

Llama GRAY, Cat. Ruminant. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 101, 1872.

Based on 'das amerikanische Kameel,' from South America. Cuvier in 1798 included two species: *Camelus lacma* and *C. vicunna.*

Lama: Peruvian *llama*, the common name of the animal.

Lambdoconus AMEGHINO, **1897.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidæ.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 18 footnote, 1897 (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 439, fig. 23, Oct. 6, 1897.

Type: *Lambdoconus suinus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Lambdoconus: λάμβδα, the Greek letter λ; κῶνος, cone.

Lambdotherium COPE, **1880.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XIV, for Oct., 1880, 746–747, Sept. 20, 1880; Tert. Vert., 709, 1885 (date of publication).

Type: *Lambdotherium popoagicum* Cope, from the Eocene of the Bad Lands of Big Horn Basin, west central Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'three individuals.'

Lambdotherium: λάμβδα, the Greek letter λ; θηρίον, wild beast.

Lamictis (subgenus of *Viverra*) BLAINVILLE, **1837.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, V, No. 17, pp. 595, 596, July–Dec., 1837; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., VIII, 279–280, 281, pl. 8a, Nov., 1837.

Limictis BLYTH, in Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 1840, 93; new ed., 1849, 93; new ed., 1863, 81 (under *Cynogale.*)

Type: *Viverra carcharias* Blainville, from Java.

Lamictis: Λάμια, a fabulous monster said to feed on human flesh; ἴκτις, weasel—from its carnivorous habits.

Lamprodon WAGNER, **1848.** Glires, Hystricidæ.

Abhandl. Math.-Phys. Cl. K. Bayer. Akad. Wiss., München, V, 2te Abth., 374, pl. XII, figs. 7, 8, 1848 (provisional name).

Type: *Lamprodon primigenius* Wagner, from the Pliocene, Pikermi beds, of Greece.

Extinct. Based on part of a left lower incisor.

Lamprodon: λαμπρός, bright, splendid; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Laniodon AMEGHINO, **1881.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ (Lestodontidæ).

"La Antigüedad del Hombre en el Plata, II, 308, 1881" (fide AMEGHINO, Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 715–716, pl. LXXVII, figs. 5, 6, 1889).

Type: *Laniodon robustus* Ameghino, from the provinces of Buenos Aires and Entre Rios, Argentina.

Extinct.

Laniodon: Lat. *lanius*, butcher; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Lantanotherium FILHOL, **1888.** Insectivora, Tupaiidæ.

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7e sér., XII, No. 1, pp. 24–25, 1888.

Type: *Lantanotherium sansancensis* Filhol, from Sansan, Gers, France.

Extinct. Based on 'plusieurs maxillaires inférieurs.'

Lantanotherium: λανθάνω, to escape notice; θηρίον, wild beast.

Laoceras (subg. of *Tinoceras*) MARSH, **1886.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Uintatheriidæ.
Mon. U. S. Geol. Surv., X, Dinocerata, App. 216, pl. XIX, figs. 5, 18, 19, 24, 29, 52, 67, in text, 1886.
Type: *Tinoceras pugnax* Marsh, from the Eocene (Dinoceras beds) of Haystack Mountain, Sweetwater County, Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on a skull.
Laoceras: λᾶας, λᾶος, stone; κέρας, horn.

Laodon MARSH, **1887.** Marsupialia, Amphitheriidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXIII, 337–338, 343, pl. IX, fig. 5, Apr., 1887.
Type: *Laodon venustus* Marsh, from the Upper Jurassic of Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on a left lower jaw.
Laodon: λᾶας, λᾶος, stone; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Laopithecus MARSH, **1875.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IX, 240–241, Mar., 1875; MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 59, 1899; OSBORN, ibid., XVI, 169, June 28, 1902 (ordinal position).
Type: *Laopithecus robustus* Marsh, from the Oligocene 'of the Bad Lands,' of Nebraska, about 30 miles south of the Black Hills.
Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.
Laopithecus: λᾶας, λᾶος, stone; πίθηκος, ape—from the fact that the genus was originally supposed to belong to the Primates.

Laratus GRAY, **1821.** Primates, Simiidæ.
London Med. Repos., XV, 297, Apr. 1, 1821.
Type: *Simia lar* (=*Homo lar* Linnæus), from the Malay Peninsula. See *Hylobates* Illiger, 1811.
Laratus: Latinized form of *lar*, the specific name of the white-handed gibbon.

Laria (subgenus of *Macroxus*) GRAY, **1867.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 276, Oct., 1867; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933.
Type: *Sciurus insignis* Horsfield, from Sumatra and Java.
Name preoccupied by *Laria* Scopoli, 1763, a genus of Coleoptera.
Laria: Lary, the supposed native name. "Miller & Schlegel suggest that as they never heard the term 'Lary' applied to this squirrel, as stated by Horsfield, the term, perhaps, was given in joke by some native, inasmuch as *larie* means to run." (ANDERSON, Yunnan Expd., I, 262 footnote, 1878.)

Lasiomys BURMEISTER, **1854.** Glires, Octodontidæ.
Abhandl. Naturforsch. Gesellsch. Halle, II, Sitzungsber. 1tes Quartal, 15–17, Sitz. 18ten März, 1854.
Type: *Lasiomys hirsutus* Burmeister, from Maracaibo, Venezuela.
Lasiomys: λάσιος, hairy; μῦς, mouse.

Lasiomys PETERS, **1866.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.
Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1866, 409.
Type: *Lasiomys afer* Peters, from Guinea.
Name preoccupied by *Lasiomys* Burmeister, 1854, a genus of Octodontidæ. Replaced by *Lophuromys* Peters, 1874.

Lasionycteris PETERS, **1865.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.
Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Dec., 1865, 648.
Type: *Vespertilio noctivagans* Le Conte, from the Eastern United States, exact locality not given.
Lasionycteris: λάσιος, hairy; νυκτερίς, bat—from the interfemoral membrane which is furred on the basal half of the upper surface.

Lasiopodomys (subg. of *Microtus*) LATASTE, **1887.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.
Ann. Mus. Civ. Storia Nat. Genova, ser. 2ª, IV, 268–270, 273–274, 1887; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, p. 18, July 23, 1896.

Lasiopodomys—Continued.

Type: *Arvicola brandti* Radde, from the vicinity of Tareï-nor, on the plateau of Mongolia, in the northern part of the desert of Gobi. (See *Phaiomys* Blyth, 1863.)

Lasiopodomys: λάσιος, hairy; πούς, foot; μῦς, mouse.

Lasiopus I. Geoffroy, **1835.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

"I. Geoffroy, in Gervais' Résumé des leçons de Mammalogie professées au Muséum de Paris pendant l'année 1835" (extrait, l'Écho du Monde Savant, I, 1835), p. 37; Mag. de Zool., 2e sér., I, Mamm. (pls. 11–16), pp. 4, 5, 1839.

Type: *Herpestes albicaudus* Cuvier, from Africa.

Provisional name, preoccupied by *Lasiopus* Dejean, 1833, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Ichneumia* Geoffroy, 1837.

Lasiopus: λάσιος, hairy; πούς, foot.

Lasiopyga Illiger, **1811.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 68, 1811.

Species, 3: *Simia nemæa* Linnæus, from Cochin China; *S. nictitans* Linnæus, from West Africa, and 'le petit Cynocéphale' of Buffon.

Lasiopyga: λάσιος, hairy; πυγή, rump.

Lasiorhinus Gray, **1863.** Marsupialia, Phascolomyidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XI, 458, June, 1863.

Type: *Lasiorhinus m'coyi* Gray (=*Phascolomys lasiorhinus* Gould=*P. latifrons* Owen), from South Australia.

Lasiorhinus: λάσιος, hairy; ῥίς ῥινός, nose—from the truncate, hairy nose, without any naked muffle between the nostrils.

Lasiuromys Deville, **1852.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., 2e sér., IV, 357–361, pls. 15, 16, figs. 5, 5a, 1852; Expd. Comte de Castelnau, Zool., Mamm., 104–105, pl xvii, 1855.

Type: *Lasiuromys villosus* Deville, from the Mission of Sarayacu, on the Ucayali River, Pampas del Sacramento, Peru.

Lasiuromys: λάσιος, hairy; οὐρά, tail; μῦς, mouse—from the tail, which is entirely covered with long soft hair.

Lasiurus ('Rafinesque') Gray, **1831.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Zool. Miscellany, 38, 1831; Mag. Zool. & Botany, II, 498, 1838; List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xix, 32, 1843; Miller, N. Am. Fauna, No. 13, pp. 14, 105–115, figs. 27–32, Oct. 16, 1897 (type fixed).

Based on "the hairy-tailed species of America." Type *Vespertilio borealis* Müller, from eastern North America. In 1838 the following species were given under *Lasiurus: Vespertilio pruinosus* Say, from Council Bluffs, Iowa; *V. lasiurus* Schreber (=*V. borealis*, type), from America; *V. blossevilii* Lesson, from La Plata, and *V. noveboracensis* Erxleben, from North America, the last-named species added provisionally.

Lasiurus: λάσιος, hairy; οὐρά, tail—from the fur on the upper surface of the interfemoral membrane.

Latax Gloger, **1827.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

[Rafinesque, Analyse de la Nature, 59, 1815—nomen nudum—'*Latax* R. sp. do.' (espèce du genre précédent, *Lutra*)]; Gloger, Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., XIII, pt. 2, p. 511, 1827; Steineger, Naturen, 1885, 172.

Type: *Lutra marina* Erxleben, from the coasts of the North Pacific.

Latax: λάταξ, an aquatic animal, supposed to be an otter or a beaver.

Latax Gray, **1843.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XI, 119, Feb., 1843; List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxi, 1843; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 132–133; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 112–113, 1869.

Latax—Continued.

Type: *Lutra lataxina* F. Cuvier, from South Carolina.

Name preoccupied by *Latax* Gloger, 1827, a genus of sea otters. Replaced by *Lataxia* Gervais, 1855, but the form *Lataxina* Gray, 1843, is earlier.

Lataxia Gervais, **1855.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Hist. Nat. Mamm., II, 118, 1855.

Species, 6: From America: *Lutra lataxina* F. Cuvier; *L. insularis* F. Cuvier; *L. californica* Gray; *L. chilensis* Bennett; *L. peruviensis* Gervais; *L. platensis* Waterhouse, and *L. parænsis* Rengger.

Name modified to replace *Latax* Gray, 1843—a genus of true otters—which is preoccupied by *Latax* Gloger, 1827, a genus of sea otters. (See *Lataxina* Gray, 1843.)

Lataxia: λάταξ, an aquatic animal, supposed to be an otter or a beaver.

Lataxina Gray, **1843.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxi, 70, 1843; Audubon & Bachman, Quad. N. Am., III, pl. cxxii (figure of type), 1854.

Type: *Lataxina mollis* Gray = *Lutra lataxina* F. Cuvier, from South Carolina.

Latonus Aymard, **1855.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ?

"Ann. Soc. Agr., Sci., Arts et Comm. du Puy, XX, 1855" (fide Gervais, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2e éd., 155, 1859—under *Amphitragulus*).

Lathonus Aymard, Congrès. Sci. France, for 1855, I, 233, 1856; Filhol, Ann. Sci. Géol. Paris, XII, art. 3, pp. 3–4, 1882.

Type: *Latonus vellensis* Aymard, from Ronzon, near Puy-en-Velay, Haute-Loire, France. (Gervais.)

Extinct.

Lavia Gray, **1838.** Chiroptera, Megadermatidæ.

Jardine's Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, 490, 1838.

Livia Agassiz, Nomenclator Zool. Mamm., Addenda, 6, 1846; Index Univ., 214, 1846.

Type: *Megaderma frons* Geoffroy, from Senegal, West Africa.

Lecydias Rafinesque, **1815.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 60, 1815.

Nomen nudum. '*Lecydias* R. sp. do.' (*Phoca*).

Lefalaphodon Cope, **1872.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Uintatheriidæ.

Palæont., Bull. No. 5, p. 1, Aug. 19, 1872; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, for July–Dec., 1872, 580, Jan., 1873 (name corrected to *Loxolophodon*); Am. Naturalist, VII, 297, May, 1873 (Palæont., Bull. No. 13, p. 7) (dates of publication).

Misprint for *Loxolophodon* Cope. Species, 3: *Lefalophodon discornatus* Cope; *L. bifurcatus* Cope, and *L. excressicornis* Cope, from the Eocene of southern Wyoming. The genus was redescribed with three species (*Loxolophodon cornutus, L. furcatus, and L. pressicornus*) in Palæont., Bull. No. 7, Aug. 22, 1872.

Leggada Gray, **1837.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., I, 586, Nov. 1837.

Laggade Gray, List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. xiii, 40, 1847.

Species: *Leggada booduga* Gray, and *Mus platythrix* Bennett, from India.

Leggada: Legyáde, Legadgandu, the Wadárī (Indian) name of *Mus platythrix*.

Leidyotherium Prout, **1860.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.

Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis, I, for 1857–60, 699–700, 1860 (provisional name).

Type species not named. "The tooth supposed to be characteristic of *Leidyotherium*, and reported to have been obtained near Abingdon, Virginia, is a fossil from the Mauvaises Terres of White River [South] Dakota Miocene." (Leidy, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 2d ser., VII, 390, 1869.)

Leidyotherium—Continued.

Extinct. Based on a fragment of a molar tooth.

Leidyotherium: In honor of Dr. Joseph Leidy, 1823–1891, one of the leading American paleontologists; author of 'Ancient Fauna of Nebraska,' 1854, etc.

Leimacomys Matschie, **1893.** Glires, Muridæ, Dendromyinæ.

Sitzungsber. Gesellsch. Naturforsch. Freunde, Jahrg. 1893, Nr. 4, pp. 107–109 (Sitzung vom 18 April).

Limacomys, Lydekker, Zool. Record for 1893, XXX, Mamm., 31, 1894.

Type: *Leimacomys büttneri* Matschie, from Bismarckburg, Togo, West Africa.

Leimacomys: λεῖμαξ, λείμακος, garden, meadow; μῦς, mouse.

Leiobalæna Eschricht, **1849.** Cete, Balænidæ.

K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Skrifter, Naturv. & Math. Afd., Kjöbenhavn, 5te Række, I, 108, 1849; Unters. Nord. Wallthiere, 7, 95, 1849.

Based on the 'Glathvaler' or 'Rethvaler' of the northern seas.

Leiobalæna: λεῖος, smooth; + *Balæna.*

Leiponyx Jentink, **1881.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Notes Leyden Museum, III, Note xv, 59–61, Apr., 1881.

Liponyx Forbes, Zool. Record for 1881, XVIII, Mamm., 13, 1882.

Type: *Leiponyx büttikoferi* Jentink, from Millsburg, on the St. Paul River, Liberia.

Name preoccupied for *Liponyx* Vieillot, 1816, a genus of Birds.

Leiponyx: λείπω, to leave, to be wanting; ὄνυξ, claw—in allusion to the absence of a claw on the index finger.

Leithia Lydekker, **1896.** Glires, Sciuridae? (Leithiidæ).

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1895, pt. iv, 860–863, fig. 1 in text, Apr. 1, 1896.

Type: *Myoxus melitensis* Leith Adams, from the Pleistocene of Malta.

Extinct.

Leithia: In honor of Andrew Leith Adams, 1826(?)–1882, zoologist, army surgeon (1848), and surgeon-major (1861); professor of zoology in the Irish College of Science, Dublin, 1874–78, and later professor of natural science in Queen's College, Cork.

Lelfunia Roth, **1901.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 255, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 7).

Type: *Lelfunia haugi* Roth, from the 'upper Cretaceous' of the Rio Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Lelfunia: Lelfun, an Araucanian geographical name, the Lelfun plain, Patagonia.

Lemmomys Lesson, **1842.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 123, 1842.

Type: *Mus talpinus* Pallas, from southern Russia.

Lemmomys: Lemmus; μῦς, mouse—'lemming mouse.'

Lemmus Link, **1795.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Beytr. Naturgesch., I, pt. ii, 74, 1795; G. Cuvier [Tabl. Élém. Hist. Nat. Animaux, 137–138, 1798—'Les Campagnols']; Leçons Anat. Comp., I, tabl. i, 1800; Tiedemann, Zoologie, pp. xv, 473–476, 1808; Miller, N. Am. Fauna No. 12, pp. 13–14, 36–37, pl. i fig. 6, ii fig. 14, text figs. 11, 12, July 23, 1896.

Lemnus Rochebrune, Actes Soc. Linn. Bordeaux, XII, for 1841, No. 42, p. 216, Jan. 15, 1843.

Species. 6: *Mus socialis, M. lagurus, M. lemmus* (type), *M. torquatus, M. glareolus,* and *M. hudsonius.* Cuvier's genus (1798) included 4 species: *Mus arvalis, M. amphibius, M. lemmus,* and *M. aspalax.*

Lemmus: Scandinavian *lemming,* a lemming, "according to Aasen, lit. 'destroying,' with reference to its ravages." (Century Dict.)

Lemniscomys (subgenus of *Mus*) TROUESSART, **1881.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.
Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. Angers, X, 2e fasc., 124, 1881.
Species, 9: *Mus barbarus* Linnæus, *M. pulchellus* Gray, *M. zebra* Heuglin, *M. lineatus* Geoffroy & Cuvier, *M. lineato-affinis* Hedenborg, *M. pumilio* Sparrmann, *M. trivirgatus* Temminck, *M. dorsalis* A. Smith, and *M. univittatus* Peters, all from Africa.
Lemniscomys: λημνίσκος, a fillet or band; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the dorsal stripes. "Rats africains à *dos rayé longitudinalement*" (Trouessart).

Lemnus (see **Lemmus**). Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Lemudeus ROTH, **1903.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidæ.
Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 144, 1903.
Species: *Lemudeus angustidens* Roth, and *L. proportionalis* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
Extinct.
Lemudeus: Indian name.

Lemur LINNÆUS, **1758.** Primates, Lemuridæ.
Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 29–30, 1758; 12th ed., I, 44–45, 1766.
Species, 3: *Lemur tardigradus* Linnæus, from Ceylon; *L. catta* Linnæus (type), from Madagascar; and *L. volans* Linnæus, from southern Asia.
Lemur: Lat. *lemures* (only in plural), ghosts, specters—so called from the animal's nocturnal habits and stealthy manner of progression.

Lemuravus MARSH, **1875.** Primates, Hyopsodidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IX, 239–240, Mar., 1875; OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 187, June 28, 1902.
Type: *Lemuravus distans* Marsh, from the Lower Eocene of Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on teeth, a jaw, and parts of skull and skeleton. (OSBORN, p. 174.)
Lemuravus: Lemur: Lat. *avus,* grandfather—i. e., an ancestral or primitive lemur.

Lenomys THOMAS, **1898.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.
Novitates Zool., V, No. 1, p. 1 footnote, Mar., 1898; Trans. Zool. Soc. London, XIV, pt. VI, 409 footnote, pl. XXXVI, fig. 1, June, 1898.
Type: *Mus meyeri* Jentink, from Menado, northern Celebes.
Lenomys: λῆνος, wool; μῦς, mouse.

Lenothrix MILLER, **1903.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.
Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXVI, No. 1317, pp. 466–469, pl. XVIII, Feb. 3, 1903.
Type: *Lenothrix canus* Miller, from the island of Pulo Tuangku, west of Sumatra.
Lenothrix: λῆνος, wool; θρίξ, hair—from the dense woolly fur.

Leo FRISCH, **1775.** Feræ, Felidæ.
Däs Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 13, Tab. Gen., 1775; OKEN, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 1070–1076, 1816; BREHM, Oken's Isis, 1829, 637–638; REICHENBACH, Deutschlands Fauna, I, p. xiii, 1837; PETERS, Handb. Zool., I, 6ter Bogen, 103, Sept., 1863 (unpublished?).
Species: *Leo africanus,* from Africa; and *L. asiaticus,* from Asia.
Oken's genus includes 7 species: *Leo niger* Oken ('El Negro'); *L. griseus* Oken ('Yaguarundi'); *L. rufus* Oken ('Eyra'); *L. brunneus* Oken ('Pajero'), from Paraguay; *L. sibiricus* Oken (=*Felis manul*), from Mongolia; *Felis concolor* Linnæus, from America; and *Leo vulgaris* (=*Felis leo* Linnæus, type), from Asia.
Leo: Lat., lion, from λέων, lion.

Leonina (subgenus of *Felis*) GREVÉ, **1894.** Feræ, Felidæ.
[*Leoninae* WAGNER, Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, II, 460–469, 1841.]

Leonina—Continued.

Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., LXIII, No. 1, pp. 60–64, 1894.

Species: *Felis leo* Linnæus, from Africa; and *F. leo asiaticus* Jardine, from Asia.

Leonina: Lat. *leoninus*, belonging to a lion.

Leontinia Ameghino, **1895.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Leontiniidæ.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11–12, pp. 647–650, 1895 (sep. pp. 47–50).

Species, 3: *Leontinia gaudryi* Ameghino (type), *L. lapidosa* Ameghino, and *L. garzoni* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds in the interior of Patagonia. Extinct.

Leontinia: In honor of Leontina ——, a friend of Dr. Flórentino Ameghino, of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Leontocebus (subgenus of *Hapale*) Wagner, **1839.** Primates, Hapalidæ.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, I, pp. ix, v bis [248], 1839; Peters, Handb. Zool., 3ter Bogen, 61, May, 1862 (unpublished?).

Species, 6: *Hapale chrysomelas* Maximilian, *H. chrysopyga* Wagner, *H. leonina* Wagner, *H. rosalia* (Linnæus), *H. bicolor* (Spix), and *H. œdipus* (Linnæus), from South America.

Leontocebus: λέων, λέοντος, lion; +*Cebus*—in allusion to the long hair on the head and shoulders which forms a sort of mane suggesting that of a lion.

Leontopithecus (subgenus of *Midas*) Lesson, **1840.** Primates, Hapalidæ.

Species Mamm., 184, 200–202, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 9, 1842; Reichenbach, Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 6–7, 1862 (raised to generic rank); Gray, Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 64–65, 1870.

Species, 3: *Leontopithecus marikina* Lesson, *L. fuscus* Lesson, and *L. ater* Lesson, from Brazil.

Leontopithecus: λέων, λέοντος, lion; πίθηκος, ape—in allusion to the long hair on the head and shoulders which forms a sort of mane suggesting that of a lion.

Leopardus Forskål, **1775.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Desc. Anim. Avium, Amphib., etc., p. v, 1775.

Nomen nudum? The name occurs, without mention of species, in a list of "Quadrupedia observata, non descripta," but is accompanied by the Arabic name. From Arabia.

Leopardus: λεόπαρδος, leopard.

Leopardus Gray, **1842.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 260, Dec., 1842; List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xix, 40–44, 1843.

Species, 4: *Leopardus griseus* Gray, and *L. pictus* Gray, from Central America; *L. ellioti* Gray, from Madras; and *L. horsfieldii* Gray, from Bhotan, India.

Lepidilemur ('Geoffroy') Giebel, **1855.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Säugethiere, 1018–1019, 1855; 2te Ausgabe, 1018–1019, 1859.

Emendation of *Lepilemur* Geoffroy, 1851. "Geoffroy hat den Gattungsnamen aus *lepidus* und *Lemur* sprachwidrig *Lepilemur* gebildet und A. Wagner in seinem neuen Supplement S. 147 deshalb den neuen Namen *Galeocebus* eingeführt. Es würde die Synonymie ungeheuer vermehren, sollten für die falsch gebildeten Namenüberall neue eingeführt werden, es liegt doch wahrlich viel näher einfach den Fehler su verbessern." (Giebel.)

Lepilemur I. Geoffroy, **1851.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

L'Institut, 19e année, No. 929, p. 341 footnote, Oct. 22, 1851; Cat. Méthod. Mamm. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 1e part., 75–76, 1851*.

Lepidilemur Giebel, Säugethiere, 1018–1019, 1855; 2te Ausgabe, 1018–1019, 1859.

Lepidolemur Peters, Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, Nov., 1874, 690.

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*"En ce moment sous presse." (L'Institut, p. 341.)

Lepilemur—Continued.

Type: *Lepilemur mustelinus* I. Geoffroy, from Madagascar. In the first reference the genus is not named, but is described as follows: "Un Lémuridé nouveau, à tête courte, à queue plus courte que le corps, à oreilles rondes et nues, à molaires fort singulières."

Lepilemur: Lat. *lepidus*, pleasing, pretty; + *Lemur*.

Lepitherium É. Geoffroy, **1839.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.

["Mém. l'Inst., 1833, 55,"—nomen nudum (fide Bronn, Index Palæont., 536, 1848, under *Glyptodon*)].

É. Geoffroy, Ann. Françaises et Étrangères Anat. et Physiol., III, 127, 1839.

"Nous terminons en rappelant aux observateurs qu'une des carapaces attribuées au *Mégatherium* a déjà, depuis plusieurs années, un nom particulier, et que ce nom que l'on semble avoir oublié est celui de *Lepitherium* proposé par M. É. Geoffroy, qui considère aussi la carapace dont il s'agit comme n'étant pas celle d'un *Mégatherium*. Ce nom de *Lepitherium* devra donc être substitué à l'un de ceux que l'on a donnés à la carapace attribuée au squelette décrit par M. Clift." (Letellier or Editor? p. 127.)

Extinct.

Lepitherium: λεπίς, scale; θηρίον, wild beast.

Leplotherium (see **Leptotherium**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Leptaceratherium Osborn, **1898.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.

Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., I, pt. III, 132, figs. 34b, 35, Apr. 22, 1898.

Type: *Aceratherium trigonodum* Osborn and Wortman, from the Oligocene (upper Titanotherium beds), of South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on a maxilla.

Leptaceratherium: λεπτός, small, slender;* +*Aceratherium*.

Leptacotherulum (subgenus of *Acotherulum*) Filhol, **1877.** Ungulata, Suidæ.

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7e sér., I, 53–54, 1877; Alston, Zool. Record for 1878, XV, Mamm. 17, 1880; Trouessart, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., new ed., fasc. IV, 810, 1898 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Leptacotherulum cadurcensis* Filhol, from the Eocene of Quercy, France.

Extinct. Based on a skull.

Leptacotherulum: λεπτός, small, slender; + *Acotherulum*.

Leptadapis Gervais, **1876.** Primates, Adapidæ.

Zool. et Paléont. Gén., 2e sér., 2e livr., 35–36, pl. VIII, fig. 4, 1876.

Type: *Adapis magnus* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct.

Leptadapis: λεπτός, small, slender; + *Adapis*.

Leptailurus (subgenus of *Felis*) Severtzow, **1858.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2e sér., X, 389, 390, Sept., 1858.

Septailurus (subgenus of *Felis*) Severtzow, Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2e sér., X, 390, Sept., 1858 (misprint).

Type: *Felis serval* Schreber, from Africa.

Leptailurus: λεπτός, small, slender; αἴλουρος, cat—from its comparatively small size.

Leptarctus Leidy **1857.** Feræ, Procyonidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1856, 311, 1857; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 370, 1869.

Leptarchus Wallace, Geog. Dist. Animals, I, 135, 1876 (misprint.)

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*The prefix *Lepto-* in the sense of slender, is usually self-explanatory.

Leptarctus—Continued.

Type: *Leptarctus primus* Leidy, from the Miocene of the Bijou Hills, South Dakota.

Extinct. "Founded on a single specimen of an upper molar tooth."

Leptarctus: λεπτός, small, slender; ἄρκτος, bear.

Leptauchenia LEIDY, **1856.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1856, 88.

Type: *Leptauchenia decora* Leidy, from the Oligocene of the Valley of White River, Nebraska or South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on 'fragments of upper and lower jaws, with teeth.'

Leptauchenia, small, slender; +*Auchenia.*

Lepthyæna LYDEKKER, **1884.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Palæont. Indica (Mem. Geol. Surv., India), ser. 10, II, pt. VI, 312–313, pl. XLV, figs. 8–9, Jan., 1884.

Type: *Ictitherium sivalense* Lydekker, from the Siwaliks of Asnot, Punjab, India.

Extinct. Based on 'two fragments of the rami of opposite sides.'

Lepthyæna: λεπτός, small, slender; +*Hyæna.*

Leptictis LEIDY, **1868.** Insectivora, Leptictidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat Sci. Phila., 1868, 315–316.

Type: *Leptictis haydeni* Leidy, from the Oligocene (White River) of South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on 'a nearly entire skull, devoid of the lower jaw.'

Leptictis: λεπτός, small, slender; ἴκτις, weasel.

Leptobos RÜTIMEYER, **1877.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

"Abhandl. Schweiz. Palaeont. Gesellsch., IV, pls. I, IV, VI, VII, 1877; V, 137, 1878" (fide ALSTON, Zool. Record for 1877, XIV, Mamm., p. 6, 1879; ibid., for 1878, XV, Mamm., p. 20, 1880).

Species, 3; from the Pliocene and Pleistocene: *Leptobos falconeri* Rütimeyer, from the Siwalik Hills, India; *L. frazeri* Rütimeyer, from the Narbada Valley, India; and *L. strozzii* Rütimeyer, from the Val d'Arno, Italy.

Extinct.

Leptobos: λεπτός, small, slender; +*Bos.*

Leptoceros (subg. of *Antilope*) WAGNER, **1844.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, IV, 422–423, 1844.

Type: *Antilope leptoceros* F. Cuvier, from Sennar, northeast Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Leptocerus* Leach, 1817, a genus of Neuroptera.

Leptoceros: λεπτός, small, slender; κέρας, horn.

Leptochoerus LEIDY, **1856.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1856, 88.

Type: *Leptochoerus spectabilis* Leidy, from the Oligocene of the Bad Lands of Nebraska (South Dakota).

Extinct. Based on "a small fragment of the lower jaw . . . containing two molar teeth."

Leptochoerus: λεπτός, small, slender; χοῖρος, hog—in allusion to the lower molars.

Leptocladus OWEN, **1871.** Marsupialia, Amphitheriidæ.

Mesozoic Mamm., in Mon. Palæontograph. Soc., XXIV [No. 5], 53–54, pl. III, figs. 4, 4a, 1871 (provisional name).

Type: *Leptocladus dubius* Owen, from the Purbeck of Durdlestone Bay, Swanage, Dorsetshire, England.

Extinct. Based on a left mandibular ramus.

Leptocladus: λεπτός, slender; κλάδος, ramus—in allusion to the lower jaw.

Leptodon GAUDRY, **1860.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, LI, No. 24, pp. 927–929, July–Dec., 1860.
Type: *Leptodon græcus* Gaudry, 1862, from the lower Pliocene, Pikermi beds, of Greece.
Name preoccupied by *Leptodon* Sundevall, 1835, a genus of Birds.
Extinct. Based on a jaw.
Leptodon: λεπτός, slender, narrow; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—"pour indiquer que, proportionnément à leur longueur, les dents étaient extrêmement étroites." (GAUDRY.)

Leptomanis FILHOL, **1893.** Effodientia, Manidæ.
Ann. Sci. Nat., Zool. et Paléont., Paris, 7e sér., XVI, Nos. 1–3, pp. 134–135, fig. 4, Dec. 15, 1893.
Type: *Leptomanis edwardsi* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, near Lar nagol, France.
Extinct. Based on "toute la partie antérieure du crâne et les os nasaux."
Leptomanis: λεπτός, small, slender; + *Manis.*

Leptomeryx LEIDY, **1853.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1852–53, p. 394, 1853.
Type: *Leptomeryx evansi* Leidy, from the Miocene of the Bad Lands of Nebraska.
Extinct. Based on "a cranium which has lost the nose, and is broken at the parietal region."
Leptomeryx: λεπτός, small, slender; μήρυξ, ruminant.

Leptomylus COPE, **1869.** Glires, Castoroididæ.
Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XI, 192, expl. pl. v, figs. 2, 3, 1869.
Probably a misprint for *Loxomylus*, which is the name used in the text (p. 186), and on plate v. *Leptomylus* was used by Cope a few months previous for a genus of Pisces (Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XII, 313, Apr., 1869).
Extinct.
Leptomylus: λεπτός, small, slender; μύλος, molar.

Leptomys THOMAS, **1897.** Glires, Muridæ, Hydromyinæ.
Ann. Mus. Civ. Storia Nat. Genova, ser. 2a, XVIII, 610–611, Dec. 14, 1897.
Type: *Leptomys elegans* Thomas, from British New Guinea, exact locality unknown.
Leptomys: λεπτός, small, slender; μῦς, mouse.

Leptonychotes GILL, **1872.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm. (Smithson. Misc. Coll., No. 230), 70, Nov., 1872; ALLEN, Hist. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 463, 467, 1880; TURNER, Rept. Voy. H. M. S. 'Challenger,' Zool., XXVI, pt. LXVIII, 20, 64–65, 1888.
New name for *Leptonyx* Gray, 1837, which is preoccupied by *Leptonyx* Swainson, 1821, a genus of Birds.
Leptonychotes: λεπτός, small, slender; ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, claw; + suffix -οτης, denoting possession—in allusion to the rudimentary claws of the hind feet.

Leptonycteris LYDEKKER, **1891.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 674, 1891.
New name for *Ischnoglossa* De Saussure, 1860, which is preoccupied by *Ischnoglossa* Kraatz, 1856, a genus of Coleoptera.
Leptonycteris: λεπτός, small, slender; νυκτερίς, bat.

Leptonyx GRAY, **1837.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.
Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., I, 582, Nov., 1837; ALLEN, Hist. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 467, 1880 (in synonymy).
Type: *Leptonyx weddellii* (Lesson), from the Antarctic Ocean.
Name preoccupied by *Leptonyx* Swainson, 1821, a genus of Birds. Replaced by *Leptonychotes* Gill, 1872; and by *Pœcilophoca* Lydekker, 1891.
Leptonyx: λεπτός, small, slender; ὄνυξ, claw—on account of the rudimentary claws on the hind feet.

Leptonyx (subgenus of *Lutra*), LESSON, **1842.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 72, 1842.
Type: *Leptonyx barang* Lesson (=*Lutra leptonix* Horsfield?), from Java or Sumatra.
Name preoccupied by *Leptonyx* Swainson, 1821, a genus of Birds; and by *Leptonyx* Gray, 1837, a genus of Phocidæ.

Leptoreodon WORTMAN, **1898.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., X, 95–97, fig. 1, Apr. 9, 1898.
Type: *Leptoreodon marshi* Wortman, from the upper Eocene of the Uinta Basin, northeastern Utah.
Extinct.
Leptoreodon: λεπτός, small, slender; +*Oreodon*—in allusion to the bones of the limbs and feet, which are more slender than those of *Oreodon*.

Leptosiagon OWEN, **1874.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.
[Proc. Roy. Soc. London, XXI, No. 145, p. 386, 1873—subgenus, nomen nudum]; Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, CLXIV, pt. II, 785–786, pl. LXXVI, figs. 11–15, 1874.
Type: *Leptosiagon gracilis* Owen, from the Pleistocene of Queensland, Australia.
Name preoccupied by *Leptosiagon* Trask, 1857, a genus of Vermes.
Extinct. Based on 'a portion of the right mandibular ramus.'
Leptosiagon: λεπτός, slender; σιαγών, jawbone.

Leptotherium LUND, **1838.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ?
Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Forhandl., Kjöbenhavn., 1838, 13; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., XI, Zool., 222, 232, Apr., 1839.
Leplotherium Lund, Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, 6e ann., No. 430, p. 245, Apr. 17, 1839.
Species: *Leptotherium majus* Lund, and *L. minus* Lund, from the bone caves between the Rio das Velhas and Rio Paraopeba, Minas Geraes, Brazil (alt. 2,000 feet).
Extinct.
Leptotherium: λεπτός, small, slender; θηρίον, wild beast.

Leptotragulus SCOTT & OSBORN, **1887.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.
Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXIV, No. 126, pp. 258–259, Nov. 2, 1887; SCOTT, Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XVI, pt. III, 479–486, pl. VII figs. 9–16, Aug. 20, 1889.
Type: *Leptotragulus proavus* Scott & Osborn, from the Eocene (Uinta) of White River, northeastern Utah.
Extinct. Based on the mandible and inferior dentition.
Leptotragulus: λεπτός, small, slender; + *Tragulus*—in allusion to the mandible, which is very slender in comparison with that of *Protoreodon*.

Lepus LINNÆUS, **1758.** Glires, Leporidæ.
Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 57–58, 1758; 12th ed., I, 77–78, 1766; BRISSON, Regnum Animale, in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 93–97, 1762; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 92–97, figs. 113–114, 1901 (type fixed).
Species, 4: *Lepus timidus* Linnæus (type), and *L. cuniculus* Linnæus from Europe; *L. capensis* Linnæus, from the Cape of Good Hope; and *L. brasiliensis* Linnæus, from Brazil.
Lepus: Lat., rabbit, hare.

Lestodon GERVAIS, **1855.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, XL, No. 20, p. 1114, séance 14 May, 1855; Expd. Comte de Castelnau Amérique du Sud, I, pt. I, Mamm. Foss., 46–48, pl. XII, figs. 1, 2, 1855; BROWN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XIX, 570, Oct. 28, 1903 (type fixed).
Species: *Lestodon armatus* Gervais (type), from the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina; and *L. myloides* Gervais, from Argentina (?), locality not stated.
Extinct.

Lestodon –Continued.

Lestodon: λῃστής, a robber; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the presence of "une paire de dents caniniformes qui rappellent celles des Paresseux Unau" (*Bradypus didactylus*). (GERVAIS.)

Letidomys (see **Ictidomys**). Glires, Sciuridæ.

Leucas (subgenus of *Delphinapterus*) BRANDT, **1873.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, 7e sér., XX, 234, 1873.

Type: *Delphinapterus leucas* (= *Delphinus leucas* Pallas), of the north Atlantic and Arctic oceans.

Name antedated by *Delphinapterus* Lacépède, 1804; *Beluga* Gray, 1828; *Delphis* Wagler, 1830; and *Argocetus* Gloger, 1841, all based on the same species!

Leucas: λευκός, white—from the characteristic color.

Leucippe POMEL, **1854.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 10, 1854; TROUESSART, Revue et Mag. de Zool., 3e sér., VI, 236, 1878; Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Chiroptera, 76, 1879.

Type: *Leucippe owenii* Pomel, from the Tertiary of England. "C'est probablement un sous-genre de *Vespertilio*." (POMEL.)

Extinct.

Leucocyon GRAY, **1868.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, 521; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 208–209, 1869.

Type: *Canis lagopus* Linnæus, from Arctic Eurasia.

Name antedated by *Alopex* Kaup, 1829.

Leucocyon: λευκός, white; κύων, dog—from the white winter fur of the adult.

Leucodon FATIO, **1869.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.

Faune Vertébrés de la Suisse, I, Mamm., 132–134, 137–139, pl. v, 1869.

Type: *Leucodon microurus* Fatio (=*Sorex leucodon* Hermann), from Europe.

Name antedated by *Crocidura* Wagler, 1832.

Leucodon: λευκός, white; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Leucomitra (subgenus of *Chincha*), HOWELL, **1901.** Feræ, Mustelidæ

N. Am. Fauna, No. 20, pp. 39–43, pls. IV, VIII, Aug. 31, 1901.

Type: *Mephitis macroura* Lichtenstein, from the mountains northwest of the City of Mexico.

Leucomitra: λευκός, white; μίτρα, hood—from the elongated hairs on the nape, which spread out sidewise, forming a sort of white hood.

Leuconoe BOIE, **1830.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Oken's Isis, 1830, 256–257.

Leuconöe BLASIUS, Naturgesch. Säugeth. Deutschlands, 95, 1857.

Based on 'die Wasserfledermause' of Europe, species not mentioned.

Leucopleurus (subgenus of *Lagenorhynchus*) GRAY, **1866.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 216; Syn. Whales & Dolphins Brit. Mus., 7, 1868 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Lagenorhynchus leucopleurus* (=*Delphinus leucopleurus* Rasch), from the North Sea.

Leucopleurus: λευκός, white; πλευρόν, side—in allusion to the oblique, white, longitudinal streak on the posterior part of each side.

Leucorhamphus LILLJEBORG, **1861.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Upsala Universitets Årsskrift, 1861, Math. & Naturvet., 4, 5.

New name for *Delphinapterus* Lesson & Garnot (nec Lacépède). "The genus *Leucorhamphus* equals *Delphinapterus* of Gray, with the species *D. peronii*. Since Lacépède (Histoire Naturelle des Cétacés, p. xli) gives the beluga or *Delphinus leucas* as the type of his genus *Delphinapterus*, the latter name can not be transferred to another species. I have, therefore, been obliged to find

Leucorhamphus—Continued.

another generic name for *Delphinapterus Peronii* (*Delphinus Peronii*, Lacépède), and for want of any better have chosen the specific name *leucorhamphus* given to it by Péron." (Lilljeborg.) (See *Lissodelphis* Gloger, 1841.)

Leucorhamphus: λευκός, white; ῥάμφος, beak.

Leucorrhynchus Kaup, **1829.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.

Entw.-Gesch. und Natürl. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 117–118, 1829.

Species: *Sorex lineatus* Geoffroy, and *S. leucodon* Hermann, from Europe.

Leucorrhynchus: λεῦκος, white; ῥύγχος, snout, muzzle.

Leurocephalus Osborn, Scott & Speir, **1878.** Ungulata, Titanotheriidæ.

Palæont. Rept. Princeton Sci. Expd. 1877, in Cont. Mus. Geol. & Archæol. Princeton College, No. 1, pp. 42–48, pl. IV, Sept. 1, 1878.

Type: *Leurocephalus cultridens* Osborn, Scott & Speir, from the Eocene of Henry Fork Divide, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct. "Established on a specimen having a nearly complete dentition, and portions of the cranium."

Leurocephalus: λευρός, smooth; κεφαλή, head.

Leviathan Koch, **1841.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.

"Desc. of the Missourium, 13, 1841; ibid., London, 17, 1841" (fide Leidy, Extinct Mamm. N. Am., 395, 1869); "Beschreib. des Missurium theristocaulodon (Koch) oder Missuri-Leviathan (*Leviathan missuriensis*), Madgeburg, 1844" (separate from Ludde's Zeitschrift); "Ludde's Zeitschrift Erdkunde, IV, 33–51, 1845."

Type: *Leviathan missuriensis* Koch, from Missouri. Apparently an alternative name for *Missurium theristocaulodon*. (For the various type localities assigned to the latter species see *Missurium*.)

Extinct. Based on a skeleton.

Leviathan: Heb. *livyathan*, an aquatic animal.

Liarthrus Ameghino, **1895.** Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea, Astrapotheriidæ.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11–12, pp. 641–642, 1895 (sep. pp. 41–42).

Type: *Liarthrus copei* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds in the interior of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a right astragalus.

Liarthrus: λεῖος, smooth; ἄρθρον, joint—in allusion to the form of the astragalus. "Cet os diffère . . . par la face articulaire tibiale sans le moindre vestige d'excavation; cette surface articulaire est absolument plate dans la direction transversale, et presque plate d'avant en arrière." (Ameghino.)

Libytherium Pomel, **1892.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, CXV, No. 2, pp. 100–102, July–Dec., 1892.

Type: *Libytherium maurusium* Pomel, from the Pliocene of Saint Charles, near Oran, Algeria.

Extinct. Based on 'une mandibule droite.'

Libytherium: Λιβύη, Libya, the northern part of Africa; θηρίον, wild beast—from the type locality.

Licaphrium Ameghino, **1887.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 20, Dec., 1887.

Species: *Licaphrium floweri* Ameghino, and *L. parvulum* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Licaphrium: λιχάς, cliff; φρίξ, ripple, i. e., rough. (Ameghino.)

Lichanotus Illiger, **1811.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 72, 1811.

Lichanotus—Continued.

Species: *Lemur indri* Gmelin, and *L. laniger* Gmelin, from Madagascar.

Name antedated by *Indri* E. Geoffroy, 1796.

Lichanotus: λιχανός, forefinger—in allusion to the second digit of the hind foot, which terminates in a long pointed claw: "digiti indicis manus posticæ falcula subulata." (Illiger.)

Lichonycteris Thomas, **1895.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVI, No. 91, pp. 55–57, July 1, 1895.

Type: *Lichonycteris obscura* Thomas, from Managua, Nicaragua.

Lichonycteris: λείχω, to lick; νυκτερίς, bat—in allusion to the animal's habit of feeding by licking out the contents of berries, etc., with its tongue.

Limacomys (see **Leimacomys**). Glires, Muridæ, Dendromyinæ.

Limictis (see **Lamictis**). Feræ, Viverridæ.

Limnenetes Douglass, **1901.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.

Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XX, pt. III, 259–264, pl. IX, figs. 5–6, Dec. 5, 1901 (sep. pp. 23–28).

Type: *Limnenetes platyceps* Douglass, from the White River Oligocene (Thompson Creek beds), 3 miles northwest of Three Forks, Broadwater County, Montana.

Extinct. Based on a skull.

Limnenetes: λίμνη, marsh; ἐνετός, injected—i. e. subjected to a marsh life. (Formed in analogy with *Limnetes.**).

Limnocyon Marsh, **1872.** Creodonta, Proviverridæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 126–127, Aug., 1872 (sep. issued July 22); ibid., 4th ser., VII, 397, May, 1897.

Type: *Limnocyon verus* Marsh, from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "the remains of several individuals . . . One series . . . includes the greater portion of a skull with most of the upper teeth well preserved."

Limnocyon: λίμνη, marsh;† κύων, dog.

Limnofelis Marsh, **1872.** Creodonta, Oxyænidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 202–203, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 7); Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Serv., 757 (under *Patriofelis*), 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Limnofelis ferox* Marsh (type), from the Eocene of Henry Fork of Green River; and *L. latidens* Marsh, from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Limnofelis: λίμνη, marsh; +*Felis.*

Limnogale Forsyth Major, **1896.** Insectivora, Tenrecidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVIII, 318–320, Oct. 1, 1896.

Type: *Limnogale mergulus* Forsyth Major, from Imasindrary, northeastern Betsileo, Madagascar.

Limnogale: λίμνη, marsh; γαλῆ, weasel—from its habitat, and the fact that one of the specimens was collected in a marsh.

Limnohyops Marsh, **1890.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXIX, 525, June, 1890.

Limnosyops Flower & Lydekker, Mamm., Living & Extinct, 413, 1891.

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* *Limnenetes* is *not* preoccupied by *Limnetes* Finsch & Hartlaub, 1870, a genus of Birds, which latter is evidently derived from λιμνήτης, living in marshes.

† The prefix *Limno-*, indicative of the character of the habitat, usually requires no further explanation.

Limnohyops—Continued.

Type: *Palæosyops laticeps* Marsh, from the Eocene beds near Marsh Fork, 15 miles from Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Limnohyops: Limnohyus; ὄψ, aspect.

Limnohyus MARSH, **1872.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 124–125, Aug., 1872; (sep. issued July 22).

Type: *Limnohyus robustus* Marsh, from the Eocene in the vicinity of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "portions of several skeletons with the more important parts well preserved."

Limnohyus: λίμνη, marsh; ὗς, ὑός, hog—'marsh hog.'

Limnolagus (subgenus of *Lepus*) MEARNS, **1897.** Glires, Leporidæ.

Science, new ser., V, No. 114, p. 393, Mar. 5, 1897; TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. VI, 1344, 1899; Miller & Rehn, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 183, Dec. 1901.

New name for *Hydrolagus* Gray, 1867, which is preoccupied by *Hydrolagus* Gill, 1862, a genus of Pisces. Type *Lepus aquaticus* Bachman, from Alabama.

Limnolagus: λίμνη, marsh; λαγώς, hare—'marsh hare.'

Limnosyops LYDEKKER, **1891.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.

LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 413, 1891.

Misprint for *Limnohyops* Marsh, 1890 (type *Palæosyops laticeps* Marsh).

"*Limnosyops* differs from *Palæosyops* in having two inner columns to the last upper molar." (FLOWER & LYDEKKER, l. c., 413).

"In this form [*Limnohyops*] the last upper molar has two inner cones, and in *Palæosyops*, as now defined, there is only one." (MARSH, Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXIX, 525, June, 1890).

Limnotherium MARSH, **1871.** Primates, Notharctidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., II, 43–44, July, 1871 (sep. issued June 21); HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 789, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Limnotherium tyrannus* Marsh (type), from the Eocene of Dry Creek, Wyoming; and *L. elegans* Marsh, from Grizzly Buttes, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Limnotherium: λίμνη, marsh; θηρίον, wild beast.

Limnotragus SCLATER & THOMAS, **1900.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Book of Antelopes, IV, pt. XV, 90, Jan., 1900; pt. XVI, 149–170, pls. XCIII–XCV, text. figs. 108–113, Aug., 1900.

New name for *Hydrotragus* Gray, 1872, which is preoccupied by *Hydrotragus* Fitzinger, 1866, a distinct genus of antelopes.

Limnotragus: λίμνη, marsh; τράγος, goat—in allusion to the animal's habitat about lakes and marshes.

Limognitherium FILHOL, **1880.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Chalicotheriidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XC, No. 26, p. 1580, Jan.–June, 1880.

Type: *Limognitherium ingens* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy (Upper Eocene), near Limogne, France.

Extinct. Based on 'quelques métacarpiens.'

Limognitherium: Limogne, the place in France where the remains were found; θηρίον, wild beast.

Linsang S. MÜLLER, **1839.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Verhand. Natuurl. Geschied. Nederland. Bezitt., Leiden, I, for 1839–44; MÜLLER, Zoogdieren Indisch. Archip., 'Tab.' [p. 60], 1839; MÜLLER & SCHLEGEL, Nieuwe Soort Civetkat, Borneo, *Viverra boiei*, 123–124, 1842; GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xx, 48, 1843; THOMAS, Ann. Mus. Genova, 2d ser., X, 9, 1892.

Linsang—Continued.

Lingsang Gray, List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. x, 140, 1847.

Linsanga Lydekker, Geog. Hist. Mamm., 20, 285, 1896.

Type: *Linsang gracilis* Müller & Schlegel (= *Viverra linsang* Hardwicke), from Java or Sumatra.

This name has been adopted by Thomas (l.c.) to replace *Prionodon* Horsfield, 1824, said to be preoccupied by *Priodon* Cuvier, 1822, a genus of Edentata.

Linsang: From the specific name of the type, evidently a native name.*

Liocephalus (subgenus of *Hapale*) Wagner, **1839.** Primates, Hapalidæ.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, I, pp. ix, v bis [244–248], 1839.

Species, 5: *Hapale melanura* (Geoffroy), *H. argentata* (Linnæus), *H. midas* (Linnæus), *H. ursula* (Hoffmannsegg), and *H. labiata* (Geoffroy), from South America.

Name preoccupied by *Leiocephalus* Gray, 1827 (emended to *Liocephalus*), a genus of lizards.

Liocephalus: λεῖος, smooth; κεφαλή, head—in allusion to the absence of ear-tufts and mane.

Liomys Merriam, **1902.** Glires, Heteromyidæ.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XV, 44, Mar. 5, 1902.

Type: *Heteromys alleni* Coues, from San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

Liomys: λεῖος, smooth, plain; μῦς, mouse—'plain mouse,' in allusion to the absence of the specialized characters of *Heteromys*.

Liotomus Cope, **1884.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XVIII, 691, 695, July, 1884.

Type: *Neoplagiaulax marshii* Lemoine, from the Eocene of Reims, France.

Extinct.

Liotomus: λεῖος, smooth; τομή a cutting—in allusion to the fourth premolar, which is smooth.

Lipodectes Cope, **1881.** Creodonta, Proviverridæ.

Am. Naturalist, XV, for Dec., 1881, 1019–1020, Nov. 29, 1881; Tert. Vert., 344, 1885 (date of publication, under *Dissacus*); Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 751, 1902 (under *Deltatherium*, type fixed).

Species: *Lipodectes penetrans* Cope (type), and *L. pelvidens* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Lipodectes: λείπω, to leave; δήκτης, biter—in allusion to the wide diastema.

Liponyx ('Jentink') Forbes, **1882.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Forbes, Zool. Record for 1881, XVIII, Mamm., 13, 1882.

Emendation of *Leiponyx* Jentink, 1881.

Name preoccupied by *Liponyx* Vieillot, 1816, a genus of Birds.

Lipotus Sundevall, **1843.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

K. Vetensk. Acad. Handlingar, Stockholm, for 1842, 199, 211–212, 1843.

New name for the 'barbaric' *Ratelus* Bennett, 1830. "Non vidi nomen genericum pro hoc animali acceptum, præter barbarum illud *Ratelum*, quod secundum regulas acceptas conservari nequit." (Sundevall.)

Lipotus: λείπω, to leave, to be wanting; οὖς, ὠτός, ear—in allusion to the diminutive ears.

Lipura Illiger, **1811.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 95, 1811; Oken, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 1090, 1816.

Type: *Hyrax hudsonius* Schreber (the Tailless Marmot of Pennant), from the vicinity of Hudson Bay, Canada. (See *Marmota* Frisch, 1775.)

Lipura: 'λειπούρος, cui cauda deest'—in allusion to the short tail.

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*Compare *Ling sayn*, the Siamese name of *Macacus arctoides*, according to S. S. Flower, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1900, 315.

Lipurus GOLDFUSS, **1817.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.
Schreber's Säugthiere, pls. CLV Aa, Ab, 1817; Oken's Isis, 1819, 271, 273–274.
Liscurus McMURTRIE, abridged ed. Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 78, 1834 (misprint).
Type: *Lipurus cinereus* Goldfuss, from eastern Australia.
Name preoccupied by *Lipura* Illiger, 1811, a genus of Glires. (See *Phascolarctos* Blainville, 1816.)
Lipurus: λείπω, to leave, to be wanting; οὐρά, tail—in allusion to the absence of a tail.

Lissodelphis GLOGER, **1841.** Cete, Delphinidæ.
Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiv, 169, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895; PALMER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIII, p. 24, Jan. 31, 1899 (name revived).
Type: *Delphinus peronii* Lacépède, from the Antarctic Ocean, south of Tasmania. (Locality fide Lacépède, Cétacées, 316, 1804.)
Lissodelphis: λισσός, smooth; δελφίς, dolphin.

Listriodon MEYER, **1846.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.
Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1846, 466.
Type: *Listriodon splendens* Meyer, from the middle Miocene of Chaux-de-fonds, Département du Doubs, France.
Extinct.
Listriodon: λίστριον (dim. of λίστρον), spade; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Listriotherium MERCERAT, **1891.** Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea, Astrapotheriidæ.
Revista Mus. La Plata, I, 252–253, 1890–91.
Species: *Listriotherium patagonicum* Mercerat, from Monte Leon; and *L. filholi* Mercerat, from the Rio Santa Cruz—both from the Eocene of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Listriotherium: λίστριον (dim. of λίστρον), spade; θηρίον, wild beast.

Lithocranius (see **Litocranius**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Lithomys MEYER, **1846.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ?
Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1846, 475; BRONN, Handb. Gesch. Natur, III, Index Palæont., 661, 1848; IV, 717, 1849.
Type: *Lithomys parvulus* Meyer (nomen nudum), from the Miocene of Weisenau, Germany.
Extinct.
Lithomys: λίθος, stone; μῦς, mouse.

Lithops AMEGHINO, **1887.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidæ.
Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 15, Dec., 1887.
Type: *Lithops prævius* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.
Name said to be preoccupied by *Lithopsis* Scudder, 1878, a genus of Hemiptera. Replaced by *Palæolithops* Ameghino, 1891.
Extinct.
Lithops: λίθος, stone; ὄψ, aspect.

Lithotragus HEUDE, **1898.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, IV, pt. 1, p. 13, 1898.
Species 5, from China and Tonkin: *Capricornis maritimus* Heude, *C. rocherianus* Heude, *C. benetianus* Heude, from the Gulf of Tonkin; *C. marcolinus* Heude, and *C. berthetianus* Heude, from Tonkin.
Lithotragus: λίθος, stone; τράγος, goat—"de sa station la plus ordinaire." (HEUDE.)

Litocranius KOHL, **1886.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Ann. K. K. Naturhist. Hofmus., Wien, I, Nr. 2, pp. 79–82, 1886.
Lithocranius THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, Aug. 1, 1891, 207.
Type: *Gazella walleri* Brooke, from East Africa, north of the island of Zanzibar (S. lat. 3°, E. lon. 38°).

Litocranius—Continued.

Litocranius: λίθος, stone; κρανίον, skull—on account of the 'solid, stony character of the cranium.'

Livia (GRAY) AGASSIZ, **1846.** Chiroptera, Megadermatidæ.

AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., Addenda, 6, 1846; Index Univ., 214, 1846.

Misprint for *Lavia* Gray, 1838. *Livia* was previously used by Latreille, in 1809, for a genus of Hemiptera.

Llacma, Llama (see **Lama**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Lobodon GRAY, **1844.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' pt. I, Mamm., 2, 1844; ALLEN, Hist. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 466, 1880.

Type: *Phoca carcinophaga* Hombron & Jacquinot, from the Antarctic Ocean.

Lobodon: λοβός, lobe; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the molars. "Grinders rather compressed, with a large lobe in front, and three lobes behind the larger central one." (GRAY.)

Lobostoma GUNDLACH, **1840.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1840, I, 356–358.

Species: *Lobostoma cinnamomeum* Gundlach, and *L. quadridens* Gundlach, from Cafetal San Antonio el Fundador, Cuba.

Lobostoma: λοβός, lobe; στόμα, mouth—in allusion to the expanded and folded lower lip, and the cutaneous expansion of the chin.

Lomaphorelus AMEGHINO, **1902.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, XVII, 51–52, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 49–50).

Type: *Lomaphorelus depstus* Ameghino, from the Astraponotus beds of Patagonia. Extinct.

Lomaphorelus: Dim. of *Lomaphorus.*

Lomaphorus AMEGHINO, **1889.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ (Hoplophoridæ).

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 819–822, pls. LVI fig. 5; LVIII figs. 1–3; LX figs. 1, 3, 5, 6, 8–11, 14, 15; LXIX figs. 17, 18, 1889.

Species, 6: *Hoplophorus imperfectus* Gervais & Ameghino, *H. compressus* Ameghino, *H. elevatus* Ameghino, *H. elegans* Burmeister, *Lomaphorus cingulatus* Ameghino, from Argentina; and *Glyptodon gracilis* Nodot, from the Rio das Velhas, Brazil.

Extinct.

Lomaphorus: λῶμα, fringe; φορός, bearing—in allusion to "la escultura external de la coraza; . . . las figuras periféricas son poco acentuadas, rudimentarias, sin estar separadas por surcos bien marcados, pero presentando una superficie estriada." (AMEGHINO.)

Lomomys AMEGHINO, **1891.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 15, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 301, Oct. 1, 1891.

Type: *Lomomys evexus* Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia. Extinct.

Lomomys: λῶμα, fringe; μῦς, mouse.

Loncheres ILLIGER, **1811.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 90, 1811; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 258, 1899 (type fixed).

Loncherites ——(?) London Encyclopædia, XXII (art. Zoology), 745, 1845.

Species: *Loncheres paleacea* Illiger, from Brazil; and *Hystrix chrysuros* Schreber [(nec Gmelin) = *Myoxus chrysurus* Zimmermann = *Echimys cristatus* Desmarest, 1817, type], from Surinam.

Loncheres: λογχήρης, armed with a spear—from the flattened spines mixed with the fur.

Lonchoconus AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 379, July, 1901 (sep. p. 33).
Type: *Lonchoconus lanceolatus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Lonchoconus: λόγχη, spear; κῶνος, cone—in allusion to the form of the tubercles of the upper molars. "Les deux tubercules externes sont les plus grandes et de forme lanceolée; les deux médians sont plus petits et de la même forme; . . . Tous les tubercules sont trés pointus et bien séparés." (AMEGHINO.)

Lonchoglossa PETERS, **1868.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1868, 364.
Type: *Glossophaga caudifer* É. Geoffroy, from the vicinity of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
Lonchoglossa: λόγχη, spear; γλῶσσα, tongue—in allusion to the long, slender tongue.

Lonchophorus (subgenus) LUND, **1839.** Glires, Octodontidæ.
Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., Zool., XII, 206, 208, Oct., 1839; K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Afhandl., Kjöbenhavn, VIII, 282, 1841.
Type: *Lonchophorus fossilis* Lund, from the bone caves between the Rio das Velhas and Rio Paraopeba, Minas Geraës, Brazil (alt. 2,000 ft.).
Extinct.
Lonchophorus: λόγχη, spear; φορός, bearing—from the fact that the recent genera to which this group is most nearly allied (*Loncheres* and *Echimys*) are armed with long, flattened spines.

Lonchorhina TOMES, **1863.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 81–82, pl. 12; DOBSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 461–463, 1878.
Type: *Lonchorhina aurita* Tomes, from Trinidad (?) West Indies.
Lonchorhina: λόγχη, spear; ῥίς ῥινός, nose—from the elongated lance-shaped nose leaf.

Lonkus ROTH, **1901.** Ungulata Typotheria, Typotheriidæ.
Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 256, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 8).
Type: *Lonkus rugei* Roth, from the lower Tertiary of Cañadon Blanco, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
Extinct.
Lonkus: Lonko, Araucanian name of a hill.

Lontra GRAY, **1843.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XI, 118, Feb., 1843; List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxi, 70, 1843.
Species: *Lutra canadensis* (Schreber), from North America; and *L. brasiliensis* Schreber, from South America.
Lontra: "L'un des noms de la loutre en Italie." (Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. 'Lontre'.)

Lophiochœrus (LARTET MS.) BAYLE, **1855.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.
Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2e sér., XIII, feuilles 1–2, p. 29, Dec., 1855.
New name for *Tapirotherium* Lartet, 1851. "M. Lartet pense que le nom de *Tapirotherium,* ne répondant plus aux véritables analogies de l'animal, doit être abandonné, et il propose de le remplacer par celui de *Lophiochœrus.*" (BAYLE.)
Extinct.
Lophiochœrus: λόφιον (dim. of λόφος), a small crest; χοῖρος, hog.

Lophiodochœrus LEMOINE, **1880.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiridæ ?

[*Lophiochœrus* LEMOINE, Recherches Ois Foss., Reims, 65, 1878—nomen nudum.]

Ass. Française Avancement Sci., Compte Rendu 8e session, Montpellier, for 1879, 589, 1880; Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3e sér.. XIX, No. 5, p. 287, pl. XI, figs. 128–130, May, 1891.

Type: *Lophiodochœrus peroni* Lemoine, from the Lower Eocene, near Reims, France.

Extinct.

Lophiodochœrus: λόφιον (dim. of λόφος), a small crest; ὀδούς, tooth; χοῖρος, hog.

Lophiodon G. CUVIER, **1822.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Lophiodontidæ.

Mém. Acad. Roy. Sci. Paris, V, Hist. Acad., 161, 1821–22; Recherches Ossem. Foss., nouv. éd., II, pt. I, 176, 221–222, pls. I–XI, 1822; V, pt. II, 505, 1824; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 624, 1902 (type fixed).

Species, at least 12 from the Eocene: 3 (unnamed) from Issel; 3 (unnamed) from Argenton; *Palæotherium tapiroides* Cuvier (type), and *P. buxovillanum* Cuvier, from Buschweiler, Germany; 1 (unnamed) from Montpellier; *P. giganteum* Cuvier, and *P. aurelianense* Cuvier, from Montabussard, near Orleans; and 2 (unnamed) from Laonnais, France. (CUVIER, Ossem. Foss.)

Extinct.

Lophiodon: λόφιον (dim. of λόφος) a small crest; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the crests on the molars.

Lophiodonticulus AMEGHINO, **1902.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Lophiodontidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 17–18, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 15–16).

Species: *Lophiodonticulus patagonicus* Ameghino, and *L. retroversus* Ameghino, from the upper Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Lophiodonticulus: Dim. of *Lophiodon.*

Lophiolemur FILHOL, **1895.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 1895, No. 1, p. 13, Feb., 1895; CARUS, Zool. Anzeiger, XVIII, No. 480, p. 240, July 22, 1895.

Type: *Lophiolemur edwardsi* Filhol, from Bélo, Madagascar.

Extinct. Based on two lower jaws and several bones of the skeleton.

Lophiolemur: λόφιον (dim. of λόφος), a small crest; +*Lemur.*

Lophiomeryx POMEL, **1854.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidæ.

Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 97–98, 1854; GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2e éd., 155–156, 1859; LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., II, 160–162, figs. 17–18, 1885.

Lophyomeryx FILHOL, Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7me ser., XII, No. 1, p. 18, 1888.

Type: *Lophiomeryx chalaniati* Pomel, from the Lower Miocene of Sauvetat and Cournon, Département du Puy-de-Dôme, France.

Extinct. Based on the lower jaw.

Lophiomeryx: λόφιον (dim. of λόφος), a small crest; μήρυξ, ruminant.

Lophiomys A. MILNE-EDWARDS, **1867.** Glires, Lophiomyidæ.

L'Institut, XXXV, 46, Feb. 6, 1867; Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXIV, 813–814, 1867.

Type: *Lophiomys imhausii* A. Milne-Edwards, from northeast Africa. According to Dr. Wilhelm Peters, "a skull of the singular Rodent lately described by M. Alphonse Milne-Edwards under the name *Lophiomys imhausii*, in the zootomical collection at Berlin, had been obtained by Dr. Schweinfurth from the tombs of Maman, northward of Kassalá in Upper Nubia." (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, 183.)

Lophiomys—Continued.

Lophiomys: λόφιον (dim. of λόφος), a small crest; μῦς, mouse—'crested rat,' on account of the 'prominent crest of stiff hairs running down the back.'

Lophiomys DEPÉRET, **1890.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Mém. Soc. Géol. de France, Paléont., I, fasc. II, Mém. No. 3, pp. 53–54, pl. IV, figs. 24–25, 1890.

Type: *Lophiomys pyrenaïcus* Depéret, from the Pliocene of Roussillon, in the 'limons fluvio-terrestres du Serrat d'en Vacquer,' near Perpignan, Département des Pyrénées Orientales, southern France.

Name preoccupied by *Lophiomys* A. Milne-Edwards, 1867, a genus of Lophiomyidæ. Replaced by *Trilophomys* Depéret, 1892.

Extinct. Based on six pieces of lower jaws.

Lophiomys: λόφιον (dim. of λόφος), a small crest; μῦς, mouse.

Lophiotherium GERVAIS, **1849.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXIX, No. 15, p. 381, July–Dec., 1849; Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 1e éd., I, 56, pl. XI, figs. 10–12, 1848–52; 2me éd., 114–115, pl. XI, figs. 10–12, 1859.

Type: *Lophiotherium cervulum* Gervais, from Alais, Département du Gard, France.

Extinct. Based on lower jaws.

Lophiotherium: λόφιον (dim. of λόφος), a small crest; θηρίον, wild beast.

Lophocebus PALMER, **1903.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Science, new ser., XVII, 873, May 29, 1903.

New name for *Semnocebus* Gray, 1870, which is preoccupied by *Semnocebus* Lesson, 1840, a genus of Lemuridæ.

Lophocebus: λόφος, crest; κῆβος, a long-tailed monkey—in allusion to the crest of elongated hairs.

Lophocetus COPE, **1867.** Cete, Platanistidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, 144, 146; LEIDY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 435, 1869.

Type: *Delphinus calvertensis* Harlan, from the Miocene of Calvert Cliffs, Maryland.

Extinct. Based on a skull. (See LEIDY, l. c.)

Lophocetus: λόφος, crest; κῆτος, whale—in allusion to the crests which bound the temporal fossa. "Temporal fossa truncated by a horizontal crest above, prolonged backwards and bounded by a projecting crest, which renders the occipital plane concave." (COPE.)

Lophocolobus (subg. of *Colobus*) POUSARGUES, **1895.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, No. 3, pp. 98–101, fig. 1, Apr. 20, 1895; CARUS, Zool. Anzeiger, XVIII, No. 480, p. 240, July 22, 1895.

Type: *Colobus verus* Van Beneden, from West Africa.

Lophocolobus: λόφος, crest; +*Colobus*.

Lophopithecus (subgenus of *Semnopithecus*) TROUESSART, **1879.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Revue et Mag. de Zool. Paris, 53–56, 1889 (sep. pp. 6–9); Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., 1e fasc., 11–12, 1879.

Species 13, from the Malay Peninsula and Malaysia: *Semnopithecus rubicundus* Müller, *S. ferrugineus* Schlegel, *S. melalophos* Raffles (type), *S. femoralis* Horsfield, *S. chrysomelas* Müller, *S. barbei* Blyth, *S. neglectus* Schlegel, *S. phayrei* Blyth, *S. chrysogaster* Lichtenstein, *S. obscurus* Reid, *S. albipes* I. Geoffroy, *S. mitratus* (Eschscholtz), and *S. albocinereus* (Desmarest).

Lophopithecus: λόφος, crest; πίθηκος, ape—"tête surmontée d'une huppe en forme de mitre allongée." (TROUESSART.)

Lophostoma D'Orbigny, **1838.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Mag. Zool. & Botany, II, No. 12, p. 489, 1838 (quoted by Gray); Voy. Amérique Mérid., IV, 2e pt., Mamm., 11, 'pl. vi,' 1847 (pl. vi is quoted as if published in 1836); Palmer, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XII, 110, 1898 (in synonymy).

Type: *Lophostoma sylvicolum* D'Orbigny, from the eastern foot of the Cordillera in Bolivia ('au pays des sauvages Yuracarès').

Name antedated by *Tonatia* Gray, 1827.

Lophostoma: λόφος, crest; στόμα, mouth—in allusion to the nose-leaf.

Lophotragus Swinhoe, **1874.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1874, 453–454, pl. lix.

Type: *Lophotragus michianus* Swinhoe, from Ningpo, China.

Lophotragus: λόφος, crest; τράγος, goat—'tufted deer,' from the thick tuft of coarse hair on the forehead.

Lophotus G. Fischer, **1813.** Primates, Simiidæ.

Zoognosia, II, pp. ix, 547–548, 1813.

New name for *Pongo* Lacépède, 1799. "Nomini *Pongo*, acceptionis ambiguæ, id *Lophoti* substitui, propter ejus crestam insignem capitis, a λοφωτός, cristatus." Type, *Lophotus wurmbii* Fischer (=*Pongo wurmbii* Tiedemann), from the island of Borneo. Antedated by *Simia* Linnæus, 1758.

Lophotus: λοφωτός, crested.

Lophuromys Peters, **1874.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Mar., 1874, 234.

New name for *Lasiomys* Peters, 1866, which is preoccupied by *Lasiomys* Burmeister, 1854, a genus of Cricetinæ.

Lophuromys: λόφος, crest; οὐρά, tail; μῦς, mouse.

Lophyomeryx (see **Lophiomeryx**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidæ.

Loricatus Desmarest, **1804.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., XXIV, Tab. Méth. Mamm., 28, 1804; Muirhead, in Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopædia, XIII, 447, 1830 (under Mazology).

Species, 8: *Dasypus giganteus* Geoffroy, from Paraguay; *Loricatus flavimanus* Desmarest (=*D. sexcinctus* Linnæus), from Paraguay; *L. tatouay* Desmarest (=*D. duodecimcinctus* Linnæus), from Guiana and Brazil; *L. villosus* Desmarest, from the Pampas of Argentina; *L. niger* Desmarest (=*D. septem-, octo-* et *novemcinctus* Linnæus); *L. hybridus* Desmarest, from Paraguay; *L. pichiy* Desmarest, and *L. matacus* Desmarest (=*D. unicinctus* Linnæus), from South America.

Loricatus: Lat., clad in mail.

Loridium Rafinesque, **1815.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 54, 1815.

New name for *Loris* Geoffroy 1796 ('*Loridium*' R. *Loris* Geof.').

Loridium: Latinized form of French *loris.*

Loris É. Geoffroy, **1796.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Mag. Encyclop., 2e année, I, 48–49, 1796; Cuvier, Leçons Anat. Comp., I, table 1, 1800; Stone & Rehn, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1902, 138 (in synonymy).

Lori Lacépède, Tabl. Mamm., 5, 1799; "Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot ed., Quad., XIV, 150, 1799."

Loridium Rafinesque, Analyse de la Nature, 54, 1815.

Species: *Loris gracilis* Geoffroy, from Ceylon and southern India; and *Lemur tardigradus* Geoffroy (not Linnæus*), from southern Asia.

Loris: French *loris;* commonly said to be a native (East Indian) name, but according to Baird, from the Dutch *loeris,* clown, booby. (Century Dict.) "Signifies 'bashful cat' and 'bashful monkey,' in allusion to its nocturnal and shy habits." (Beddard, Mamm., p. 546, 1902.)

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* *Lemur tardigradus* Linnæus was based on the Slender Loris; *L. tardigradus* Geoffroy on the Slow Loris = *Tardigradus coucang* Boddaert. (See Stone & Rehn.)

Lotor CUVIER & GEOFFROY, **1795.** Feræ, Procyonidæ.

"Mag. Encyclop., No. VI, 1795" (fide GERVAIS, Dict. Pittoresque Hist. Nat., IV, pt. 2, p. 617, 1836); TIEDEMANN, Zoologie, XIV, 379–381, 1808.

Lotor OKEN, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, 2te Abth., 1080, 1816.

Based on the 'Raton' (*Ursus lotor*), of North America.

Lotor: Lat., a washer—from the habit of dipping its food in water before eating it.

Loxocoelus AMEGHINO, **1895.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Leontiniidæ.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11–12, pp. 653–654, 1895 (sep. pp. 53–54).

Type: *Loxocoelus carinatus* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds in the interior of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a first true molar of the left side.

Loxocoelus: λοξός, slanting, oblique; κοῖλος, hollow.

Loxo(-disko-)don (subg. of *Elephas*) POHLIG, **1888.** Ungulata, Elephantidæ.

Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., LIII, Nr. 1, pp. 138, 252, 1888.

Modification of *Loxodon* Falconer, 1857.

Loxodiskodon: λοξός, slanting; δίσκος; disc; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Loxodonta F. CUVIER, **1827.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.

['Loxodonte' F. CUVIER, Hist. Nat. Mamm. VI, livr. LI, pl. (*Éléphant d'Afrique*), with 2 pp. text, Nov., 1825.]

CUVIER, Zool. Journ., III, 140, Jan., 1827; CUVIER quoted by A. Smith, S. Afr. Quart. Journ., II, No. 2, p. 177, Jan.–Mar., 1834; GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvii, 184, 1843; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 359–360, 1869.

Loxodon FALCONER, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XIII, pt. 4, pp. 314–315, 318, Synopt. Table, Nov. 1, 1857, (preoccupied).

Loxo(-disko-)don POHLIG, Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., LIII, Nr. 1, pp. 138, 252, 1888.

Type: *Elephas africanus* Blumenbach, from Africa.

Loxodonta: λοξός, slanting; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth. "Je proposerai pour nom générique de cette espèce [*Elephas africanus*] le mot de *Loxodonte* qui peut rappeler le caractère de ses dents, les losanges qu'on aperçoit sur leur coupe." (F. CUVIER, l. c., Hist. Nat. Mamm.)

Loxogomylus (see **Loxomylus**). Glires, Castoroididæ.

Loxolophodon COPE, **1872.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Coryphodontidæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, 420, Jan.–June, 1872 (read Feb. 16); Tert. Vert., 572, 1885; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 697, 703 footnote, 1902.

Type: *Bathmodon semicinctus* Cope, from the Eocene (Wasatch beds), near Evanston, Utah.

"I first applied the name *Loxolophodon*, with a diagnostic description, to this genus [of Uintatheriidæ] in a short paper published August 19, 1872 . . . I again described it more fully in a paper published August 22d . . . Prior to the issue of the paper of August 22, I had (February 16, 1872) provisionally applied the name *Loxolophodon* to the species there called *Bathmodon semicinctus* Cope, without generic character. With further material it appears that the *Bathmodon semicinctus* is very near to the *B. radians*, so that the name *Loxolophodon* was cancelled in this connection, and was used again for the present genus without interference, especially as it was first published as a nomen nudum." * (COPE, Tert. Vert., 572.)

*The name, however, can hardly be considered as a nomen nudum, as it was applied to *B. semicinctus*, which was fully described.—T. S. P.

Loxolophodon Cope, **1872.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Uintatheriidæ.

Palæont. Bull., No. 7, pp. 1–2, Aug. 22, 1872; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, for July–Dec., 1872, 487–488, 580, Jan., 1873; XIII, 43, 1873; Tert. Vert., 572, 1885 (type fixed).

See *Lefalaphodon* Cope, 1872. The genus was described three days previously under the name *Lefalaphodon* (misprint). It was redescribed Aug. 22, 1872, with three species: *L. cornutus* Cope (type), *L. furcatus* Cope, and *L. pressicornus* Cope, from the Eocene of South Bitter Creek, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Loxolophodon: λοξός, slanting; λόφος, crest; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the form of the upper molars, which have oblique crests connecting the anterior internal tubercle with two external tubercles.

Loxolophus Cope, **1885.** Creodonta, Oxyclænidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XIX, 386, Apr., 1885.

Type: *Loxolophus adapinus* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct. "Known only from inferior molars."

Loxolophus: λοξός, slanting; λόφος, crest—in allusion to the oblique, transverse crests of the lower molars.

Loxomylus Cope, **1869.** Glires, Castoroididæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XI, 186–188, pl. v, figs 2–3, 1869.

Leptomylus Cope, ibid., XI, 192, 1869 (misprint).

Loxogomylus Gervais & Ameghino, Mamm. Foss. Amérique du Sud, 64, 1880.

Loxogamylus Gervais & Ameghino, ibid., 65, 1880 (misprint).

Loxopygus Burmeister, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, III, entr. 17, p. 400, expl. lám. vii, fig. 3, 1891 (misprint).

Type: *Loxomylus longidens* Cope, from cave breccia in Anguilla, West Indies.

Extinct. Based on "seven molar teeth and probably some incisors and bones of the skeleton."

Loxomylus: λοξός, slanting, oblique; μύλη, molar—in allusion to "the trituratring surface [of the molars, which is] very oblique in the vertical direction, indicating the greater elevation of the teeth at one extremity of the series than the other." (Cope.)

Loxopygus (see **Loxomylus**). Glires, Castoroididæ.

Luantus Ameghino, **1899.** Glires, Eocardidæ.

Sinop. Geol.-Paleont. in Segundo Censo Nac. Repúb. Argentina, Supl., July, 1899 (sep. p. 7).

Type: *Luantus propheticus* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Luantus: Luantu, an Araucanian Indian chief of Patagonia.

Lupulus (subgenus of *Canis*) ('Blainville') Gervais, **1855.** Feræ, Canidæ.

[Blainville, Ostéog. Mamm. Récents et Foss., II, fasc. xiii, (*Canis*) 30–32, 1843—in page headings only.]

Gervais, Hist. Nat. Mamm., II, 60–62, 1 fig. in text, 1855; Loche, Cat. Mamm. Oiseaux Algérie, 3, 1858 (?).

Blainville's *Lupulus*, which occurs only in headings on pages 30–32 can hardly be said to be formally used even as a subgenus. Blainville says: "Parmi celles [espèces de chiens] qui appartenaient à la section des véritables Loups, mais que la forme de la tête tend à rapprocher des Hyènes, nous comptons les *C. cancrivorus, brachyteles, brachyotos* ou *procyonoïdes*, dont le pouce des pieds de devant est court remonté (p. 30).

Gervais' genus includes the Chacals (*Canis aureus* Linnæus, etc.) of Europe, Asia, and Africa; the Isatis (*Canis lagopus* Linnæus) of the Arctic regions of the Old and New Worlds; and the Corsac (*Canis corsac* Güldenstaedt) of Asia.

Lupulus: Dim. of Lat. *lupus*, wolf.

Lupus FRISCH, **1775**. Feræ, Canidæ.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 14, Tab. Gen., 1775; FORSKÅL, Desc. Animalium, Avium, Amphib., etc., p. v, 1775.

Type: 'Der Wolf,' *Canis lupus* Linnæus, of Europe.

Forskål's name occurs without mention of species in a list of "Quadrupedia observata, non descripta," but is accompanied by the Arabic name.

Lupus: Lat., wolf.

Lupus (subgenus of *Canis*) OKEN, **1816**. Feræ, Canidæ.

Lehrb. Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 1039–1040, 1816; KRÜGER, Handb. Naturgesch., I, Das Thierreich, 92–94, 1832 (raised to generic rank); SWAINSON, Nat. Hist. & Class. Quad., 360, 1835; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, 494, 501–505, fig. 3; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 180, 186–189, 1869.

Species, 3: *Canis surinamensis, Lupus vulgaris* (=*C. lupus*), and *Lupus mexicanus.*

Lutra BRISSON, **1762**. Feræ, Mustelidæ.

["LINNÆUS, Systema Naturæ, I, 1735."]

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 201–203, 1762; BRÜNNICH, Zoologiæ Fundamenta, 34, 42, 1772; ERXLEBEN, Syst. Regni Animalis, 445–452. 1777; MERRIAM, Science, new ser., I, No. 14, p. 376, Apr. 5, 1895 (type fixed).

Lutris Duméril, Zool. Analytique, 12, 1806 (misprint).

Lutrix Rafinesque, Analyse de la Nature 59, 1815; Am. Monthly Mag., I, 437, Oct., 1817.

Type: *Lutra lutra* Brisson=*Mustela lutra* Linnæus, from Europe.

Lutra: Lat., otter.

Lutreola (subgenus of *Mustela*) WAGNER, **1841**. Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, II, 239–242, 1841; MERRIAM, Ann. Rept. Dept. Agriculture for 1887, 433, 1888 (raised to generic rank); MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 220, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).

Species: *Mustela lutreola* Linnæus (type), from Europe; and *M. vison* Brisson, from North America.

Lutreola: Dim. of *lutra*, otter.

Lutrictis POMEL, **1847**. Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2e sér., IV, for 1846–47, feuilles 20–25, p. 380, pl. IV, fig. 4, Apr., 1847; Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 46–47, 1854.

Eutrictis Fraas, Jahreshefte Ver. Vaterländ. Naturkunde in Württemberg, XXVI, 166, 1870 (under *Lutra valetoni*).

Type: *Lutra valetoni* É. Geoffroy, from the Miocene of le Département de l'Allier, France. "La *Lutra valetoni* n'est une Loutre que par la forme de ses membres, que nous possédons en entier; les deux tuberculeuses de son maxillaire en font un viverroïde, qui pourra porter le nom de *Lutrictis valetoni* pour indiquer cette combinaison de caractères." (POMEL, l. c., 1847.)

Extinct.

Lutrictis: Lutra+*Ictis.*

Lutrictis COPE,* **1879**. Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., V, 67, 1879; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 769, 1902.

Type: *Lutrictis? lycopotamicus* Cope, from the Loup Fork Miocene of Oregon. Erroneously given in Hay's 'Catalogue' as distinct from *Lutrictis* Pomel, 1847.

Extinct.

Lutris (see **Lutra**). Feræ, Mustelidæ.

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*"*Lutrictis* Cope is an error." (HAY, in epist., Sept. 26, 1902.)

Lutrix RAFINESQUE, **1815**. Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Analyse de la Nature, 59, 1815; Am. Monthly Mag., I, 437, Oct., 1817.
New name for *Lutra* Erxleben, 1777 ('*Lutrix* R. *Lutra* Erxl.').
Lutrix: Lat. *lutra*, otter.

Lutrogale (subgenus of *Lutra*), GRAY, **1865**. Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 127; Cat. Carn. Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 105–106, 1869.
Species: *Lutra monticola* Hodgson, from the Himalaya Mountains; and *L. macrodus* Gray, from India.*
Lutrogale: Lutra + *Gale.*

Lutronectes GRAY, **1867**. Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 180–182, 1 fig. in text; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 107–108, fig. 13, 1869.
Type: *Lutronectes whiteleyi* Gray, from Hakodate, Japan.
Lutronectes: Lutra; νήκτης, swimmer—in allusion to the strong, thick, well-webbed toes.

Lycalopex (subgenus of *Canis*) BURMEISTER, **1854**. Feræ, Canidæ.
Syst. Uebers. Thiere Brasiliens, I, Mamm., 95–101, 1854; Erläut. Fauna Brasiliens, 31, 1856.
Species, 4: *Canis azaræ* Maximilian, *C. vetulus* Lund, *C. cancrivorus* Desmarest, and *C. magellanicus* Gray, from South America.
Lycalopex: λύκος, wolf; ἀλώπηξ, fox—from the long, bushy tail and other fox-like characters.

Lycaon BROOKES, **1827**. Feræ, Canidæ.
BROOKES, in Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 151, 1827.
Type: *Lycaon tricolor* Brookes (=*Hyæna picta* Temminck), from the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.
Lycaon: λυκάων, a wolf-like animal. In Grecian mythology, a King of Arcadia whom Jupiter turned into a wolf.

Lycaon WAGLER, **1830**. Marsupialia, Dasyuridæ.
Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 24, 1830.
Type: *Didelphys cynocephala* Harris, from Tasmania.
Name preoccupied by *Lycaon* Brookes, 1827, a genus of Canidæ.
Antedated by *Thylacynus* Temminck, 1827; and by *Paracyon* (Brookes), Gray, 1827.

Lychhyæna (see **Lycyæna**). Feræ, Hyænidæ.

Lyciscus (subgenus of *Chaon*) H. SMITH, **1839**. Feræ, Canidæ.
L. SMITH, in Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm., IX, 160–166, 1839; 2d ed., Mamm., I, 153, 1858; Mamm., IV, 160–166, pls. 5–6, 1866; Mamm., V, 288, 1865.
Species, 3: *Canis latrans* Say, from the vicinity of Council Bluffs, Iowa; *Lyciscus cagottis* Smith, from Mexico; and *L. tigris* Smith, from Vincovah, near Bombay, India.
Lyciscus: Dim. of λύκος, wolf—" 'Lyciscus, hoc idem e lupis galli, quorum greges suis quisque ductorem e canibus Lyciscam habent.' (Pliny, quoted by Cirino.)—We do not find this text, but the name is evidently connected with the wolf, and has originally no reference to barking." (SMITH.)

Lycodon (see **Lyncodon**). Feræ, Mustelidæ.

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*Gray gave the type locality of *L. macrodus* as Brazil, but Thomas considers this an error and believes that the specimens came from India. (See Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1889, 194.)

Lycorus Bourguignat, **1875.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, VI, art. 6, pp. 23–33, pl. 18, 1875.

Type: *Lycorus nemesianus* Bourguignat, from the 'Caverne Mars de Vence,' Département des Alpes Maritimes, southeastern France.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Lycorus: λύκος, wolf; ὄρος, mountain—'mountain wolf,' in allusion to the type locality.

Lycotherium Jäger, **1850.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol. Nat. Cur., XXII, pt. II, 787–788, tab. LXIX, figs. 26–28, 1850.

Type: *Lycotherium ferreo-jurassicum* Jäger, from Mösskirch, Baden, Germany.

Extinct. Based on part of a canine.

Lycotherium: λύκος, wolf; θηρίον, wild beast.

Lycyæna Hensel, **1863.** Feræ, Hyænidæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, for 1862, 567–568, 1863.

Lychhyæna Grevé, Nova Acta Kais. Leop.-Carol. Deutschen Akad. Naturf., LXIII, Nr. 1, p. 12, 1894.

Type: *Hyæna chœretis* Gaudry, from the Pliocene of Pikermi, Greece.

Extinct.

Lycyæna: λύκος, wolf; ὕαινα, hyena.

Lycyon Bourguignat, **1875.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, VI, art. 6, pp. 28–29 footnote, 1875.

Lycyon was suggested instead of *Lycorus* Bourguignat, but was rejected and never used as a generic name. "Aussi est-ce pour rappeler l'affinité de ce genre avec les *Cuon* et les *Lupus* que je lui ai donné le nom de *Lycorus* . . . Le mot *Lycyon* (Loup-chien), ou plutôt *Lycuon*, aurait peut-être mieux rendu ma pensée; mais, si je n'ai pas adopté une de ces appellations, c'est que je n'ai pas voulu créer un nom si voisin, comme désinence, de celui de *Lycaon*, et augmenter le nombre de ceux qui se terminent en *cyon*." (Bourguignat).

Lycyon: λύκος, wolf; κύων, dog.

Lymodon Ameghino, **1891.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ (Scelidotheridæ).

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 38–39, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 324–325, Oct. 1, 1891.

Species: *Lymodon auca* Ameghino, and *L. perfectus* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Lymodon: Probably an anagram of *Mylodon*. *Lymodon* "presenta una mezcla de caracteres de les géneros *Mylodon* y *Scelidotherium*." (Ameghino.)

Lynceus Gray, **1821.** Feræ, Felidæ.

London Med. Repos., XV, 302, Apr. 1, 1821.

Type: *Felis lynx* Linnæus, from Europe.

Name preoccupied by *Lynceus* Müller, 1785, a genus of Crustacea.

Lynceus: Λυγκεύς, a Messinian. In Grecian mythology one of the Argonauts, famed for his sharp sight. (See explanation under *Lynx*).

Lynchailurus (subgenus of *Felis*) Severtzow, **1858.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2e sér., X, 386, 390, Sept., 1858.

Type: *Felis pajeros* Desmarest, from southern Argentina (S. lat. 35°–36°).

Lynchailurus: Lynchus; αἴλουρος, cat.

Lynchus Jardine, **1834.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Nat. Library, Mamm., II, 274–275, 1834; 2d ed., Mamm., I, 182, 1858; II, 274–276, 1858; Severtzow, Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2e sér., X, 385, 390, Sept., 1858.

Modification of *Lynceus* Gray, 1821 (see *Lynx*).

Lynchus: λύγξ, λυγκός, lynx.

Lyncodon (subgenus of *Mustela*) GERVAIS, **1844.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
D'Orbigny's Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., IV, 2e pt., 685, 1844 (art. 'Dents'); D'ORBIGNY, Voy. Amerique Mérid., Mamm., 20, 1847; BURMEISTER, Desc. Phys. Répub. Argentine, III, pt. I, Mamm., 160–162, 1879 (raised to generic rank).
Lycodon GRAY, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 134, 1869 (under *Conepatus*).
Type: *Mustela patagonica* Blainville, from the Rio Negro, Patagonia.
Lyncodon: λύγξ, lynx; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—from the molar teeth. "*Mustela patagonica*, n'a que trois paires de molaires à chaque mâchoire . . . et nous proposerons, à cause de cette particularité, de la distinguer comme type d'un sous-genre à part." (GERVAIS.)

Lynx (subgenus of *Felis*) KERR, **1792.** Feræ, Felidæ.
Animal Kingdom, I, Mamm., Syst. Cat., Nos. 288–299, pp. 41, 155–158 (full genus) 1792; RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 59, 1815; Am. Monthly Mag., I, No. 6, p. 437, Oct. 1817; Ibid., II, No. 1, p. 46, Nov. 1817; OKEN, Lehrb. Naturgesch, 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 1048–1052, 1816; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., VII, 181, 182, June 19, 1895; MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 199–201, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).
Lynceus GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, 302, Apr. 1, 1821 (preoccupied).
Lyncus GRAY, Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, 339, Nov. 1825; DEKAY, Zool. New York, Mamm., p. 50, pl. 10 fig. 2, 1842.
Lynchus JARDINE, Nat. Library, Mamm., II, 274–275, 1834; 2d ed., Mamm., I, 182, 1858; II, 274–276, 1858; SEVERTZOW, Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2e sér., X, 385, 390, Sept., 1858.
Species and subspecies, 12: *Lynx chaus, L. montana, L. caracal, L. bengalensis, L. nubiensis, L. lybiensis, L. vulgaris* (=*Felis lynx* Linnæus, type), *L. vulgaris alba, L. vulgaris melina, L. vulgaris maculata, L. canadensis* and *L. rufa.*
Lynx: λύγξ, lynx, probably from its bright eyes. From Greek root λυκ—, in λύχνος, lamp, λεύσσω to see, etc. (Century Dict.)

Lyroderma (subg. of *Megaderma*) PETERS, **1872.** Chiroptera, Megadermatidæ.
Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Mar., 1872, 195–196; DOBSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 155, 1878.
Type: *Megaderma lyra* Geoffroy, from India.
Lyroderma: λύρα, lyre; δέρμα, skin—probably from the lyre-shaped nose leaf.

Lysiurus AMEGHINO, **1891.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.
Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 4a, 254, Aug. 1, 1891; LYDEKKER, Roy. Nat. Hist., III, 222, 1895.
New name for *Xenurus* Wagler, 1830, which is preoccupied by *Xenurus* Boie, 1826, a genus of Birds. Antedated by *Cabassous* McMurtrie, 1831.
Lysiurus: λύσιος, loosing; οὐρά, tail—in allusion to the naked tail?

Lyssodes GISTEL, **1848.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.
Naturgesch. Thierreichs f. höhere Schulen, p. ix, 1848.
Type: *Macacus arctoides* I. Geoffroy, from Cochin China.
Lyssodes: λύσσα, rage, fury; εἶδος, form.

M.

Macaca LACÉPÈDE, **1799.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.
Tabl. Mamm., 4, 1799; Nouv. Tabl. Méth., Mamm., in Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 490, 1801.
Macacus DESMAREST, Mammalogie, I, 63, 1820.
Macaco RITGEN, Nat. Eintheilung Säugth., 33 [Tafell 1824: VOIGT, Cuvier's Thierreich, I, 83–86, 1831.
Type: *Simia inuus* Linnæus, from North Africa.

Macaca—Continued.

*Macaca: Macaquo,** native name of a monkey in the Congo region adopted by Buffon. (Hist. Nat., XIV, 190, 1766.)

Machairodus KAUP, **1833.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Desc. Ossem. Foss. Mamm. Mus. Darmstadt, 2d cahier, 24–28, Atlas, tab. I, figs. 5–5ᶜ (Carnivora), 1833.

Machaerodus AGASSIZ, Index Univ., 219, 1846; 2d ed., 1848, 632; WAGNER, Gelehrte Anzeigen, K. Bayer. Akad. Wiss., München, XXXVIII, Nr. 42, 339–340, Apr. 7, 1854.

Type: *Ursus cultridens* Cuvier, from the Pliocene of the Val d'Arno, Tuscany, Italy. (See *Megantereon* Croizet & Jobert, 1828.)

Extinct. Based on one canine.

Machairodus: μάχαιρα, sword, saber; *ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the immense, saber-like, upper canines.

Machlydotherium AMEGHINO, **1902.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 52–54, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 50–52).

Species, 4: *Machlydotherium asperum* Ameghino, *M. ater* Ameghino, ?*M. intortum* Ameghino, from the Astraponotus beds; and ?*M. sparsus*, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Machlydotherium: Anagram of *Chlamydotherium* Lund, 1838.

Macleayius GRAY, **1864.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 589, figs. 1, 2; Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 103–104, 1866; Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 45–46, 1871.

Macleayanus MARSCHALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 8, 1873.

Type: *Macleayius australiensis* Gray, from the Australian seas. "Appears to have been founded 'on a mistaken impression gathered from an imperfect photographic representation.'" (BEDDARD, Book of Whales, 124–125, 1900.)

Macleayius: In honor of William Sharp Macleay, "secretary of the Linnean Society, and his son, William Sharp Macleay," † 1820–1891.

Macrauchenia OWEN, **1840.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Macraucheniidæ.

Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Beagle', pt. i, Foss. Mamm., 35–56, pls. VI–XV, 1840.

Type: *Macrauchenia patachonica* Owen, from the Pleistocene of Port St. Julian, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on 'bones of the trunk and extremities.'

Macrauchenia: μακραύχην, long-necked (from *μακρός*, long; *αὐχήν*, neck).

Macrocephalus FRISCH, **1775.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Das Natur-System Vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 3, 1775.

Type: *Aper æthiopicus* Pallas, from Africa.

Antedates *Phaco—choerus* F. Cuvier, 1817.

Macrocephalus: μακρός, large; *κεφαλή*, head.

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* "Les Portugais avaient donné à certains Singes de la côte occidentale d'Afrique le nom de *Macaquo*, emprunté à la langue des habitants du Congo, et Marcgrave, dans son Histoire naturelle du Brésil, a parlé ainsi de l'espèce à laquelle ils appliquèrent cette dénomination: '*Cercopithecus angolensis major*, in Congo vocatur *Macaquo*.' Buffon attribua cette indication donnée par Marcgrave à un Singe qu'on a su depuis habiter exclusivement l'Inde, et il a francisé le nom africain de *Macaquo*, en le transformant en *Macaque*. . . . En 1799, Lacépède latinisa ce nom en l'écrivant *Macaca*; mais presque tous les auteurs qui sont venus après l'ont écrit *Macacus*, à l'exemple de Desmarest, et c'est cette dernière orthographie qui a prévalu." (GERVAIS, Hist. Nat. Mamm., I, 84–85, 1854.)

† The son was Sir William Macleay, not William Sharp Macleay, as stated by Gray.

Macrochirifer BRANDT, **1874.** Cete, Platanistidæ.

Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, 7e, sér., XXI, No. 6, p. 27, 1874. (Proposed provisionally as a 'genus or subgenus.')

Type: *Macrochirifer vindobonensis* Brandt (=*Delphinus? brachyspondylus* Brandt), from Hernals, near Vienna, Austria.

Extinct. Based on a number of vertebræ, a scapula, and some bones of the fore limbs.

Macrochirifer: μακρόχειρ, long-handed; φέρω, to bear.

Macrocolus WAGNER, **1844.** Glires, Heteromyidæ.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, IV [no text], pl. ccxxxix e (fig. of teeth), 1844; Archiv Naturgesch., 1846, I, 172–177; Abhandl. K. Bayerisch. Akad. Wiss., München, V, pt. 2, p. 319, 1884.

Type: *Macrocolus halticus* Wagner, from Mexico.

Macrocolus: μακρός, long; κῶλον, limb—in allusion to the long hind legs.

Macrocyon AMEGHINO, **1881.** Feræ, Canidæ.

"La Antigüedad del Hombre en el Plata, II, 306, 1881" (fide AMEGHINO, 1889); Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 306–309, 3 figs. in text, 1889.

Type: *Macrocyon robustus* Ameghino, from "el Arroyo de Frías, en el partido de Mercedes," and Villa de Lujan, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on fragments of bones of the limbs.

Macrocyon: μακρός, large;* κύων, dog. "La talla de este género es gigantesca, probablemente mayor que la del *Felis onca*." (AMEGHINO.)

Macrodus (subgenus of *Paradoxurus*) GRAY, **1864.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 536–539, 2 figs. in text; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 68–71, figs. 10–11, 1869.

Species, 4: *Paradoxurus fasciatus* (Desmarest), *P. dubius* Gray, *P. philippensis* (Camellus), and *P. macrodus* Gray (type), from Java and the Philippines.

Name preoccupied by *Macrodon* Schinz, 1822; and by *Macrodon* Müller, 1842, both genera of Pisces.

Macrodus: μακρός, large; ὀδούς, tooth—from the broad, massive, triangular 'flesh-tooth,' which in *P. macrodus* has four large and two small cones.

Macrœuphractus AMEGHINO, **1887.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Apuntes Prelim. Mamíf. Estinguidos de Monte Hermoso, pp. 19–20, Apr., 1887.

Type: *Macrœuphractus retusus* Ameghino, from Monte Hermoso, about 40 miles east of Bahia Blanca, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a single scutis of the carapace.

Macrœuphractus: μακρός, large; +*Euphractus.*

Macrogeomys MERRIAM, **1895.** Glires, Geomyidæ.

N. Am. Fauna, No. 8, pp. 23, 26, 185–195, pl. 5, pl. 11 figs. 2–3, pl. 13 figs. 18–19, 22, 23, pl. 14 figs. 3, 10, Jan. 31, 1895.

Type: *Geomys heterodus* Peters, from Costa Rica.

Macrogeomys: μακρός, large, great; +*Geomys*—in allusion to the large size of the animal.

Macroglossus SCHINZ, **1824.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

['Macroglosse' CUVIER, Hist. Nat. Mamm., III, livr. xxxviii, pl. ('Kiodote') with 2 pp. text, Dec., 1822.]

SCHINZ, Naturgesch. und Abbild. Säugeth. 71, 'Taf. 51,' 1824; CUVIER, Dents Mamm., [40–41], 248, 1825; Hist. Nat. Mamm., VII, Table Gén. et Méthod., p. 2, No. 99, 1842.

Macroglossa LESSON, Man. Mammalogie, 115, 1827.

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*The prefix *Macro-*, in the sense of large, usually requires no further explanation, except to indicate relative size.

Macroglossus—Continued.

Type: *Macroglossus rostratus* (Horsfield) (= *Pteropus minimus* Geoffroy), from Java.

Name preoccupied by *Macroglossum* Scopoli, 1777, a genus of Lepidoptera. Replaced by *Kiodotus* Blyth, 1840; by *Rhynchocyon* Gistel, 1848 (preoccupied); and by *Carponycteris* Lydekker, 1891.

Macroglossus: μακρός, long; γλῶσσα, tongue—from the very long, slender tongue.

Macromerus A. Smith, **1833.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

"S. Afr. Quart. Journ., 2d ser., II, 49, 1833" (fide Mivart, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 638.

Type: *Macromerus typicus* A. Smith, from Madagascar (fide Gray, Cat. Monkeys Brit. Mus., 90, 1870).

Name preoccupied by *Macromerus* Schönherr, 1826, a genus of Coleoptera.

Macromerus: μακρός, long, large; μηρός, thigh.

Macronycteris Gray, **1866.** Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 82.

Type: *Macronycteris gigas* (= *Rhinolophus gigas* Wagner), from Guinea, West Africa.

Macronycteris: μακρός, large; νυκτερίς, bat—"the largest species of the family." (Dobson, Cat. Chiropt. Brit. Mus., p. 134.)

Macrophoca Leidy, **1856.** Cete, Squalodontidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1856, 220–221; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 416, 1869 (synonym of *Squalodon atlanticus.*)

Type: *Macrophoca atlantica* Leidy, from the Miocene marl of Cumberland County, New Jersey.

Extinct. "Based upon three specimens of molar teeth."

Macrophoca: μακρός, large; φώκη, seal.

Macrophyllum Gray, **1838.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Jardine's Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, 489, 1838.

Type: *Macrophyllum nieuwiedii* (= *Phyllostoma macrophyllum* Maximilian), from the Mucuri River, Brazil (S. lat. 18°).

Name preoccupied by *Macrophylla* Hope, 1837, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Dolichophyllum* Lydekker, 1891.

Macrophyllum: μακρός, large; φύλλον, leaf—from the large nose leaf.

Macropristis Ameghino, **1889.** Marsupialia, ?

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 267–268, 911, 1889.

New name for *Mesotherium* Moreno, 1882, which is preoccupied by *Mesotherium* Serres, 1857, a genus of Typotheria; and by *Mesotherium* Filhol, 1880, a genus of Artiodactyla.

Name antedated by *Mesitotherium* Trouessart, 1883.

Extinct.

Macropristis: μακρός, large; πρίστης (=πριστήρ), saw—probably in allusion to 'las fuertas crestas transversales de las muelas superiores.'

Macropus Shaw, **1790.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.

Nat. Miscellany, I, [O_2, pp. 1–6], pl. 33, June 1, 1790; Gen. Zoology, I, pt. 2, p. 505, 1800.

Type: *Macropus giganteus* Shaw, from 'New Holland' (Australia).

Macropus: μακρόπους, long-footed (from μακρός, large; πούς, foot)—from the length of the hind feet.

Macropus Fischer, **1811.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

"Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, I, 1811"; Zoognosia, II, 566–558, 1813; Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, 402, 1817.

Macropus—Continued.

New name for *Galago* Geoffroy, 1796. "*Galago* propter familiæ similitudinem sub *Macropodis* nomine in systemate meo occurrit." (FISCHER, Zoog., II, p. ix.)

Name preoccupied by *Macropus* Shaw, 1790, a genus of Marsupialia.

Macrorhinus F. CUVIER, **1826.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

['Macrorhine' Cuvier, Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, XI, 200–203, pl. 14, fig. 1, 1824.]

Dict. Sci. Nat., XXXIX, 551–553, 1826 (art. 'Phoques'); ALLEN, Hist. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 742–747, figs. 57–60, 1880.

Macrorrhinus REICHENBACH, Deutchlands Fauna, I, Säugthiere, p. viii, 1837.

Type: *Phoca proboscidea* Péron, from the Falkland Islands.

Name preoccupied by *Macrorhinus* Latreille, 1825, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Rhinophoca* Wagler, 1830. (See *Mirounga* Gray, 1827).

Macrorhinus: μακρόρρις, long-nosed (from μακρός, large, long; ῥίς, ῥινός, nose)—in allusion to the dilatable proboscis of the male.

Macroscelides A. SMITH, **1829.** Insectivora, Macroscelididæ.

Zool. Journ., IV, 435–436, Jan.–May, 1829; S. Afr. Quart. Journ., II, No. 1, p. 64, 1833; Ill. Zool. S. Africa, pl. x, 1839; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 145–154, figs. 125–129, 1901.

Macroscelis J. B. FISCHER, Synop. Mamm., 2d ed., Addenda, 657, 664–665, 1830.

Macroschelides BLYTH, in Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 1840, 77 footnote; new ed., 1849, 77 footnote; new ed., 1863, 65 footnote.

Type: *Macroscelides typus* Smith (=*Sorex proboscideus* Shaw), from South Africa.

Macroscelides: μακροσκελής, long-legged; εἶδος, form—from the long metatarsal bones which form a long sole on which the animal rests somewhat like a kangaroo. (W. L. SCLATER.)

Macroschus (see **Macroxus**). Glires, Sciuridæ.

Macrotarsomys MILNE-EDWARDS & GRANDIDIER, **1898.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, IV, No. 4, pp. 179–181, 5 figs. in text, 1898.

Type: *Macrotarsomys bastardi* Milne-Edwards & Grandidier, from the vicinity of the village of Ravori, between Midongy and Thosy, and south of the upper Mangoky River, southwestern Madagascar.

Macrotarsomys: μακρός, long, large; ταρσός, tarsus; μῦς, mouse.

Macrotarsus LINK, **1795.** Primates, Tarsiidæ.

Beytr. Naturgesch., I, pt. II, 51, 65–66, 1795; LACÉPÈDE, Tabl. Mamm., 5, 1799; Nouv. Tabl. Méth. Mamm., in Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot éd., Quad., XIV, 151, 1799; Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 490, 1801.

Type: *Macrotarsus buffoni* Link (=*Didelphis macrotarsus* Schreber=*Tarsius spectrum* Pallas), from the East Indies. Name antedated by *Tarsius* Storr, 1780.

Macrotarsus: μακρός, long; ταρσός, tarsus.

Macrotherium LARTET, **1837.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Chalicotheriidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, V, No. 12, p. 424, July–Dec., 1837; L'Institut, Paris, V, 335, 1837; "Not. Géol. sur le dépt. du Gers, 1839"; Notice sur la Colline de Sansan, 22–23, 1851.

Type: *Macrotherium sansaniense* Lartet, from Sansan, Département du Gers, France.

Extinct.

Macrotherium: μακρός, large; θηρίον, wild beast.

Macrotis (subgenus of *Perameles*) REID, **1837.** Marsupialia, Peramelidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. XLVIII, 129–131, June 27, 1837; WATERHOUSE, Nat. Hist. Mamm., I, Marsupiata, 358–365, pl. 13, fig. 1, 1846.

Type: *Perameles lagotis* Reid, from Swan River, Western Australia.

Macrotis—Continued.

Name preoccupied by *Macrotis* Dejean, 1833, a genus of Coleoptera. See *Thylacomys* ('Owen') Blyth, 1840.

Macrotis: μακρός, large; οὖς, ὠτός, ear—from the long, broad, ovate ears.

Macrotis (subgenus of *Cervus*) WAGNER, **1855.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, V, 368–372, 1855.

Species, 6: *Cervus macrotis* Say (type), *C. richardsoni* Audubon & Bachman, *C. virginianus* Gmelin, *C. nemoralis* H. Smith, *C. mexicanus* Gmelin, and *C. gymnotis* Wiegmann, from North and South America.

Name preoccupied by *Macrotis* Dejean, 1833, a genus of Coleoptera; by *Macrotis* Reid, 1836, a genus of Marsupialia; and by *Macrotus* Gray, 1843, a genus of Chiroptera. Replaced by *Otelaphus* Fitzinger, 1874.

Macrotolagus (subgenus of *Lepus*) MEARNS, **1895.** Glires, Leporidæ.

Science, new ser., I, No. 25, p. 698, June 21, 1895; Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XVIII, No. p. 1081, 552, June 24, 1896.

Type: *Lepus alleni* Mearns, from Rillito, Pima County, Arizona. "Created for the Mexican group of jack rabbits, of which six species and three additional subspecies were found on the Mexican border." (Science, p. 698.)

Macrotolagus: μακρός, long; οὖς, ὠτος, ear; λαγώς, hare—in allusion to the enormous ears, which are longer than the hind feet.

Macrotus LEACH, **1816.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Syst. Cat. Spec. Indig. Mamm. and Birds Brit. Mus., 1, 1816 (Willughby Society reprint, 1882).

Type: *Macrotus europæus* Leach ('European Longear'), from Devonshire, England. (The species has merely the common name without any description.)

Macrotus: μακρός, long, large; οὖς, ὠτός, ear.

Macrotus GRAY, **1843.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, July, 1843, No. CXXI, 21.

Type: *Macrotus waterhousii* Gray, from Haiti.

Name preoccupied by *Macrotus* Leach, 1816, a genus of Vespertilionidæ; by *Macrotis* Dejean, 1833, a genus of Coleoptera; and by *Macrotis* Reid, 1836, a subgenus of Marsupialia. Replaced by *Otopterus* Lydekker, 1891.

Macrotus: μακρός, long, large; οὖς, ὠτός, ear—from the very large ears.

Macroxus F. CUVIER, **1823.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

['Écureuils guerlinguets' DESMAREST Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., X, 109–111, 1817—subgenus of *Sciurus*, including *S. æstuans*, *S. pusillus*, and *S. alborittatus*.]

F. CUVIER, Dents Mamm. (Rongeurs), 161, 162, 255, pl. 56, 1823; Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, 119, 123, pl. 10, fig. 3, 1823; Dict. Classique Hist. Nat., X, 16, June, 1826 (not Dict. Sci. Nat., X, 1818, as often erroneously quoted); Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 474, 1829; GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 275–286, Oct., 1867; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (type fixed).

Macroschus GLOGER, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxx, 89, 1841.

Species: 'Le guerlinguet' (*Sciurus æstuans* Linnæus, type), from Surinam; et 'le toupaye.' "Mon frère, par une simple indication, a séparé les guerlinguets des autres écureuils à cause des caractères que nous venons de rapporter; indication qui a été suivie par M. Desmarest dans sa Mammalogie, et que j'ai suivie moi-même, mais en donnant à ces animaux le nom de *Macroxus* (Des Dents considérées comme caractères zoologiques, in 8vo, No. 56)." (CUVIER, Mém. Muséum, l. c., 119.)

Madatæus LEACH, **1821.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XIII, pt. I, 81–82, 1821.

Medateus GRAY, in Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 74, 1827; List. Spec. Mamm Brit. Mus., p. xviii, 1843.

Type: *Madatæus lewisii* Leach, from Jamaica.

Madoqua Ogilby, **1837.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. xlviii, 137, June 27, 1837; Sclater & Thomas, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. v, 67–92, pls. xxx–xxxi, figs. 27–30, Jan., 1896.
"Typus est *M. saltiana* (*Ant. saltiana* et *hemprichii*)," from eastern Abyssinia.
Madoqua: Native name of this antelope in Abyssinia.

Magestus Ameghino, **1899.** Glires, Caviidæ.
Sinop. Geol.-Paleont, in Segundo Censo Nac. Repúb. Argentina, Supl., July, 1899 (sep. p. 7).
New name for *Megastus* Roth, 1898, which is preoccupied by *Megastes* Guénée, 1854; and by *Megastes* Boisduval, 1870, both genera of Lepidoptera.
Extinct.
Magestus: Anagram of *Megastus*.

Magotus ('Cuvier') Ritgen, **1824.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.
Nat. Eintheilung Säugthiere, 33 [Tafel], 1824.
—— (?) London Encyclopædia, XXII (art. Zoology), 735, 1845.
Species: 'Les Magots' of Cuvier.
Magotus: Magot, old French name of a monkey, adopted by Buffon. (Hist. Nat., XIV, 109, 1766.)

Magus Lesson, **1827.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.
Man. Mammalogie, 43–44, 1827.
Species: *Magus sylvanus* Lesson (=*Macacus inuus* Desmarest=*Simia inuus* Linnæus), from North Africa; and *M. maurus* (=*Simia maura* Schreber), from the Malay Peninsula.
Magus: Μάγος, one of the Magi or priests of Persia, a magician.

Maimon (subgenus of *Inuus*) Wagner, **1839.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.
['Maimons' Geoffroy, Mag. de Zool., III, class i, art. i, 1833—French name.]
Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, I, pp. iv bis, 141–148, 1839.
Species, 6: *Inuus silenus* (Linnæus), *I. erythraeus* (Schreber), *I. nemestrinus* (Linnæus), *I. arctoides* (I. Geoffroy), *I. speciosus* (F. Cuvier), and *I. niger* (Desmarest), from Asia.
Maimon: "*Maimonet*, nom que l'on a donné dans les derniers siècles aux singes à queue courte, et que nous avons appliqué à celui-ci en attendant qu'on soit informé du nom qu'il porte dans son pays natal." (Buffon, Hist. Nat., XIV, 176, 1766.)

Maki Muirhead, **1819.** Primates, Lemuridæ.
Muirhead, in Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopædia, XIII, 405 (under Mazology*), 1819.
Species 7, from Madagascar: *Maki mococo* Desmarest, *M. mongous* Desmarest, *M. vari* Desmarest, *M. rufus* (Audebert), *Lemur albifrons* Geoffroy & Audebert, *L. griseus* Geoffroy & Audebert, and *L. pusillus* Audebert.
Maki: "Il paroît que le mot *Maki* a été dérivé de *mocok* ou *maucauc*, qui est le nom que l'on donne communément à ces animaux au Mozambique et dans les îles voisines de Madagascar." (Buffon, Hist. Nat., XIII, 173, 1765.)

Malacomys Milne-Edwards, **1877.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.
Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 6e sér., XII, for 1876, pt. 2, p. 10, 1877.
Type: *Malacomys longipes* Milne-Edwards, from the Gaboon River, West Africa.
Malacomys: μαλακός, soft; *μῦς*, mouse.

Malacothrix, Wagner, **1843.** Glires, Muridæ, Dendromyinæ.
Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, III, 496–499, 1843; W. L. Sclater, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 34–36, fig. 92, 1901 (type fixed).

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*For date see last page of volume. This article is signed 'H. N. A.,' but in the list of authors in Volume I is credited to Lockhart Muirhead. Desmarest is given as authority for *Maki*, but he used it only as a common name.

Malacothrix—Continued.

New name for *Otomys* A. Smith, 1834, which is preoccupied by *Otomys* F. Cuvier, 1823, a genus of Otomyinæ.

Malacothrix: μαλακός, soft; θρίξ, hair—in allusion to the long soft fur.

Mallomys THOMAS, **1898.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Novitates Zool., V, No. 1, pp. 1–2, Mar., 1898.

Type: *Mallomys rothschildi* Thomas, from the region between Mts. Musgrave and Scratchley, British New Guinea.

Mallomys: μαλλός, wool; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the long thick fur.

Mamatelesus HERRERA, **1899.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Sinonimia Vulg. y Cient. Prin. Vert. Méx., 19, 1899.

Modification of *Ateles;* the prefix *Mam-* indicating a mammal and the suffix *us* being added for the sake of uniformity in names of animals. (*a* indicates plants and *um* minerals—see p. 25).*

Mammut BLUMENBACH, **1799.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.

Handbuch Naturgesch., 6te Auflage, 697–698, 1799;† 7te Auflage, 723, 1803; Voigt's Mag. neuest. Zustand Naturk., II, pt. 1, 24, 1800; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 707–712, 1902.

Mammout, "Man. Hist. Nat. trad. p. Artaud, 1803, II, 408, pl., fig. A" (fide LEIDY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 393, 1869—under *Mastodon americanus*).

Mammuthus BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVIII, for Oct.–Dec., 1829, 352, 1830.

Mammontheum BLAINVILLE, Ostéog., III, 'Des Éléphants,' 237, 1845.

Mammuth LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., IV, 15, 1886 (in synonymy).

Type: *Mammut ohioticum* Blumenbach (=*Elephas americanus* Kerr, 1792), based on remains from the Pleistocene of the Ohio River.

Extinct.

Mammut: Tartar name *Mammantu*, ground dweller. The Siberian peasants (Yakuts and Tungusians), never having seen the mammoth alive, but finding its bones near the surface of the ground, believed the animal to be a gigantic mole, which lived under ground and perished when by accident it saw the light. (LUCAS, Animals of the Past, 178, 1901.)

Witzen, Strahlenburg, and Howorth have endeavored to prove that mammoth is a corruption of the Arabic word *Behemoth*, or great beast (FLOWER & LYDEKKER, Mamm., Living & Extinct 428, 1891).

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*Other genera are similarly modified, as follows (see p. 26): *Mambassarisus* (p. 26), *Mamblarinaus*(p. 20), *Mamcanisus* (p. 11), *Mamcapraus*(p. 8), *Mamcariacus*(p. 26), *Mamcastorus* (p. 7), *Mamcaviaus* (p. 13), *Mamcercolepteus* (p. 19), *Mamcoelogenysus* (p. 26), *Mamconepatus* (p. 4), *Mamcyclothurus* (p. 19), *Mamcynomisus* (p. 22), *Mamdasyproctaus* (p. 29), *Mamdelphinus* (p. 27), *Mamdicotylesus* (p. 17), *Mamdidelphisus* (p. 24), *Mamdipodomysus* (p. 24), *Mamfelisus* (p. 17), *Mamgalictisus* (p. 22), *Mamgeomysus* (p. 28), *Mamlepus* (p. 11), *Mamlutraus* (p. 20), *Mammephitisus* (p. 30), *Mammonachus* (p. 13), *Mammus* (p. 24), *Mammustelaus* (p. 20), *Mammyrmecophagaus* (p. 16), *Mamnasuaus* (p. 26), *Mamnyctinomus* (p. 20), *Mamprocyonus* (p. 18), *Mamsciurus* (p. 5), *Mamspermophilus* (p. 5), *Mamsynetheresus* (p. 16), *Mamtatusiusus* (p. 5), *Mamtaxideaus* (p. 27), *Mamursus* (p. 20), *Mamvulpesus* (p. 30).

† "The name is first employed by Blumenbach in the sixth edition. . . . In the fifth edition, published in 1797, page 703, under the head of 'Incognita,' he calls the Mastodon 'das famose Land-Ungeheuer der Vorwelt, der *vulgo* so genannte fleischfressende Elephant'" (LEIDY, l. c., 392.)

Manatherium HARTLAUB, **1886.** Sirenia, Trichechidæ.

Zool. Jahrbücher, I, 2tes Heft, 369–378, 5 figs. in text, June 18, 1886.

Type: *Manatherium delheidi* Hartlaub, from the Oligocene of Hoboken, near Antwerp, Belgium.

Extinct. Based on six or more fragments of the skull, with three molars.

Manatherium: Manatus; θηρίον, wild beast.

Manati ZIMMERMANN, **1780.** Sirenia, Hydrodamalidæ.

Geog. Gesch. Menschen und vierfuss. Thiere, II, 426, 1780; BODDAERT, Elench. Anim., I, 53, 173, 1785; BECHSTEIN, Gemeinnutz. Naturgesch. Deutschlands, I, 215, 1801.

Type: *Manati gigas* Zimmermann, from Bering Island, Bering Sea.

See *Manatus* Brünnich, 1772, a genus of Trichechidæ.

Manati: Span. *Manatí* = Haytian *manati*, said to mean 'big beaver.' (Century Dict.)

Manatus BRÜNNICH, **1772.** Sirenia, Trichechidæ.

Zoologiæ Fundamenta, 34, 38–39, 1772 (no species given); SCOPOLI, Introd. Hist. Nat. 490, 1777; STORR, Prodromus Methodi Mamm., 41, Tab. C, 1780.

Monatus D'ORBIGNY, Keepsake Hist. Nat. Desc. Mamm., Paris, 256–257, pl. 41 [fig. 2, no date] (misprint).

Type: *Trichechus manatus* Linnæus, from the coasts of Tropical America.

Manatus: Span. *manati* = Haytian *manati*, said to mean 'big beaver.' (Century Dict.)

Mandril (subgenus of *Simia*) VOIGT, **1831.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

VOIGT, Cuvier's Thierreich, I, 88, 1831.

Species: *Simia mormon* Alström er, and *S. leucophaea*, F. Cuvier, from West Africa.

Mandril: French *mandrill* = Span. *mandril*, said to be from a native West African name. (Century Dict.)

Mandrillus* ('CUVIER') RITGEN, **1824.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Nat. Eintheilung Säugthiere, 33 [Tafel], 1824.

Mandril VOIGT, Cuvier's Thierreich, I, 88, 1831.

Based on 'Les Mandrills' of Cuvier (*Simia maimon* Linnæus, and *S. mormon* Alströmer), from West Africa.

Mandrillus: French *mandrill*, said to be from a native West African name.

Mandrillus MILNE-EDWARDS, **1841.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Kruger's Handbuch Zool. nach 2ten Französ. Ausgabe, I, 1841.

Species: *Cynocephalus porcarius* (Boddaert), *Simia cynocephala* (Geoffroy), and *Cynocephalus hamadryas* (Linnæus), from Africa.

Not *Mandrillus* Ritgen, 1824, which is based on different species.

Mangusta ('OLIVIER'†) HORSFIELD, **1824.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

['Les Mangoustes' G. CUVIER, Tabl. Élém. Hist. Nat., 113–114, 1798].

["'Le Mangouste' OLIVIER? Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., XIV, 504, 1804."]

HORSFIELD, Zool. Researches in Java, pt. v, pl. with 8 pp., text (unnumbered), 1824; FISCHER, Synopsis Mamm., 162–166, 1829; MCMURTRIE, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, I, 111, 1831; abridged ed., 67, 1834; GERVAIS, Hist. Nat. Mamm., II, 47–48, 1855.

Horsfield's genus includes 4 species: *Viverra ichneumon* Linnæus, from Africa; *V. mungos* Linnæus, from India; *V. cafra* Gmelin, from the Cape of Good Hope; and *Mangusta javanica*, from Java.

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* *Mandrilla* Desmarest, often quoted as 1804, does not occur in Dict. Hist. Nat., XXIV.

† Olivier is usually quoted as authority for this name, but in his 'Voyage dans l'Empire Ottoman,' etc., III, 104, 1804, he uses *Viverra ichneumon*. (See THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1882, 63 footnote.)

Mangusta—Continued.

Mangusta: Mangutia, East Indian name of the species described as 'la Mangouste' by Buffon (Hist. Nat., XIII, 150, 1765). From Telugu *mangĭsu*, Marathi *mangus*, mongoose.

Manis LINNÆUS, **1758.** Effodientia, Manidæ.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 36, 1758; 12th ed., I, 52–53, 1766.

Type: *Manis pentadactyla* LINNÆUS, from eastern India.

Manis: Assumed singular of Lat. *manes*, ghosts—in allusion to the animal's nocturnal habits. (Century Dict.)

Mannodon AMEGHINO, **1893.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.

Revue Scientifique, LI, No. 1, p. 15, Jan. 7, 1893.

New name for *Tideus* Ameghino, 1890, which is said to be preoccupied by '*Tydæus*' (misprint for *Tydeus* Koch, 1842, a genus of Arachnida).

Extinct.

Mannodon: μάννος, necklace; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Manteoceras HATCHER, **1895.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XXIX, No. 348, p. 1090, Dec., 1895; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 632, 1902.

Type: *Telmatotherium vallidens* Hatcher, nec Cope (=*Palæosyops manteoceras* Osborn), from the Eocene of Wyoming. Name "suggested by Wortman from the field." (HATCHER.)

Extinct.

Manteoceras: μαντεῖος, prophetic; κέρας, horn—in allusion to 'the incipient fronto-nasal horns.'

Manteodon COPE, **1881.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Coryphodontidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XVI, for Jan., 1882, 73, Dec. 30, 1881; Palæont. Bull., No. 34, 166, 1882; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XX, 166, 1882; Tert. Vert., 517, 1885 (date of publication.)

Type: *Manteodon subquadratus* Cope, from the Eocene (Wasatch beds) of the Big Horn basin, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Manteodon: μαντεῖος prophetic; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the upper molars, which "are more like those of Perissodactyles than are those of the other coryphodontidæ."

Mapurito OKEN, **1816.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, 2te Abth., 997–999, 1816..

Type: *Viverra mapurito* Gmelin, from Pamplona, New Granada.

Mapurito: Mariputa, a native name used on the Orinoco (GUMILLA, Hist. Nat. Orenoque, III, 240, 1758.)

Mara D'ORBIGNY, **1829.** Glires, Caviidæ.

Férussac's Bull. Sci. Nat., XIX, 220, Dec., 1829; LESSON, Centurie Zool., Paris, 113–117, pl. 42, 1830.

Type: 'La biscacha à bandeau,' *Dolichotis patagonica* (Shaw), from Patagonia.

Mara: the Araucanian name of the animal.

Marcuinomys CROIZET, **1848–52.** Glires, Ochotonidæ.

CROIZET, in Gervais' Zool. et Paléont Françaises, 1e éd., II, expl. pl. 46, 1848–52 (under *Titanomys visenoviensis*); 2e éd., 50–51, 1859; GIEBEL, Säugethiere, 2d ed., 457 footnote, 1859.

Marunsiomys, CROIZET, in Pictet's Traité Paléont., 2e éd., I, 258, 1853 (under *Titanomys*); ZITTEL, Handb. Palæont., IV, 2te Lief., 552, 1893.

Type (species not mentioned), from the Miocene of Limagne, Département du Puy-de-Dôme, France. "Elles (les molaires supérieures) sont de même forme que celles des dépôts miocènes de la Limagne, dont M. Croizet a fait le genre *Marcuinomys* et M. Bravard celui de *Platyodon*. J'en ignore le nombre," (GERVAIS, l. c., 1848–52.)

Extinct.

Margay (subgenus of *Felis*) GRAY, **1867.** Feræ, Felidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 271–272; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 21–23, 1869.
Species, 5: *Felis macroura* Maximilian, *F. mitis* Cuvier, *F. tigrina* Schreber, *F. geoffroyi* D'Orbigny, and *F. colocolla* Molina, from South America.
Margay: *Maragua* or *Maragaia*—a name used for a spotted cat by the Indians on the Rio Marañon or upper Amazon. (BUFFON, Hist. Nat., XIII, 248, 1765).

Marikina REICHENBACH, **1862.** Primates, Hapalidæ.
[GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xviii, 1843—nomen nudum.]
REICHENBACH, Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 7–9, pl. II, figs. 25–31, 1862.
Species, 4: *Marikina rosalia* (Linnæus), *M. chrysomelas* (Wied), *M. albifrons* (Humboldt), and *M. chrysopygus* (Wagner), from Brazil.
Marikina: Native name used on the Rio Marañon or upper Amazon, and adopted by Buffon (Hist. Nat., XV, 108, 1767).

Marmosa GRAY, **1821.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.
[RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 55, 1815, nomen nudum, '*Marmosa* R. *Did.* sp.']
GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, 308, Apr. 1, 1821.
Type: *Didelphis murina* Linnæus, from Brazil.
Marmosa: The name given to the murine opossum in Brazil, according to Seba, and adopted in the French form *marmose* by Buffon (Hist. Nat., X, 335, 1763.)

Marmota FRISCH, **1775.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 9, 1775; BLUMENBACH, Handbuch Naturgesch., I, 79–83, 1779; 7te Auflage, 81–82, 1803; TREVIRANUS, Biologie, oder Philos. lebenden Natur, für Naturf. und Aerzte, I, 211–212, 1802; III. 177, 1803.
Marmotta [ZIMMERMANN, Specimen Zool. Geog., 509, 1777 (not a generic name); ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 17, 1902.
Species, 4: *Mus alpinus*, from Europe; *Marmota polonica*, from Europe; *Cricetus* ('der Hamster'), from Europe; and *Gerbua* ('das barbarische hüpfende Murmelthier), from Africa.
Marmota: Lat., marmot.

Marputius GRAY, **1837.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., I, 581, 1837.
Marputias H. SMITH, Jardine's Nat. Library, XV, Mamm., I, 197, 1842.
Type: *Marputius chilensis* (= *Mephitis chilensis* Geoffroy), from Chile.

Marsipolæmus (subgenus of *Vesperus*) PETERS, **1872.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.
Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1872, 260–261.
Type: *Vesperus* (*Marsipolæmus*) *albigularis* Peters, from Mexico.
Marsipolæmus: μάρσιπος, pouch; λαιμός, throat—from the peculiarity of the outer margin of the ear conch terminating under the jaw.

Marsupiale FRISCH, **1775.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ?
Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 6, Tab. Gen., 1775.
Species: Cuzos (das grösste Beutel-Thier aus Ostindien), Jupatima, Tlaquatzin (das Amerikanische grosse), Marmosa (das Canadische mittlere), Cerigo, Serigoi (das Brasilische), Caygopolin (das Mexicanische Beutel-Thier), and Meriana (die Indische Wald-Ratze).
Marsupiale: Lat. *marsupium*, pouch.

Martes FRISCH, **1775.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 11, Tab. Gen., 1775; PINEL, Actes Soc. Hist. Nat., Paris, I, 55 footnote, 58, 1792; NILSSON, Skandinavisk Fauna, I, 38–43, 1820 (*M. foina* and *M. sylvatica*); GRIFFITH, Cuvier' Animal Kingdom, V, 123–126, 1827; SCHULZE, Zeitschr. Naturwiss., LXVI, 170–171, 1893; Helios, XIV, 97, 1897.

Martes—Continued.

Type: 'Der Marder' of Europe.

Pinel's genus was based on 'la Fouine' (*Martes domestica*), from Eurasia. "Pour donner quelque exemple de la manière dont on peut faire servir l'arcade zigomatique à la distinction des genres et des espèces, je vais parler des variétés frappantes qu'offrent à cet égard la Fouine (*Martes domestica* L.) . . . [p. 55 footnote]. On voit la même disproportion de ces deux éminences osseuses [l'apophise coronoïde et du condile] dans les os maxillaires du Chat, de la Fouine (*Martes domestica* L.)" [p. 58].

Martes: Lat., marten.

Martes ('ILLIGER') WAGLER, **1830.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 29, 1830.

Species, 5: *Viverra mungos* Linnæus, *V. ichneumon* Schreber, *Herpestes leschenaultii* Cuvier, *H. javanicus* Cuvier, and *H. penicillatus* Cuvier, from Africa and Asia.

Name credited to Illiger, but not given in his Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 1811. Preoccupied by *Martes* Frisch, 1775, a genus of Mustelidæ.

Marunsiomys (see **Marcuinomys**). Glires, Ochotonidæ.

Massoutiera LATASTE, **1885.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Le Naturaliste, 7e ann., No. 3, pp. 21–22, Feb. 1, 1885.

Type: *Ctenodactylus mzabi* Lataste, from Ghardaïa, the principal town of Mzab, in the Algerian Sahara.

Massoutiera: In honor of Lieut. —— Massoutier, 'chef du bureau arabe de Ghardaïa,' who collected the type specimen of *Ctenodactylus mzabi.*

Mastacomys THOMAS, **1882.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 5th ser., IX, 413–414, 4 figs. in text, June 1, 1882.

Type: *Mastacomys fuscus* Thomas, from Tasmania.

Mastacomys: μάστραξ, the chewing organ, jaw (from μασάομαι, to chew); μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the molars.

Mastodon G. CUVIER, **1817.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.

['Mastodonte' CUVIER, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., VIII, 270, 288, pls. 49–56, 1806.]

Règne Animal, I, 232–233, 1817.

Mastodontum BLAINVILLE, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., IX, 276, 1817.

Species: *Mastodon giganteum* G. Cuvier, from the Pleistocene of North America; and *M. angustidens* G. Cuvier, from the Miocene of Europe.

Name antedated by *Mammut* Blumenbach, 1799.

Extinct.

Mastodon: μαστός, breast; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the mammillary prominences or processes on the molar teeth.

Mastonotus WESMAEL, **1841.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

"Bull. Roy. Sci. Bruxelles, 1841, 2e pt., 61" (fide WATERHOUSE, Nat. Hist. Mamm., II, 296, 297, 1848).

Type: *Mastonotus popelairi* Wesmael (=*Mus coypus* Molina), from South America.

Name antedated by *Myocastor* Kerr, 1792.

Mastonotus: μαστός, breast; νῶτος, back—in allusion to the mammæ which are situated high up on the flanks.

Mastotherium G. FISCHER, **1814.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.

[Zoognosia, I, 3d ed., 15, 1813—nomen nudum.]

Zoognosia, III, 337–341, 1814.

Species, 5: *M. megalodon* (Cuvier), *M. leptodon* (Cuvier), *M. microdon* (Cuvier), *M. hyodon* (Cuvier), and *M. humboldtii* (Cuvier).

New name for 'Mastodonte' Cuvier, 1806, apparently substituted because the species are extinct. "Auctor vero prætulit nomen *το* Mastotherium, ad legem generalem, a celeberrimo Cuvier ipso tacite consecratam, conservandam, segundam quam, animalia nimirum fossilia, ut terminatione, simili in *therium* in systemate indicentur, necessarium esse judicavimus." (FISCHER.)

Mastotherium—Continued.

Extinct.

Mastotherium: μαστός, breast; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the mamillary prominences or processes on the molar teeth.

Matacus RAFINESQUE, **1815.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 57, 1815.

Nomen nudum. '*Matacus* R. sp. do.' (='espèce du genre précédent,' *Dasypus*).

Matacus: Mataco, South American name for the three-banded armadillo (*Dasypus tricinctus*).

Matyoscor AMEGHINO, **1902.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, VIII (ser. 3a, I), 241, lám. III, figs. 13a–c, 1902 (sep. Nov. 15).

Type: *Matyoscor perditus* Ameghino, from the Pampean beds of the valley of Tarija, southern Bolivia.

Extinct. Based on the first right upper molar.

Matyoscor: Anagram of *Myocastor*.

Maxschlosseria AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 413, July, 1901 (sep. p. 67).

Type: *Maxschlosseria præterita* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Maxschlosseria: In honor of Max Schlosser, of the University of Munich; author of 'Die Affen, Lemuren . . . des Europäischen Tertiärs,' 1887–90, etc.

Mazama RAFINESQUE, **1817.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Am. Monthly Mag., I, No. 5, p. 363, Sept., 1817; No. 6, p. 437, Oct., 1817; II, No. 1, p. 44, Nov., 1817; MERRIAM, Science, new ser., I, 208, Feb. 22, 1895 (type fixed).

Species: *Mazama bira* Rafinesque, and *M. pita* Rafinesque (type), from Paraguay. *Mazama bira* is based on 'le Quatrième Cerf ou Gouazoubira,' of Azara (=*Cervus simplicicornis*); *M. pita* on 'le Troisième Cerf ou Gouazoupita,' of Azara (=*C. rufus*).

In Sept., 1817, Rafinesque described *Mazama bira* and *M. pita*; in October he added *M. ovina* (=*Ovis montana* Ord), *M. pudu*, and *M. caprina;* and in November he published a formal description of the genus with the species *M. tema*, *M. dorsata* (=*Ovis montana* Ord), and *M. sericea*. *Mazama* has usually been quoted from the third reference and restricted to the Rocky Mountain goat.

Mazama: Mexican *mazame*, *maçame* or *teuthlamaçame*, names used by Hernandez, in 1651, for some species of Mexican ungulate.

Mazama (subgenus of *Cervus*) H. SMITH, **1827.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 314–318, 1827.

Species, 8: *Cervus virginianus* Boddaert, *C. mexicanus* Gmelin, *C. clavatus* H. Smith, *C. macrotis* Say, *C. macrourus* Rafinesque, from North America; *C. paludosus* Desmarest, *C. campestris* F. Cuvier, from South America; and *C. nemoralis* H. Smith, from Central America.

Name preoccupied by *Mazama* Rafinesque, 1817, a different genus of Cervidæ (=*Subulo* H. Smith). Replaced by *Oplacerus* Haldeman, 1842.

Mazama OGILBY, **1837.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Antilocapridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. XLVIII, 137, June 27, 1837.

Type: *Mazama furcifer* (=*Antilope furcifer* H. Smith =*Antilocapra americana* Ord), from the plains of the Upper Missouri, western United States.

Name preoccupied by *Mazama* Rafinesque, 1817, a genus of Cervidæ. See *Antilocapra*, Ord, 1818.

Mecorhinus AMEGHINO, **1894.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Éocènes Patagonie, 156–157, Feb., 1894.

Type: *Mecorhinus primus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Mecorhinus: μῆκος, length; ῥίς ῥινός, nose—in allusion to the long nasals. "Les nasaux sont deux fois plus longs que d'habitude." (AMEGHINO.)

Medatæus (see **Madatæus**). Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Mediocricetus (subgenus of *Cricetus*) NEHRING, **1898.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.
Zool. Anzeiger, XXI, No. 567, p. 494 footnote, Sept. 5, 1898.
Name suggested, but not used, for the subgenus of *Cricetus*, called *Mesocricetus*. "Man könnte ja auch an '*Semicricetus*' und '*Mediocricetus*' denken; aber diese Zusammensetzungen drücken nicht das aus, was ich ausdrücken will, wie denn überhaupt die lateinische Sprache in dieser Beziehung nicht genügt."
Mediocricetus: Lat. *medius*, middle; + *Cricetus*—i. e., intermediate between *Cricetus* and *Cricetulus*.

Megacerops LEIDY, **1870.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1870, 1-2; Cont. Extinct Vert. Fauna West. Terr., in Rept. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., for 1873, I, 335; Osborn, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 97-101, figs. 3-6, Feb. 18, 1902.
Megaceratops COPE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Mar. 25, 1873, 102; Palæont. Bull., No. 15, pp. 4-5, Aug. 20, 1873; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIII, 66, 1873.
Type: *Megacerops coloradensis* Leidy, from Colorado.
Extinct. "The specimen corresponds with that portion of the face of *Sivatherium* comprising the upper part of the nose, together with the forehead and anterior horn cores."
Megacerops: μέγας, great; κέρας, horn; ὄψ, aspect—in allusion to the horn cores.

Megaceros (subgenus of *Cervus*) OWEN, **1844.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
Rept. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci., for 1843, 237-239, 1844; Odontography, pt. III, 533, Desc. Plates, p. 33, pl 134, fig. 5, 1845; Brit. Foss. Mamm. and Birds, 444-468, figs. 182-190, 194, 1846 (raised to generic rank).
Megaloceros PICTET, Traité Paléont., 2e éd., I, 355, 1853.
Type: *Megaceros hibernicus* Owen, from the Pleistocene of Ireland. (See *Megaloceros* Brookes, 1828.)
Extinct.
Megaceros: μέγας, great; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the enormous, palmate antlers.

Megacrodon ROTH, **1899.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidæ.
Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 384-385, 1899; AMEGHINO, Sin. Geol.-Paleont., Segundo Censo Nac. Repúb. Argentina, I, Supl., p. 12, July, 1899.
Megalacrodon ROTH, Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 4th ser., IX, 266, fig. 4, Apr., 1900.
Species: *Megacrodon prolixus* Roth, and *M. planus* Roth, from the Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
Extinct.
Megacrodon: μέγας, great; ἄκρος, pointed; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Megaderma GEOFFROY, **1810.** Chiroptera, Megadermatidæ.
Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XV, 187-190, 197-198, 1810; OKEN, Lehrbuch Naturgesch, 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 919-921, 1816; LEACH, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIII, pt. I, 74, 78, 1821.
Type: *Vespertilio spasma* Linnæus, from Ternate Island, Malay Archipelago.
Megaderma: μέγας, great, large; δέρμα, skin—from the large wings and interfemoral membrane. "Ainsi, nommés parce que c'est chez eux que le système cutané est porté à sa plus grande étendue." (GEOFFROY.)

Megadontomys (subg. of *Peromyscus*) MERRIAM, **1898.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.
Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XII, 115-117, fig. 20, Apr. 30, 1898; BANGS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, XXXIX, 27-29, figs. 5-7, Apr., 1902 (raised to generic rank).
Type: *Peromyscus* (*Megadontomys*) *thomasi* Merriam, from the mountains near Chilpancingo, Guerrero, Mexico.
Megadontomys: μέγας, great, large; ὀδους, ὀδόντος, tooth; μῦς, mouse—from the very large, heavy molars.

Megaera TEMMINCK, **1835–1841.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Mon. Mammalogie, II, 14e Mon., 274; Ibid., 17e Mon., 357–359, pl. LXIX, 1835–41.

Megœra Temminck, Echo du Monde Savant, 8e Ann., No. 654, p. 452, Aug. 7, 1841 (misprint).

Type: *Pachysoma ecaudatum* Temminck, from the district of Padang, Sumatra.

Name preoccupied by *Megaera* Wagler, 1830, a genus of Reptilia; and by *Megaera* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, a genus of Diptera. Replaced by *Megærops* Peters, 1863.

*Megaera:** *Μέγαιρα*, Megaira—in Grecian mythology, one of the three Furies.

Megaerops PETERS, **1863.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Handb. Zool., I, 5ter Bogen, 67, Mar., 1863 (unpublished?); Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, May, 1865, 256; Ibid., Dec., 1867, 867–868.

New name for *Megaera* Temminck, 1835–1841, which is preoccupied by *Megaera* Wagler, 1830, a genus of Reptilia; and by *Megaera* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, a genus of Diptera.

Megaerops: Megaera; ὄψ, aspect.

Megalacrodon (see **Megacrodon**). Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidæ.

Megaladapis FORSYTH MAJOR, **1893.** Primates, Megaladapidæ.

Proc. Roy. Soc. London, LIV, No. 236, pp. 176–179, Sept. 30, 1893.

Type: *Megaladapis madagascariensis* Forsyth Major, from a marsh at Ambolisatra, on the southwest coast of Madagascar.

Extinct. Based on "a somewhat imperfect Mammalian skull, together with a right and left mandibular ramus, apparently belonging to the same specimen."

Megaladapis: μέγας (μεγαλ-), great, large; *+Adapis.*

Megaleia (subgenus of *Halmaturus*) GISTEL, **1848.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.

Naturgesch. Thierreichs f. höhere Schulen, p. ix, 1848 (under *Macropus*).

Type: *Halmaturus laniger* (=*Kangurus laniger* Gaimard), from South Australia.

Megaleia: μεγαλεῖος, magnificent, stately.

Megaloceros BROOKES, **1828.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Prodromus Syn. Anim., comprising a Catalogue Raisonné of the Zootomical Collection of Joshua Brookes, London, 20, 1828.

Type: *Megaloceros antiquorum* Brookes, from the Pleistocene of Ireland.

See *Megaceros* Owen, 1844.

Extinct.

Megaloceros: μέγας (μεγαλ-), great; *κέρας*, horn—in allusion to the enormous antlers.

Megalocnus LEIDY, **1868.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868, 179–180.

Megalochnus AMEGHINO, Antigüedad del Hombre en el Plata, 308–309, 1881; LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., V, 111, 1887 (in synonymy); Nicholson & Lydekker's Man. Palæont., II, 1299, 1889.

Type: *Megalonyx rodens* Leidy, from Ciego-Montero, Cienfuegos, Cuba.

Extinct. Based on De Castro's description and figures of 'the greater part of a lower jaw.'

Megalocnus: μέγας (μεγαλ-), great; *ὄκνος*, sluggishness—i. e., a great sloth.

Megaloglossus PAGENSTECHER, **1885.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Zool. Anzeiger, VIII, No. 193, p. 245, Apr. 27, 1885. "Jahrb. Hamburg. Wiss. Anstalten, II, 125–129, pl. 1, 1885" (fide W. L. SCLATER, Zool. Record, for 1885, XXII, Mamm., 1886, p. 22).

Type: *Megaloglossus woermanni* Pagenstecher, from Ssibange-Farm, in the Gaboon country, West Africa.

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* According to Agassiz, the word is derived from *μέγας*, large; *αἶρα*, hammer. (Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., Addenda, 6, 1846.)

Megaloglossus—Continued.

Name said to be preoccupied by *Megaglossa* Rondani, 1865, a genus of Diptera. Replaced by *Trygenycteris* Lydekker, 1891.

Megaloglossus: *μέγας*, *μεγάλη*, great, large; *γλῶσσα*, tongue.

Megalomeryx LEIDY, **1858.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1858, 24–25.

Type: *Megalomeryx niobrarensis* Leidy, from the Pleistocene of the valley of the Niobrara River, Nebraska.

Extinct. Based on 'two lower molar teeth.'

Megalomeryx: *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large; *μήρυξ*, ruminant—in allusion to the lower molars, "which indicate a ruminating animal of the largest size."

Megalomys (subg. of *Hesperomys*) TROUESSART, **1881.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Le Naturaliste, Paris, III, No. 45, p. 357, Feb. 1, 1881; Comptes Rendus, Paris, XCII, 198–199, 1881; Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, fasc. 2, 134, 1881; Ann. Sci. Nat. Paris, 6e sér., Zool., XIX, art. 5, pp. 1–18, pl. 1, 1885; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., XI, 385–388, Apr., 1903; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVI, 21, Feb. 1, 1902 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Mus pilorides* Desmarest, from the Antilles.

Name said to be preoccupied by *Megamys* D'Orbigny & Laurillard, 1842. Replaced by *Moschomys* Trouessart, 1903.

Megalomys: *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large; *μῦς*, mouse—"qui rappelle que son type est de beaucoup le plus grand des rats américains." (TROUESSART, Le Naturaliste, p. 357.)

Megalomys ('D'ORBIGNY & LAURILLARD') TROUESSART, **1903.** Glires, Chinchillidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., XI, 387, Apr., 1903.

Emendation of *Megamys* D'Orbigny & Laurillard, 1842. "In agreement with the rules of nomenclature prescribed by the International Zoological Congresses, '*Megamys*' ought to be rectified into *Megalomys*." (TROUESSART.)

Megalonyx JEFFERSON, **1799.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., IV, 248, 1799 (species not named); DESMAREST, Mammalogie, II, 366, 1822 (type named).

Type: *Megatherium jeffersonii* Desmarest, 1822, from a Pleistocene cave deposit in Greenbrier County, West Virginia.

Extinct. Based on (1) the lower extremity of a femur, (2) a radius, (3) an ulna, (4) three claws and half a dozen other bones of the foot.

Megalonyx: *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large; *ὄνυξ*, claw.

Megalophodon ROTH, **1903.** Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea, Astrapotheriidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 136–137, 1903.

Species: *Megalophodon thompsoni* Roth, and *M. dilatatus* Roth, from the 'upper Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Megalophodon: *μέγα*, great; *λόφος*, crest; *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, tooth.

Megalotherium LYDEKKER, **1889.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

LYDEKKER, in Nicholson & Lydekker's Man. Palæont., II, 1295 footnote, 1889; Geog. Hist. Mamm., 103, 1896.

Emendation suggested for *Megatherium* Cuvier, 1798. "This name should properly be *Megalotherium*, but its antiquity renders it somewhat sacred."

Megalotis ILLIGER, **1811.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 131, 1811; OKEN, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 1032, 1816.

Type: *Canis cerdo* Gmelin, from the Sahara, North Africa. (See *Fennecus* Desmarest, 1804.)

Megalotis: *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large; *οὖς*, *ὠτός*, ear—from the very large ears.

Megamys D'Orbigny & Laurillard, **1842.** Glires, Chinchillidæ.

D'Orbigny & Laurillard, in D'Orbigny's Voy. Amérique Mérid., III, 4e pt., Paléont., 110–112, 'pl. xii, figs. 4–8,' 1842 (provisional name).

Megalomys Trouessart, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., XI, 387, Apr., 1903 (emendation).

Type: *Megamys patagonensis* D'Orbigny & Laurillard, from Ensenada de Ros, south of the Rio Negro, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a tibia and patella.

Megamys: μέγας, great, large; μῦς, mouse—said to have been nearly as large as an ox.

Meganeuron (subgenus of *Catodon*) Gray, **1865.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 439–442, figs. 1–4 in text; Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 387–389, 1866 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Catodon (Meganeuron) krefftii* Gray, from Australia.

Meganeuron: μέγας, μέγα, great, large; νεῦρον, nerve—in allusion to the size of the central canal of the atlas.

Megantereon Croizet & Jobert, **1828.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Recherches Ossem. Foss. Dépt. Puy-de-Dôme, 200–201, pl. i, fig., 1828 (chats foss.); Ann. Sci. Nat., XVII, 150, 1829.

Meganthereon Pomel, Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 54–57, 1854; Zittel, Handb. Palaeont., IV, 3te Lief., 673, 1893 (under *Machairodus*).

Type: *Felis megantereon* Croizet & Jobert, from Mt. Perrier, Puy-de-Dôme, France. Name provisionally proposed. "Nous lui donnerons le nom de *felis megantereon*, . . . Si quelques naturalistes pensaient qu'on doit le regarder comme le type d'un genre nouveau, on pourrait nommer simplement cet animal *megantereon*, mot qui deviendrait le nom du genre."

Extinct. Based on part of a jaw.

Megantereon: μέγας, μέγα, great; ἀνθερεών, chin.

Megaptera Gray, **1846.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' I, Mamm., 16–18, tab. 33, figs. 1, 2, 1846; Flower, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 395 (type fixed).

Megapteron Wagner, Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1847, Bd. II, 38.

Species, 6: *Balæna nodosa* Bonnaterre, *Balænoptera poeskop* Desmoulins, *Balæna longimana* Rudolphi (type), *Megaptera americana* Gray, *Balænoptera antarctica* Temminck, and *Balænoptera boops?* Pallas.

Megaptera: μέγας, μέγα, great, large; πτερόν, wing, fin—in allusion to the unusually long pectoral fins, which are more than one-fourth the length of the body.

Megapteropsis Van Beneden, **1872.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2e sér., XXXIV, 15, 1872.

Type: *Megapteropsis robusta* Van Beneden, from Wyneghem, Antwerp, Belgium.

Extinct. Based on 'un maxillaire assez complet.'

Megapteropsis: Megaptera; ὄψις, appearance. "Nous avons donné ce nom à un animal qui a des affinités étroites avec les *Megaptera* d'aujourd'hui."

Megastus Roth, **1898.** Glires, Caviidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 193–194, 1898 (sep. pp. 53–54).

Type: *Megastus elongatus* Roth, from the 'toba terciaria' of the Rio Collon-Curá, Territory of Neuquen, Argentina.

Name preoccupied by *Megastes* Guénée, 1854; and by *Megastes* Boisduval, 1870—both genera of Lepidoptera. Replaced by *Magestus* Ameghino, 1899.

Extinct. Based on a nearly perfect skull.

Megastus: μέγας, great.

Megatherium G. Cuvier, **1796.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

Mag. Encyclop., III, Ann. IV, 303, 308–310, pls. i, ii, fig. 3, 1796; Tabl. Élém. Hist. Nat., 146, 1798; Leçons Anat. Comp., I, table i, 1800.

Megatherium—Continued.

Megaterium GEOFFROY, Bull. Sci. Soc. Philomatique, Paris, I, 102, Apr.–June, 1796.

Megalotherium LYDEKKER, in Nicholson & Lydekker's Man. Palæont., II, 1295 footnote, 1889; Geog. Hist. Mamm., 103, 1896 (suggested emendation).

Type: *Megatherium americanum* (Blumenbach), from the Pleistocene of the Rio Lujan, near Buenos Aires, Argentina. (FLOWER & LYDEKKER, Mamm., Living & Extinct, 185, 1891).

Extinct. Based on a nearly complete skeleton.

Megatherium: *μέγας*, *μέγα*, great; *θηρίον*, wild beast—from its huge size.

Megencephalon OSBORN, SCOTT & SPEIR, **1878**. Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Palæont. Rept. Princeton Sci. Expd. of 1877, in Cont. Mus. Geol. & Archæol. Princeton College, No. 1, pp. 20–22, Sept. 1, 1878; Ibid., No. 3, pp. 39–41, pl. VII, fig. 6, May, 1883.

Megencephalum PALACKÝ, Zool. Jahrbuch, XV, 253, 1901.

Type: *Megencephalon primævus* Osborn, Scott & Speir, from the Eocene of Dry Creek plateau, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'an intracranial cast separate from the bone which had enclosed it.'

Megencephalon: *μέγας*, large; *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain—in allusion to the type specimen.

Megistosaurus ('GODMAN') HARLAN, **1828**. Cete, Physeteridæ.

HARLAN, Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, XIV, 186–187, July, 1828; GODMAN teste HARLAN, Edinburgh New Philos. Journ., XVII, No. 34, pp. 361–362, Oct., 1834; LEIDY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 444, 1869 (synonym of *Physeter macrocephalus*).

Type: Species not named. Based on some bones found at the mouth of the Mississippi River and supposed by Godman to be the 'remains of the largest Saurian fossil ever heard of.' "On the first view, it was very easy to perceive that the bones were not *fossil*, but that they were portions of the skeleton of the recent spermaceti whale, '*Physeter macrocephalus*.'" (HARLAN, l. c. 1828.)

Megistosaurus: *μέγιστος*, greatest, largest; *σαῦρος*, lizard, reptile.

Megœra (see **Megaera**). Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Meiopithecus (see **Miopithecus**). Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Melampus (subgenus of *Martes*) GRAY, **1865**? Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 105 (only in synonymy of *Martes melanopus*); Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 83, 1869 (in synonymy).

Type: *Mustela melanopus* Temminck, from Japan.

Melampus: *μελάμπους*, black-footed. Evidently suggested by the specific name of the type.

Melanaxis HEUDE, **1888**. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, II, 8, 19, pls. III, XIV, fig. 5, 1888; LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1887, XXIV, Mamm., 45, 1888; ELERA, Cat. Sist. Fauna Filipinas, I, 36, 1895.

Type: *Cervus alfredi* Sclater, from the Philippine Islands. (For locality, see BROOKE, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1877, 59–60.)

Melanaxis: *μέλας*, *μέλανος*, black; + *Axis*.

Melanomys (subgenus of *Oryzomys*) THOMAS, **1902**. Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., X, 248, Sept. 1, 1902; Novitates Zool., X, No. 1, p. 41, Apr. 20, 1903.

Type: *Oryzomys phæopus* Thomas, from Pallatanga, Ecuador.

Melanomys: *μέλας*, *μέλανος*, black; *μῦς*, mouse—in allusion to "the general dark colour of its members."

Meles BRISSON, **1762**. Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Regnum Anim. in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 183–187, 1762; STORR, Prodromus Methodi Mamm., 34, tab. A, 1780; RETZIUS, Fauna Sueciae, 26, 1800; MERRIAM, Science, new ser., I, No. 14, p. 376, Apr. 5, 1895 (type fixed).

Meles—Continued.
Type: *Meles meles* Brisson (=*Ursus meles* Linnæus), from Europe.
Meles: Lat., badger.

Melesium RAFINESQUE, **1815.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Analyse de la Nature, 59, 1815; Am. Monthly Mag., I, No. 6, p. 436, Oct., 1817.
New name for *Taxus* Cuvier, 1800 ('*Melesium* R. *Taxus* Cuv.').
Melesium: Lat. *meles*, badger.

Melictis SCHINZ, **1848.** Feræ, Canidæ.
"Note sur un nouveau genre de Mammifère rapace du Brésil (petit 4° avec pl. coloriée);" Revue Zoologique, 176–178, June, 1848.
Melictes GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, 498 (in synonymy).
Type: *Melictis beskii* Schinz, from 'Nouveau Fribourg,' Minas Geraës, Brazil. Equals *Icticyon* Lund (Gill).
Melictis: Meles + *Ictis.*

Melitoryx GLOGER, **1841.** Feræ Mustelidæ.
Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxix, 57, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.
New name for *Mellivora* Storr, 1780. The genus includes two species of Ratels from southern India and Africa.
Melitoryx: μέλι, μέλιτος, honey; *ὄρυξ*, a tool for digging—from the animal's fossorial habits and fondness for honey.

Mellivora STORR, **1780.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Prodromus Methodi Mamm., 34, tab. A, 1780; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 109–112, figs. 29, 30, 1900.
Melivora GRAY, List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. x, 19, 1847.
Type: *Viverra ratel* Sparrmann, from the Cape of Good Hope. (The name is based on the animal figured in "Act. Holm. 1777, t. 4, f. 3.")
Mellivora: Lat. *mel*, honey; *voro*, to devour—from its favorite food.

Mellivorodon LYDEKKER, **1884.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Palæont. Indica (Mem. Geol. Surv. India), ser. 10, II, pt. VI, 185–186, pl. XXVII, figs. 7–8, Jan., 1884.
Type: *Mellivorodon palæindicus* Lydekker, from the villages of Asnot and Niki in the Siwaliks of the Punjab, India.
Extinct. Based on two fragments of the mandible.
Mellivorodon: Mellivora; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Melogale I. GEOFFROY, **1834.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Bélanger's Voy. Indes-Orientales, Zool.,129, Mamm., pl. 5, 1834; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 152–153.
Type: *Melogale personata* Geoffroy, from the vicinity of Rangoon, Pegu, Burma.
Melogale: Meles; *γαλῆ*, weasel—from its resemblance to the badger, especially in color.

Melonycteris DOBSON, **1877.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1877, 119–121, pl. XVII, figs. 4–7 in text; Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 97–98, 1878.
Type: *Melonycteris melanops* Dobson, from Duke of York Island (east of New Guinea).
Melonycteris: μῆλον, tree-fruit; *νυκτερίς*, bat—i. e. a fruit bat.

Melursus MEYER, **1793.** Feræ, Ursidæ.
Uebers. neu. Zool. Entdeckungen in Neuholland und Afrika, 155–160, 1793.
Type: *Bradypus ursinus* Shaw, from India.
Melursus: Lat. *mel*, honey; + *Ursus*—'honey bear,' from its fondness for honey.

Memina G. Fischer, **1814.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.
Zoognosia, III, 611–612, 1814; Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus. 366, 1888 (in synonymy).
Memmina Rafinesque, Analyse de la Nature, 55, 1815.
Type: *Didelphis memina* G. Cuvier (=*Lutra meminna* Boddaert = *L. minima* Zimmermann, 1780), from Guiana. Name antedated by *Chironectes* Illiger, 1811.
Memina: From the name of the type species.

Memina Gray, **1821.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidæ.
London Med. Repos., XV, 307, Apr. 1, 1821.
Meminna Agassiz, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 20, 1842; Gray, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvii, 172, 1843.
Type: *Moschus pygmeus* Linnæus, from East India.
Name preoccupied by *Memina* Fischer, 1814, a genus of Marsupialia.
Memina: Singalese name.

Memmina (see **Memina** Fischer). Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.

Menacodon Marsh, **1887.** Marsupialia, Triconodontidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXIII, 340, 343, pl. x, figs. 5, 6, Apr., 1887.
Type: *Menacodon rarus* Marsh, from the upper Jurassic of Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on a left lower jaw.
Menacodon: μένος, strength; ἀκή, point; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the cusps of the molars, which are shorter and more robust than those of *Spalacotherium.*

Menilaus Ameghino, **1891.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.
Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 154–155, fig. 59, June 1, 1891.
Type: *Menilaus affinis* Ameghino, from the Lower Oligocene in the vicinity of the city of Paraná, Argentina.
Extinct.
Menilaus: Μενέλαος, in Greek legend, son of Atreus and brother of Agamemnon.

Meniscodon Rütimeyer, **1888.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Meniscotheriidæ.
Abhandl. Schweiz. Paläont. Gesellsch., Basel, XV, Nr. 1, pp. 50–52, pl., fig. 11, 1888 (provisional name); ibid., XVII, Nr. 2, p. 12, 1890; XVIII, Nr. 1, pp. 10–11, 1891; Douvillé, Ann. Géol. Univ., Paris, 1891, VIII, 4e fasc., 644, Apr., 1893.
Type: *Meniscodon picteti* Rütimeyer, 1891, from the Eocene of Egerkingen, Switzerland.
Extinct. Based on a single molariform tooth.
Meniscodon: μηνίσκος, crescent; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Meniscoëssus Cope, **1882.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.
Am. Naturalist, XVI, for Oct., 1882, 830–831, Sept. 28, 1882; Tert. Vert., 405, 1885. (Date of publication, under *Hemithlæus.*)
Type: *Meniscoëssus conquistus* Cope, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.
Possibly antedated by *Peronychodon* Cope, 1876.
Extinct. Based on two molar teeth and the distal extremity of a humerus.
Meniscoëssus: μηνίσκος, crescent; ἧσσων, less.

Meniscomys Cope, **1878.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
Palæont. Bull., No. 30, pp. 5–6, Dec. 3, 1878; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XVIII, 67–68, Dec. 30, 1878; Hay, Science, new ser., X, 253, Aug. 25, 1899 (type fixed).
Species: *Meniscomys hippodus* Cope (type), and *M. multiplicatus* Cope, from the Miocene (John Day) of Oregon.
Extinct.
Meniscomys: μηνίσκος, crescent; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to "the triturating surface [of the upper molars, which] exhibits two external and one internal crescentic sections of the investing enamel." (Cope.)

Meniscotherium Cope, **1874.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Meniscotheriidæ.
Rept. Vert. Fossils New Mexico, 8, Nov. 28, 1874; Ann. Rept. Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., App. FF 3, p. 596, 1874; Tert. Vert., 493–507, 1885.
Type: *Meniscotherium chamense* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.
Extinct. Based on upper molar teeth.
Meniscotherium: *μηνίσκος*, crescent; *θηρίον*, wild beast—in allusion to "the number of crescents of the molars, being the only genus of the American Eocene period yet discovered, which we know to possess the crescent between the inner and outer anterior tubercles of the superior molars." (Cope, Rept. U. S. Geog. Surv. W. 100th Merid., IV, 251, 1877.)

Menodus (subgenus, of *Palæotherium*) Pomel, **1849.** Ungulata, Titanotheriidæ.
Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, X, 73–75, Jan., 1849; Zittel, Handb. Palaeont., IV, Mamm., 307, 1893.
Type: *Menodus giganteus* Pomel (=*Palæotherium proutii* Owen, Norwood & Evans, 1850), from the Miocene (White River beds), about 150 miles south of Pierre, and near the Nebraska-South Dakota boundary.
Name preoccupied by *Menodon* Meyer, 1838, a genus of Reptilia. See *Titanotherium* Leidy, 1853, which is generally used for this genus.
Extinct. Based on part of a lower jaw.
Menodus: *μήνη*, crescent; *ὀδούς*, tooth.

Menops Marsh, **1887.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXIV, 328–329, figs. 9, 10, Oct., 1887.
Type: *Menops varians* Marsh, from the Oligocene (Brontotherium beds) of South Dakota.
Extinct. Based on a skull.
Menops: *μένος*, strength; *ὄψ*, aspect.

Menotherium Cope, **1874.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.
Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., No. 1, pp. 22–23, Jan. 21, 1874; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. for 1873, 419, Feb. 17, 1874; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr. for 1873, 510, 1874; Matthew, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XII, 60, 1899; Osborn, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVI, 169, June 28, 1902 (ordinal position).
Type: *Menotherium lemurinum* Cope, from the Oligocene (White River beds) of northeastern Colorado.
Extinct. Based on 'portions of two mandibular rami with dentition.'
Menotherium: *μήνη*, crescent; *θηρίον*, wild beast.

Menycopater (see **Merycopater**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.

Meomeris (see **Neomeris**). Cete, Delphinidæ.

Mephitis G. Cuvier, **1800.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
[Tabl. Élém. Hist. Nat. Anim., 116–117, 1798—description, 'les Mouffettes.']
Leçons Anat. Comp., I, tabl. 1, Class. Mamm., 1800 (names only—'Moufettes, *Mephitis*'); Allen, Bangs, et al., Science, N. S., XVI, 115, 1902 (type fixed).
Mephites Gray, List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. x, 20, 1847.
Species: *Viverra putorius* Linnæus, and *V. mephitis* Schreber (type), from eastern North America.
Mephitis: Lat. *mephitis*, a foul smell—from the characteristic odor.

Meriones Illiger, **1811.** Glires, Muridæ, Gerbillinæ.
Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 82, 1811; Oken, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 890–891, 1816.
Species: *Dipus tamaricinus** (= *Mus tamaricinus Pallas*), and *D. meridianus* (Gmelin), from the region about the Caspian Sea.
Meriones: *μηρός*, thigh—in allusion to the development of the hind legs.

**D. tamaricinus* has been made the type of *Idomeneus* Schulze, 1900.

Meriones F. Cuvier, **1823.** Glires, Zapodidæ.
Dents Mamm., 187–188, 256, 1823; G. Cuvier, Recherches Oss. Foss., nouv. éd., V, pt. I, 34, 1823; I. Geoffroy, Dict. Classique Hist. Nat., VII, 323, Feb., 1825.
Type: *Dipus americanus* Barton, from the vicinity of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Name preoccupied by *Meriones* Illiger, 1811, based on two species of Gerbillinæ.

Merychippus Leidy, **1857.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1856, 311, 1857; Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 616–618, 1902.
Type: *Merychippus insignis* Leidy, from the Miocene, Bijou Hills, South Dakota.
Antedates *Protohippus* Leidy, 1858.
Extinct. "Founded upon a first and second molar of the upper jaw of a remarkable equine animal, in the structure of the teeth approximating the ruminant family." (Leidy.)
Merychippus: μήρυξ, μήρυκος, ruminant; ἵππος, horse.

Merychyus Leidy, **1858.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1858, 25–26; Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 669, 1902 (type fixed).
Species, 3: *Merychyus elegans* Leidy (type), *M. medius* Leidy, and *M. major* Leidy, from a Miocene deposit in the valley of the Niobrara River, Nebraska.
Extinct.
Merychyus: μήρυξ, μήρυκος, ruminant; ὗς, ὑός, pig.

Merycochoerus Leidy, **1858.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1858, 24–25; Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 667–668, 1902.
Type: *Merycochoerus proprius* Leidy, from the Miocene red-grit bed near Fort Laramie, Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on 'several halves of upper and lower jaws.'
Merycochoerus: μήρυξ, μήρυκος, ruminant; χοῖρος, hog.

Merycodesmus Scott, **1898.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.
Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXXVII, 75–77, Apr. 15, 1898 (sep., pp. 3–5).
Type: *Merycodesmus gracilis* Scott, from the Eocene of the Uinta Basin, Utah.
Extinct.
Merycodesmus: μήρυξ, μήρυκος, ruminant; δεσμός, bond—in allusion to its relationship with *Leptomeryx* and *Protoceras.* "The entire structure of *Merycodesmus* strongly suggests that it was the forerunner of the White River genus *Leptomeryx*, and through a somewhat different line, of *Protoceras* also." (Scott.)

Merycodon ('Leidy') Marschall, **1873.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.
Marschall, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 8, 1873.
Misprint for *Merycoidodon* Leidy, 1848. *Merycodon* does not occur in D. D. Owen's Rept. Geol. Surv., Wisconsin, as given by Marschall.

Merycodon Mercerat, **1891.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Prototheriidæ.
Revista Mus. La Plata, I, 450,466–467, 1890–91.
Species: *Merycodon damesi* Mercerat, from Monte Leon; and *M. rusticus* Mercerat, from the Rio Santa Cruz—both from the Eocene of Patagonia.
Name preoccupied by *Merycodus* Leidy, 1854.
Extinct.
Merycodon: μήρυξ, μήρυκος, ruminant; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Merycodus Leidy, **1854.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1854, No. III, 90; Hay, Science, new ser., IX, 594, Apr. 21, 1899; Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 683, 1902.
Type: *Merycodus necatus* Leidy, from the Pliocene of the Bijou Hills east of the Missouri River, South Dakota.
Extinct. Based on "the fragment of a lower jaw, containing a last premolar and the first true molar."

Merycodus—Continued.

Merycodus: *μήρυξ, μήρυκος*, ruminant; *ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the lower premolar and molar, which were believed to represent 'a small ruminant allied to the musks.'

Merycoidodon LEIDY, **1848.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1848, 47–50, plate; HAY, Science, new ser., IX, 594, Apr. 21, 1899 (name revived); Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 665–666, 1902.

Merycodon MARSCHALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 8, 1873 (misprint).

Type: *Merycoidodon culbertsonii* Leidy, from the Oligocene of the Bad Lands of White River, South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on two fragments of jaws.

Merycoidodon: *μήρυξ, μήρυκος*, ruminant; *εἶδος*, form; *ὀδών=ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the ruminant pattern of the crowns of the molars.

Merycopater COPE, **1879.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.

Am. Naturalist, XIII, 197, Mar., 1879.

Menycopater Scudder, Nomenclator Zool., pt. I, 207, 1882 (misprint).

Type: *Hyopotamus guyotianus* Cope, from the Miocene (John Day) of Oregon.

Extinct. Based on "a portion of the left mandibular ramus, in which only the last molar is sufficiently well preserved for identification." (Palæont. Bull. No. 30, p. 16, Dec. 3, 1878.)

Merycopater: *μήρυξ, μήρυκος*, ruminant; *πατήρ*, father—i. e., an ancestral ruminant.

Merycopotamus FALCONER & CAUTLEY, **1845.** Ungulata, Anthracotheriidæ.

FALCONER & CAUTLEY, in Owen's Odontography, pt. III, 566–567, pl. 140, fig. 8, 1845 (species not mentioned). LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., II, 209–215, figs. 27–28, 1885.

Type: *Hippopotamus dissimilis* Falconer & Cautley, from the Siwalik Hills, India.

Extinct.

Merycopotamus: *μήρυξ, μήρυκος*, ruminant; *πόταμος*, river.

Merycotherium BOJANUS, **1824.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Férussac's Bull. Sci. Nat., Paris, III, 226–228, 1824 (abstract by Desmarest); Nova Acta Acad. Cæs.-Leop. Carol., XII, 265–279, pl. XXI, figs. 1–8, 1825.

Type: *Merycotherium sibiricum* Bojanus, from Siberia.

Extinct.

Merycotherium: *μήρυξ, μήρυκος*, ruminant; *θηρίον*, wild beast.

Mesacodon MARSH, **1872.** Glires, Proglires, Mixodectidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 212, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 13); OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 212, June 28, 1902 (order).

Type: *Mesacodon speciosus* Marsh, from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "a nearly perfect lower jaw, with most of the teeth in good preservation."

Mesacodon: *μέσος*, middle; *ἀκή*, point; *ὀδών=ὀδούς*, tooth.

Mesembriotherium MORENO, **1882.** Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea, Astrapotheriidæ.

"Patagonia, Resto de un Continente hoy sumergido, 20, 1882" (fide AMEGHINO); AMEGHINO, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 622, 1889.

Type *Mesembriotherium brocæ* Moreno, from the headwaters of the Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on part of a skull. The same specimen was described by Burmeister, in 1879, under the name *Astrapotherium patagonicum*.

Mesembriotherium: *μεσημβρία*, midday, south; *θηρίον*, wild beast—in allusion to the type locality in the far south.

Mesiodon (see **Mesodiodon**). Cete, Physeteridæ.

Mesitotherium TROUESSART, **1883.** Marsupialia, ?

Revue Scientifique, 3e sér., VI, No. 19, p. 592, Nov. 10, 1883; AMEGHINO, Revista Argentina, I, 248, Aug., 1891; TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., p. 1176, 1898.

New name for *Mesotherium* Moreno, 1882, which is preoccupied by *Mesotherium* Serres, 1857, a genus of Typotheria; and by *Mesotherium* Filhol, 1880, a genus of Artiodactyla.

Extinct.

Mesitotherium: a modified form of *Mesotherium*. "*Mesitotherium* a l'avantage de ne rien changer aux intentions de l'auteur et de modifier très peu le nom primitif." (TROUESSART, l. c., 1883.)

Mesoadapis LORENZ VON LIBURNAU, **1900.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Denkschriften K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, Math.-Nat. Cl., LXX, 10, Taf. III, fig. 1, 1900; Zool. Anzeiger, XXIV, No. 634, Mamm. 17, Jan. 21, 1901.

Type: *Mesoadapis destructus* (=*Palæolemur destructus* Lorenz), from Madagascar.

Extinct. Based on a skull without the lower jaw.

Mesoadapis: μέσος, middle; + *Adapis*.

Mesobema HODGSON, **1841.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist., II, No. VI, 214, 413 footnote, July, 1841; Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, X, pt. II, No. 119, p. 910, July–Dec., 1841.

New name for *Urva* Hodgson, 1837. Type *Urva cancrivora* Hodgson (= *Gulo urva* Hodgson), from Nepal, India. "The change of name in our genus [*Urva*] is consequent on a general disuse of local generic terms."

Mesobema: μέσος, middle; βῆμα, step.

Mesocetus VAN BENEDEN, **1880.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2e sér., L, 22–23, 1880; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 600, 1902 (type fixed).

Species, 4: *Mesocetus longirostris* Van Beneden (type), *M. laxatus* Van Beneden, *M. latifrons* Van Beneden, and *M. pinguis* Van Beneden, all from the vicinity of Antwerp, Belgium.

Extinct.

Mesocetus: μέσος, middle; κῆτος, whale.

Mesocetus MORENO, **1892.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, III, 395–397, lám. X, 1892.

Type: *Mesocetus poucheti* Moreno, from the Tertiary (probably Miocene) in the vicinity of Puerto Madryn on Bahia Nueva, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Name preoccupied by *Mesocetus* Van Beneden, 1880, a genus of Balænidæ. Replaced by *Diaphorocetus* Ameghino, Feb., 1894; by *Hypocetus* Lydekker, Apr., 1894; and by *Paracetus* Lydekker, Apr., 1894.

Extinct. Based on "un cráneo desgraciadamente muy mutilado y deformado."

Mesochœrus ('JOURDAN') DEPÉRET, **1887.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Arch. Mus. Lyon, IV, 236, 1887; ROGER, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben und Neuburg (a. V.), XXXII, 1896, 205 (synonym of *Palæochoerus typus*).

Mesocherus ('JOURDAN') BERGROTH, in C. O. Waterhouse's Index Zool., 219, 1902.

Type (species not mentioned), from the Miocene of la Tour du Pin, Isère, France.

Extinct. Based on molars.

Mesochœrus: μέσος, middle; χοῖρος, hog.

Mesocricetus (subgenus of *Cricetus*) NEHRING, **1898.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ

Zool. Anzeiger, XXI, No. 567, p. 494, Sept. 5, 1898; ibid., XXVI, No. 687, pp. 57–60, Nov. 24, 1902 (raised to generic rank).

Species, 4: *Cricetus nigricans* Brandt (=*C. nigriculus* Nehring), from northern Caucasia; *C. raddëi* Nehring, from Dagestan; *C. brandtii* Nehring, from Transcaucasia; and *C. newtoni* Nehring, from Shumla, eastern Bulgaria.

Mesocricetus—Continued.

Mesocricetus: *μέσος*, middle; +*Cricetus*—indicating its intermediate position between *Cricetus* and *Cricetulus*.

Mesocyon Scott, **1890.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Princeton College Bull., II, No. 2, p. 38, Apr., 1890; Hay, Science, new ser., X, 254, Aug. 25, 1899; Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 773, 1902.

Type: *Temnocyon coryphæus* Cope, from the Miocene of John Day River, Oregon.

Extinct. Based on a left ramus.

Mesocyon: *μέσος*, middle; *κυων*, dog.

Mesodectes Cope, **1875.** Insectivora, Leptictidæ.

Syst. Cat. Vert. Eocene New Mexico, 30 footnote, Apr. 17, 1875; Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., III, 801, 1884.

New name for *Isacus* Cope, 1873, which is preoccupied by *Isaca* Walker, 1857, a genus of Hemiptera.

Mesodectes: *μέσος*, middle; *δήκτης*, biter.

Mesodiodon Duvernoy, **1851.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 3e sér., XV, Zool., 41, 55–56, 68–69, pl. 2 figs. 2, 2′, 1851.

Mesiodon Gray, Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 349, 1866 (synonym of *Ziphius*); Marschall, Nomenclator Zool., 8, 1873 (misprint).

Type: *Dioplodon sowerbyi* Gervais (=*Delphinus sowerbyi* Desmarest), from Brodie, Elginshire, Scotland.

Mesodiodon: *μέσος*, middle; *δι-* two; *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the two prominent teeth in the lower jaw (one on each side), usually some distance behind the apex of the ramus.

Mesodon Ameghino, **1882.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

"Cat. de la Sec. de la prov. de Buenos Aires, Exp. Cont. Sud-Am., 41, 1882" (fide Ameghino, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VI, 738, 1889, under *Glossotherium zeballosi*).

Type: *Mesodon zeballosi* Ameghino, from the Pampean formation of the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Name preoccupied by *Mesodon* Rafinesque, 1819, a genus of Mollusca; and by *Mesodon* Wagner, 1851, a genus of Pisces.

Extinct.

Mesodon: *μέσος*, middle; *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, tooth.

Mesodon (see **Mesoodon**). Cete, Physeteridæ.

Mesogaulus Riggs, **1899.** Glires, Castoridæ (Mylagaulidæ).

Field Columbian Mus., Pub. 34, Geol. ser., I, No. 4, pp. 181–183, 3 figs., Mar., 1899.

Type: *Mesogaulus ballensis* Riggs, from the Deep River escarpments (Miocene), near White Sulphur Springs, Montana.

Extinct. Based on a mandible.

Mesogaulus: *μέσος*, middle; +(*Myla-*) *gaulus*—i. e. a Miocene *Mylagaulus*.

Mesohippus Marsh, **1875.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IX, 248, Mar., 1875.

Type: *Anchitherium bairdi* Leidy, from the Oligocene (White River) of South Dakota.

Extinct.

Mesohippus: *μέσος*, middle, intermediate; *ἵππος*, horse—i. e., intermediate between *Orohippus* and *Miohippus*.

Mesolama Ameghino, **1884.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VI, entr. 2–3, p. 199, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 589–590, pl. xxxv, fig. 3, 1889.

Mesolama—Continued.

Type: *Mesolama angustimaxila* Ameghino, from El Paso de la Virgen, near Lujan, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Mesolama: μέσος, middle; +*Lama*.

Mesomys Wagner, **1845**. Glires, Octodontidæ.

Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1845, Bd. I, 145.

Type: *Mesomys ecaudatus* (Natterer) Wagner, from Borba, Amazonas, Brazil.

Mesomys: μέσος, middle; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to its relationships with *Loncheres* and *Echinomys*.

Mesonyx Cope, **1872**. Creodonta, Mesonychidæ.

Palæont. Bull., No. 1, p. 1, July 29, 1872; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, for July–Dec., 1872, 460, Jan., 1873; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., for 1872, 550, 1873; Tert. Vert., 348, 1885. (Date of publication.)

Type: *Mesonyx obtusidens* Cope, from the Eocene of the bluffs on Cottonwood Creek, Wyoming.

Extinct. "Represented by a large part of the skeleton."

Mesonyx: μέσος, middle; ὄνυξ, claw.

Mesoodon (subgenus of *Ziphius*) Brandt, **1873**. Cete, Physeteridæ.

Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, 7e sér., XX, 220–221, 1873.

Mesodon ('Brandt') Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, 1063, 1898 (misprint in synonymy); C. O. Waterhouse, Index, Zool., 219, 1902.

Species, 3: *Ziphius longirostris* Cuvier, from Paris, France; *Z. becani* Gervais and Van Beneden, from Antwerp, Belgium; and *Mesoplodon christoli* Gervais, from Poussan, Département d'Hérault, France.

Name preoccupied by *Mesodon* Rafinesque, 1819, a genus of Mollusca; and by *Mesodon* Wagner, 1851, a genus of Pisces.

Extinct.

Mesoodon: μέσος, middle; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—from the position of the tooth near the middle of the lower jaw.

Mesophylla Thomas, **1901**. Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., VIII, 143–155, Aug., 1901.

Type: *Mesophylla macconnelli* Thomas, from the Kanuku Mountains, British Guiana (alt., 2,000 ft.).

Mesophylla: μέσος, middle; φύλλον, leaf—in allusion to the minute secondary leaflet in the middle line of the muzzle.

Mesopithecus Wagner, **1839**. Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Gelehrte Anzeigen, München, VIII, Nr. 38, pp. 306–311, Feb. 21, 1839; Abhandl. Math.-Phys. Cl. K. Bayer. Akad. Wiss., München, III, 154–163, Tab. I, figs. 1–3, 1843; ibid., VIII, 1ste Abth., 112–115, Tab. III, figs. 1–3, 1857.

Type: *Mesopithecus pentelicus* Wagner, from the Lower Pliocene (Pikermi beds), at the foot of Mt. Pentelicus, near Athens, Greece.

Extinct. Based on 'ein Schädelfragment.'

Mesopithecus: μέσος, middle; πίθηκος, ape.

Mesoplodon Gervais, **1850**. Cete, Physeteridæ.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 3e sér., Zool., XIV, 16, July, 1850; W. L. Sclater, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 193–196, fig. 144, 1901 (type given as *M. bidens*).

Type: *Delphinus sowerbensis* Blainville, from Brodie, Elginshire, Scotland.

Mesoplodon: μέσος, middle; ὅπλα, arms; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—i.e., armed with a tooth in the middle of the jaw—in allusion to the prominent tooth in the lower jaw, usually some distance behind the apex of the ramus.

Mesoreodon Scott, **1893**. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.

Am. Naturalist, XXVII, No. 319, pp. 659, 661, July, 1893; Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., XVIII, 125–146, pls. III fig. 29, IV figs. 32–34, V figs. 35–44, VI figs. 46–47, May 23, 1894.

Mesoreodon—Continued.

Type: *Mesoreodon chelonyx* Scott, from the Miocene of Deep River Valley, northwest of White Sulphur Springs, Meagher County, Montana.

Extinct. "Nearly all parts of the skeleton are known."

Mesoreodon: μέσος, middle; + *Oreodon.*

Mesorhinoceros (subg. of *Rhinoceros*) BRANDT, **1877.** Ungulata, Rhinocerotidæ.

Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, 7e sér., XXIV, No. 4, pp. 120, 130, 1877; ibid, XXVI, No. 5, p. 58, 1878.

Type: *Rhinoceros leptorhinus* Cuvier, from the Pleistocene of France.

Extinct.

Mesorhinoceros: μέσος, middle; + *Rhinoceros.*

Mesorhinus AMEGHINO, **1885.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Macraucheniidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1, pp. 94–97, 1885; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 547–549, pl. XXIII, figs. 11, 12, 1889.

Type: *Mesorhinus piramydatus* [*pyramidatus*] Ameghino, from the 'barrancas del Paraná,' Argentina.

Extinct. Based on the anterior portion of a cranium, including the intermaxillary and the anterior part of the maxillaries.

Mesorhinus: μέσος, middle; ῥις, ῥινός, nose—in allusion to the intermediate position of the genus indicated by "la forma de la nariz, cuya apertura no está colocada tan hacia atrás como en *Macrauchenia* acercándose así mas á la forma común en los perisodáctilos, y especialmente á la del caballo." (l. c., 1885.)

Mesotapirus OSBORN, **1889.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Lophiodontidæ.

Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XVI, pt. III, pp. 470, 524, Aug. 20, 1889.

Type: *Lophiodon occidentalis* Leidy, from the White River beds of South Dakota. "The Miocene successor of *Isectolophus* is undoubtedly represented by the single three-lobed molar from the White River beds, which Dr. Leidy has referred to *Lophiodon occidentalis.* By analogy with the premolar evolution in all other perissodactyls we may anticipate that this tapir will be found to have three premolars like the molars (*Mesotapirus*)." (OSBORN, l. c. 524.)

Extinct.

Mesotapirus: μέσος, middle; + *Tapirus.*

Mesotaria VAN BENEDEN, **1876.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2e sér., XLI, 796–797, 1876.

Type: *Mesotaria ambigua* Van Beneden, from the Antwerp basin, Belgium ("dans la deuxième et la troisième section . . . ainsi qu'à Wommelghem, fort No. 2.")

Extinct. "Représenté par la plupart des os du squelette, ainsi que par des dents et un os de pénis."

Mesotaria: μέσος, middle; + *Otaria.*

Mesoteras COPE, **1870.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Am. Naturalist, IV, 128, Apr., 1870; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XI, 286–291, 1870.

Type: *Mesoteras kerrianus* Cope, from the bed of Miocene marl on Quanky Creek, Halifax County, North Carolina.

Extinct. Based on "a large fragment of the cranium, including the greater part of the left maxillary and premaxillary bones, with a large part of the frontal. A large fragment of the right ramus of the mandible, an otic bulla, several lumbar and caudal vertebræ, with several broken ribs, were also obtained."

Mesoteras: μέσος, middle; τέρας, monster—probably in allusion to its size and occurrence in Miocene strata.

Mesotherium SERRES, **1857.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Typotheriidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XLIV, No. 19, pp. 961–962, Jan.–June, 1857; ibid, LXV, 6, 140, 273. 429, 593, 740, 841, July–Dec., 1867; GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Gén., I, 137, 1867 (species named).

Mesotherium—Continued.

Type: *Mesotherium cristatum* Serres (1867), collected by M. Séguin in Argentina. "Un genre nouveau, que nous proposons de nommer *Mésothérium* (désigné provisoirement par M. Bravard sous le nom de *Typothérium*)."

Extinct.

Mesotherium: μέσος, middle; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to its supposed relationships with the Edentates, Rodents, and Pachyderms.

Mesotherium FILHOL, **1880.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XC, No. 26, pp. 1579–1580, Jan.–June, 1880.

Type: *Mesotherium mirabile* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy (Upper Eocene), near Caylux, France.

Name preoccupied by *Mesotherium* Serres, 1857, a genus of Typotheriidæ. Replaced by *Metriotherium* Filhol, 1882.

Extinct. Based on "un maxillaire inférieur de Pachyderme à dents en série continue."

Mesotherium: μέσος, middle; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to its molars, which are intermediate in character between those of *Anoplotherium* and *Pachynolophus.*

Mesotherium MORENO, **1882.** Marsupialia, ?

"Patagonia, Resto de un Contiente hoy sumergido, 25, 1882" (fide AMEGHINO), AMEGHINO, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 267–268, 1889.

Type: *Mesotherium marshii* Moreno (nomen nudum), from the Rio Negro, near the confluence of the Limay and Neuquen, northern Patagonia.

Name preoccupied by *Mesotherium* Serres, 1857, a genus of Typotheria; and by *Mesotherium* Filhol, 1880, a genus of Artiodactyla. Replaced by *Mesitotherium* Trouessart, 1883; and by *Macropristis* Ameghino, 1889.

Extinct. Based on part of skull.

Metacheiromys WORTMAN, **1903.** Primates (Metacheiromyidæ).

Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser. [XV, 176, 401, 1903, nomen nudum;] XVI, 347–352, figs. 105–109, Nov. 1903.

Type: *Metacheiromys marshi* Wortman, from the Bridger Eocene of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on a fragmentary skeleton, including two upper incisors, a mandibular ramus, and a number of fragments of bones.

Metacheiromys: μετά, next to*; + *Cheiromys.*

Metachirus (subg. of *Didelphis*), BURMEISTER, **1854.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.

Syst. Uebers. Thiere Brasiliens, I, Säugeth , 135–137, 1854; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 329, 1888 (type fixed).

Species, 4: *Didelphys myosurus* Temminck (=*D. nudicaudata* Geoffroy, type, from Cayenne), *D. quica* Natterer, *D. cinerea* Maximilian, and *D. incana* Lund, from Brazil.

Metachirus: μετά, behind; χείρ, hand—in allusion to the absence of webs between the toes of the hind foot, in contrast with *Chironectes,* in which the hind toes are webbed.

Metadichobune FILHOL, **1877.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7e sér., I, 53, 1877; ALSTON, Zool. Record for 1878, XV, Mamm., 17, 1880.

Type: *Dichobune campichei* Pictet, from the Eocene of Europe.

Extinct.

Metadichobune: μετά, next to, next after; + *Dichobune.*

Metaepanorthus AMEGHINO, **1894.** Marsupialia, Epanorthidæ.

Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Éocènes de Patagonie, 92–93, fig. 39, Feb., 1894.

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*The prefix *Meta-* is generally used to indicate the relative systematic position of the genus, or, in the case of extinct forms, the relative time of occurrence. Its use in *Metachirus* is exceptional.

Metaepanorthus—Continued.

Species, 3: *Metaepanorthus intermedius* Ameghino, *M. complicatus* Ameghino, and *M. holmbergi* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Metaepanorthus: *μετά*, after; +*Epanorthus.*

Metalophodon Cope, **1873.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Coryphodontidæ.

[Palæont. Bull., No. 10, p. 1, Dec., 1872—nomen nudum]; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, for July–Dec., 1872, pp. 542–544, Jan., 1873; ibid., XIII, 71, 1873.

Type: *Metalophodon armatus* Cope, from the Eocene in the vicinity of Black Buttes, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Metalophodon: *μετά*, after; *λόφος*, crest; *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, tooth. "The most prominent [characters] are: First, the failure of the lateral or straight limbs of the crescent of the tooth-crown to meet at the apex, in the molars proper. . . . The first character appears to me to be of generic importance, hence the name." (Cope.)

Metamynodon Scott & Osborn, **1887.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Amynodontidæ.

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., XIII, No. 5, pp. 165–169, figs. 7–9, Sept., 1887.

Type: *Metamynodon planifrons* Scott & Osborn, from the White River beds (Oligocene) of South Dakota.

Extinct. "Represented by a single skull in fine preservation and the anterior portion of the left mandibular ramus."

Metamynodon: *μετά*, after; +*Amynodon.*

Metanthropos Cope, **1879.** Primates, Hominidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 4, 1879, 194 (provisional name).

A genus proposed for man having the number of teeth reduced to 30: $I\frac{1}{2}$, $C\frac{1}{1}$, $Pm\frac{2}{2}$, $M\frac{3}{3}$, in case the character becomes constant at some future day. "My friend Dr. C. N. Pierce, an experienced and scientific dentist of this city [Philadelphia], informs me that he knows of twenty-eight families in which the external superior incisors are absent; to these four families may be added, which have fallen under my own observation." (Cope.)

Metanthropos: *μετά*, next to, next after; *ἄνθρωπος*, man—in allusion to the reduced number of teeth.

Metarctos Gaudry, **1860.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LI, No. 24, p. 926, July–Dec., 1860.

Type: *Gulo diaphorus* Kaup, from the Pliocene of Eppelsheim, Germany. Gaudry's description of the genus is based on bones from the Pikermi beds of Greece, which are considered identical with Kaup's species.

Extinct. Based on 'des mâchoires inférieures.'

Metarctos: *μετά*, after; *ἄρκτος*, bear—"pour indiquer que sans doute, dans la série zoologique, il devra se placer entre les Ours et les Carnivores digitigrades."

Metasimia Ameghino, **1884.** Primates, ?

Filogenia, 374, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VI, 94, 1889.

Hypothetical genus, defined to show the probable evolution of the Orang Utan. "Los orangutanes desígnanse con el nombre genérico *Simia*, que conservaremos para el tipo más antiguo provisto de uña en el pulgar del pie, designando el tipo más moderno que de él se ha derivado y que carece de uña con el nombre de *Metasimia* (después de *Simia*)." (Ameghino.)

Metasimia: *μετά*, after; +*Simia.*

Metaxytherium Christol, **1840.** Sirenia, Halitheriidæ.

L'Institut, Paris, VIII, 1re sect, No. 352, pp. 322–323, Sept. 24, 1840; Comptes Rendus, Paris, XI, 527, 1840; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., XV, 331–335, pl. VII, figs. 1–3, 5–6, 9–10, June, 1841.

Type: Species not mentioned. Based on remains from Angers and Montpellier, France, consisting of a mutilated skull, with molars identical with those of

Metaxytherium—Continued.

Hippopotamus dubius Cuvier; the temporal portion of a second skull; a lower jaw, with molars identical with those of *H. medius* Cuvier; some vertebræ, ribs, and other bones.

Extinct.

Metaxytherium: μεταξύ, between; θηρίον, wild beast—i. e., intermediate between the dugong and the manatee.

Meteorus (subgenus of *Vesperus*) KOLENATI, **1856.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Allgem. Deutsch. Naturhist. Zeitg., Dresden, neue Folge, II, 131, 163–167, 1856.

Species, 5: *Vesperus nilsonii* (Blasius), *V. discolor* (Kuhl), *V. leucippe* (Bonaparte), *V. aristippe* (Bonaparte), and *V. savii* (Bonaparte), from Europe.

Name preoccupied by *Meteorus* Haliday, 1835, a genus of Hymenoptera.

Meteorus: μετέωρον, meteor—in allusion to the flight.

Meteutatus AMEGHINO, **1902.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 54–56, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 52–54).

Type: *Proëutatus lageniformis* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Meteutatus: μετά, after; +*Eutatus.*

Methylobates AMEGHINO, **1884.** Primates, ?

Filogenia, 365, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 90–93, 1889.

A genus defined to show the probable evolution of the gibbons. "La ausencia ó presencia de un hueso intermediario del carpo, nos permite dividir los gibones en dos grupos bien definidos de los que el uno, que es el predecesor ó más antiguo, continuaremos designándolo con su nombre científico de *Hylobates*, y el otro, como que desciende del primero, lo llamaremos *Methylobates* (después de *Hylobates*)." (AMEGHINO.)

Methylobates: μετά, after; +*Hylobates.*

Metopocetus COPE, **1896.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXXV, No. 151, pp. 141–143, Aug., 1896.

Type: *Metopocetus durinasus* Cope, from the Miocene marl near the mouth of the Potomac River, Maryland.

Extinct. Based on a 'cranial fragment.'

Metopocetus: μέτωπον, brow; κῆτος, whale—in allusion to "the temporal crests which diverge forwards." (COPE.)

Metopotherium AMEGHINO, **1891.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 38, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 324, Oct. 1, 1891.

Type: *Metopotherium splendens* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Metopotherium: μέτωπον, brow; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the character, 'frente plana y ancha.'

Metopotoxus AMEGHINO, **1895** (?). Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.

"Rev. Jard. Zool. Buenos Ayres, III, 123, 1895"; TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, 1124, 1898.

Type: *Metopotoxus* sp.? from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Metopotoxus: μέτωπον, brow; τόξον, bow.

Metriodromus AMEGHINO, **1894.** Marsupialia, Epanorthidæ.

Énum. Syn. Mamm. Fos. Form. Éocènes de Patagonie, 86–88, Feb., 1894.

Species: *Metriodromus arenarius* Ameghino, and *M. spectans* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Metriodromus: μέτριος, moderate; δρόμος, running.

Metriotherium Filhol, **1882.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.
Mém. Soc. Sci. Phys. Nat., Toulouse, 99–103, pl. x, figs. 1–4, 1882.
New name for *Mesotherium* Filhol, 1880, which is preoccupied by *Mesotherium* Serres, 1857, a genus of Typotheria.
Extinct.
Metriotherium: μέτριος, moderate; θηρίον, wild beast.

Miacis Cope, **1872.** Creodonta, Uintacyonidæ.
Palæont. Bull., No. 3, p. 2, Aug. 7, 1872; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, for July–Dec., 1872, 470, Jan., 1873.
Type: *Miacis parvivorus* Cope, from the Eocene of Blacks Fork of Green River, Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on "a portion of the right ramus mandibuli, containing portions of three molars, the penultimate being perfect."
Miacis: μείων, less; ἀκίς, point.

Mico (subgenus of *Hapale*) Lesson, **1840.** Primates, Hapalidæ.
Spécies Mamm., 184, 192–194, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Anim., Mamm., 8, 1842; Reichenbach, Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 6, 1862 (raised to generic rank); Gray, Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 64, 1870.
Type: *Simia argentata* Müller, from the banks of the Para and Amazon, Brazil.
Mico: Native name, used on the Orinoco, signifying 'guenon,' or long-tailed monkey. (Buffon, Hist. Nat., XV, 121, 1767.)

Micoella Gray, **1870.** Primates, Hapalidæ.
Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 130–131, 1870.
Species: *Mico sericeus* Gray, and *Hapale chrysoleucos* Wagner, from Brazil.
Micoella: Dim. of *Mico*.

Micoureus Lesson, **1842.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.
Nouv. Tableau Règne Anim., Mamm., 186, 1842; Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 340, 1888 (type fixed).
Species, 8: *Micoureus cinereus* (= *Didelphys cinerea* Temminck, type), from Brazil; *M. dorsigera* (Linnæus), from Dutch Guiana; *M. murina* (Linnæus), from Guiana; *M. tricolor* (Geoffroy), from Guiana and Brazil; *M. lanigera* (Desmarest) from Paraguay; *M. elegans* (Waterhouse), from Chile; *M. californicus* (Bennett) and *M. breviceps* (Bennett), from 'California' (Mexico).
Micoureus: Micouré, name of an opossum, used by the Gaurani Indians of Paraguay.

Microbiotherium Ameghino, **1887.** Marsupialia, Microbiotheriidæ.
Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 6–7, Dec., 1887.
Species: *Microbiotherium patagonicum* Ameghino, and *M. tehuelchum* Ameghino, from the Lower Tertiary of the Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
Extinct.
Microbiotherium: μικρόβιος, short-lived; θηρίον, wild beast.

Microcavia H. Gervais & Ameghino, **1880.** Glires, Caviidæ.
Mamm. Foss. Amérique du Sud, 50–55, 1880.
Species, 4: *Microcavia typus* Gervais & Ameghino, *M. robusta* Gervais & Ameghino, *M. intermedia* Gervais & Ameghino, and *M. dubia* (= *Cardiodus dubius*? Bravard), all from the pampas of the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Extinct.
Microcavia: μικρός, small*; + *Cavia*.

Microcebus Geoffroy, **1834.** Primates, Lemuridæ.
Cours Hist. Nat. Mamm., 11e Leçon for June 6, 1828, 24–26, 1834; Martin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1835, 125–127; Forsyth Major, Novit. Zool., I, 6–17, 1894.
Type: *Lemur pusillus* Geoffroy, from Madagascar.

*The prefix *Micro-*, small, usually requires no further explanation than that it indicates relative size.

Microcebus—Continued.

Microcebus: μικρός, small; κῆβος, a long-tailed monkey. The genus includes some of the smallest lemurs; *M. smithi* having a body only 5 inches long and a tail 6 inches in length. (BEDDARD, Mamm., 544, 1902.)

Microchœrus WOOD, **1844.** Primates, Microchœridæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XIV, 350, Nov., 1844; l'Institut, Paris, 1e sect., No. 578, p. 39, Jan. 22, 1845; London Geol. Journ., No. 1, p. 5, 1846.

Type: *Microchœrus erinaceus* Wood, from the Upper Eocene of Hordwell, Hampshire, England.

Extinct. Based on 'an imperfect cranium.'

Microchœrus: μικρός, small; χοῖρος, hog—from its small size, about that of a hedgehog, and its resemblance to *Chœropotamus* in the peculiar angle of the lower jaw. "*Microchœrus* has that remarkable prolongation backward of the angle so strikingly displayed in *Chœropotamus*."

Microclænodon SCOTT, **1892.** Creodonta, Triisodontidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 15, 1892, 302.

Type: *Triisodon assurgens* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Microclænodon: μικρός, small; +*Clænodon.*

Microconodon OSBORN, **1886.** Marsupialia, Dromatheriidæ.

Science, VIII, 540, 1 fig. in text, Dec. 10, 1886; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1886, 362–363, 1 fig. in text, Jan. 25, 1887.

Type: *Microconodon tenuirostris* Osborn, from the Triassic of the Chatham coalfield, North Carolina.

Name preoccupied by *Microconodus* Traquair, 1877, a genus of Pisces. Replaced by *Tytthoconus* Palmer, 1903.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Microconodon: μικρός, small; κῶνος, cone; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the lower molars, each of which has "a central cone supporting two smaller cones on its anterior and posterior slopes." (OSBORN.)

Microdelphys (subg. of *Didelphis*) BURMEISTER, **1856.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.

Erläut. Fauna Brasiliens, 83–87, Taf. XIV fig. 2, XVI figs. 1, 2, 1856; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 354, 1888 (type fixed).

Microdidelphys TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, 1238, 1898 (in synonymy).

Species, 7: *Didelphys tristriata* Kuhl (=*Sorex americanus* Müller, type), *D. tricolor* Desmarest, *D. brachyura* Schreber, *D. velutina* Wagner, *D. domestica* Wagner, *D. unistriata* Wagner, and *Microdelphys alboguttata* Burmeister, from Brazil.

Microdelphys: μικρός, small; +(*Di-*)*delphys.*

Microdipodops MERRIAM, **1891.** Glires, Heteromyidæ.

N. Am. Fauna, No. 5, pp. 115–117, July 30, 1891.

Type: *Microdipodops megacephalus* Merriam, from Halleck, Elko County, Nevada.

Microdipodops: μικρός, small; +*Dipodops.*

Microgale THOMAS, **1882.** Insectivora, Tenrecidæ.

Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., XVI, No. 92, pp. 319–322, 4 figs. in text, Apr. 6, 1882.

Species: *Microgale longicaudata* Thomas (type), and *M. cowani* Thomas, from the Ankáfana forest, eastern Betsileo, Madagascar.

Microgale: μικρός, small; γαλῆ, weasel.

Microlagus (subgenus of *Lepus*) TROUESSART, **1897.** Glires, Leporidæ.

Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. III, 660, Oct., 1897.

Type: *Lepus cinerascens* Allen, from San Fernando, Los Angeles Co., California.

Microlagus: μικρός, small; λαγώς, hare.

Microlestes PLIENINGER, **1847.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.

Jahreshefte Ver. Vaterländ. Naturkunde in Württemberg, Stuttgart, III, 2tes Heft, 164-165, Taf. 1, figs. 3–4, 1847.

Microlistes SCUDDER, Nomenclator Zool., pt. 1, 212, 1882 (misprint).

Type: *Microlestes antiquus* Plieninger, from a bone bed in the 'Keuper' or Upper Trias, near Degerloch and Steinenbronn, Würtemberg, Germany.

Name preoccupied by *Microlestes* Schmidt-Goebel, 1846, a genus of Coleoptera.

Extinct. Based on two molar teeth.

Microlestes: μικρός, small; λῃστής, robber.

Micromeryx LARTET, **1851.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Notice sur la Colline de Sansan, 36, 1851.

Type: *Micromeryx flourensianus* Lartet, from Sansan, Dépt. du Gers, France.

Extinct.

Micromeryx: μικρός, small; μήρυξ, ruminant.

Micromys DEHNE, **1841.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Micromys agilis, Kleinmaus, ein neues Säugthier der Fauna von Dresden, 1–10, ['pl.'], 1841; LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 139–143, 1842 (subgenus); TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, in Bull. Soc. Études Sci. d'Ángers, X, 2e fasc., 129–130, 1881 (subgenus).

Type: *Micromys agilis* Dehne, from Dresden, Germany.

Micromys: μικρός, small; μῦς, mouse.

Micromys MEYER, **1846.** Glires, Muscardinidæ.

Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1846, 475; BRONN, Handb. Gesch. Natur, III, Index Palæont., 173, 725, 1848; IV, 717, 1849; PICTET, Traité Paléont., 2e éd., I, 239, 1853.

Type: *Micromys ornatus* Meyer (nomen nudum), from the Miocene of Weisenau, Germany.

Name preoccupied by *Micromys* Dehne, 1841, a genus of Muridæ. Replaced by *Brachymys* Meyer, 1847.

Extinct.

Micromys AYMARD, **1846.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Ann. Soc. Agr., Sci., Arts et Comm. du Puy, XII, for 1842–46, 244, 1846;* GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2me éd., 45, 1859 (under *Cricetodon aymardi*).

Species: *Micromys minutus* Aymard, and *M. aniciensis* Aymard, from the Oligocene of Ronzon, near Puy, Dépt. Puy-de-Dôme, France.

Name preoccupied by *Micromys* Dehne, 1841, a genus of recent Muridæ; and by *Micromys* Meyer, 1846, a genus of Muscardinidæ. Replaced by *Myotherium* Aymard, 1853. The species was referred to *Mus* by Gervais in 1848–52, and the specific name changed to *aymardi:* "L'espèce qu'il nomme *Micromys minutus* . . . j'ai dû changer le nom pour la distinguer du *Mus minutus*" auct.

Extinct. "Établie d'après une mandibule un peu mutilée dans sa partie supérieure."

Micronycteris GRAY, **1866.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 113.

Type: *Micronycteris megalotis* (=*Phyllophora megalotis* Gray), from Brazil (locality fide DOBSON, Cat. Chiroptera, 479, 1878).

Micronycteris: μικρός, small; νυκτερίς, bat.

Micropia (subgenus of *Clymenia*) GRAY, **1868.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Syn. Whales & Dolphins, 6, 1868; Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 69, 1871.

Type: *Clymenia stenorhyncha* (=*Delphinus stenorhynchus* Gray), locality unknown.

Micropia: From the specific name of *Delphinus microps* the 'small-headed Dolphin,' to which the type species is closely related (Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 240, 396, 1866).

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*For date of publication, see Bush, Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., XVI, 97, July, 1903.

Micropternodus MATTHEW, **1903.** Insectivora, Leptictidæ.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XIX, 204–205, fig. 3, May 9, 1903.
Type: *Micropternodus borealis* Matthew, from the White River Oligocene of Pipestone Springs, Jefferson County, Montana.
Extinct. Based on a lower jaw with p_3–m_3, and alveoli of the anterior teeth.
Micropternodus: μικρός, small; πτέρνα, heel; ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the small heel of the lower third premolar.

Micropteropus (subg. of *Epomophorus*) MATSCHIE, **1899.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. I, Megachiroptera, 37, 57–58, 1899.
Type: *Epomophorus pusillus* Peters, from Yoruba, West Africa.
Micropteropus: μικρός, small; + *Pteropus.*

Micropterus (subgenus of *Delphinus*) WAGNER, **1846.** Cete, Physeteridæ.
Schreber's Säugthiere, VII, 281, 352–358, Tab. CCCXLVIII, 1846.
Micropteron ESCHRICHT, K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Skrifter, Nat. & Math. Afd., Kjöbenhavn, 5te Række, I, 97, 1849 (raised to generic rank); Zool. Untersuch. Nord. Wallthiere, I, 50–51, 1849.
Type: *Delphinus micropterus* Cuvier, from the coast of France.
Name preoccupied by *Micropterus* Lacépède, 1802, a genus of Pisces.
Micropterus: μικρός, small; πτερόν, fin.

Microrhynchus JOURDAN, **1834.** Primates, Lemuridæ.
"Thèse inaug. à la Faculté de Science de Grenoble, 1834" (fide Mivart, 1864); GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 141; Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 89–90, 1870; MIVART, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 638.
Type: *Lemur laniger* Gmelin, from Madagascar.
Name preoccupied by *Microrhynchus* Megerle, 1823, a genus of Coleoptera. (See *Avahi* Jourdan, 1834.)
Microrhynchus: μικρός, small; ῥύγχος, snout.

Microsciurus (subgenus of *Sciurus*) ALLEN, **1895.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York, VII, Art. X, 332–333, Nov. 8, 1895.
Type: *Sciurus* (*Microsciurus*) *alfari* Allen, from Jiménez, Costa Rica.
Microsciurus: μικρός, small; + *Sciurus*—in allusion to the small size, the total length being only 290 millimeters, or 11½ inches.

Microsorex (subgenus of *Sorex*) BAIRD, **1877.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.
BAIRD, in Coues' Notes Am. Insect. Mamm., Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., III, No. 3, pp. 643, 646, May 15, 1877.
Type: *Sorex hoyi* Baird, from Racine, Wisconsin.
Microsorex: μικρός, small; + *Sorex.*

Microspalax (subgenus of *Spalax*) NEHRING, **1898.** Glires, Spalacidæ.
Sitzungs-Ber. Gesellsch. Naturforsch. Freunde Berlin, for Dec. 21, 1897, No. 10, p. 168, 1898.
Name provisionally proposed for the smaller species of *Spalax.* "Wollte man eine subgenerische Theilung vornehmen, so müssten die kleineren *Spalax*-Arten etwa als '*Microspalax*' abgetrennt werden; doch halte ich dieses bei der geringen Zahl der Arten vorläufig nicht für nöthig." (NEHRING.)
Name preoccupied by *Microspalax* Trouessart, 1885, a genus of Arachnida. Replaced by *Nannospalax* Palmer, 1903.
Microspalax: μικρος, small; + *Spalax.*

Microstylops AMEGHINO, **1901.** Tillodontia, Pantostylopidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 426, July, 1901 (sep. p. 80).
Type: *Microstylops clarus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Microstylops: μικρός, small; στῦλος, pillar; ὄψ, aspect.

Microsus LEIDY, **1870.** Primates, Hyopsodidæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., Oct. 4, 1870, 113; OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 172, June 28, 1902.

Microsus—Continued.

Type: *Microsus cuspidatus* Leidy, from the Eocene (Bridger), of Blacks Fork, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'a fragment of the lower jaw containing two teeth' (the second and third lower molars).

Microsus: μικρός, small; + *Sus*—in allusion to the small size, supposed to be that of 'an animal about as big as a rabbit.' (Leidy.)

Microsus Heude, **1899.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, IV, pt. 3, pp. 115–116, pl. xxx, figs. 1–5, 7 a, 9 a, 11, 12, 1899.

Species, 3: *Microsus maritimus* Heude, and *M. macassaricus* Heude, from Macassar, Celebes; and *M. floresianus* Heude, from the island of Flores.

Name preoccupied by *Microsus* Leidy, 1870, a genus of extinct Primates.

Microsyops Leidy, **1872.** Glires, Proglires, Mixodectidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Apr. 16, 1872, 20; Osborn, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 205, 209–213, figs. 36–40, June 28, 1902 (ordinal position).

Type: *Microsyops gracilis* Leidy, from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes and Lodgepole Trail, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Microsyops: μικρός, small; σῦς, pig; ὄψ, aspect.

Microtherium Meyer, **1837.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1837, 557, 676; ibid, 1841, 461; ibid, 1843, 385–386.

Type: *Microtherium renggeri* Meyer,* from the Tertiary of Aarau, Switzerland.

Extinct. Based on "einem Unterkieferfragment eines zierlichen Säugethiers."

Microtherium: μικρός, small; θηρίον, wild beast.

Microtolagus Elliot, **1901.** Glires, Leporidæ.

Syn. Mamm. N. Am., Field Columbian Mus., Zool. Ser., II, 269, 288, 1901.

Misprint for *Macrotolagus* Mearns, 1896.

Microtus Schrank, **1798.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Fauna Boica, I, 1ste Abth., Nürnberg, 66, 72–73, 1798 (fide Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1896, 1021); Woodward & Sherborn, Cat. Brit. Foss. Vert., 364–366, Jan., 1890; Lydekker, Roy. Nat. Hist., III, 129–134, 4 figs. in text, 1895; Miller, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 14, 44–71, pls. i-iii, text figs. 20–36, July 23, 1896 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Microtus terrestris* Schrank (= *Mus arvalis* Pallas, type); *Microtus amphibius* (Linnæus, F. Suec., 32; Schreber's Säugthiere, IV, 668 = *Mus terrestris* Linnæus); and *Microtus gregarius* Schrank (= *Mus arvalis* Pallas), from Europe.

Microtus: μικρός, small; οὖς, ὠτός, ear.

Micrurus (subg. of *Arvicola*) Forsyth Major, **1877.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Atti Soc. Toscana Sci. Nat., Pisa, III, for 1876, 124–130, 1877; Miller, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, p. 17, July 23, 1896.

Type: *Arvicola nebrodensis* Min.-Palumbo, from Sicily.

Name preoccupied by *Micrura* Ehrenberg, 1831, a genus of Vermes.

Micrurus: μικρός, small; οὐρά, tail.

Mictomys True, **1894.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XVII, No. 999, pp. 242–243, Apr. 26, 1894; Miller, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 18, 35–36, fig. 10, July 23, 1896.

Type: *Mictomys innuitus* True, from Fort Chimo, Ungava, Labrador.

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*The species is not described in the first article, and the genus is there practically a nomen nudum. *Microtherium* = *Oplotherium* Laizer et Parieu, 1838. (Meyer, Neues Jahrb., 1841, 461.)

Mictomys—Continued.

Mictomys: μικτός, mixed; μῦς, mouse—from the animal's resemblance to *Synaptomys* in general appearance, skull, and teeth; and to *Lemmus* in having the thumb armed with a truncated, strap-shaped nail.

Midas Geoffroy, **1812.** Primates, Hapalidæ.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XIX, 120–121, 1812; Lesson, Species Mamm., 194, 1840.

Species, 6: *Midas rufimanus* Geoffroy (=*Simia midas* Linnæus, type), from Guiana; *M. ursulus* (=*Saguinus ursula* Hoffmannsegg), from Brazil; *M. labiatus* Geoffroy, from Brazil; *M. leoninus* (=*Simia leonina* Humboldt), from the east slope of the Andes, Colombia; *M. rosalia* (=*S. rosalia* Linnæus), from Brazil; *M. œdipus* (=*S. œdipus* Linnæus), from Guiana.

Name preoccupied by *Midas* Latreille, 1796, a genus of Diptera.

Midas: Μίδας, in Grecian mythology a king of Phrygia, who was endowed with the power of turning everything he touched into gold. The name was first used in mammalogy as a specific designation for *Simia midas*, evidently on account of the golden-yellow or bright-reddish color of the animal's hands and feet, and was afterwards adopted for the genus.

Midaus (see **Mydaus**). Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Mimetes Leach, **1820.** Primates, Simiidæ.

Thomson's Ann. Philos., XVI, No. xcii, 104, Aug., 1820; Coues, Century Dict., IV, 3768, 1890.

"In the Journal de Physique, Dr. Leach has pointed out the generic differences that exist between the *Black* and the *Red Orang-otans*. The first genus, *Mimetes*, Leach (*Chimpanse*), the nearest animal to man, has no intermaxillary bone; it has the last joint of the great toe perfect; and has the ligamentum suspensorium of the thigh bone. The type is *Simia troglodytes*" from West Africa (Ann. Philos. 104). This is an error, as the generic name given to the 'Chimpanzé' in the Journal de Physique (LXXXIX, 156, Aug., 1819) is *Troglodytes*, not *Mimetes*.

"This genus was proposed by W. E. Leach about 1816,* and antedates both *Troglodytes* of Geoffroy and *Anthropopithecus* of De Blainville." (Coues.)

Name preoccupied by *Mimetes* Hübner, 1816, a genus of Lepidoptera. (See *Pan* Oken, 1816.)

Mimetes: μιμητής, imitator—so called from its resemblance to man.

Mimetops Gray MS., **1866.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 117 (synonym of *Chiroderma*).

Species: *Chiroderma villosum* Peters, from Brazil; and *C. pictum* Gray, locality not stated.

Mimetops: μιμητής, imitator; ὄψ, aspect.

Mimomys Forsyth Major, **1902.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Nature, LXV, No. 1688, p. 431, Mar. 6, 1902; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1902, pt. I, 102–107, figs. 1–17, June 1, 1902.

Species: *Microtus pliocænicus* Forsyth Major, from the Pliocene of the upper Val d'Arno, Italy; and *M. intermedius* Newton, from the Norwich Crag, England. (In the second reference *M. newtoni* Forsyth Major, from the Norwich Crag, is also included.)

Extinct.

Mimomys: μῖμος, mimic; μῦς, mouse—so called from its resemblance to *Microtus*.

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*This date is evidently confused with that of the publication of Hübner's genus of Lepidoptera.

Mimon GRAY, **1847.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. CLXIX, p. 14, Apr. 13, 1847; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XIX, 406, June, 1847; DOBSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 491–492, 1878; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., X, 53, July 1902 (locality).

Type: *Phyllostoma bennettii* Gray, from Brazil. (See THOMAS.)

Mimon: μῖμος, mimic—probably from its close resemblance to *Phyllostoma*.

Miniopterus (subg. of *Vespertilio*) BONAPARTE, **1837.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Icon. Fauna Italica, I, fasc. XX, under *Vespertilio emarginatus*, 1837; fasc. XXI, under *V. ursinii*, pl.—, fig. 1, and *V. alcythoe*, 1837 (raised to generic rank); Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, No. 12, p. 497, 1838 (quoted by Gray); DOBSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 347–352, 1878.

Miniopteris GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, 91, Feb., 1866.

Minneopterus LAMPE, Jahrb. Nassau. Ver. Naturkunde, Jahrg. 53, Cat. Säugetier-Sammlung, 12, 1900.

Type: *Vespertilio ursinii* Bonaparte (= *Vespertilio schreibersii* Natterer), from the vicinity of San Giacomo and San Filippo, near Ascoli, Italy.

Miniopterus: μινύς, μινυός, small; πτερόν, wing—from the very short first phalanx of the third or longest finger.

Minytragus GLOGER, **1841.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. XXXIII, 154, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type not mentioned; includes several species of dwarf antelopes from Africa. Equals *Neotragus* H. Smith, 1827. (THOMAS.)

Minytragus: μινύς, μίννος, small: τράγος, goat.

Miobasileus COPE, **1873.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.

Palæont. Bull., No. 15, pp. 3–4, Aug. 20, 1873.

Type: *Miobasileus ophryas* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado.

Extinct. Based on "a cranium with nearly complete dentition, but without mandibular ramus."

Miobasileus: Mio-(cene); βασιλεύς, king—in allusion to its size and the time of its occurrence.

Mioclænus COPE, **1881.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Mioclænidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XV, for Oct., 1881, 830–831, Sept. 22, 1881; "Palæont. Bull., No. 33, pp. 489–492, Sept. 30, 1881;" Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, 489–492, Oct. 21, 1881; OSBORN & EARLE, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., VII, 48–52, 1895.

Species, 4: *Mioclænus turgidus* Cope (type), *M. sectorius* Cope, *M. angustus* Cope, and *M. mandibularis* Cope, from the lowest Eocene beds of New Mexico. (In the second and third references *M. sectorius* is placed in the genus *Anisonchus*, and a new species, *M. subtrigonus*, is added.)

Extinct.

Miohippus MARSH, **1874.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., VII, 249–250, Mar., 1874.

Type: *Miohippus annectens* Marsh, from the Miocene of Oregon.

Extinct.

Miohippus: Mio-(cene); ἵππος, horse.

Miolabis HAY, **1899.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N.Y., XII, 24, 74, Apr. 8, 1899 (quoted by Matthew*); Science, new ser., IX, 593, Apr. 21, 1899; Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 676–677, 1902.

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* *Miolabis* was first published by Matthew in Bull. Am. Mus., l. c., and credited to Hay, whose paper was in press, but had not then appeared.

Miolabis—Continued.

New name for *Protolabis* Wortman, 1898 (nec *Protolabis* Cope, 1876). Includes *Procamelus fissidens* Cope, from the Miocene (Loup Fork beds) of Logan and Weld counties, northeastern Colorado; and *Protolabis transmontanus* Cope (type), from the Miocene of Cottonwood Creek, John Day Valley, Oregon.

Extinct.

Miolabis: Mio-(cene); +*(Proto-)labis*—indicating a Miocene genus closely related to *Protolabis*.

Miolophus Owen, **1865.** Tillodontia, Esthonychidæ.

Geol. Mag., London, II, No. xiv, 339–341, pl. x, figs. 1, 3, Aug., 1865.

Type: *Miolophus planiceps* Owen, from the Eocene (London Clay) of Sheppey, Kent, England.

Extinct. Based on a portion of the upper jaw, including five teeth, with palate and anterior piers of the zygomatic arches.

Miolophus: μείων, less; +*(Plio-)lophus.*

Miopithecus I. Geoffroy, **1842.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XV, No. 15, p. 720; No. 23, p. 1037, July–Dec., 1842; Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., III, 308–310, 1843; Archiv. Mus., Paris, II, for 1841, 549–551, 1843 (fide Cat. Mamm., 18, 1851).

Meiopithecus Reichenbach, Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 103–104, pl. xviii, figs. 242–243, 1862.

Myiopithecus Wallace, Geog. Dist. Anim., II, 173, 1876.

Type: *Simia talapoin* (=*Cercopithecus talapoin* Erxleben), from West Africa.

Miopithecus: μείων, less, smaller; *πίθηκος*, ape—"rappelle la petite taille du Talapoin, type de ce genre." (Geoffroy.)

Miosiren Dollo, **1890.** Sirenia, Halitheriidæ.

Bull. Soc. Belge de Géol., Palaeont. et Hydrol., III, 415–421, fig. 2 in text, 1890.

Type: *Miosiren kocki* Dollo, from the Miocene of Boom, near Antwerp, Belgium.

Extinct. Based on "le crâne . . . la colonne vertbraleé . . . les côtes . . . le sternum . . . le bassin."

Miosiren: Mio-(cene); *σειρήν*, siren—i. e. a Miocene sirenian.

Miothen Cope, **1873.** Insectivora, Lepticidæ?

Syn. New Vert. Tertiary Colorado, pp. 5, 8, Oct., 1873; Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 741, 1902 (synonym of *Domnina*, type fixed).

Species: *Miothen crassigenis* Cope (type), and *M. gracile* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado.

Extinct.

Miothen: Mio-(cene); suffix *-θεν*, from—denoting an animal from the Miocene.

Mioxicebus Lesson, **1840.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Spec. Mamm., 207, 218–219, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Anim., Mamm., 9, 1842.

Myoxicebus Agassiz, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., Addenda, 7, 1846; Index Univ., 243, 1846.

Myoxocebus Agassiz, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 235, 243, 1846.

Species: *Mioxicebus griseus* Lesson, and *M. rufus* Lesson, from Madagascar.

Mioxicebus: Myoxus; κῆβος, a long-tailed monkey.

Mirmecophaga (see **Myrmecophaga**). Edentata, Myrmecophagidæ.

Mirounga (subgenus of *Phoca*) Gray, **1827.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Gray,* in Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 179–181, 1827.

Morunga Gray, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxiii, 103, 1843 (raised to generic rank); Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' Mamm., 4, 8, pls. ix–x, 1844.

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*A footnote states that the subgenus was proposed by Gray and adopted by Griffith. No earlier reference has been found and the name seems to be here published for the first time.

Mirounga—Continued.

Species, 5: *Phoca cristata* Gmelin, from the North Atlantic; *Phoca proboscidea* Péron & Lesueur, *Mirounga patagonica* Griffith; *Phoca ansonii* Desmarest, and *Phoca byronii* Blainville, from the Southern Seas.

Mirounga: Miouroung, native name of *Phoca proboscidea* in Australia.

Mirza GRAY, **1870.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 131, 135–136, 1870.

Type: *Microcebus coquerelii* Schlegel & Pollen, from Madagascar.

Mirza: Persian *mīrzā*, prince; said to be a corruption of *amīrzadeh*, son of a prince (from *amir*, prince; *zadeh*, son).

Misothermus HENSEL, **1855.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Zeitschr. Deutsch. Geol. Gesellsch., VII, Heft 3, pp. 490–497, pl. XXV, figs. 12–14, May–July, 1855; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, p. 16, July 23, 1896.

Type: *Myodes torquatus* (=*Mus torquatus* Pallas), from the Obi River, Siberia.

Name antedated by *Dicrostonyx* Gloger, 1841.

Misothermus: μισέω, to hate; *θέρμη*, heat—in allusion to the animal's northern habitat.

Missourium KOCH, **1840.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.

[Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, XXXVII, No. 1, p. 192, Oct., 1839, common name only—'Koch's Missourian.']

Oken's Isis, 1840, 905–906; Froriep's Neue Notizen, Erfurt, XIII, No. 271, pp. 104–105, Jan., 1840; A Short Description of Fossil Remains found in the State of Missouri, 8vo, St. Louis, 2–3, 1840; Die Riesenthiere der Urwelt, Berlin, 43–59, Taf. VIII, 1845.

Missurium KOCH, Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1840, 736; "Beschreib. des Missurium theristocaulodon (Koch), oder Missuri-Leviathan (*Leviathan missuriensis*), Magdeburg, 1844" (fide ENGELMANN, Bibl. Hist. Nat.); SCUDDER, Nomenclator Zool., pt. I, 214; pt. II, 199, 1882.

Type: *Missourium kochii*, 1840 (=*M. theristocaulodon* Koch, 1844) from the Pleistocene of Sulphur Springs, near Kimmswick, Jefferson County, 22 miles south of St. Louis, Missouri. In 1845 Koch gave the type locality as Bourbeuse River, Gasconade County, but Lydekker (Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., IV, 16, 1886), states that the skeleton in the British Museum, which was purchased from Koch about 1844, came from Benton County, Missouri.

Extinct. Based on a skeleton.

Missourium: Missouri, the State where the remains were found; +neuter ending *-um*, to indicate an extinct group.

Mixocebus PETERS, **1874.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Nov., 1874, 690–693, Taf. 1–2.

Myxocebus TROUESSART, Rev. et Mag. Zool., 3e ser., VI, 165, 1878; Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Primates, 36, 1879.

Type: *Mixocebus caniceps* PETERS, from Madagascar.

Mixocebus, μιξο-, mixed; *κῆβος*, a long-tailed monkey.

Mixochoerus (see **Myxocherus**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Mixodectes COPE, **1883.** Glires, Proglires, Mixodectidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XVII, 191, Feb., 1883; Palæont., Bull. No. 36, 1883; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XX, 559–561, Mar. 16, 1883; MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., IX, 265–267, fig. 1, Nov. 16, 1897; OSBORN, ibid, XVI, 205–207, figs. 30–32, June 28, 1902 (ordinal position); HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 786, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Mixodectes pungens* Cope (type), and *M. crassiusculus* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct. Based on lower jaws.

Mixodectes: μιξο-, mixed; *δήκτης*, a biter.

Mixophagus COPE, **1869.** Feræ, Procyonidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1869, 3; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XI, 176–177, pl. III, fig. 2, 1869.

Myxophagus LEIDY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 445, 1869; TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Carnivora, 30, 1885.

Type: *Mixophagus spelaeus* Cope, from the Pleistocene limestone breccia of a cave in Wythe County, Virginia.

Extinct. Based on a molar tooth.

Mixophagus: μιξο-, mixed; φαγεῖν, to eat—in allusion to the combination of characters of the molars, which teeth are "less carnivorous than those in *Ursus*, and approach remotely the smoothness of the *Cercoleptes*." (COPE.)

Mixtotherium FILHOL, **1880.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XC, No. 26, p. 1580, Jan.–June, 1880.

Type: *Mixtotherium cuspidatum* Filhol, from the Upper Eocene Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct. Based on part of a skull.

Mixtotherium: Lat. *mixtus*, mixed; θηρίον, wild beast.

Moco (subgenus of *Cavia*) LUND, **1840.** Glires, Caviidæ.

L'Écho du Monde Savant, 7e ann., No. 528, p. 191, Apr. 4, 1840.

Nomen nudum. "Le genre *Cavia*, de Linné, ne manque pas non plus de représentants dans cette faune antédiluvienne; les sous-genres *Perea* et *Moco* ont été trouvés."

Moco: Native Brazilian name.

Mococo ('LESSON') TROUESSART, **1878.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

['Les Mococos' LESSON, Spécies Mamm., 222–224, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Anim., Mamm., 10, 1842.]

TROUESSART, Rev. et Mag. de Zool., 3e ser., VI, No. 6, p. 163, 1878 (synonym of *Lemur*); Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Primates, 34, 1879 (synonym of *Lemur*).

Lesson used 'les Mococos' as a subgenus of *Prosimia* for *Lemur catta* Linnæus, but gave the group no Latin name. Trouessart merely quotes Lesson's name as *Mococo* in the synonymy of *Lemur* without recognizing the subgenus.

Mococo: Mocok or *Mococo*, native name of a lemur on the east coast of Africa, adopted by Buffon (Hist. Nat., XIII, 173, 184, 1765).

Mœritherium ANDREWS, **1901.** Ungulata, ?

Tageblatt V. Internat. Zool.-Cong., Berlin, No. 6, p. 4, Aug. 16, 1901; Geol. Mag., London, Decade IV, vol. VIII, 403–406, fig. 2 in text, Sept., 1901.

Type: *Mœritherium lyonsi* Andrews, from the Eocene of the province of Fayum, Egypt.

Extinct. Based on portions of the skull and mandible.

Mœritherium: Mœris, an ancient lake near the bed of which the remains were found; θηρίον, wild beast.

Mogera (subgenus of *Talpa*) POMEL, **1848.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.

Archiv. Sci. Phys. & Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, [160], 246, Nov., 1848.

Type: *Talpa wogura* Temminck, from Japan.

Molossops (subgenus of *Molossus*) PETERS, **1866.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, for 1865, 575–576, 1866.

Species, 4: *Molossus temminckii* (Lund), from Brazil; *M. planirostris* Peters, from Brazil; *M. brachymeles* Peters, from Para, Brazil; and *M. aztecus* Saussure, from Amecameca, Mexico.

Molossops: Molossus; ὄψ, aspect.

Molossus GEOFFROY, **1805.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, VI, 153–154, 1805; MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 270, Dec., 1901 (type locality given as Paraguay).

Molossus—Continued.

Type: *Molossus rufus* Geoffroy, from South America, probably Surinam, or Cayenne, French Guiana (but Miller & Rehn give Paraguay).

Molossus: Lat., a Molossian (hound) noted for its size and strength, from *Μολοσσός*, Molossian; *κύων Μολοσσός*, a kind of wolf dog used by shepherds—hence 'bulldog bat.'

Mona (subgenus of *Cercopithecus*) REICHENBACH, **1862.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 109–113, pls. XIX–XX, figs. 271–282, 1862.

Species 12, from West Africa: *Cercopithecus mona* (= *Simia mona* Schreber, type), *C. campbelli* Waterhouse, *C. pogonias* Bennett, *C. erxlebenii* Dahlbom, *C. nigripes* Du Chaillu, *C. burnettii* Gray, *C. labiatus* Geoffroy, *C. martini* Waterhouse, *C. erythrarchus* Peters, *C. erythrotis* Waterhouse, *C. albogularis* Sykes, and *C. monoides* Geoffroy.

Mona: Span., Portuguese, Ital., *mona*, female monkey.

Monachus FLEMING, **1822.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Philos. of Zoology, II, 187 footnote, 1822; ALLEN, Hist. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 707–723, 1880.

Type: *Phoca monachus* Hermann, from the Mediterranean Sea.

Monachus: μοναχός, monk (from *μοναχός*, single, solitary)—i. e., 'monk-seal.'

Monacrum (subgenus of *Palæotherium*) AYMARD, **1853.** Ungulata, Palæotheriidæ.

AYMARD, in Pictet's Traité Paléont., 2e éd., I, 309, 311, 1853; Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXXVIII, No. 14, p. 674, Jan.–June, 1854 (raised to generic rank); Congrès Sci. France, for 1855, I, 231, 264, 1856.

Species: *Palæotherium velaunum* Cuvier, *P. medium* Cuvier, and possibly other species, from the Eocene of France.

Extinct.

Monacrum: μόνος, single; *ἄκρον*, summit—in allusion to the character of the first lower molar, which has only one distinct 'lobe.' (PICTET.)

Monatherium (see **Monotherium**). Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Monatus (see **Manatus**). Sirenia, Manatidæ.

Monax WARDEN, **1819.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Statistical, Political, and Historical Account of the United States, Edinburgh, I, 225–228, 1819.

Type: *Monax missouriensis* Warden = *Cynomys ludovicianus* (Ord), from the Great Plains.

Name antedated by *Cynomys* Rafinesque, 1817.

Monax: Lat., solitary.

Mongo ('OGILBY') LESSON, **1842.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 63, 1842.

Species 7, from India, Malaysia, and Java: *Viverra ichneumon* Linnæus, *Herpestes fuscus* Waterhouse, *H. javanicus* G. Cuvier, *H. brachyurus* Gray, *H. malaccensis* F. Cuvier, *Ichneumon edwardsii* É. Geoffroy, and *Mongo exilis* (Gervais). The name is credited to Ogilby, who used the form *Mungos*, in 1835, for *H. vitticollis* Bennett.

Mongo: Telugu, *mangisu;* Marathi *mangus*, mongoose. (See *Mungos.*)

Monichus OKEN, **1816.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., pp. xi, 1208–1211, 1816.

Species, 3: *Cercopithecus mona* Schreber, *C. diana* Linnæus, and *Simia roloway* Erxleben, from West Africa.

Monillacitherium (see **Mouillacitherium**). Ungulata, Artiodoctyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Monoceros RAFINESQUE*, **1815.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.
Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815.
Type: *Rhinoceros unicornis* Linnæus, from Africa.
Name preoccupied by *Monoceros* Meusch, 1787, a genus of Mollusca. Replaced by *Unicornus* Rafinesque, 1815 (ibid., p. 219), which is also preoccupied by *Unicornus* Montfort, 1810, a genus of Mollusca. (See *Rhinoceros* Linnæus, 1758.)
Monoceros: μονοκέρως, unicorn (from μόνος, single; κέρας, horn).

Monodelphis? BURNETT, **1830.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.
Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVIII, for Oct.-Dec., 1829, 351, 1830.
Species: *Monodelphis dorsigerens* (=*Didelphis dorsigera* Linnæus?), and *M. brachyura* (=*Didelphis brachyura* Schreber), from South America.
Monodelphis: μόνος, single; δελφύς, womb.

Monodon LINNÆUS, **1758.** Cete, Delphinidæ.
Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., 75, 1758; 12th ed., 105, 1766.
Monodus SCHULZE, Mamm. Europæa, in Abhandl. und Vorträge aus gesammtgebiete Naturwiss., IV, 5, 1897.
Type: *Monodon monoceros* Linnæus, from the Arctic Ocean.
Monodon: μονόδους, one toothed (from μόνος, single; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth)—from the single horn-like tusk of the male, which is often 7 or 8 feet long.

Monoeidodon ROTH, **1898.** Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea, ?
Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 191, 1898 (sep. p. 51).
Type: *Monoeidodon primum* Roth, from the 'toba terciaria' of the Rio Collon-Curá, Patagonia.
Extinct. Based on two lower premolars.
Monoeidodon: μόνος, single; εἶδος, form; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Monolophodon ROTH, **1903.** Tillodontia, Notostylopidæ.
Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 143, 1903.
Type: *Monolophodon minutus* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of the Rio Chubut, near Colonia, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
Extinct.
Monolophodon: μόνος, single; λόφος, crest; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Monophyllus LEACH, **1821.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XIII, pt. 1, 75–76, 1821.
Monophylla FLOWER & LYDEKKER, Mamm., Living & Extinct, 674, 1891.
Type: *Monophyllus redmani* Leach, from Jamaica.
Monophyllus: μονόφυλλος, one-leaved (from μόνος, single; φύλλον, leaf).

Monotherium VAN BENEDEN, **1876.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.
Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2e sér., XLI, 800–801, 1876.
Monatherium LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. 1, 206–207, 1885 (misprint).
Species, 3: *Monotherium delognii* Van Beneden, *M. affine* Van Beneden, and *M. aberratum* Van Beneden, from the Antwerp basin, Belgium ("tous de la deuxième et de la troisième section").
Monotherium: μόνος, single; θηρίον, wild beast.

Mops LESSON, **1842.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.
Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 18, 1842.
Type: *Mops indicus* Lesson (=*Dysopes mops* Cuvier), said to be from 'India,' but probably from the Malay Peninsula. The type of *Dysopes mops* was collected by Diard and Duvaucel.
Mops: From the name of the type species.

**Monoceros* Zimmermann (Geog. Gesch. Menschen und vierfüss. Thiere, II, 157, 1780), is not strictly a generic name, but a common name quoted from Strabo.

Morenella PALMER, **1903.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Science, new ser., XVII, 873, May 29, 1903.

New name for *Morenia* Ameghino, 1886, which is preoccupied by *Morenia* Gray, 1870, a genus of Chelonians.

*Morenella:** *Moreno;* + suffix, *-ella.* In honor of Dr. Francisco P. Moreno, 1852–, founder of the La Plata Museum, Argentina; author of 'Southern Patagonia,' 1879, 'Voyage of the Andine Regions of Patagonia,' 1896, 'Argentine Evidence,' 1900, etc.

Morenia AMEGHINO, **1886.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, IX, 51–55, 1886.

Type: *Morenia elephantina* Ameghino, from the older Tertiary formations of Paraná, Argentina.

Name preoccupied by *Morenia* Gray, 1870, a genus of Chelonians. Replaced by *Morenella* Palmer, 1903.

Extinct. Based on the first upper molar of the left jaw.

Morenia: In honor of Dr. Francisco P. Moreno, 1852–.

Mormon (subgenus of *Cynocephalus*) WAGNER, **1839.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, I, 164–168, 1839; LESSON, Species Mamm., 49, 111–114, 1840; REICHENBACH, Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 158–163, 1862 (raised to generic rank).

Species: *Simia mormon* Alströmer (type), and *S. leucophæa* Cuvier, from West Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Mormon* Illiger, 1811, a genus of Birds. (See *Mandril* Voigt, 1831.)

Mormon: μορμών, a bugbear, goblin—from its unprepossessing appearance.

Mormoops LEACH, **1821.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XIII, pt. I, 76–78, pl. VII, 1821; REHN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., June 11, 1902, 160–172 (revision).

Mormops CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 422, 1829; GLOGER, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxviii, 51, 1841.

Type: *Mormoops blainvillii* Leach, from Jamaica.

Mormoops: μορμώ, bugbear; *ὤψ*, face—from its extraordinary physiognomy.

Mormopterus (subgenus of *Nyctinomus*) PETERS, **1865.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 468; Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1865, 258.

Type: *Nyctinomus* (*Mormopterus*) *jugularis* Peters, from Antananarivo, Madagascar.

Mormopterus: μορμώ, bugbear, goblin; *πτερόν*, wing—i. e., a 'winged goblin.'

Morodactylus GOLDFUSS, **1820.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Handb. Zool., II, 445, 1820.

Type: *Lipurus cinereus* Goldfuss, from eastern Australia. (See *Phascolarctos* Blainville, 1816.)

Morodactylus: μωρός, dull, sluggish; *δάκτυλος*, finger.

Moropus MARSH, **1877.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Chalicotheriidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XIV, 249–251, Sept., 1877; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 691, 1902 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Moropus distans* Marsh (type), from the John Day Miocene of Oregon; *M. senex* Marsh, and *M. elatus* Marsh, from the lower Pliocene of Nebraska.

Extinct. "Based mainly upon the bones of the feet."

Moropus: μωρός, dull, sluggish; *πούς*, foot—'sloth foot,' from the supposed affinities of the animal. The genus was originally described from bones of the feet, which were considered to belong to an Edentate.

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*This name is not preoccupied by *Morinella* Meyer & Wolf, 1810, or by *Morinellus* Bonaparte, 1856, both genera of Birds, which in addition to being spelled differently are derived from different roots.

Morotherium MARSH **1874.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., VII, 531–532, May, 1874; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 579, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Morotherium gigas* Marsh (type), from the Pliocene of central California; and *M. leptonyx* Marsh, from the Pliocene of Idaho.

Extinct.

Morotherium: μωρός, dull, sluggish; θηρίον, wild beast—'sloth beast,' from its affinities with the Edentates.

Morphelaphus FILHOL, **1890.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

"Bibl. École Haut. Études, Paris, XXXVI, art. 1, p. 262, 1890;" "Ann. Sci. Géol. Paris, 1890, art. 1" (fide LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1890, XXVII, Mam. 46, 1892).

Type: *Morphelaphus sansaniensis* Filhol, from the Miocene of Sansan, Gers, France.

Extinct.

Morphelaphus: μορφή, form; ἔλαφος, deer—i. e., a deer-like form.

Morphippus AMEGHINO, **1897.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Notohippidæ.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 14, 16, 1 fig., 1897; Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 459–462, figs. 46–47, Oct. 6, 1897.

Species, 3: *Morphippus imbricatus* Ameghino, *M. complicatus* Ameghino, and *M. hypselodus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Morphippus: μορφή, form; ἵππος, horse—i. e., a horse-like form.

Morunga (see **Mirounga**). Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Moschatus ——— ? **1845.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

London Encyclopædia, XXII, 752, 1845 (art. Zoology).

The genus is described in an unsigned article, without mention of species, but is evidently based on *Bos moschatus* Zimmermann, from Hudson Bay, Keewatin. (See *Ovibos* Blainville, 1816.)

Moschatus: μόσχος, musk—in allusion to the characteristic odor.

Moschifer FRISCH, **1775.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, Tab. Gen., 1775.

Type: 'Das Muskus-Thier.' Apparently a new name for *Moschus* Linnæus, 1758.

Moschifer: Musk-bearing—from the specific name of *Moschus moschiferus.*

Moschiola HODGSON, **1843.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidæ.

Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist., IV, No. XIV, 292, July, 1843.

Type: *Tragulus* (?) *mimennoides* Hodgson, from Nepal, India (see Calcutta Journ., II, 220).

Moschiola: Dim. of *Moschus.*

Moschomys TROUESSART, **1903.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., XI, 387–388, Apr., 1903.

New name for *Megalomys* Trouessart, 1881, which is preoccupied by *Megamys,* D'Orbigny & Laurillard, 1842 ("ought to be rectified into *Megalomys*"—Trouessart), a genus of Chinchillidæ.

Moschomys: μόσχος, musk; μῦς, mouse—'musk-rat,' from the characteristic odor.

Moschus LINNÆUS, **1758.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 66, 1758; 12th ed., I, 91–92, 1766; OGILBY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. XLVIII, 135, June 27, 1837.

Type: *Moschus moschiferus* Linnæus, from Tartary.

Moschus: μόσχος, musk—in allusion to the musk glands of the male.

Mosia GRAY, **1843.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XI, 117, Feb., 1843; Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Sulphur,' pt. II, 23, pl. 6, fig. 2, 1843; List. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 34, 1843.

Mosia—Continued.

Type: *Mosia nigrescens* Gray. The locality was given by Gray as South America, but Dobson states (Cat. Chiroptera, Brit. Mus., 364, 1878) that the type, which is in the British Museum, came from Amboina, Malay Archipelago.

Mouillacitherium FILHOL, **1882.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XCIV, No. 3, p. 139, séance du Jan. 16, 1882.

Mouilvaitherium FILHOL, Le Naturaliste, IV, No. 6, p. 42, Mar. 15, 1882.

Monillacitherium CARUS, Zool. Jahresber., für 1882, Abth. IV, 261, 1884.

Type: *Mouillacitherium parvulum* Filhol, from the Eocene phosphorites of Mouillac, France.

Extinct. Based on a portion of the upper jaw containing all the molars and the last two premolars.

Mouillacitherium: Mouillac, the place where the remains were found; *θηρίον*, wild beast.

Muletia GRAY, **1874.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1874, 244–246, pl. XLI; RHOADS, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1894, 113–114.

Type: *Dasypus septemcinctus* (=*D. hybridus* Desmarest), from South America.

Muletia: French *mulet*, mule—from the common name '*Tatou mulet*,' in allusion to the animal's ears, which, however, are said to be no larger than those of some other species. (See AZARA, Hist. Nat. Quad. Paraguay, II, 186, 1801.)

Mungos GEOFFROY & CUVIER, **1795.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Mag. Encyclopédique, II, 184, 187, 1795; Dict. Pittoresque Hist. Nat., IV, pt. 2, p. 617, 1836 (name quoted by Gervais); OGILBY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. XXXI, Oct. 9, 1835, 103.

Mungo MUIRHEAD, Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclop., XIII, 415, 1819.

Mongo LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 63, 1842.

Species: 'Les Mangoustes' (*Viverra ichneumon* Linnæus, and *V. mungos* Gmelin).

Geoffroy in 1803 included in the group of 'les Mangoustes:' *V. ichneumon*, from Egypt; *V. mungo*, from India; *V. cafra*, from Cape of Good Hope; and *V. tetradactyla* Miller, from South Africa. (Cat. Mamm., 103–106.)

The type of Ogilby's genus is *Herpestes vitticollis* Bennett, from India.

Mungos: Telugu *mangisu*, Marathi *mangus*, mongoose.

Mungos GRAY, **1843.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 50, 1843; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 575–577; THOMAS, ibid., 1882, 86 (in synonymy—type fixed).

Species, 3: *Herpestes gambianus* Ogilby (type), from Gambia; *H. fasciatus* Desmarest, from Africa; and *H. vitticollis* Bennett, from India.

Name preoccupied by *Mungos* Geoffroy & Cuvier, 1795; or by *Mungos* Ogilby, 1835. In 1864 Gray made *Herpestes vitticollis* (the type of Ogilby's *Mungos*) the type of his new genus *Tæniogale*, and in 1882 Thomas adopted *H. gambianus* as the type of *Mungos* Gray. The latter genus is therefore based on the African species, and is distinct from Ogilby's *Mungos*, based on the Indian species.

Muñifelis MUÑIZ, **1845.** Feræ, Felidæ.

"Gaceta Mercantil de Buenos Aires del 9 de Octubre, 1845" (fide AMEGHINO, Mam. Fós., 333, 1889).

Type: *Muñifelis bonaëriensis* Muñiz, from the vicinity of Villa de Lujan, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on 'un esquéleto casi completo.'

Muñifelis: Muñiz; + *Felis.* In honor of Dr. Francisco Javier Muñiz (of Buenos Aires?).

Muntiacus RAFINESQUE, **1815.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815.

Muntjaccus GRAY, Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, 342, Nov., 1825.

Muntjacus GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. XXVII, 173–174, 1843.

Muntiacus—Continued.

Type: *Cervus muntjak* Zimmermann, from Java.

Muntiacus Rafinesque antedates *Cervulus* Blainville, 1816.

Muntiacus: Muntjak, native name of this animal in the Sunda language, in western Java. (Horsfield, Zool. Researches Java, 1824).

Murilemur Gray, **1870.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus. [87, figs. 13, 14], 135, 1870.

Type: *Lemur murinus* Miller, from Madagascar. (See *Scartes* Swainson, 1835.)

Murilemur: Lat. *mus., muris*, mouse; +*Lemur*—i. e. 'mouse-lemur.'

Murina Gray, **1842.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 258–259, Dec., 1842; Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1898, 771.*

Type: *Vespertilio suillus* Temminck, from 'le district sauvage de Tapos,' Java.

Murina: Lat. mouse-like—probably in allusion to the shape of the ears and head.

Murinus Rafinesque, **1815.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 58, 1815 (nomen nudum).

Type: *Mus* sp. ('*Murinus* R. sp. do.' [espèce du genre précédent, *Mus*]).

Murinus: Lat., mouse-like.

Mus Linnæus, **1758.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 59–63, 1758; 12th ed., I, 79–85, 1766; Brisson, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 118–125, 1762; W. L. Sclater, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 37–52, figs. 93–95, 1901 (type fixed).

Musculus Rafinesque, Précis Découv. et Trav. Somiologiques entre 1800 et 1814, p. 13, 1814. Analyse de la Nature, 58, 1815; Am. Monthly Mag., III, No. 6, p. 446, Oct. 1818; Hodgson, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, X, pt. 2, p. 915, 1841.

Species, 16: *Mus porcellus* Linnæus, *M. leporinus* Linnæus, *M. lemnus* Linnæus, *M. marmota* Linnæus, *M. monax* Linnæus, *M. cricetus* Linnæus, *M. terrestris* Linnæus, *M. amphibius* Linnæus, *M. rattus* Linnæus (type), *M. musculus* Linnæus, *M. avellanarius* Linnæus, *M. sylvaticus* Linnaeus, *M. striatus* Linnæus, *M. longipes* Linnæus, *M. jaculus* Linnæus, and *M. volans* Linnæus.

Mus: $\mu\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$, mouse.

Musanga Coues, **1891.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Century Dict., IV, 3903, fig. in text,† 1891.

Type: *Viverra fasciata* Desmarest, from the Malay Peninsula.

Musanga: mūsang, Malay name of the animal.

Musaraneus Brisson, **1762.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 126–128, 1762; Pomel, Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, 249, Nov., 1848; Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 15, 1854.

Species, 3: *Musaraneus* (type), and *Musaraneus aquaticus*, from Europe; and *M. brasiliensis*, from Brazil.

Musaraneus: Lat. *mus*, mouse; *araneus*, spider—i e., 'spider mouse.'

Muscardinus Kaup, **1829.** Glires, Muscardinidæ.

Entw.-Gesch. & Nat. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 134, 139, 1829.

Type: *Myoxus muscardinus* Schreber, from Europe.

Muscardinus: French *muscardin*, dormouse—probably from *muscadin*, musk lozenge, in reference to the odor of the animal. (Century Dict.)

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* "I quite fail to follow Dobson's reasons for upsetting his previous perfectly correct adoption of *Murina* instead of *Harpiocephalus* for the name of the present genus. Both by 'page priority' and the opinion of the 'first reviser' (Dobson, in his earlier work) *Murina* should be adopted for the genus, whether *Harpiocephalus* is subgenerically synonymous with it or not." (Thomas.)

† The figure is marked *Musanga fasciata*, but the generic name used in the text is *Paradoxurus*.

Musculus Rafinesque, **1814.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Précis Découv. et Trav. Somiologiques entre 1800 et 1814, p. 13, 1814; Analyse de la Nature, 58, 1815; Am. Monthly Mag., III, No. 6, p. 446, Oct., 1818; Hodgson, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, X, pt. 2, p. 915, 1841.

Emendation of *Mus* Linnæus, 1758. "J'ai changé le nom trop court et équivoqué de *Mus* en *Musculus!*" (Rafinesque.)

Musculus: Dim. of *Mus*.

Musimon Pallas, **1776.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Spicilegia Zoologica, II, fasc. xi, 8, 1776.

Type: The Argali or *Musimon asiaticus* Pallas,* from the plateau of central Asia.

Musimon: μούσμων, a Sardinian animal, supposed to be the mouflon.

Musmon Schrank, **1798.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Fauna Boica, I, 1ste Abth., 81–82, 1798.

Type: *Ovis aries* Linnæus, from Eurasia. "Ich habe für den lateinischen Gattungsnamen das Wort *Musmon* aus dem Plinius gewählet, welches den Mouflon bedeutet, weil es unschicklich ist, den Namen des Weibs zum Gattungsnamen, und die Benennung des Manns zum Trivialnamen zu machen, was ich auch bey der vorhergehenden Gattung [*Tragus*] beobachtet habe." (Schrank.)

Mussascus Oken, **1816.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, 2te Abth., 886, 1816.

New name for *Ondatra* Link, 1795; and *Fiber* Cuvier, 1800. Type, *Ondatra americana* (=*Castor zibethicus* Linnæus), from eastern Canada.

Mustela Linnæus, **1758.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 45–47, 1758; 12th ed., I, 66–69, 1766; Brisson, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 175–183, 1762; Miller & Rehn, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 226–227, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).

Mustella Scopoli, Introd. Hist. Nat., 491, 498, 1777.

Species, 9: *Mustela lutris* Linnæus, *M. lutra* Linnæus, *M. gulo* Linnæus, *M. barbara* Linnæus, *M. martes* Linnæus (type), *M. putorius* Linnæus, *M. furo* Linnæus, *M. zibellina* Linnæus, and *M. erminea* Linnæus.

Mustela: Lat., weasel.

Mustelina M. Bogdanow, **1871.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

"Trudy Obshtch. yestestvoispytateley Imp. Kazan. Univers., I, 1871"† (sep. p. 167).

Species: *Mustela erminea* Linnaeus, and *M. vulgaris* auct., from Eurasia.

Name antedated by *Gale* Wagner, 1841.

Mustelina: Lat. *mustelinus*, of or belonging to a weasel, i. e., weasel-like.

Myarion Pomel, **1854.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 30–31, 1854; Gervais, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2e éd., 44, 1859 (under *Cricetodon gergovianum*); Trouessart, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 2e fasc., 114–115, 1881 (subgenus).

Species 4, from Dépt. Puy-de-Dôme, France: *Myarion antiquum* Pomel, from Langy, Cournon, Chauffours, and Puy; *M. musculoides* Pomel, from Cournon; *M. minutum* Pomel, from Chauffours; and *M. angustidens* Pomel, from Chauffours.

Extinct.

Myarion: Dim. of *μῦς*, mouse. (Gaudry, Enchaînements Monde Animal, Mamm. Tert., 2e éd., 202, 1895.)

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* The only species mentioned.

† The original volume has not been seen. The reprint is entitled: Птицы и звѣри черноземной полосы поволжья и долины средней и нижней Волги, Kazan, 1871.

Mycetes ILLIGER, **1811.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 70, 1811.

Species: *Simia belzebul* Linnæus, from Brazil; and *S. seniculus* Linnæus, from Carthagena, Colombia.

Name antedated by *Alouatta* Lacépède, 1799.

Mycetes: μυκητής, bellower—in allusion to the animal's powerful voice. (Compare the common name 'howling monkey.')

Myctonome (see **Nyctinomus**). Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

Mydaus F. CUVIER, **1821.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Hist. Nat. Mamm., III, livr. XXVII, pl. with 2 pp. text ('le Télagon'), Apr., 1821.

Midaus F. CUVIER, in G. Cuvier's Recherches Oss. Foss. nouv. éd., IV, 241, 474, 1823. Dents Mamm., 252, 1825.

Mydaon GLOGER, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxix, 57, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 6th., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Mydaus meliceps* F. Cuvier, from Java.

Mydaus, μυδάω, to be damp or wet (from *μύδος*, damp, decay)—in allusion to the fetid skunk-like odor of the animal.

Mygale G. CUVIER, **1800.*** Insectivora, Talpidæ.

[Tableau Élém. Hist. Nat. Anim., 109, 1798—under French name.]

Leçons Anat. Comp., I, Tabl. 1, 1800 (names only—'Desman, *Mygale*').

Myogalea J. B. FISCHER, Syn. Mamm., pp. xxvii, 250–251, 1829.

Myogale BRANDT, Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1836, I, 176, 182.

Type: 'La musaraigne musquée, ou desman (*Sorex moschatus*),' from Russia.

Name antedated by *Desmana* Guldenstädt, 1777.

Mygale: μυγαλῆ, shrew mouse, field mouse (from *μῦς*, mouse; *γαλῆ*, weasel).

Mygalina I. GEOFFROY, **1835.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.

I. GEOFFROY, in Gervais' "Résumée Leçons Mammalogie au Muséum, Paris, 45, 1835" (fide Guérin-Méneville, Règne Animal de Cuvier, I, 14, 1829–38); I. GEOFFROY, in D'Orbigny's Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., IV, 709, 1849; Ibid., VIII, 503–504, 1849; GERVAIS, Hist. Nat. Mamm., I, 248–249, 2 figs. in text, 1854.

Type: *Mygale pyrenaica* É. Geoffroy, from the Pyrenees. "Suivant M. Isidore Geoffroy, dans son cours sur les Mammifères (Analyse de M. Gervais, p. 45) . . . le Desman des Pyrénées, *Mygale pyrenaica* des auteurs ayant des caractères très différens, et devant . . . former un genre à part qu'il a nommé *Mygaline*." (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE.)

Name antedated by *Galemys* Kaup, 1829.

Mygalina: Dim. of *Mygale*—in allusion to the size of *Mygale pyrenaica*, which is smaller than that of *M. moschata*, the type of *Mygale*.

Myiopithecus (see **Miopithecus**). Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Mylagaulodon SINCLAIR, **1903.** Glires, Castoridæ.

Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., XV, 143–144, fig. 1, Feb., 1903.

Type: *Mylagaulodon angulatus* Sinclair, from the Miocene ('uppermost beds of the upper John Day'), on Johnson Creek, Wheeler County, Oregon.

Extinct. Based on 'a poorly preserved cranium.'

Mylagaulodon: Mylagaulus; ὀδών=ὀδούς tooth—"so named from the resemblance of the enlarged premolar to the teeth of the *Mylagauli*." (SINCLAIR.)

Mylagaulus COPE, **1878.** Glires, Castoridæ.

Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., IV, No. 2, pp. 384–385, May 3, 1878.

Type: *Mylagaulus sesquipedalis* Cope, from the Miocene (Loup Fork beds) of Kansas or Nebraska.

Extinct. "Represented by a molar tooth, which is the first or last of the series."

Mylagaulus: μύλη, molar; *γαῦλος*, a round-bottomed vessel.

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*According to Sherborn (Index Anim., 641, 1145, 1902) this name dates from 1796 in the form *Mygalus* ("*Mygalus* A. Retzius, Animad. Class. Mamm. Linn., 22"), and was based on *Mygalus moschatus*. This reference has not been verified.

Mylodon (subgenus of *Megalonyx*) OWEN, **1840.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Beagle,' pt. I, Foss. Mamm., 63–73, pls. XVII figs. 3–5, XVIII, XIX, XXVIII figs. 3–6, 1840; Encyclopædia Britannica, 8th ed., XVII, 173, 1859 (raised to generic rank); LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., V, 106, 1887 (type fixed).

Species: *Mylodon harlani* Owen (type), from Big Bone Lick, Kentucky; and *M. darwinii* Owen, from Punta Alta, Bahia Blanca, northern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Mylodon: $\mu\upsilon\lambda\acute{o}\delta o\upsilon\varsigma$, grinder, molar (from $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\eta$, mill; $\delta\delta\grave{\omega}\nu=\delta\delta o\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, tooth).

Myloglyptodon AMEGHINO, **1884.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.

Filogenia, p. xlvi, 1884.

Provisional name for the genus described as *Thoracophorus* by Gervais & Ameghino, in 1880, from Argentina.

"Una forma intermediaria que una el *Mylodon* con el *Dœdicurus*. Yo había adivinado su existencia por inducción hace años y le había aplicado provisoriamente el nombre de *Myloglyptodon*. . . . Actualmente el animal es conocido con el nombre de *Thoracophorus*." (AMEGHINO.)

Antedates *Neothoracophorus* Ameghino, 1889.

Extinct.

Myloglyptodon: $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\eta$, molar; +*Glyptodon*.

Mylohyus COPE, **1889.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XXIII, 134, Mar., 1889; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., XI, pt. 2, pp. 259–263, pl. XXI, figs. 3–3b, 1899.

Type: *Dicotyles nasutus* Leidy, from the Pleistocene of Gibson County, Indiana.

Extinct.

Mylohyus: $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\eta$, molar; $\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\acute{\upsilon}\acute{o}\varsigma$, hog.

Mynomes RAFINESQUE, **1817.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Am. Monthly Mag., II, No. 1, p. 45, 1817; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 15, 62, July 23, 1896 (in synonymy).

Myonotes GRAY, in Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 214, 1827.

Myonomes COUES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1874, 189.

Myonomus COUES, Mon. N. Am. Rodentia, 153 footnote, 1877 (emendation).

Myxomes ROGER, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben und. Neuburg (a. V.) in Augsburg, XXIX, 103, 1887 (misprint).

Type: *Mynomes pratensis* Rafinesque (= *Arvicola pennsylvanicus* Ord), from the vicinity of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

*Mynomes:** $\mu\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\mu\upsilon\acute{o}\varsigma$, mouse; $\nu o\mu\acute{\eta}$, pasture (formed in analogy with *Mygale*).

"The name means pasture mouse" (Rafinesque). The designation 'pasture mouse' is also suggested by the specific name *pratensis*.

Myocastor (subgenus of *Mus*) KERR, **1792.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Animal Kingdom, I, Mamm., Syst. Cat. Nos. 458–521 (full genus), 225–226, 1792; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., VII, 181, 182–183, June 19, 1895 (type fixed).

Species: *Mus Myocastor coypus* Molina (type), from Chile; and *Mus Myocastor zibethicus* Gmelin, from eastern Canada.

Antedates *Myopotamus* Geoffroy, 1805.

Myocastor: $\mu\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\mu\upsilon\acute{o}\varsigma$; mouse; +*Castor*.

Myocebus ('LESSON') WAGNER, **1841.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

WAGNER, Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1841, II, 19; SCHINZ, Syn. Mamm., I, 105, 1844.

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*"I do not know what, if any, meaning attaches to this word, but suppose it to be compounded with $\mu\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$, so that it should be spelled *Myonomes*, if not further altered into *Myonomus*." (COUES, l. c., 1877.)

Myocebus—Continued.

Emendation of *Myscebus* Lesson, 1840. "Am Besten wird diese Art [*Myscebus*] den Namen *Myocebus pusillus* führen."

Myodes Pallas, **1811.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Zoographia Rosso-Asiatica, I, 173–177, 1811; Selys-Longchamps, Études Micromamm., 87, 1839; Lataste, Ann. Mus. Civ. Storia Nat. Genova, IV, 271, 1887 (type said to be *M. rutilus!* Cf. *Evotomys*); Miller, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, p. 15, July 23, 1896.

Species, 10: *Mus lemmus* Linnæus, *M. torquatus*, *M. lagurus*, *M. œconomus*, *M. arvalis*, *M. saxatilis*, *M. gregalis*, *M. socialis*, *M. alliarius*, and *M. rutilus*, from Eurasia.

Name antedated by *Lemmus* Link, 1795.

Myodes: μυώδης, mouse-like.

Myogale (see **Mygale**). Insectivora, Talpidæ.

Myogalea J. B. Fischer, **1829.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.

Synopsis Mammalium, pp. xxvii, 250–251, 1829.

New name for *Mygale* Cuvier, 1800, which is said to be preoccupied by *Mygale* Latreille, 1802 (!), a genus of Coleoptera.

Myogalea: μυογαλέη=μυγαλῆ, field mouse (from μῦς, mouse; γαλῆ, weasel).

Myogalus (see **Myolagus**). Glires, Ochotonidæ.

Myoictis Gray, **1858.** Marsupialia, Dasyuridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. ccclii, Apr. 27, 1858, 111–113, pl. lxiv, 4 figs. in text.

Type: *Myoictis wallacii* Gray, from Aru Island, south of New Guinea.

Myoictis: μῦς, μυός, mouse; ἶκτις, weasel—from its external form, which is "that of a small *Herpestes* or *Ichneumon*."

Myolagus Hensel, **1856.** Glires, Ochotonidæ.

Zeitschr. Deutsch. Geol. Gesellschaft, VIII, 689–703, Taf. xvi, figs. 7, 8, 11, 1856.

Myogalus Fraas, Jahreshefte Ver. Vaterländ. Naturkunde in Württemberg, Stuttgart, XXVI, 2tes–3tes Heft, 301, Taf. v, figs. 2–16, 1870 (misprint).

Type: *Lagomys sardus* Wagner, from the bone breccia of Cagliari, Sardinia.

Extinct.

Myolagus: μῦς, μυός, mouse; λαγῶς, hare.

Myolemmus (subgenus of *Arvicola*) Pomel, **1854.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 27–28, 1854; Trouessart, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 2e fasc., 156, 1881 (synonym of *Cuniculus*).

Type: *Arvicola* (*Myolemmus*) *ambiguus* Pomel, from Auvergne, Allier, France.

Extinct.

Myolemmus: μῦς, μυός, mouse; +*Lemmus*.

Myomeryx Roger, **1896.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Ber. Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben u. Neuburg (a. V.), XXXII, 551, 1896.

Type: *Myomeryx minimus* Roger, from the 'Dinotheriensand von Stätzling,' near Augsburg, Bavaria, Germany.

Extinct. Based on seven teeth from the lower jaw.

Myomeryx: μῦς, μυός, mouse; μήρυξ, ruminant.

Myomorphus (subgenus of *Megalonyx*) Pomel, **1868.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXVII, 665–668, July–Dec., 1868.

Type: *Myomorphus cubensis* Pomel, from Ciego-Montero, Cuba.

Extinct. Based on an imperfect mandible.

Myomorphus: μῦς, μυός, mouse; μορφή, form—i. e., a mouse-like form.

Myonomes and **Myonotes** (see **Mynomes**). Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Myonycteris (subg. of *Xantharpyia*) MATSCHIE, **1899.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. 1, Megachiroptera, 61, 63–64, 1899.
Type: *Cynonycteris torquata* Dobson, from Angola, West Africa.
Myonycteris: μῦς, μυός, mouse; νυκτερίς, bat.

Myopotamus (COMMERSON MS.) GEOFFROY, **1805.** Glires, Octodontidæ.
Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, VI, 81–83, 1805.
Myopotamys CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 487, 1829.
Type: *Myopotamus bonariensis* (Commerson MS.) Geoffroy, from Buenos Aires, Argentina.
The name *Myopotamus*, referred to incidentally by Geoffroy in his description of the genus *Hydromis*, was found on a drawing among the manuscripts of Commerson deposited in the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle at Paris.
Antedated by *Myocastor* Kerr, 1792.
Myopotamus: μῦς, μυός, mouse; ποταμός, river—i. e., a 'river rat.'

Myopotherium LYDEKKER, **1887.** Edentata, ?
Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. v, 145, 1887.
Type: *Myopotherium bravardi?* A manuscript name quoted from the British Museum Register and applied to "numerous associated bones of the pes and two cervical vertebræ from the Pleistocene of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic."
Extinct.
Myopotherium: μῦς, μυός, mouse; ὄψ, aspect; θηρίον, wild beast.

Myopterus GEOFFROY, **1813.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.
Desc. l'Égypte, II, 113, 1813.
Myopteris SCHINZ, Naturgesch. und Abbild. Säugeth., 79, 1824 (?); GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, 93, Feb., 1866.
Based on the 'rat-volant' of Daubenton (*Myopterus daubentonii* Geoffroy), from Europe.
Myopterus: μῦς, μυός, mouse; πτερόν, wing—i. e., a winged or flying mouse.

Myopterus OKEN, **1816.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.
Lehrb. Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 932–933, 1816.
Type: *Myopterus senegalensis* Oken, from Senegal. (See *Myopterus* Geoffroy, 1813.)

Myorthius LAY? **1845.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.
London Encyclopædia, XXII, 743–744, 1845 (Art. Zoology).
Based on the kangaroo rat of Australia, called by the natives 'potoroo.' The genus is described in the article Zoology (unsigned), under the name '*Myorthius* of Lay,' without reference to Lay's description. (See *Potoroüs* Desmarest, 1804.)

Myorus (see **Myoxus**). Glires, Muscardinidæ.

Myoscalops THOMAS, **1890.** Glires, Bathyergidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, Oct. 1, 1890, 448–449.
New name for *Heliophobius* Peters, 1846, which is preoccupied by *Heliophobius* Boisduval, 1829, a genus of Lepidoptera.
Myoscalops: μῦς, μυός, mouse; σκάλοψ, mole—from its mole-like form.

Myosictis POMEL, **1854.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.
Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 14–15, 1854; GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2me éd. 56, 1859.
Type: *Myosictis* (*Crossopus*) *fodiens* Pomel, from France. "M. Pomel . . . dit: 'Elle diffère de l'espèce vivante de ce nom par un peu plus de gracilité et l'apophyse coronoïde de la mandibule plus étroite; elle n'est peut-être pas identique à celle-ci, mais est encore trop peu connue?' Pourquoi donc ce nom nouveau de *Myosictis?* C'est ce dont nous ne nous rendons pas compte. Combien de dénominations introduites en paléontologie par M. Pomel ne sont ni plus utiles ni mieux fondées." (GERVAIS.)
See *Neomys* Kaup, 1829; and *Crossopus* Wagler, 1832.

Myosictis—Continued.
Extinct.
Myosictis: μῦς, μυός, mouse; ἴκτις, weasel.

Myosorex GRAY, **1838.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1837, No. LIX, 124, June 14, 1838.
Type: *Sorex varius* Smuts, from the Cape of Good Hope.
Mysorex: μῦς, μυός, mouse; +*Sorex*.

Myospalax LAXMANN, **1769.** Glires, Muridæ, Myotalpinæ.
Sibirische Briefe, 74–77, 1769; OKEN, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 907–908, 1816; NORDMANN, in Demidoff's Voy. Russie Mérid., III, 41, 1840; BRANDT, Mem. Acad. Imp. Sci., St.-Pétersbourg, 6e sér., VII, 192, 196, 205–207, tab. v, figs. 8–18, 1855.
Type (species not named) from Barnaul 'an der Grenze der Kalmuckei und Mungalei,' Siberia.
"*Myospalax* capite brevi (non rostrato), plantis non calcaneatis." On p. 77 occurs the following footnote by Beckmann: "Sollte nicht *Myospalax Laxmanni, Mus amphibius* Linnei seyn? B." "From this it is clear that *laxmanni* as a specific name was *not* used; it simply stands for 'of Laxmann' . . . There is no doubt whatever that in 1769 Laxmann, through his editor, used *Myospalax* generically;* but he afterwards relegated it to specific rank in 1773 (*Mus myospalax*, K. Vet. Akad. Handl., XXXIV, 134, 1773), stating that his notes to Beckmann were only rough and not intended as final." (SHERBORN, in epist., Oct. 27, 1899.)
Oken's genus includes *Mus talpinus* Pallas, and *M. myospalax* (=*M. aspalax* Pallas).
Nordmann's genus includes *Mus aspalax* Pallas.
Myospalax: μῦς, μυός, mouse; σπάλαξ, mole.

Myospalax HERMANN, **1783.** Glires, Spalacidæ.
Tabula Affin. Anim., 83 footnote, table, 1783.
Type: *Myospalax laxmanni* Hermann (=*Spalax major* Erxleben=*S. microphthalmus* Güldenstädt), from southern Russia.
"Spalacis genus intelligo, cujus utraque species quidem oculorum vix conspicua exilitate, auricularum defectu, fodiente ingenio pedibusque ad id aptis cum Talpa convenit; sed quarum altera [*Spalax minor* Erxleben] ore obtusiore, & forma murem amphibium referente muribus, altera [*Spalax major* Erxleben, *Myospalax laxmanni*] rostro productiore Talpis vicina magis esse videtur." (HERMANN.) (Compare *Myospalax* Laxmann, 1769.)

Myospalax BLYTH, **1846.** Glires, Muridæ, Myotalpinæ.
"Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XV, 141, 1846" (fide BLANFORD, Fauna Brit. India, Mamm., 434–436, 1888–91.
Type: *Georychus fuscocapillus* Blyth, from Quetta, Afghanistan (alt. 5,500 ft.).
Name preoccupied by *Myospalax* Hermann, 1783, a genus of Spalacidæ.

Myotalpa (subgenus of *Mus*) KERR, **1792.** Glires, Muridæ, Myotalpinæ.
Animal Kingdom, I., Mamm., Syst. Cat., Nos. 516–521 (full genus), 246–248, 1792; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., VII, 181, 183–184, June 19, 1895 (type fixed).

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*If this view is correct, the name antedates both *Siphneus* Brants, 1827, and *Myotalpa* Kerr, 1792, and the subfamily to which it belongs should be called Myospalacinæ.

Lilljeborg erroneously states (Syst. Ofv. Gnag. Däggd., 26, 1866) that *Mus talpinus* is is the only species in the group; if this were the case it would transfer the genus to the Microtinæ.

Myotalpa—Continued.

Species, 5: *Mus talpinus* Pallas, *M. capensis* Pallas, *M. maritimus* Gmelin, *M. aspalax* Pallas, 1778 (= *M. myospalax* Laxmann, 1773, type*), and *Myotalpa typhla* (=*Spalax microphthalmus* Güldenstädt).

Myotalpa antedates *Siphneus* Brants, 1827.

Myotalpa: μῦς, μυός, mouse; + *Talpa.*

Myotherium Aymard, **1853.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Aymard in Pictet's Traité Paléont., 2e éd., I, 246, 1853; Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXXVIII, No. 14, p. 675, Apr., 1854; Congrès Sci. France for 1855, I, 265, 1856.

Myoterium Aymard, Am. Soc. Agr., Sci., Arts et Comm. du Puy, XVIII, for 1853, 155, 1854.

New name for *Micromys* Aymard, 1846, which is preoccupied by *Micromys* Dehne, 1841, a genus of Murinæ; and by *Micromys* Meyer, 1846, a genus of Muscardinidæ.

Extinct.

Myotherium: μῦς, μυός, mouse; θηρίον, wild beast.

Myotis Kaup, **1829.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Entw.-Gesch. & Natürl. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 105, 106, 188, 1829; Gray, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 258, Dec., 1842.

Myotus Kolenati, Allgem. Deutsch. Naturhist. Zeitung, neue Folge, II, 179, 1856.

Type: *Vespertilio murinus* Schreber, from Germany (= *Vespertilio myotis* Bechstein).

Myotis: μῦς, μυός, mouse; οὖς, ὠτός, ear—from the large ears.

Myoxicebus (see **Mioxicebus**). Primates, Lemuridæ.

Myoxoides† Brookes, **1828.** ? ?

"Cat. Anat. & Zool. Museum of Joshua Brookes, London, 52, 1828 (previous to July 14)."

Type: *Myoxoides australasiæ* Brookes, from Australia.

Myoxoides: μυοξός, dormouse; εἶδος, form.

Myoxomys (subgenus of *Hesperomys*) Tomes, **1861.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, 284, pl. xxxi.

Type: *Hesperomys* (*Myoxomys*) *salvinii* Tomes, from Dueñas, Guatemala.

Myoxomys: μυοξός, dormouse; μῦς, mouse—from its general form, which resembles that of *Myoxus.*

Myoxus Zimmermann, **1780.** Glires, Muscardinidæ.

Geog. Geschichte Menschen und vierfüss. Thiere, II, 351–354, 1780; Schreber, Säugthiere, pls. ccxxv a–b, ccxxvi–ccxxvii, 1782; ibid., IV, 824–831, 1787; Boddaert, Elenchus Animalium, I, 48, 1785; Gmelin, Linn. Systema Naturæ, 13th ed., I, 155–156, 1788.

Myorus Reichenbach, Bildergallerie Thierwelt, Heft xvii, 7, Taf. 65 fig. 8, 1835.

Species, 4: *Myoxus glis* (Linnæus), and *M. nitedula* (Pallas), from Europe; *M. chrysurus* Zimmermann, from Surinam; and *M. muscardinus* Zimmermann, from Europe. (See *Glis* Brisson, 1762.)

Myoxus: μυοξός, dormouse.

Myrmarctos Gray, **1864.** Feræ, Ursidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 694–696, 2 figs. in text.

Type: *Myrmarctos eversmanni* Gray, from Norway.

Myrmarctos: μύρμος, ant; ἄρκτος, bear.

Myrmecobius Waterhouse, **1836.** Marsupialia, Dasyuridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. xliii, 69, Oct. 18, 1836; Philos. Mag. & Journ. Sci., 3d ser., IX, 520–521, 1836; Trans. Zool. Soc. London, II, 149, pl. xxvii, 1839.

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*Type *Mus aspalax* Pallas, fide Allen (not *M. talpinus* as stated by Allen on p. 181).

† This genus is open to question, as the name is published in a sale catalogue.

Myrmecobius—Continued.

Type: *Myrmecobius fasciatus* Waterhouse, collected about 90 miles southeast of the mouth of Swan River, Western Australia.

Myrmecobius: *μύρμηξ*, *μύρμηκος*, ant; *βιός*, life, food—hence 'ant-eater,' from its favorite food.

Myrmecolichnus REICHENBACH, **1836.** Edentata, Myrmecophagidæ.

K. Sächsische Naturhist. Mus. in Dresden, Ein Leitfaden, 51, 1836; Deutschlands Fauna, I, Säugeth., p. xi, 1837.

Type: The 'Ameisenlecker,' *Myrmecolichnus didactylus*, from Brazil (=*Myrmecophaga didactyla* Linnæus, from Guiana). (See *Cyclopes* Gray, 1821.)

Myrmecolichnus: *μύρμηξ*, *μύρμηκος*, ant; *λίχνος*, greedy—i. e., fond of ants.

Myrmecophaga LINNÆUS, **1758.** Edentata, Myrmecophagidæ.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 35, 1758; 12th ed., I, 51–52, 1766; BRISSON, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 14–18, 1762; REHN, Am. Naturalist, XXXIV, 575–576, 1900 (type erroneously given as *M. tetradactyla*); THOMAS, ibid., XXXV, 143–144, 1901 (type shown to be *M. tridactyla*).

Mirmecophaga Scopoli, Introd. Hist. Nat., 500, 1777 (misprint).

Species, 3: *Myrmecophaga didactyla* Linnæus, from Guiana; *M. tridactyla* Linnæus (type), from Brazil; and *M. tetradactyla* Linnæus, from Brazil.

Myrmecophaga: *μύρμηξ*, *μύρμηκος*, ant; *φαγεῖν*, to eat—i. e., an 'ant-eater.'

Myrmydon WAGLER, **1830.** Edentata, Myrmecophagidæ.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 36, 1830.

Type: *Myrmecophaga didactyla* Linnæus, from Guiana.

Myrmydon: *μυρμηδών*, an ant, an ant's nest—in allusion to the animal's food.

Mysarachne POMEL, **1848.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.

Archiv. Sci. Phys. & Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, 162, 247–248, Oct., 1848; Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 13, 1854.

Type: *Mysarachne picteti* Pomel (=*Sorex araneus* Blainville), from the Tertiary of Chauffours, France.

Extinct.

Mysarachne: *μῦς*, mouse; *ἀράχνη*, spider—i. e., a 'spider mouse.'

Mysateles LESSON, **1842.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 124, 1842.

Type: *Mysateles pœppingii* Lesson (=*Capromys prehensilis* Pœppig), from Cuba.

Mysateles: *μῦς*, mouse; *ἀτελής*, imperfect. (Possibly from *μῦς*, mouse; + *Ateles*, in allusion to the somewhat prehensile tail.)

Myscebus LESSON, **1840.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Species Mamm., 207, 214–216, 1840; Nouv. Tabl. Règne Animal, Mamm., 9, 1842.

Myocebus WAGNER, Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1841, II, 19; SCHINZ, Syn. Mamm., I, 105, 1844.

Type: *Myscebus palmarum* Lesson, from Madagascar.

Myscebus: *μῦς*, mouse; *κῆβος*, a long-tailed monkey—i. e., a 'mouse lemur.'

Myslemur BLAINVILLE (?)*, **1846.** Primates, Daubentoniidæ.

Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., Paris, VIII, 559, 1846; TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., I., 40, 1879 (under *Cheiromys.*)

New name (?) for *Myspithecus* Blainville, 1839, which is preoccupied by *Myspithecus* Cuvier, 1833, a genus of Lemuridæ. ('Syn. de *Myspithecus.*')

Name antedated by *Daubentonia* Geoffroy, 1795.

Myslemur: *μῦς*, mouse; + *Lemur.* "Blainville a composé . . . les noms de *Myspithecus* ou *Myslemur* par lesquels il exprime les doubles affinités que montre l'Aye-Aye, d'une part avec les Quadrumanes, en particulier avec les Lémuridés, et, d'autre part, avec les Rongeurs." (GERVAIS, Hist. Mamm., I, 175, 1854.)

*The article in the Dictionaire Universelle is unsigned, and the name is credited to Blainville on the authority of Trouessart.

Mysops* LEIDY, **1871.** Glires, Ischyromyidæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 28, 1871, 231–232.
Mysyops TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 1er fasc., 89, 1880.
Type: *Mysops minimus* Leidy, from the Eocene of Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on "the portion of a lower jaw containing the posterior two molars, and the fangs of the two in advance."
Mysops: μῦς, mouse; ὄψ, aspect.

Myspithecus CUVIER, **1833.** Primates, Lemuridæ.
"Cuvier, Hist. Nat. Mamm., éd. 4°," 1833† (fide F. Cuvier); F. CUVIER, Hist. Nat. Mamm. [III, livr. XXXII, pl. ('Maki nain') with 2 pp. text, Oct. 1821], VII, Table Gén. et Méthod., p. 2, No. 95, 1842.
Type: *Myspithecus typus* (A. Smith), from Madagascar.
Myspithecus: μῦς, mouse; πίθηκος, ape—i. e., a 'mouse lemur.'

Myspithecus BLAINVILLE, **1839.** Primates, Daubentoniidæ.
Ostéog. Mamm. Récents et Foss., I, fasc. III (l'Aye-Aye), 33-34, 1839; LESSON, Species Mamm., 262–264, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 11, 1842.
New name for *Cheiromys* Lacépède, 1799. "D'où nous pourrons conclure que le *Cheiromys*, que l'on pourrait appeler plus convenablement *Myspithecus*, doit être placé parmi les mammifères du premier degré d'organisation." (BLAINVILLE.)
Name preoccupied by *Myspithecus* Cuvier, 1833, a genus of Lemuridæ. Replaced by *Myslemur* Blainville (?), 1846; which however is antedated by *Daubentonia* Geoffroy, 1795.

Mystacina GRAY, **1843.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.
GRAY, in Dieffenbach's Travels in New Zealand, II, 181, 296, Jan., 1843; List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xix, 34, 1843.
Type: *Vespertilio tuberculatus* Forster, from Dusky Bay, New Zealand.
Name preoccupied by *Mystacinus* Boie, 1822, a genus of Birds. (See *Chalinolobus* Peters, 1866.)
Mystacina: μύστας μύστακος, the upper lip, mustache; +adjective suffix-*ina*.

Mystacina GRAY, **1843.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.
Voy. H. M. S. 'Sulphur,' Mamm. pt. II, 23, 1843; DOBSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 442–445, 1878.
Type: *Mystacina tuberculata* Gray, from New Zealand.
Name preoccupied by *Mystacinus* Boie, 1822, a genus of Birds. Replaced by *Mystacops* Lydekker, 1891.

Mystacops LYDEKKER, **1891.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.
LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 671, 1891.
New name for *Mystacina* Gray, 1843, which is preoccupied by *Mystacinus* Boie, 1822, a genus of Birds. Type: *Mystacina tuberculata* Gray.
Mystacops: Mystac—(ina); ὄψ, aspect.

Mystax (subgenus of *Midas*), GRAY, **1870.** Primates, Hapalidæ.
Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 66, 1870.
Species, 3: *Midas mystax* Spix (type), *M. labiatus* Geoffroy, and *M. rufiventer* Gray, from Brazil.
Mystax: μύστας, upper lip, mustache—from the specific name of the type, *Midas mystax*, the 'mustached tamarin.'

Mysticetus WAGLER, **1830.** Cete, Balænidæ.
Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 33, 1830.
Type: *Balæna boops* Linnæus, from the Arctic Ocean.
Mysticetus: μύστις, mystic; κῆτος, whale.

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*Cope, supposing that Leidy's name was spelled '*Myops*,' considered it preoccupied by *Myops* Schiner, 1868, a genus of Diptera, and renamed it *Syllophodus* (Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, No. 2, p. 375, Sept. 19, 1881).

†For date see GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 142.

Mystomys GRAY, **1861.** Insectivora, Potamogalidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., VIII, 63, July, 1861.

New name for *Potamogale* Du Chaillu, 1860. "I suspect that it is a Glirine animal . . . As M. Du Chaillu has not characterized his genus *Potamogale*, . . . I do not think his name has any claim to be retained . . . I therefore propose . . . as I believe that it is necessary to form a genus for it, to call it *Mystomys*." (GRAY.) Type: *Mystomys velox* (=*Cynogale velox* Du Chaillu), from western equatorial Africa.

Mystomys: μύστις, mystic; μῦς, mouse.

Mystromys WAGNER, **1841.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Gelehrte Anzeige, K. Bayerisch. Akad. Wiss., München, XII, No. 52, p. 421, Mar. 13, 1841; No. 54, pp. 434–436, Mar. 17, 1841; Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., VII, pt. 1, 125, 132–134, 1841; W. L. SCLATER, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., I, pt. 2, pp. 223–225, Mar., 1899.

Type: *Mystromys albipes* Wagner (= *Otomys albicaudatus* A. Smith, 1834), from South Africa.

Mystromys: μύστρον, spoon; μῦς, mouse.

Mysyops (see **Mysops**). Glires, Ischyromyidæ.

Mythomys GRAY, **1861.** Insectivora, Potamogalidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, 274–275.

New name for *Potamogale* Du Chaillu, 1860, which is said to be insufficiently characterized.

Gray's paper was read before the Zoological Society on June 25 and was subsequently published in the 'Proceedings.' Practically the same paper appeared in the Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. for July, 1861, where the name is spelled *Mystomys*. The latter form probably antedates *Mythomys*.

Mythomys: μῦθος, myth, fable; μῦς, mouse—i. e. a mythical or fabulous mouse.

Myxocebus (see **Mixocebus**). Primates, Lemuridæ.

Myxocherus FILHOL, **1882.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7e sér., VI, No. 2, p. 125, 1882.

Myxochœrus FILHOL, Mém. Mamm. Foss. Phosphorites du Quercy, Toulouse, 103–104, 1882.

Mixochoerus ROGER, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben und Neuburg (a. V.) Augsburg, XXIX, 61, 1887; XXXII, 220, 1896.

Type: *Myxocherus primævus* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct. Based on "une portion de maxillaire inférieur . . . Les deux dernières molaires ont seules subsisté sur cet échantillon."

Myxocherus: μιξο- mixed; χοῖρος, hog.

Myxomes (see **Mynomes**). Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Myxomygale FILHOL, **1890.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 8e sér., II, No. 4, pp. 176–177, 1890; III, No. 3, p. 93, fig. 3 in text, 1891.

Type: *Myxomygale antiqua* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct. Based on the lower jaw.

Myxomygale: μύξα, nostril; + *Mygale.*

Myxophagus (See **Mixophagus**). Feræ, Procyonidæ.

Myxopoda ('MILNE-EDWARDS & GRANDIDIER') DOBSON, **1878.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1878, 871–873 (read Nov. 5, 1878).

Emendation of *Myzopoda* Milne-Edwards & Grandidier, June 22, 1878.

Myxopoda: μύξα, mucus; πούς, foot—from the suctorial disks on the thumbs and feet.

Myzopoda MILNE-EDWARDS & GRANDIDIER, **1878.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.
Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7e sér., II, 220–221, June 22, 1878.
Myxopoda DOBSON, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1878, 871–873 (read Nov. 5, 1878).
Type: *Myzopoda aurita* Milne-Edwards & Grandidier, from Madagascar.
Myzopoda: μυζάω, to suck; πούς, foot (not μύξα, mucus; πούς, foot, as given by Dobson)—in allusion to the suctorial disks on the thumbs and feet.

N.

Næmorhedus (subg. of *Antilope*) H. SMITH, **1827.** Ungulata, Bovidæ.
Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 352–353, 1827; GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvi, 166, 1843 (raised to generic rank).
Nemorhedus J. B. FISCHER, Syn. Mamm., Addenda, 425 (misprint for 625), 1830.
Nemorhædus HODGSON, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, X, pt. 2, p. 913, 1841.
Nemorrhedus GRAY, List. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvi, 166, 1843.
Species: *Antilope sumatrensis* Shaw, from Sumatra; and *A. goral* Hardwicke, from Nepal, India.
Næmorhedus: Lat. *nemus, nemoris*, a wood; *hædus*, a young goat—in allusion to its habitat 'in mountainous and woody regions.'

Nagor* (subg. of *Antilope*) LAURILLARD, **1841.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
D'Orbigny's Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., I, 621–622, 1841; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. VIII, 155, Mar. 9, 1887 (in synonymy).
Species, 6: *Antilope redunca* Pallas (type), *A. eleotragus* Schreber (?), *A. lalandii* (=*A. lalandia* Desmoulins), *A. defassa* Rüppell, *A. ellipsiprymnus* Ogilby, and *A. unctuosa* Laurillard, all from Africa.
Nagor: A name adopted by Buffon on account of a fancied resemblance of *Antilope redunca* to the 'nanguer' (*Gazella dama*). (See *Nanger.*)

Nandinia GRAY, **1843.** Feræ, Viverridæ.
List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xx, 54, 1843; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 529–530; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 62–63, 1869.
Type: *Viverra binotata* Reinwardt, from Fernando Po, West Africa.
Nandinia: From a native name.

Nanelaphus FITZINGER, **1874.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
[Anzeiger Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, X, Nr. 29–30, p. 198, 1873—nomen nudum.]
Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LXVIII, Abth. I, for 1873, 360–361, 1874.
Species: *Cervus namby* Natterer, from Brazil; and *Capra pudu* Molina, from Chile.
Nanelaphus: νᾶνος, dwarf†; ἔλαφος, deer.

Nanger LATASTE, **1885.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
"Act. Soc. Linn. Bordeaux, XXXIX, 173, 1885" (fide SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, III, 65, 1898).
Type: *Antilope* (*Dama*) *mohr* Bennett, from northwest Africa (SCLATER & THOMAS.)
Nanger: nanguer, native name in Senegal. "Adanson's names of Nanguer and Nagor (*passim*), are evidently different modes of spelling and pronouncing the Bornou, Engry, and Begharmu Ngria, which, according to Denham, signifies gazelle." (H. SMITH, Griffith's Cuvier, IV, 207, 1827.)

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* This name is not found in the paper referred to by Agassiz's Nomenclator Zoologicus: 'Ogilby, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1836.'

† The application of the prefix *Nano-* or *Nanno-*, dwarf, like *Micro-*, small, is usually self-evident.

Nannodus Ameghino, **1891.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Notohippidæ.
Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 4a, 241, Aug. 1, 1891.
Type: *Nannodus eocaenus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Nannodus: νάννος, dwarf; ὀδούς, tooth—probably in allusion to the diminutive lower premolar.

Nannomys (subgenus of *Mus*) Peters, **1876.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.
Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Aug., 1876, 480–481, Taf. 2, fig. 4.
Type: *Mus* (*Nannomys*) *setulosus* Peters, from Victoria, Cameroons, West Africa.
Nannomys: νάννος, dwarf; μῦς, mouse.

Nannosciurus (subgenus of *Sciurus*) Trouessart, **1880.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
Le Naturaliste, II, No. 37, p. 292, Oct. 1, 1880; Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 1er fasc., 73, 1880; Coues, Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, No. 2, p. 304, Sept. 19, 1881; Lydekker, Royal Nat. Hist., III, 93–94, 1895 (raised to generic rank); Elera, Cat. Sist. Fauna Filipinas, I, 20, 1895.
Species: *Sciurus melanotis* Müller & Schlegel (type), and *S. exilis* Müller & Schlegel, both from Malaysia.
Nannosciurus: νάννος, dwarf; + *Sciurus*—'pygmy squirrel.'

Nannospalax (subgenus of *Spalax*) Palmer, **1903.** Glires, Spalacidæ.
Science, new ser., XVII, 873, May 29, 1903.
New name for *Microspalax* Nehring, 1898, which is preoccupied by *Microspalax* Trouessart, 1885, a genus of Arachnida.
Nannospalax: ναννος, dwarf; + *Spalax*.

Nannugo (subgenus of *Vesperugo*) Kolenati, **1856.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.
Allgem. Deutsch. Naturhist. Zeitg., Dresden, neue Folge, II, 131, 169–172, 1856; "Mon. Europ. Fledermäuse, 64, 1859"; Koch, Jahrb. Ver. Naturkunde Nassau, XVII–XVIII, 395–399, 481–500, 1863.
Species, 3: *Vesperugo nathusii* Keyserling & Blasius, *Vespertilio pipistrellus* Daubenton, and *V. kuhlii* Natterer, from Europe.
Nannugo: νάννος, dwarf; + ending *-ugo*—(formed in analogy with *Hypsugo* and *Vesperugo*).

Nanohyus Leidy, **1869.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1869, 65.
Type: *Nanohyus porcinus* Leidy, from the Oligocene of the Bad Lands of White River, South Dakota.
Extinct. Based on 'a fragment of the left ramus of the lower jaw.'
Nanohyus: νᾶνος, dwarf; ὗς, ὑός, hog.

Nanomeryx Marsh, **1894.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Homacodontidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLVIII, No. 285, pp. 263–264, figs. 9, 10 Sept., 1894.
Type: *Nanomeryx caudatus* Marsh, from the *Dinoceras* beds of the Middle Eocene near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
Extinct.
Nanomeryx: νᾶνος, dwarf; μήρυξ, ruminant—in allusion to the diminutive size of the type species, which is "only about half as large as *Homacodon vagans*, and is thus one of the smallest Eocene artiodactyles known." (Marsh.)

Nanomyops Marsh, **1892.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XLIII, p. 261, expl. to pl. VI, fig. 2, Mar., 1892.
New name for *Nanomys* Marsh, 1889, which is preoccupied by *Nannomys* Peters, 1876, a subgenus of Muridæ.
Extinct.
Nanomyops: νᾶνος, dwarf; μῦς, mouse; ὄψ, aspect.

Nanomys MARSH, **1889.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, p. 85, pl. II, figs. 9–12, July, 1889.
Type: *Nanomys minutus* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.
Name preoccupied by *Nannomys* Peters, 1876, a subgenus of Muridæ. Replaced by *Nanomyops* Marsh, 1892.
Extinct. Based on "some very minute teeth, one of which, selected as the type, is shown on pl. II, figs. 9–12, three times natural size."
Nanomys: νᾶνος, dwarf; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the diminutive size of the type species.

Nanonycteris (subg. of *Epomophorus*) MATSCHIE, **1899.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. I, Megachiroptera, 37, 58–59, 1899.
Type: *Epomophorus veldkampii* Jentink, from Buluma, Fisherman Lake, Liberia.
Nanonycteris: νᾶνος, dwarf; νυκτερίς, bat.

Nanotragus SUNDEVALL, **1846.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
K. Vetensk. Akad. Handlingar, Stockholm, for 1844, 191–192, 1846; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. v, 59, Jan., 1896 (in synonymy).
Type: *Neotragus spiniger* (Temminck) = *Antilope pygmæa* (Linnæus), from West Africa.
Name antedated by *Neotragus* H. Smith, 1827; and by *Spinigera* Lesson, 1842.
Nanotragus: νᾶνος, dwarf; τράγος, goat.

Napæozapus (subgenus of *Zapus*) PREBLE, **1899.** Glires, Zapodidæ.
N. Am. Fauna No. 15, pp. 13, 33, pl. I fig. 1, fig. 2 in text, Aug. 8, 1899; MILLER, Bull. N. Y. State Mus., IV, 330, Nov. 18, 1899 (raised to generic rank).
Type: *Zapus insignis* Miller, from the Restigouche River, New Brunswick.
Napæozapus: ναπαῖος, belonging to a wooded vale or dell; + *Zapus*—from its habitat in deep woods near streams, in contrast with *Zapus*, which prefers shrubby fields and meadows.

Napodonictis AMEGHINO, **1894.** Marsupialia, Borhyænidæ.
Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Éocènes Patagonie, 124–126, Feb., 1894.
Type: *Napodonictis thylacynoides* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Napodonictis: νάπη, cleft, gully; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth; ἴκτις, weasel.

Napu (subgenus of *Moschus*) LESSON, **1842.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidæ.
Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 175, 1842.
Type: *Moschus napu* F. Cuvier, from Sumatra.
Napu: Native name used by the Malays and first adopted as a specific name by Cuvier.

Naricornis FRISCH, **1775.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.
Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, Tab. Gen., 1775.
New Name for *Rhinoceros* Linnæus, 1758. Based on 'das Nashorn.'
Naricornis: Lat., *naris*, nose; *cornu*, horn—a Latin equivalent of *Rhinoceros*.

Narwalus* LACÉPÈDE, **1804.** Cete, Delphinidæ.
Hist. Nat. Cétacées, pp. xxxvii–xxxviii, 142–163, pl. 9, fig. 1, 1804.
Narvallus BURNETT, Quart. Jour. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXIX, 361, Apr.–June, 1830.
Narwhalus LESSON, Compl. Œuvres de Buffon, Hist. Nat. Mamm. Ois. découv. depuis 1788, I, 440, 1828; AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 22, 1842; Jardine, Nat. Library, 2d ed., Mamm., I, 265, 1858; XII, 182–190, pl. 11, 1861.
Species, 3: *Narwalus vulgaris* Lacépède (= *Monodon monoceros* Linnæus), *N. microcephalus* Lacépède, and *N. andersonianus* Lacépède, from the Atlantic Ocean.
Narwhal: Swed., Dan., *narhval* = Icel. *nāhvalr*, narwhal.

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*'*Narwhal* Walbaum,' Petri Artedi Sueci, Gen. Piscium, 558–560, 1792, quoted by Sherborn (Index Anim., 646, 1902) is not a valid generic name. It occurs in the forms 'Narwhal Islandiis' and 'Narwhal Kleinii,' meaning simply the narwhal of the Icelanders and the narwhal of Klein (p. 552).

Narwalus—Continued.

The Icelandic form is apparently literally 'corpse whale' (*nar;* in comp., *nā*, corpse; *hvalr*, whale), supposedly so called from its pale color; but the form does not suit the Swed., Dan., *narhval.* The name may be a native (Greenland?) term adapted to Icelandic. (Century Dict.)

Nasalis Geoffroy, **1812.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XIX, 90–91, 1812.

Type: *Cercopithecus larvatus* Wurmb, 1781, from Borneo.

Nasalis: Lat. *nasus*, nose—in allusion to the remarkably long nose, which in old males sometimes reaches below the chin.

Nasica ——? **1845.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

London Encyclopædia, XXII (Art. Zoology), p. 734, 1845.

Type: *Simia nasica* Cuvier (= *Cercopithecus larvatus* Wurmb), from Borneo.

Nasica: Lat., having a large or pointed nose (see *Nasalis*).

Nasua Storr, **1780.** Feræ, Procyonidæ.

Prodromus Meth. Mamm., 35, Tab. A, 1780; Cuvier, Leçons d'Anat. Comp., I, Table I, 1800; Miller & Rehn, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 228, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).

Nasica South, Encycl. Metropolitana, VII, 383, 1845 (*Nasica fusca*, misprint).

Species: *Viverra nasua* Linnæus (type), and *V. narica* Linnæus, from tropical America.

Nasua: Lat. *nasus*, nose, from its long proboscis-like snout.

Natalus Gray, **1838.** Chiroptera, Natalidæ.

Jardine's Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, No. 12, p. 496, 1838.

Natalis Winge, E Museo Lundii, III, 3, 13, 38, pl. II, fig. 2, 1892.

Type: *Natalus stramineus* Gray, from South America; exact locality unknown.

Neacomys Thomas, **1900.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., V, 153, Jan., 1900.

Type: *Hesperomys* (*Calomys*) *spinosus* Thomas, from Huambo, northern Peru (alt., 3,700 ft.).

Neacomys: νέος, new; +*Acomys*—in allusion to the spiny fur of 'the *Acomys*-like *Hesperomys spinosus.*'

Nearctos Gray, **1873.** Feræ, Ursidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XII, 183, Aug., 1873.

Type: *Helarctos ornatus* Gray (= *Ursus ornatus* Cuvier), from Chile.

Nearctos: νέος, new; ἄρκτος, bear.

Necrodasypus Filhol, **1893.** Edentata, ?

Ann. Sci. Nat., Zool. et Paleont., Paris 7e sér., XVI, Nos. 1–3, pp. 136–139, figs. 7–11, Dec. 15, 1893.

Type: *Necrodasypus galliæ* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, near Larnagol, France.

Extinct. Based on 'un fragment de carapace.'

Necrodasyphus: νεκρός, a dead body; +*Dasypus*—i. e., an 'extinct *Dasypus.*'

Necrogymnurus (see **Neurogymnurus**). Insectivora, Erinaceidæ.

Necrolemur Filhol, **1873.** Primates, Microchœridæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXXVII, No. 19, pp. 1111–1112, July–Dec., 1873; Journ. de Zool., II, 477, 1873.

Type: *Necrolemur antiquus* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy (near Saint Antonin?), France.

Extinct. Based on 'un crâne.'

Necrolemur: νεκρός, a dead body; +*Lemur*—i. e., an 'extinct lemur,' from its supposed affinity with *Galago.*

Necrolestes AMEGHINO, **1891.** Insectivora (Necrolestidæ).

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 17, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 303, Oct. 1, 1891; Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Éocènes Patagonie, 106–107, fig. 43, Feb., 1894.

Type: *Necrolestes patagonensis* Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia. Extinct.

Necrolestes: νεκρός, a dead body; λῃστής, robber.

Necromanis FILHOL, **1893.** Effodientia, Manidæ.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Zool. et Paléont., Paris, 7e sér., XVI, Nos. 1–3, pp. 132–134, figs. 1–2, Dec. 15, 1893.

Type: *Necromanis quercyi* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, near Bach, France.

Extinct. Based on a humerus.

Necromanis: νεκρός, a dead body; + *Manis*—i. e., an extinct *Manis*.

Necromantis WEITHOFER, **1887.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

"Anz. Math.-Naturwiss. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 1887, 286" (fide Zool. Rec. for 1887, Mamm., 31); Sitzungsber. Math.-Naturwiss. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, XCVI, Abth. I, for June–Dec., 1887, 353–359, Taf. figs. 18–21, 1888.

Necromanter LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1887, XXIV, Mamm., 31, 1888.

Type: *Necromantis adichaster* Weithofer, from the Quercy Phosphorites of Escampes, near Lablengue, Dépt. Lot, France.

Name preoccupied by *Necromantes* Gistel, 1848, a genus of Mollusca. Replaced by *Necronycteris* Palmer, 1903.

Extinct. Based on part of the lower jaw with the second and third molars.

Necromantis: νεκρός, a dead body; μάντις, seer.

Necromys AMEGHINO, **1889.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 120–121, pl. IV, figs. 17–18, 1889.

Type: *Necromys conifer* Ameghino, from the Pliocene, Pampean formation, of the province of Buenos Aires (Buenos Aires, Mercedes, Olivera, and Lujan), Argentina.

Extinct. Based on "un considerable número de ramas mandibulares y varios maxilares superiores."

Necromys: νεκρός, a dead body; μῦς, mouse—'un género de ratones extinguidos.'

Necronycteris PALMER, **1903.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Science, new ser., XVII, 873, May 29, 1903.

New name for *Necromantis* Weithofer, 1887, which is preoccupied by *Necromantes* Gistel, 1848, a genus of Mollusca.

Necronycteris: νεκρός, a dead body, i. e., extinct; νυκτερίς, bat.

Necrosorex FILHOL, **1890.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 8e sér., II, No. 4, pp. 174–175, figs. 1–3 in text, 1890.

Type: *Necrosorex quercyi* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct. Based on "une demi-mâchoire inférieure (mandibule droite)."

Necrosorex: νεκρός, dead body; + *Sorex*—i. e., an extinct *Sorex*.

Nectogale A. MILNE-EDWARDS, **1870.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXX, 341, 1870; Recherches Mamm., 266, 1871.

Type: *Nectogale elegans* A. Milne-Edwards, from eastern Tibet.

Nectogale: νηκτός, swimming; γαλῆ, weasel—in allusion to the broad-webbed hind feet, which adapt the animal for aquatic life.

Nectoma (See **Neotoma**). Glires, Muridæ, Neotominæ.

Nectomys PETERS, **1861.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.
Abhandl. K. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, for 1860, 151–156, Taf. I, II figs. 3–4, 1861.
Neotomys WALLACE, Geog. Dist. Animals, II, 230, 1876 (misprint).
Species: *Mus squamipes* Lichtenstein, from Brazil; and *Nectomys apicalis* Peters, from Guayaquil, Ecuador.
Nectomys: νηκτός, swimming; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the short webs between the toes of the hind feet, indicative of the animal's aquatic habits.

Nelomys JOURDAN, **1837.** Glires, Octodontidæ.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, V, 522, 1837; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., VIII, Zool., 370–371, Dec. 1837; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XII, 259, 263, 1899.
Type: *Nelomys blainvillii* Jourdan, from an island near Bahia, Brazil.
Nelomys: νηλής, pitiless, ruthless; μῦς, mouse.

Nelomys LUND, **1841.** Glires, Octodontidæ.
K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Nat. & Math. Afhandl., Kjöbenhavn, VIII, 241, 243, 266, 294, tab. XXI figs. 10, 11, XXII-XXIII, XXV figs. 7, 11, 12, 1841.
Nelomys Lund (nec Jourdan, 1837) includes the 'clumsier species, with shorter ears, shorter legs and a densely hairy tail'—*Echimys antricola* Lund, and *E. sulcidens* Lund, from the caves on the eastern slope of the Serra da Espinhaço, near the Rio das Velhas, Minas Geraes, Brazil. The earliest available name for the genus is *Thrichomys* Trouessart, 1881. (See THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1896, 1025.)

Nelsonia MERRIAM, **1897.** Glires, Muridæ, Neotominæ.
Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XI, 277–279, figs. 14–15, Dec. 17, 1897.
Type: *Nelsonia neotomodon* Merriam, from Plateado, Zacatecas, Mexico (alt. 8,200 ft.).
Nelsonia: In honor of Edward William Nelson, 1855—, field naturalist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who has collected extensively in Alaska and Mexico, and has published several papers on mammals.

Nematherium AMEGHINO, **1887.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.
Enum. Sist. Especies Mamff. Fós. Patagonia Austral, pp. 22–23, Dec., 1887.
Species: *Nematherium angulatum* Ameghino, and *N. sinuatum* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Nematherium: νῆμα, thread; θηρίον, wild beast.

Nemestrinus (subg. of *Macacus*) REICHENBACH, **1862.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.
Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 139–140, pl. XXIV, figs. 349–353, 359–363, 1862.
Type: *Macacus nemestrinus* (= *Simia nemestrina* Linnæus), from Sumatra or Borneo, Name preoccupied by *Nemestrinus* Latreille, 1802, a genus of Diptera.
Nemestrinus: Lat., god of groves.

Nemodermus RAFINESQUE, **1815.** Sirenia, Trichechidæ.
Analyse de la Nature, 60, 1815.
Nomen nudum.

Nemolestes AMEGHINO, **1902.** Marsupialia, Triconodontidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 48–49, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 46–47).
Type: *Nemolestes spalacotherinus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Nemolestes: νέμος, glade, wood; λῃστής, robber—i. e., a predatory beast of the forest.

Nemorhædus, Nemorhedus, Nemorrhedus (see **Næmorhedus**).

Nemotragus HEUDE, **1898.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Mem. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, IV, pt. 1, p. 13, 1898.

Nemotragus—Continued.

Species, 6: *Capricornis erythropygius* Heude, from Se-Tchouen; *C. platyrhinus* Heude, from Se-Tchouen; *C. cornutus* Heude, from Moupin; *C. ungulosus* Heude, from Moupin; *C. microdonticus* Heude, from Moupin, and *C. argyrochætes* Heude, from Che-kiang, China.

Nemotragus: Lat. *nemus, nemoris,* grove; *tragus,* goat.

Neoauchenia Ameghino, **1891.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 4a, 242, Aug. 1, 1891.

New name for *Auchenia* Illiger, 1811, which is preoccupied by *Auchenia* Thunberg, 1789, a genus of Coleoptera. Antedated by *Lama* Frisch, 1775.

*Neoauchenia:** νέος, new; + *Auchenia.*

Neobalæna Gray, **1870.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., VI, No. 32, pp. 154–157, figs. 1 & 2, Aug., 1870; Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 39–42, figs. 1–2, 1871.

Type: *Balæna marginata* Gray, from Kawau Island, Gulf of Hauraki, New Zealand.

Neobalæna: νέος, new; + *Balæna.*

Neocothurus Palmer, **1903.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Science, new ser., XVII, 873, May 29, 1903.

New name for *Cothurus* Palmer, 1899, which is preoccupied by *Cothurus* Champion, 1891, a genus of Coleoptera.

Neocothurus: νέος, new; + *Cothurus.*

Neoctenacodon Lemoine, **1891.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3e sér., XIX, No. 6, p. 289, pl. xi, fig. 153, Aug., 1891.

Type species not given. Based on 'une prémolaire denticulée,' from the Lower Eocene near Reims, France.

Extinct.

Neoctenacodon: νέος, new; + *Ctenacodon.*

Neoctodon Thomas, **1902.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., IX, 227, Mar., 1902; Nature, vol. 65, No. 1688, p. 431, Mar. 6, 1902; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1902, pt. i, 114–116, pls. viii, ix figs. 8–12, June 1, 1902.

Type: *Neoctodon simonsi* Thomas, from the vicinity of Potosi, Bolivia (alt. 4,400 meters).

Name preoccupied by *Neoctodon* Bedel, 1892, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Octodontomys* Palmer, 1903.

Neoctodon: νέος, new; + *Octodon.*

Neocyon (subgenus of *Chrysocyon*) Gray, **1868.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, 506–508; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 192–193, 1869.

Type: *Canis latrans* Say, from Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Neocyon: νέος, new; κύων, dog.

Neodon Hodgson, **1849.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 2d ser., III, 203, Mar., 1849; Miller, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 16, 62, July 23, 1896 (in synonymy).

Type: *Neodon sikimensis* Hodgson, from Sikkim, upper India.

Neodon: νέος, new; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

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* The prefix *Neo-* (from νέος, new) is used in two distinct senses: (1) as a new designation for a preoccupied name (*Neoauchenia, Neoprocavia*), or a new type of animal (*Neofiber, Neotoma*); and (2) as a descriptive designation for American animals or those found in the New World (*Neosciurus, Neotomys*). The same prefix (but derived from νέω, to swim) is used in a few cases to indicate animals of aquatic habits (*Neomys* and probably *Neosorex*).

Neoepiblema AMEGHINO, **1889.** Glires, Chinchillidæ.

Con. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 208, 906, pls. XXVI fig. 8, lxxii fig. 4, lxxx figs. 1, 14, 1889.

New name for *Epiblema* Ameghino, 1886, which is preoccupied by *Epiblema* Hübner, 1816, a genus of Lepidoptera.

Extinct.

Neoepiblema: νέος, new; + *Epiblema.*

Neofelis GRAY, **1867.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 265–266, fig. 3; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 13–14, fig. 3, 1869.

Species: *Felis macrocelis* Temminck, from Malacca; and *Leopardus brachyurus* Swinhoe, from Formosa.

Neofelis: νέος, new; + *Felis.*

Neofiber TRUE, **1884.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Science, IV, 34, July 11, 1884; Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VII, 170–172, July 29, 1884; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna No. 12, pp. 18, 69–71, fig. 36, July 23, 1896.

Type: *Neofiber alleni* True, from Georgiana, Brevard County, Florida.

Neofiber: νέος, new; + *Fiber*—"without doubt, a living link binding the muskrat we know so well with the field mouse." (TRUE, l. c., p. 34.)

Neogale (subgenus of *Mustela*) GRAY, **1865.** Feræ, Mustelidæ

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 114–115; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 92–93, 1869.

Species, 3: *Mustela brasiliensis* Sevastianoff, from Brazil (?); *M. aureoventris* Gray, from Ecuador; and *M. xanthogenys* Gray, from California.

Neogale: νέος, new; + *Gale.*

Neogeus LUND, **1873.** Feræ, Felidæ.

LUND, fide GERVAIS, Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXXVII, 1212, July–Dec., 1873.

Type (species not mentioned): "Le grand *Machairodus* nommé *Neogeus*, par M. Lund et *Smilodon* par M. de Blainville," from Brazil.

Extinct.

Neogeus: νέος, new; γαῖα, earth—i. e., belonging to the New World.

Neohipparion GIDLEY, **1903.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XIX, 467–476, July 24, 1903.

Type: *Neohipparion whitneyi* Gidley, from the Miocene on Little White River, near Rosebud Agency, South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on a complete skeleton.

Neohipparion: νέος, new; + *Hipparion.*

Neomeris GRAY, **1846.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' I, Mamm., 30, 1846; Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 306, 1866; TRUE, Review Fam. Delphinidæ, Bull. 36, U. S. Nat. Mus., 114, 178, pl. XXXIV, 1889 (type locality given as coast of Malabar).

Meomeris GRAY, List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. xii, 36, 1847 (misprint).

Nomeris COUES, Century Dict., IV, p. 4449, 1890 (under *Phocæna*).

Type: *Delphinus phocænoides* Cuvier, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Name preoccupied by *Neomeris* Lamouroux, 1816, a genus of Polyps. Replaced by *Neophocæna* Palmer, 1899.

Neomeris: νέος, new; μερίς, part, division—i. e., a new subdivision or group of dolphins.

Neomylodon AMEGHINO, **1898.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

Première Notice sur le *Neomylodon listai*, 1–8, Aug. 2, 1898; LÖNNBERG, Svenska Expd. Magellansländerna, II, No. 7, pp. 149–169, pls. XII–XIV, 1899.

Type: *Neomylodon listai* Ameghino, from southern Patagonia.

Based on a few small bones and the accounts of a strange animal seen by the explorer Ramon Lista in the Territory of Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

Neomylodon: νέος, new; + *Mylodon.*

Neomys KAUP, **1829.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.
Entw.-Gesch. & Natürl. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 117, 1829; THOMAS, Zoologist, 4th ser., II, 100, 102, Mar. 15, 1898.
Type: *Sorex daubentonii* Erxleben, from Europe.
Neomys: νέω, to swim; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the animal's aquatic habits.

Neomys BRAVARD, **1848–52.** Glires, Theridomyidæ.
[Ann. Sci. Litt. et Indust. de l'Auvergne, VII, 439, Sept., 1843—nomen nudum.]
BRAVARD, in Gervais' Zool. et Palćont. Françaises, II, expl. pl. 47, 1848–52 (syn. of *Theridomys*); 2e éd., 31–32, pl. XLVII figs. 1–3, 1859.
Type: *Neomys lembronicus* Bravard MS. (= *Theridomys lembronicus* Gervais, 1848–52), from the Miocene of St. Germain de Lembron, Dépt. Puy-de-Dôme, France.
Name preoccupied by *Neomys* Kaup, 1829, a genus of Soricidæ.
Extinct. Based on the facial part of a cranium.
Neomys: νέος, new; μῦς, mouse.

Neomys GRAY, **1873.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XII, 416–417, fig. 1, Nov., 1873.
Type: *Neomys panamensis* Gray, from Panama.
Name preoccupied by *Neomys* Kaup, 1829, a genus of Soricidæ; and by *Neomys* Bravard, 1848–52, a genus of Theridomyidæ.
Neomys: νέος, new; μῦς, mouse.

Neoorca (subgenus of *Pseudorca*), GRAY, **1871.** Cete, Delphinidæ.
Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 80, 1871.
Type: *Pseudorca meridionalis* (= *Orca meridionalis* Flower), from Tasmania.
Neoorca: νέος, new; +*Orca*.

Neophoca GRAY, **1866.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Otariidæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVIII, 231–232, Sept., 1866; Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 12, 28–29, 1871.
Type: *Arctocephalus lobatus* Gray, from Australia.
Neophoca: νέος, new; +*Phoca*.

Neophocæna PALMER, **1899.** Cete, Delphinidæ.
Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIII, 23, Jan. 31, 1899; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 202–203, 1901.
New name for *Neomeris* Gray, 1846, which is preoccupied by *Neomeris* Lamouroux, 1816, a genus of Polyps.
Neophocæna: νέος, new; +*Phocæna*.

Neoplagiaulax LEMOINE, **1882.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.
[Recherches Ois. Foss. Reims, II, 76, 1881—*N. eocænus, N. marshii*, nomina nuda.]
Comptes Rendus, Paris, XCV, No. 21, pp. 1009–1011, July–Dec., 1882; Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3e sér., XI, 252, 1883; Ibid., XIII, 213, 1885.
Type: *Neoplagiaulax eocænus* Lemoine, from the Eocene near Reims, France.
Extinct. Based on teeth and portions of lower jaws.
Neoplagiaulax: νέος, new; +*Plagiaulax*.

Neoprocavia AMEGHINO, **1889.** Glires, Caviidæ.
Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 235–236, 908, pls. XII fig. 31, XXII figs. 23–24, LXXX fig. 13, 1889.
New name for *Procavia* Ameghino, 1885, which is preoccupied by *Procavia* Storr, 1780, a genus of Hyracoidea.
Extinct.
Neoprocavia: νέος, new; +*Procavia*. "Cambio el nombre del homónimo *Procavia* en *Neoprocavia* para el género de creación más reciente." (AMEGHINO.)

Neoracanthus AMEGHINO, **1889.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 673–677, pls. XL fig. 19, XLI figs. 1–2, XLII fig. 5, LXXVIII figs. 1–2, May 20, 1889.

New name for *Oracanthus* Ameghino, 1885, which is preoccupied by *Oracanthus* Agassiz, 1837, a genus of Pisces.

Extinct.

Neoracanthus: νέος, new; + *Oracanthus.*

Neoreomys AMEGHINO, **1887.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, pp. 10–11, Dec., 1887.

Species, 3: *Neoreomys australis* Ameghino, *N. indivisus* Ameghino, and *N. decisus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Neoreomys: νέος, new; + *Oreomys.*

Neoryctes ('SCLATER') STIRLING, **1891.** Marsupialia, Notoryctidæ.

STIRLING, Trans. Roy. Soc. South Australia, XIV, pt. I, 186, July, 1891.

Name merely suggested by Sclater to replace *Psammoryctes* Stirling, 1889 (which is preoccupied by *Psammoryctes* Pœppig, 1835, a genus of Glires), but not adopted by Stirling, and apparently never actually used for any mammal. "Professor Newton suggested *Notoryctes* as being appropriate, in view of its Australian habitat, and this name is, I think, preferable to *Neoryctes*, which had been previously proposed by Dr. Sclater." (STIRLING.)

Neoryctes: νέος, new; ὀρύκτης, digger—in allusion to its burrowing habits.

Neosciurus (subgenus of *Sciurus*) TROUESSART, **1880.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Le Naturaliste, II, No. 37, p. 292, Oct. 1, 1880; Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 1er fasc., 76–77, 1880; Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, No. 2, p. 305, Sept. 19, 1881; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933; NELSON, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., I, 25, 27–28, 1899.

Species, 5: *Sciurus carolinensis* Gmelin (type), from Carolina; *S. arizonensis* Coues, from Fort Whipple, Arizona; *S. griseoflavus* Gray, from Guatemala; *S. aberti* Woodhouse, from San Francisco Mountain, Arizona; and *S. fossor* Peale, from southern Oregon.

Neosciurus: νέος, new; + *Sciurus.*

Neosorex BAIRD, **1857.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.

Mamm. N. Am., pp. XXXII, 11, 1857; MERRIAM, N. Am. Fauna, No. 10, pp. 90, 92, 1895.

Type: *Neosorex navigator* Cooper MS., supposed to have come from the head of the Yakima River, Washington (alt. 2,500 ft.), but probably from northern Idaho. (See MERRIAM, l. c.)

*Neosorex:** νέω, to swim; + *Sorex*—in allusion to the large fringed feet, indicative of the animal's aquatic habits.

Neothoracophorus AMEGHINO, **1889.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 790–792, pl. LIV figs. 2, 7–10, 1889.

New name for *Thoracophorus* Gervais & Ameghino, 1880, which is preoccupied by *Thoracophorus* Hope, 1840, a genus of Coleoptera.

Name antedated by *Myloglyptodon* Ameghino, 1884.

Extinct.

Neothoracophorus: νέος, new; + *Thoracophorus.*

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*The derivation of this word is usually given as νέος, new; + *Sorex* (Century Dict.), indicating a new type of shrew, but it seems more probable that the genus received its name, as indicated above, on account of its aquatic habits.

Neotoma Say & Ord, **1825.** Glires, Muridæ, Neotominæ.
Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., IV, pt. 2, 345–349, pl. xxi–xxii, 1825; Bangs, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXVIII, 184, 1898 (exact type locality).
Nectoma Agassiz, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 22, 1842 (misprint).
Type: *Mus floridanus* Ord, from the St. Johns River, probably in the vicinity of Jacksonville, Florida.
Neotoma: νέος, new; τέμνω, to cut—in allusion to the teeth, which indicated a new genus of rodent, distinct from *Mus*, to which the type species was originally referred.

Neotomodon Merriam, **1898.** Glires, Muridæ, Neotominæ.
Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XII, 127–129, Apr. 30, 1898.
Type: *Neotomodon alstoni* Merriam, from Nahuatzin, Michoacan, Mexico.
Neotomodon: Neotoma; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—from the molars, which are "large and very massive, with flat crowns and heavy enamel as in *Neotoma*."

Neotomys Wallace, **1876.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.
Geog. Dist. Animals, II, 230, 1876.
Misprint for *Nectomys* Peters, 1861.

Neotomys Thomas, **1894.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XIV, No. 83, pp. 346–349, Nov. 1, 1894.
Type: *Neotomys ebriosus* Thomas, from the Valley of Vitoc, east central Peru.
Neotomys: νέος, new; + *Otomys*—"both in external and cranial characters it has a curious resemblance to *Otomys*, on which I have based its name." (Thomas.)

Neotragus (subg. of *Antilope*) H. Smith, **1827.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, [IV, 269, 1827]; V, 349–350, 1827; Sundevall, K. Vetensk. Akad. Handlingar, Stockholm, for 1844, 191, 1846 (raised to generic rank); Sclater & Thomas, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. v, 59–66, pl. xxix, text fig. 26, Jan., 1896.
Species: *Antilope pygmæa* Shaw (type), from West Africa; and *A. madoka* Smith, from Abyssinia.
Neotragus: νέος, new; τράγος, goat.

Neovulpavus Wortman, **1901.** Feræ, Canidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., XI, 445, June, 1901.
Type: *Neovulpavus washakius* Wortman (= *Vulpavus palustris* Wortman & Matthew, 1899), from the Eocene of the Washakie Basin, Wyoming.
Extinct.
Neovulpavus: νέος, new; + *Vulpavus*—on account of the loss of the third upper molar, which indicates an intermediate step between *Procynodictis* and *Vulpavus*.

Neoziphius Gray, **1871.** Cete, Physeteridæ.
Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 101, 1871.
Type: *Dioplodon europæus* Gervais, from the Mediterranean Sea.
Neoziphius: νέος, new; + *Ziphius*.

Nephacodus Ameghino, **1902.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, p. 19, May, 1902 (sep. p. 17).
Type: *Nephacodus latigonus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Nephacodus: Anagram of *Phenacodus*.

Nephotherium Ameghino, **1886.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nat. Cien. Córdoba, IX, 182–184, 1886.
Type: *Mylodon? ambiguus* Ameghino, from the older Tertiary formations of Paraná, Argentina.
Extinct. Based on the lower third molar of the right side and a portion of the lower jaw.

Nephotherium—Continued.

Nephotherium: νέφος, cloud; *θηρίον*, wild beast—in allusion to its relationships with several genera. "Las tres muelas . . . presentan caracteres que acercan este animal tanto á *Grypotherium* como á *Mylodon, Scelidotherium, Pseudolestodon* y *Lestodon*, constituyendo así una verdadera forma intermediaria." (AMEGHINO.)

Nephrosteon RAFINESQUE, **1831.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

"Enum. & Acc't. of some Remarkable Natural Objects of the Cabinet of Professor Rafinesque, in Philadelphia, Nov., 1831;" Monthly Am. Journ. Geol. & Nat. Sci., I, No. 11, pp. 510–511, May, 1832; AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 22, 1842.

Species: Not named. The genus was based on a "flat bone, yellowish white, solid, hard and heavy, rounded, with a reniform base, eight inches broad and six and a half long; half an inch thick; . . . from the alluvial region of Louisiana." It was supposed by Rafinesque to have been the head plate of a fish, but the name is included under the Cetacea by Agassiz and given as a synonym of *Physeter macrocephalus* by Leidy (Ext. Mamm. N. Am., 444, 1869); Zittel also places it in the synonymy of *Physeter* (Handb. Palaeont., IV, 177, 1892).

"The 'New Fossil Genus' of Rafinesque, named '*Nephrosteon*,' . . . has no other foundation than one of these epiphyses from the remains of a recent spermaceti whale." (HARLAN, Edinburgh New Philos. Journ., XVII, No. 34, p. 362, Oct., 1834.) "As to the bone called *Nephrosteon*, I acknowledge that it may be the epiphysis of a whale, as Dr. H[arlan] did tell me in 1831, but after my pamphlet was published." (RAFINESQUE, Atlantic Journal, Phila., No. 3, p. 112, 1832.)

Nephrosteon: νεφρός, kidney; *ὀστέον*, bone—in allusion to the shape of the type specimen.

Nepus G. FISCHER, **1814.** Sirenia, Hydrodamalidæ.

Zoognosia, III, 640–642, 1814.

Type: *Nepus stelleri* G. Fischer, from Bering Island, Bering Sea.

Nepus: νεπούς, footless—"propter defectum tarsi et phalangum in ipsa extremitate anteriori." (FISCHER.)

Nesciotherium ROTH, **1898.** Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Archæohyracidæ?

Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 181, 1898, (sep. p. 41).

Type: *Nesciotherium indiculus* Roth, from the 'toba terciaria' of the Rio Collon-Curá, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a single molar.

Nesciotherium: Lat. *nescio*, to be ignorant; *θηρίον*, wild beast. "No conozco ningún género à que podría atribuir un animal que tiene estas muelas." (ROTH.)

Nesocerodon (see **Nesokerodon**). Glires, Theridomyidæ.

Nesocia (see **Nesokia**). Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Nesodon OWEN, **1847.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodontidæ.

Rept. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci., for 1846, XVI, Notices & Abstracts, 66, 1847.

Type: *Nesodon imbricatus* Owen, from the coast of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on the anterior part of the lower jaw and two upper molars.

Nesodon: νῆσος, island; *ὀδών=ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to an island lobe on the inner side of the upper molars.

Nesodonopsis ROTH, **1898.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodontidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 181–188, lám. VII fig. 1, 1898 (sep. pp. 41–48).

Species, 3: *Nesodonopsis burckhardti* Roth, *N. deformis* Roth, and *Stenotephanos speciosus* Lydekker, from the 'toba terciaria' of the Rio Collon-Curá, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Nesodonopsis: Nesodon; ὄψις, appearance.

Nesokerodon SCHLOSSER, **1884.** Glires, Theridomyidæ.
Die Nager Europ. Tertiärs, in Palæontographica, XXXI, Taf. VII figs. 1–14, 16–21, 24, 25, 28, 29, 35, 36, 1884 (sep. pp. 16–20).
Nesocerodon LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. I, 253, 1885 (emendation).
Type: *Isiodoromys minor* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Mouillac, Dépt. Tarn-et-Garonne, France.
Extinct.
Nesokerodon: νῆσος, island; +*Kerodon.*

Nesokia GRAY, **1842.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 264–265, Dec., 1842; 4th ser., XII, 417, Nov., 1873; List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 113, 1843.
Nesocia BLANFORD, Fauna Brit. India, Mamm., 421–426, 1891; FLOWER & LYDEKKER, Mamm., Living & Extinct, 475, 1891 (emendation).
Type: *Mus hardwickii* Gray, from India.
Nesokia: Evidently from a native name, but whether taken from *Nesoki*, the common name used by Gray in 1843, or whether the latter is derived from *Nesokia*, is not apparent.

Nesolagus FORSYTH MAJOR, **1899.** Glires, Leporidæ.
Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 2d ser., Zool., VII, pt. 9, pp. 493, 514, pl. 37 fig. 17, pl. 38 figs. 23, 28, pl. 39 figs. 18, 28, 38, Nov., 1899.
Type: *Lepus netscheri* Schlegel & Jentink, from Padang-Pandjang, Sumatra (alt. about 2,000 ft.).
Nesolagus: νῆσος, island; λαγώς, hare.

Nesomys PETERS, **1870.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.
Sitzungs-Ber. Gesellsch. Naturforsch. Freunde, Berlin, 1870 54–55.
Type: *Nesomys rufus* Peters, from Vohima, Madagascar.
Nesomys: νῆσος, island; μῦς, mouse.

Nesonycteris THOMAS, **1887.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 5th ser., XIX, 147, Feb. 1, 1887; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1887, 323–326, pl. XXVI.
Type: *Nesonycteris woodfordi* Thomas, from Fauro Island or Aru, Shortland Island, Solomon group, South Pacific.
Nesonycteris: νῆσος, island; νυκτερίς, bat.

Nesopithecus FORSYTH MAJOR, **1896.** Primates, Nesopithecidæ.
Geol. Mag. London, new ser., dec. IV, vol. III, 433–436, figs. 1–3, Oct., 1896.
Type: *Nesopithecus roberti* Forsyth Major, from the marshes of Sirabé, in the Vakinankaratra district, central Madagascar.
Extinct. Based on (1) the anterior part of a skull, broken off behind the nasals and the molar series, and (2) a left mandibular ramus.
Nesopithecus: νῆσος, island; πίθηκος, a long-tailed monkey.

Nesosus (subgenus of *Sus*) HEUDE, **1892.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.
Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, II, pt. 2, pp. 85, 92, 106, 1892; ibid., pt. 4, p. 212, numerous figs. in pls. XX, XXVII, XXVIII, and XXIX, 1894.
Species, 9: *Sus vittatus* Müller & Schlegel, from Java or Sumatra; *S. verrucosus* Müller & Schlegel, from Java; *S. celebensis* Müller & Schlegel, from Celebes; *S. barbatus* Müller, from Borneo; *S. calamianensis* Heude, from the Calamian Islands, Philippine Islands; *S. bucculentus* Heude, from Cochin China; *S. arietinus* Heude, from Manila, Philippine Islands; *S. minutus* Heude, from Mindanao, Philippine Islands, and *S. cebifrons* Heude, from Masbate, Philippine Islands.
Nesosus: νῆσος, island; +*Sus.*

Nesotherium MERCERAT, **1891.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodontidæ.
Revista Mus. La Plata, I, 386, 411–425, 'pls. II fig. 2, III fig. 1, IV–VII, X,' 1891.
Species, 10, from the Eocene of Patagonia: *Nesotherium carinatum* Mercerat, *N. studeri* Mercerat, *N. elegans* Mercerat, *N. rufum* Mercerat; *Toxodon patagonensis* Moreno, from the Rio Santa Cruz, *Nesotherium turgidum* Mercerat, *N. rutilum* Mercerat, *N. argentinum* Mercerat, *N. nehringi* Mercerat, and *N. burmeisteri* Mercerat, from Monte Leon.
Extinct.
Nesotheriam: *νῆσος*, island; *θηρίον*, wild beast.

Nesotragus DÜBEN, **1847.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Ofvers. K. Vetensk. Akad. Förhandl., III, for 1846, 221, 1847; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. V, 49–58, pl. XXVIII, text fig. 25, Jan., 1896.
Type: *Nesotragus moschatus* Düben, from French Island (S. lat. 6° 9′, E. long. 39° 14′), near the island of Zanzibar, east coast of Africa.
Nesotragus: *νῆσος*, island; *τράγος*, goat—from its supposed insular habitat; the type species is now known from the coast districts of the mainland from Kilimanjaro southward to Mozambique. (SCLATER & THOMAS.)

Nestoritherium KAUP, **1859.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Chalicotheriidæ.
"Beitr. näheren Kenntniss Urweltlichen Säugethiere, Heft 4, p. 3, 1859" (fide LYDEKKER); COPE, Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, No. 108, pp. 395, 396, May 16, 1881; LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, 162, 164, 1886.
Type: *Anoplotherium sivalense* Falconer & Cautley, from the Pliocene of the Siwalik Hills, India.
Extinct.
Nestoritherium: *Νέστωρ*, King of Pylos in Greece, the oldest of the chieftains who took part in the siege of Troy; *θηρίον*, wild beast.

Neurogymnurus FILHOL, **1877.** Insectivora, Erinaceidæ.
Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7e sér., I, 52, 1877; ALSTON, Zool. Record for 1878, XV, Mamm. p. 12, 1880.
Necrogymnurus LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 621, 1891 (misprint).
Type: *Neurogymnurus cayluxi* Filhol, from the Eocene of Quercy, France.
Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.
Neurogymnurus: *νεῦρον*, nerve; + *Gymnurus.*

Neürotrichus GÜNTHER, **1880.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1880, 441, pl. XLII.
Type: *Urotrichus gibbsii* Baird, from White River, near Mt. Rainier, Washington.
Neürotrichus: *νέος*, new; + *Urotrichus.*

Neuryurus AMEGHINO, **1889.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ (Dœdicuridæ).
Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 840–844, pls. LVI fig. 6, LXI, LXII, LXIII figs. 1, 2, LXX figs. 5–7, 1889.
New name for *Euryurus* H. Gervais & Ameghino, 1880, which is preoccupied by *Euryurus* Koch, 1847, a genus of Myriapoda; and by *Euryurus* Von der Marck, 1864, a genus of Crustacea.
Extinct.
Neuryurus: *νέος*, new; + *Euryurus.*

Nicon GRAY, **1847.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. CLXIX, 15, Apr. 13, 1847; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XIX, 407, June, 1847.
Type: *Nicon caudifer* Gray, from Central America.

Nicon—Continued.

Gray gives *Nicon caudifer* = *Glossophaga caudifer* = *Monophyllus leachii* Gray, and states that the habitat is Central America. According to Dobson (Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 1878), *Nicon caudifer* and *Monophyllus leachii* are synonyms of *Glossophaga soricina* (Pallas), while *G. caudifer* Geoffroy, from Brazil, belongs to another genus and was in fact the type of Peters' *Lonchoglossa*.

Nicteris (see **Nycteris**). Chiroptera, Megadermatidæ.

Nicticejus (see **Nycticeius**) Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Nimravus Cope, **1879.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Aug. 12, 1879, 169–170, 174.

Type: *Nimravus brachyops* Cope, from the Miocene of White River, Oregon (= *N. gomphodus* Cope, from the John Day Miocene, Oregon).

Extinct.

Nimravus: Nimr-(od), hunter; Lat. *avus*, ancestor.

Nocthora F. Cuvier, **1824.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Hist. Nat. Mamm., V, livr. xliii, pl. ('Douroucouli') with 3 pp. text, Aug., 1824; Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 400, 1829.

New name for *Aotes* Humboldt, 1811, which is considered inappropriate. Type: *Nocthora trivirgata* (= *Simia trivirgata* Humboldt), from Esmeralda, on the Orinoco River, near the junction of the Cassiquiare, Venezuela.

Nocthora: 'Qui voit dans la nuit'—in allusion to the animal's nocturnal habits.

Noctifelis I. Geoffroy, **1844.** Feræ, Felidæ.

I. Geoffroy, in Jacquemont's Voy. dans l'Inde, IV, Zool., Mamm., 37, 1844.

Name merely suggested, not actually adopted. "Lorsqu'un groupe est subdivisé, il est d'usage, et presque de règle, que la subdivision principale conserve le nom de la division, et que des noms nouveaux concordant autant que possible avec celui-ci soient créés pour les subdivisions moins importantes. Selon cette règle, le nom de *Felis* devrait rester en propre au groupe qui comprend les grandes espèces à pupille circulaire, et les *Felis* à pupille variable devraient recevoir un nom nouveau, tel que: *Noctifelis, Profelis* ou tout autre analogue." (Geoffroy.)

Noctifelis: Lat. *nox, noctis*, night; + *Felis*—from the animal's nocturnal habits.

Noctifelis (subgenus of *Felis*) Severtzow, **1858.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2e sér., X, 386, 390, Sept., 1858.

Type: *Felis guigna* Molina, from Chile.

Noctilio Linnæus, **1766.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

Systema Naturæ, 12th ed., 88–89, 1766; Dobson, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 393–399, 1878.

Type: *Noctilio americanus* Linnæus (= *Vespertilio leporinus* Linnæus, 1758), from tropical South America.

Noctilio: Lat. *nox, noctis*, night; + ending *-ilio* (see *Vespertilio*).

Noctula (subgenus of *Pipistrellus*) Bonaparte, **1837.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Iconografia Fauna Italica, I, fasc. xxi (under *Vespertilio alcythoe*), 1837; Cat. Metod. Mamm. Europei, 19, 1845.

Type: *Vespertilio serotinus* Schreber, from Europe.

Noctula: French *noctule*, common name of a bat (from Lat. *nox, noctis*, night).

Noctulinia Gray, **1842.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 258, Dec., 1842; List. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xix, 31–32, 1843; Jerdon, Mamm. India, 36, 1874.

Species: *Noctulinia proterus* Gray, from England; and *N. fulvus* Gray, locality not stated.

Noctulinia: Lat., of, or belonging to night (from *noctus* = *nox*, night)—in allusion to the animal's crepuscular habits.

Nodus WAGLER, **1830.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 34, 1830; GRAY, Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 328, 330, 1866 (in synonymy).

Type: *Delphinus edentulus* Schreber (= *D. butskopf* Bonnaterre = *Balæna rostrata* Müller), from the North Sea.

Nodus: νωδός, toothless—in allusion to the absence of functional teeth in the upper jaw.

Nomeris (see **Neomeris**). Cete, Delphinidæ.

Nopachtus AMEGHINO, **1888.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ (Hoplophoridæ).

"Rápidas diagnosis de Mamíferos fósiles nuevos, p. 16, Feb., 1888" (fide AMEGHINO, Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 828–829, pl. LV, figs. 1–2, 1889).

Type: *Nopachtus coagmentatus* Ameghino, from the Sierra de Córdoba, and from Monte Hermosa, about 40 miles east of Bahia Blanca, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct.

Nopachtus: Anagram of *Panochthus* Burmeister, 1866.

Notaelephas (see **Notelephas**). Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.

Notagogus GLOGER, **1841.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, 82, 1841; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 340, 1888 (type fixed).

Type: (Species not mentioned by Gloger, but according to Thomas) *Didelphis murina* Linnæus, from tropical America.

Name preoccupied by *Notagogus* Agassiz, 1833, a genus of Pisces. (See *Marmosa* Gray, 1821.)

Notagogus: νωταγωγέω, to carry on the back—in allusion to the manner of carrying the young.

Notamynus ROTH, **1903.** Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea, Astrapotheridæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 133–136, 1903.

Species: *Notamynus holdichi* Roth, and *N. dicksoni* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Notamynus: νότος, south; ἄμυνα, defense.

Notaphrum RAFINESQUE, **1815.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 60, 1815 (nomen nudum); GRAY, Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 196, 1866 (synonym of *Catodon*).

Type: *Catodon* sp. ('*Notaphrum* R. sp. do' [espèce du genre précédent, *Catodon*]).

Notelephas OWEN, **1882.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.

Proc. Royal Soc. London, XXXIII, No. 219, p. 448, 1882; Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, for 1882, vol. 173, pt. III, 777–781, pl. 51.

Notaelephas JACK & ETHERIDGE, Geol. and Palæont. Queensland, 683, 1892.

Type: *Notelephas australis* Owen, from "a district of Darling Downs, 60 miles to the eastward of Morton Bay, Queensland, Australia."

Extinct. Based on 'portions of a tusk.'

Notelephas: "νότος, south; ἐλέφας, ivory." (OWEN.) In allusion to the type locality in the far south.

Notharctus LEIDY, **1870.** Primates, Notharctidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1870, 113–114; OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 191, 194–199, fig. 23, June 28, 1902.

Type: *Notharctus tenebrosus* Leidy, from the Eocene (Bridger) of Blacks Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "the greater part of the right ramus of a lower jaw with most of the teeth."

Notharctus: νόθος, spurious; ἄρκτος, bear—in allusion to the fact that the animal was at first supposed to be related to the raccoon.

Nothocyon MATTHEW, **1899.** Feræ, Canidæ

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 62, Apr. 8, 1899; WORTMAN & MATTHEW, ibid., XII, 124–128, 130, pl. VI, fig. 9 in text, June 22, 1899; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 771 footnote, 1902 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Canis geismerianus* Cope (type), *C. lemur* Cope, and *Galecynus latidens* Cope, from the Miocene of the John Day Valley, Oregon.

Extinct.

Nothocyon: νόθος, spurious; κύων, dog.

Nothropus BURMEISTER, **1882.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Sitzungsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Nr. XXVIII, 613–620, Taf. XI, 1882.

Type: *Nothropus priscus* Burmeister, from the Rio Carcarañal, on the railroad between Rosario and Córdoba, province of Santa Fé, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on the right half of a lower jaw.

Nothropus: νωθρός, sluggish, slothful; πούς, foot—i. e., a sloth.

Nothrotherium LYDEKKER, **1889.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

LYDEKKER, in Nicholson & Lydekker's Man. Palæont., II, 1299, 1889.

New name for *Cœlodon* Lund, 1838, which is preoccupied by *Cœlodon* 'Latreille,' Serville, 1832, a genus of Coleoptera.

Extinct.

Nothrotherium: νωθρός, sluggish, slothful; θηρίον, wild beast—i. e., an extinct sloth.

Notictis AMEGHINO, **1889.** Marsupialia,* ?

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 911–912, pl. LXXII fig. 14, 1889; Sin. Geol.-Paleont., in Segundo Censo Nacional, Repúb. Argentina, I, 191, 1898.

Type: *Notictis ortizii* Ameghino, from the barrancas in the vicinity of the city of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. "Conozco la especie por dos fragmentos de la rama izquierda de la mandíbula inferior, uno de ellos con los cuatro últimos dientes."

Notictis: νότος, south; ἴκτις, weasel.

Notiocetus AMEGHINO, **1891.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 167, fig. 75, June 1, 1891.

Type: *Notiocetus romerianus* Ameghino, from the Pampean formation of Bahia Blanca, Argentina.

Extinct.

Notiocetus: νότιος, southern; κῆτος, whale.

Notiomys (subgenus of *Hesperomys*) THOMAS, **1890.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

THOMAS, in Milne-Edwards' Mission Sci. Cap Horn, 1882–1883, VI, Mamm., A24–A26, pls. III fig. 1, VIII fig. 1, 1890; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1896, 1020, Apr., 1897 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Hesperomys* (*Notiomys*) *edwardsii* Thomas, collected south of Santa Cruz, Patagonia (S. lat. 50°).

Notiomys: νότιος, southern; μῦς, mouse.

Notiosorex (subgenus of *Sorex*) BAIRD, **1877.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.

BAIRD, in Coues' Notes Am. Insect. Mamm., Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., III, No. 3, pp. 643, 646–647, 651–652, May 15, 1877; DOBSON, Mon. Insectivora, pt. III, pl. XXIII fig. 20, 1890 (raised to generic rank); MERRIAM, N. Am. Fauna, No. 10, pp. 31–34, fig. 2, pl. III figs. 4, 8, 15, 1895.

Type: *Sorex* (*Notiosorex*) *crawfordi* Baird, from Fort Bliss, Doña Ana County, New Mexico (opposite El Paso, Texas).

Notiosorex: νότιος, southern; + *Sorex*—in allusion to the habitat of the type species.

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* "Caracteres intermediarios entre los *Amphiproviverridæ* y *Didelphys.*" (AMEGHINO, l. c., 1898.)

Notocetus MORENO, **1892.** Cete, Platanistidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, III, 397–400, lám. XI, 1892.

Type: *Notocetus vanbenedeni* Moreno, from the Tertiary (probably Miocene) in the vicinity of Puerto Madryn, on Bahia Nueva, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on "un cráneo completo con maxilares inferiores y parte de la columna vertebral del mismo individuo, y restos del cráneo y maxilares inferiores incompletos de otro."

Name preoccupied by *Notiocetus* Ameghino, 1891, a genus of extinct Balænidæ. Replaced by *Diochotichus* Ameghino, Feb., 1894; and by *Argyrodelphis* Lydekker, Apr., 1894.

Notocetus: νότος, south; κῆτος, whale.

Notocynus MERCERAT, **1891.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, II, 80–81, 1891.

Type: *Notocynus hermosicus* Mercerat, from the Miocene of Monte Hermoso, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on "la rama izquierda imperfecta de un maxilar inferior."

Notocynus: νότος, south; κύων, κυνός, dog.

Notohippus AMEGHINO, **1891.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Notohippidæ.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I [entr. 1a., 63, Feb. 1, 1891—nomen nudum], entr. 3a, 135–136, fig. 22, June 1, 1891.

Type: *Notohippus toxodontoides* Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Notohippus: νότος, south; ἵππος, horse.

Notohyrax AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata. Hyracoidea, Archæohyracidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 362, July, 1901 (sep. p. 16).

Type: *Notohyrax conicus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Notohyrax: νότος, south; + *Hyrax.*

Notomys LESSON, **1842.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 129, 1842.

Type: *Dipus mitchellii* Ogilby, from Western Australia.

Notomys: νότος, south; μῦς, mouse.

Notophorus G. FISCHER, **1817.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidæ.

Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, 373, 418, 1817; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, 43–44; GILL, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XV, 38–39, 1902; THOMAS, ibid., 153–154, 1902; ALLEN, ibid., 197, 1902.

New name for *Tayassu* G. Fischer, 1814, and *Dicotyles* F. Cuvier, 1817.

Notophorus: νωτοφόρος, carrying on the back—in allusion to the dorsal gland.

Notopithecus AMEGHINO, **1897.** Primates, Notopithecidæ.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 4–5, 13 footnote, 3 figs., 1897; Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 419–421, figs. 1–6, Oct. 6, 1897.

Species, 3: *Notopithecus adapinus* Ameghino, *N. fossulatus* Ameghino, and *N. summus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Notopithecus: νότος, south; πίθηκος, ape.

Notopteris GRAY, **1859.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, 36–38, pl. LXVII; DOBSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 92–94, 1878.

Type: *Notopteris macdonaldii* Gray, from Viti Levu, Fiji Islands.

Notopteris: νῶτος, back; πτερόν, wing—in allusion to the attachment of the wings along the central line of the back, as in *Cephalotes.*

Notorhinus Roth, **1903.** Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea, Astrapotheriidæ.
Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 136, 1903.
Species: *Notorhinus haroldi* Roth, and *N. denticulata* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
Extinct.
Notorhinus: νότος, south; ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.

Notoryctes Stirling, **1891.** Marsupialia, Notoryctidæ.
Trans. Roy. Soc. South Australia, XIV, pt. I, 154–187, pls. II–IX, July, 1891; pt. II, 283–291, pl. XII, Dec., 1891; Trouessart, La Nature, No. 958, pp. 290–294, 4 figs. in text, Oct., 1891; Lydekker, Royal Nat. Hist., III, 276–277, 3 figs., 1895.
Type: *Notoryctes typhlops* (=*Psammoryctes typhlops* Stirling), from Idracowra Cattle Station, Finke River, about 100 miles from Charlotte Waters, Alexandra Land, Central Australia.
The genus was originally described in 1888, but was not named until 1889, when it was called *Psammoryctes*. This name, being preoccupied by *Psammoryctes* Pœppig, 1835, a genus of Glires, was replaced by *Notoryctes* in 1891, when the species was fully described.
Notoryctes: νότος, south; ὀρύκτης, digger—i. e., a 'southern mole.'

Notostylops Ameghino, **1897.** Tillodontia, Notostylopidæ.
La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 16, 26, 27, 2 figs., 1897; Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 488–490, figs. 67–68, Oct. 6, 1897.
Species, 3: *Notostylops murinus* Ameghino, *N. bicinctus* Ameghino, and *N. parvus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Notostylops: νότος, south; στῦλος, pillar; ὄψ, aspect.

Nototherium Owen, **1845.** Marsupialia, Diprotodontidæ.
Rept. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci., for 1844, XIV, 231–236, 1845; "Cat. Mamm. and Aves Mus. Roy. Coll. Surgeons, 314, 1845."
Species: *Nototherium inerme* Owen, from Australia; and *N. mitchelli* Owen, from from the Pleistocene of the Condamine River, Queensland, Australia.
Extinct.
Nototherium: νότος, south; θηρίον, wild beast.

Nutria Gray, **1865.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 128–129; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 106–107, 1869.
Type: *Lutra felina* Molina, from Chile.
Nutria: Span. *nutria*, or *nutra*, otter (from Lat. *lutra*, otter).

Nyctalus (subgenus) Bowdich, **1825.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
Excursions in Madeira and Porto Santo, 36, 1825.
Type: *Nyctalus verrucosus* Bowdich, from Madeira. "It forms a new subgenus between *pharopus* [*Pteropus*] and *cephalotes*." (Bowdich.)
Nyctalus: νυκταλός (=νυσταλός), drowsy—in allusion to its crepuscular habits.

Nyctalus (subgenus of *Vespertilio*) Lesson, **1842.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.
Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 27, 1842.
Species, 4: *Vespertilio temminckii* Horsfield, from Java; *V. belangeri* I. Geoffroy, from Pondicherry, India; *Nycticejus heathii* Horsfield, from Madras, India; and *N. alecto* Gervais, from Manila, Philippine Islands.
Name preoccupied by *Nyctalus* Bowdich, 1825, a genus of Pteropodidæ.

Nyctemene (see **Nyctimene**). Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Nyctereutes Temminck, **1838–39.** Feræ, Canidæ.
Van der Hoeven's Tijdschrift Natuur. Geschied. Physiol., V, 285, 1838–39; Gray, List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., p. x, 18, 1847; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 210, 1869.

Nyctereutes—Continued.

Nyctoractes Jäger, Nova Acta Acad. Cæs.-Leop. Carol. Nat. Cur., XXII, pt. II, 772, 1850.

Type: *Canis procyonides* Gray (= *C. viverrinus* Temminck), from China and Japan.

Nyctereutes: νυκτερευτής, one who hunts by night.

Nycteris Cuvier & Geoffroy, **1795.** Chiroptera, Megadermatidæ.

Méthode Mammalogique, in Mag. Encyclopédique, 1e année, II, 186, 1795; Geoffroy, Cat. Mamm. Mus. National Hist. Nat., 64–65, 1803; Desc. l'Égypte, II, 113, 1813; W. L. Sclater, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 119–121, fig. 122, 1901.

Nicteris Desmarest, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. XV, 501, 1803.

Nycterus G. Fischer, Zoognosia, ed. III, I, 18, 1813; Rafinesque, Analyse de la Nature, 54, 1813.

Nyctoris ——, London Encyclopedia, XXII, 738, 1845 (art. Zoology).

Type: *Nycteris hispidus* (= *Vespertilio hispidus* Schreber), from Africa (Geoffroy, 1803).

Nycteris: νυκτερίς, bat.

Nycteris Bechstein, **1801.** Chiroptera, ?

Gemeinnütz. Naturgesch. Deutschlands, I, 213, 1801.

Based on 'Das Flatterthier,' of Europe. "Die Vorderzähne fehlen in beyden Kinnladen. Eine bestimmte und eine unbestimmte Art."

See *Nycteris* Geoffroy & Cuvier, 1795.

Nycterops Gray, **1866.** Chiroptera, Megadermatidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 83.

Type: *Nycterops pilosa* Gray, from Africa.

Nycterops: Nyceteris; ὄψ, aspect.

Nycticea (see **Nycticeius**). Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Nycticebus Geoffroy, **1812.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XIX, 163–165, 1812; Stone & Rehn, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1902, 138–141 (type fixed).

Nyctycebus Oken, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, 2te Abth., 1175, 1816.

Species, 4: *Nycticebus bengalensis* Geoffroy (= *Tardigradus coucang* Boddaert, type), from Bengal; *N. javanicus* Geoffroy, from Java; *N. ceylonicus* Geoffroy, from Ceylon; and *Lemur potto* Gmelin, from Guinea, West Africa.

Name antedated by *Bradicebus* Cuvier & Geoffroy, 1795.

Nycticebus: νύξ, νυκτός, night; κῆβος, a long-tailed monkey—from its nocturnal habits.

Nycticeius Rafinesque, **1819.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Journal de Physique, LXXXVIII, 417, June, 1819; Desmarest, Mammalogie, I, 132, 1820; Miller, N. Am. Fauna, No. 13, pp. 16, 118–121, figs. 35–36, Oct. 16, 1897 (type fixed).

Nycticeus Lesson, Man. Mammalogie, 98, 1827.

Nycticejus Temminck, Mon. Mamm., I, p. xviii, 1827.

Nycticeyx Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 13, 1830.

Nycticea Le Conte, McMurtrie's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, 432, 1831.

Nicticejus Rüppell, Mus. Senckenbergianum, III, Heft II, 157, 1842.

Species: *Vespertilio humeralis* Rafinesque (type), and *V. tesselatus* Rafinesque, from Kentucky or Indiana.

Nycticeius: νύξ, νυκτός, night.

Nycticellus (see **Nyctiellus**). Chiroptera, Natalidæ.

Nycticeyx ('Rafinesque') Wagler, **1830.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 13, 1830.

Emendation of *Nycticeius* Rafinesque, 1819.

Nycticeyx: νύκτιος, nocturnal; κήϋξ, a greedy sea bird—here simply in the sense of a bird.

Nyctiellus GERVAIS, **1855.** Chiroptera, Natalidæ.
Expd. Comte de Castelnau Am. du Sud, Zool., Mamm., 84, pl. XV, fig. 6, 1855.
Nycticellus GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, 91, Feb., 1866; MARSCHALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 9, 1873.
Type: *Vespertilio lepidus* Gervais, from Cuba.
Nyctiellus: Dim. of νύκτιος, nocturnal.

Nyctilestes MARSH, **1872.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 215-216, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 13).
Type: *Nyctilestes serotinus* Marsh, from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on 'part of a lower jaw with the last three molars perfect.'
Nyctilestes: νύξ, νυκτός, night; λῃστής, robber.

Nyctimene BECHSTEIN, **1800.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
"Syst. Uebers. Vierf. Thiere, II, 615, 736*, 1800" (fide THOMAS); OKEN, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 937–938, 1816; THOMAS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XV, 198, Oct. 10, 1902 (name revived).
Type: *Vespertilio cephalotes* Pallas, from the Molucca Islands.
Nyctimene Bechstein antedates *Cephalotes* Geoffroy, 1810.
Nyctimene: νυξ, νυκτός, night.

Nyctimene BECHSTEIN, **1801.** Chiroptera, ?
Gemeinnütz. Naturgesch. Deutschlands, I, 213, 1801.
Based on the 'Schwungmaus,' which is described as follows: "In der obern Kinnlade stehen zwey, in der untern keine Vorderzähne. Der Schwanz ist da. I art."
See *Nyctimene* Bechstein, 1800.

Nyctimones (see **Nyctinomus**). Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

Nyctinomops MILLER, **1902.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Sept. 12, 1902, 393–395.
Type: *Nyctinomus femorosaccus* Merriam, from Agua Caliente (=Palm Springs), Colorado Desert, California.
Nyctinomops: Nyctinomus; ὄψ, aspect.

Nyctinomus GEOFFROY, **1813.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.
Descr. l'Égypte, II, 114, 128–130, pl. 2, No. 2, 1813; OKEN, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 924–925, 1816.
Nyctinoma BOWDICH, Anal. Nat. Class. Mamm., 28, 1821.
Nyctimones Gray, London Med. Repos., XV, 299, Apr. 1, 1821.
Nyctinomia FLEMING, Philos. of Zoology, II, 178, 1822.
Myctonome ——, London Encyclopædia, XXII, 738, 1845 (art. Zoology).
Type: *Nyctinomus ægyptiacus* Geoffroy, from Egypt.
Nyctinomus: νύξ, νυκτός, night; νομός, habitation ('habitaculum,' AGASSIZ).

Nyctipithecus SPIX, **1823.** Primates, Cebidæ.
Sim. et Vespert. Brasil. Nov. Spec., 24–26, tab. XVIII–XIX, 1823.
Species: *Nyctipithecus felinus* Spix, from the vicinity of the city of Para, Brazil; and *N. vociferans* Spix, from the Rio Solimoens (upper Amazon), near Tabatinga and Mainas, on the Peruvian border of Brazil. (See *Aotes* Humboldt, 1811.)
Nyctipithecus: νύξ, νυκτός, night; πίθηκος, ape—from its nocturnal habits.

Nyctiplanus GRAY, **1849.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1848, No. CLXXXIV, 58, Jan. 30, 1849.
Type: *Nyctiplanus rotundatus* Gray, from Brazil.
Nyctiplanus: νυκτίπλανος, roaming by night (from νύξ, νυκτός, night; πλάνος, roaming).

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*This page reference is from Sherborn's Index Anim., 1149, 1902, where the name is spelled *Nyctemene.*

Nyctiptenus FITZINGER, **1870.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.
Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LXII, Abth. I, 424–427, Oct., 1870 (sep. pp. 72–75).
Type: *Vespertilio smithii* Wagner, from the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.
Nyctiptenus: νύξ, νυκτός, night; πτήν, πτηνός, winged—i. e., a winged nocturnal creature.

Nyctitherium MARSH, **1872.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 127–128, Aug., 1872 (sep. issued July 22); HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 742, 1902 (type fixed).
Species: *Nyctitherium velox* Marsh (type), and *N. priscus* Marsh, from the Eocene of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.
Extinct.
Nyctitherium: νύξ, νυκτός, night; θηρίον, wild beast—night beast, i. e., a bat.

Nyctochoerus HEUGLIN, **1863.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.
Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., XXX, Nachtrag 2ten Abhandl., 7–9, 1863.
Type: *Nyctochoerus hassama* Heuglin, from Abyssinia (alt. 4,000–9,000 ft.).
Nyctochoerus: νύξ, νυκτός, night; χοῖρος, hog.

Nyctocleptes TEMMINCK, **1832.** Glires, Spalacidæ.
"Bijdragen Natuurkund. Wetensch., Amsterdam, VII, 1–8, pl. I figs. 1–5," 1832; Mon. Mamm., II, 9e Mon., 40–45; pl. XXXIII, 1835–41.
Type: *Nyctocleptes dekan* Temminck (=*Mus sumatrensis* Raffles), from Malacca.
Nyctocleptes: νύξ, νυκτός, night; κλέπτης, thief—from the habit some of the species have of leaving their burrows at night to feed on vegetables, grasses, cereals, etc.

Nyctomys (subg. of *Hesperomys*) DE SAUSSURE, **1860.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.
Rev. et Mag. Zool., 2d ser., XII, 106–108, pl. IX, figs. 2, 3, Mar., 1860; BANGS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, XXXIX, 30–22, figs. 11, 12, Apr., 1902 (raised to generic rank).
Type: *Hesperomys sumichrasti* De Saussure, from the forests of Uvero, near Tuxtla, Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Nyctomys: νύξ, νυκτός, night; μῦς, mouse—from the animal's nocturnal habits.

Nyctophilus LEACH, **1821.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.
Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XIII, pt. I, 78, 1821.
Type: *Nyctophilus geoffroyi* Leach, from Australia.
Nyctophilus: νύξ, νυκτός, night; φίλος, loving.

Nyctophylax FITZINGER, **1860.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.
Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, XLII, 390, Nov., 1860; ibid., LXII, Abth. I, 544–564, Nov.–Dec., 1870 (sep. pp. 18–38).
New name for the 'barbaric' *Kerivoula* Gray, 1842.
Nyctophylax: νύξ, νυκτός, night; φύλαξ, watcher.

Nyctoractes (see **Nyctereutes**). Feræ, Canidæ.

Nyctoris (see **Nycteris**). Chiroptera, Megadermatidæ.

Nyctycebus (see **Nycticebus**). Primates, Lemuridæ.

Nystactes KAUP, **1829.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.
Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. & Nat. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, pt. 1, pp. 106, 108–109, 1829.
Type: *Vespertilio bechsteinii* Leisler, from Europe.
Name preoccupied by *Nystactes* Gloger, 1827 (Froriep's Notizen, XVI, 277), a genus of Birds.
Nystactes: νυστακτής, one who nods, a sleeper.

O.

Ocapia (see **Okapia**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidæ.

Ochetodon Coues, **1874.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Dec. 15, 1874, 184; Mon. N. Am. Rodentia, 120–130, 1877.

Type: *Mus humilis* Audubon & Bachman, from South Carolina.

Name antedated by *Reithrodontomys* Giglioli, 1873.

Ochetodon: ὀχετός, channel; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the grooved upper incisors.

Ochetomys Fitzinger, **1867.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LVI, 103–105, 1867; Miller, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 17, 66, 1896 (in synonymy).

Species, 7: *Mus amphibius* Linnæus, *Hypudæus pertinax* Savi, *Arvicola destructor* Savi, *Mus terrestris* Linnæus, *Hypudæus nageri* Schinz, *Arvicola monticola* Selys-Longchamps, and *A. americanus* Gray (*not* from America), and several subspecies—all from Europe.

Ochetomys: ὀχετός, ditch, channel, in plural, waters; μῦς, mouse—'water mouse,' in allusion to its aquatic habits.

Ochotherium (see **Ocnotherium**). Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Ochotona Link, **1795.** Glires, Ochotonidæ.

Beytr. Naturgesch., I, pt. II, 52, 74, 1795.

Ogotona Fischer, Zoognosia, III, 95, 1814 (in synonymy).

Ogotoma Gray, Ann & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 220, Sept., 1867.

Species, 3: *Ochotona pusilla* (=*Lepus pusillus* Linnæus, ed. XIII), from the southern Ural Mountains; *O. alpina* (=*Lepus alpinus* Linnæus, ibid.), from Siberia; *O. minor* (= *Lepus ochotona* [*ogotona*] Linnæus, ibid., type) from the mountains of southern Siberia and Mongolia east of Lake Baikal. "Type, from name, according to agreed rules." (Thomas.)

Ochotona: Ochodona, Mongol name of the pika. (Pallas, Reise, II, 701, 1773.)

Ocnobates Cope, **1889.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XXIII, 659, Aug. 1889.

New name for *Oracanthus* Ameghino, 1885, which is preoccupied by *Oracanthus* Agassiz, 1837, a genus of Pisces.

Antedated by *Neoracanthus* Ameghino, May, 1889.

Extinct.

Ocnobates: ὄκνος, sluggish; βάτης, walker—i. e., a sloth.

Ocnopus Reinhardt, **1875.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

Vidensk. Meddelelser Naturhist. Forening, Kjöbenhavn, 3die Aartis, VII, Nr. 9–15, pp. 234–235, pl. IV, figs. 4, 5, 1875.

Type: *Megatherium laurillardii* Lund, from Lapa Vermelha, near Lagoa Santa, Brazil.

Extinct.

Ocnopus: ὄκνος, sluggish, lazy; πούς, foot—i. e., a sloth.

Ocnotherium Lund, **1842.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Naturv. & Math. Afhandl., Kjöbenhavn, IX, 142-143, 197, 1842.

Œnotherium Wagner, Wiegman's Archiv Naturgesch., 1843, I, 348; Ray Soc. Repts. on Zool. for 1843–44, p. 47, 1847.

Ochotherium Pictet, Traité Paléont., 2d ed., I, 272, 1853 (misprint).

Type: *Chlamydotherium gigas* Lund, from the valley of the Rio das Velhas, Minas Geraes, Brazil.

Extinct.

Ocnotherium: ὄκνος, sluggish, lazy; θηρίον, wild beast—i. e., an extinct sloth.

Ocrodon Gore, **1874.** Ungulata, ?

Glossary Fossil Mamm., 38, 1874.

"A fossil genus allied to both the Ruminants and the Pachyderms." (Gore).

Octacodon Marsh, **1894.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLVIII, No. 283, p. 92, fig. 1 in text, July, 1894.

Type: *Octacodon valens* Marsh, from the Oligocene (eastern Miohippus beds) of South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on the last upper molar of the right side.

Octacodon: ὀκτώ, eight; ἀκή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the five main cusps and three conical buttresses, making in all eight prominences, on the crown of the last upper molar.

Octalobus (see **Otocolobus**). Feræ, Felidæ.

Octocyon (see **Otocyon**). Feræ, Canidæ.

Octodon Bennett, **1832.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1832, 46–47; Trans. Zool. Soc., II, 80, pl. xvi, 1836.

Type: *Octodon cumingii* Bennett, from Chile.

Octodon: ὀκτώ, eight; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—from the resemblance of the enamel folds of one of the lower molars to the figure 8.

Octodontomys Palmer, **1903.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Science, new ser., XVII, 873, May 29, 1903.

New name for *Neoctodon* Thomas, 1902, which is preoccupied by *Neoctodon* Bedel, 1892, a genus of Coleoptera.

Octodontomys: ὀκτώ, eight; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth, i. e., an Octodont; μῦς, mouse.

Octodontotherium Ameghino **1895.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11–12, pp. 656–657, 1895 (sep. pp. 56–57).

Type: *Octodontotherium grandae* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds in the interior of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on many isolated teeth.

Octodontotherium: ὀκτώ, eight; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the last lower molar. "La dernière molaire inférieure . . . est une dent excavée longitudinalement au milieu sur les deux faces opposées, de sorte à présenter la forme d' un 8."

Octotomus Cope, **1885.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Uintatheriidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XIX, 44, 53, fig. 34, Jan., 1885.

Type: *Dinoceras laticeps* Marsh, from the Dinoceras beds of the Eocene in the vicinity of Spanish John Meadow, near Green River, southwestern Wyoming.

Name preoccupied by *Octotomus* Tischbein, 1881, a genus of Hymenoptera.

Extinct. Based on a skull.

Octotomus: ὀκτώ, eight; τομός, cutting—in allusion to the number of incisors in the lower jaw.

Ocypetes (subgenus of *Vespertilio*) Lesson, **1842.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 30, 1842.

Species: *Vespertilio cavernarum* Temminck, and *V. suillus* Temminck, from Java.

Name preoccupied by *Ocypetes* Wagler, 1832, a genus of Birds.

Ocypetes: ὠκυπέτης, swift-flying.

Odmaelurus Gloger, **1841.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxix, 72, 1841; Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Viverra genetta* Linnæus, of southern Europe and Africa.

Odmaelurus: ὀδμή = ὀσμή, smell; αἴλουρος, cat—from the characteristic odor.

Odobenotherium Gratiolet, **1858.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Odobenidæ.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2e sér., XV, feuill. 32–42, pp. 620–624, pl. v, figs. 1–3, Dec., 1858.

Odotenotherium Zittel, Handb. Palaeont., IV, 685, 787, 1893.

Odobenotherium—Continued.

Type: *Odobenotherium lartetianum* Gratiolet, from Montrouge, near Paris, France. Extinct. Based on part of a skull. "Fossile Reste von Walrossen sind selten, obwohl sie öfters irrthumlich citirt wurden. So beschreibt . . . Gratiolet einen Schädel von Montrouge bei Paris, der offenbar von einem recenten Individuum berrüht." (ZITTEL.)

Odobenotherium: Odobenus; θηρίον, wild beast—i. e., an extinct *Odobenus*.

Odobenus BRISSON, **1762.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Odobenidæ.

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 30–31, 1762; MERRIAM, Science, new ser., I, No. 14, p. 375, Apr. 5, 1895 (type fixed).

Odontobænus STEENSTRUP, in letter to Sundevall, Öfvers. K. Vetensk. Akad. Förhandl., Stockholm, XVI, No. 10, for Dec. 14, 1859, 441–442, 1860.

Hodobænus, Udobænus SUNDEVALL, ibid., XVI, 442, 1860.

Odobænus "MALMGREN, Öfvers. K. Vetensk. Akad. Förhandl., Stockholm, for 1863, 130, 1864;" ALLEN, Hist. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 14–186, figs. 1–36, 1880.

Type: *Odobenus odobenus* Brisson (= *Phoca rosmarus* Linnæus), from the Arctic Ocean.

Odobenus: ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth; *βαίνω*, to walk—in allusion to the alleged use of the tusks in progression and climbing over rocks. See observations of Brown and Kane referred to in Allen's 'Pinnipeds,' p. 138. An old legend quoted by Gesner in 1558 is given in the English version of Olaus Magnus, as follows: "They will raise themselves with their Teeth as by Ladders to the very tops of Rocks, that they may feed on the Dewie Grasse, or fresh water, and role themselves in it." (ALLEN, ibid., p. 83.)

Odobenus RAFINESQUE, **1815.** Sirenia, Dugongidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 60, 1815.

New name for *Dugong* Lacépède, 1799 ('*Odobenus* R.; *Dugong* Lac.').

Name preoccupied by *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762, a genus of Feræ.

Odocerus RAFINESQUE, **1815.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815 (nomen nudum).

Type: *Aper* sp. ("*Odocerus* R., *Aper* sp.—App.").

Odocerus: ὀδούς, tooth; *κέρας*, horn.

Odocoileus RAFINESQUE, **1832.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Atlantic Journal, I, No. 3, pp. 109–110, 1 fig. in text, autumn of 1832; LEIDY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 376, 1869 (under *Cervus virginianus*); MERRIAM, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XII, 99–100, Apr. 30, 1898 (name reinstated).

Odocœlus G. M. ALLEN, Am. Nat., XXXV, 449, June, 1901; LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1901, XXXVIII, Mamm., 35, 1902.

Odontocœlus SCLATER, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., IX, 290, Apr. 1, 1902.

Type: *Odocoileus speleus* Rafinesque (= *Cervus virginianus* Boddaert) from "the big cave of Carlisle, in [Cumberland County] Pennsylvania . . . situated in the Big [Cumberland] Valley, between the South and North Mountains, about 1 mile north of Carlisle, on the banks of the Conococchig [Conodoguinet] Creek." Based on an upper premolar. (LEIDY.)

Antedates *Dorcelaphus* Gloger, *Cariacus* Lesson, and *Oplacerus* Haldeman.

Odocoileus: ὀδούς, tooth; *κοῖλος*, hollowed—'meaning teeth well hollowed.' (RAFINESQUE.) 'Ought to be spelled *Odontocœlus*' (COUES, epist., Aug. 14, 1898).

Odontobænus (see **Odobenus**). Feræ, Pinnipedia, Odobenidæ.

Odontocœlus (see **Odocoileus**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Odontodorcus GISTEL, **1848.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Naturgesch. Thierreichs fur höhere Schulen, 82, 1848.

Species: *Moschus tragulus* (!) and *M. moschiferus* Linnæus, from the mountains of southern and eastern Asia.

Odontodorcus: ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth; *δορκάς*, antelope—in allusion to the long, sharp upper canines of the male, which project downward out of the mouth.

Odontomysops Ameghino, **1902.** Glires? (Odontomysopidæ).
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 35, May, 1902 (sep. p. 33).
Type: *Odontomysops spiniferus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia. Extinct.
Odontomysops: ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth; μῦς, mouse; ὄψ, aspect.

Odontostylus Trouessart, **1898.** Marsupialia, Amphitheriidæ.
Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, 1247, Nov., 1898.
Type: *Stylodon robustus* Owen, from the middle Purbeck of Durdlestone Bay, Swanage, Dorsetshire, England.
Name preoccupied by *Odontostylus* Gray, 1840, a genus of Mollusca. Replaced by *Trouessartia* Cossmann, 1899 (preoccupied); and later by *Trouessartella* Cossmann, 1899.
Extinct.
Odontostylus: ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth; στῦλος, pillar.

Odotenotherium (see **Odobenotherium**). Feræ, Pinnipedia Odobenidæ.

Oedipomidas Reichenbach, **1862.** Primates, Hapalidæ.
Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 5–6, pl. II, figs. 18–20, 1862.
New name for *Œdipus* Lesson, 1840, which is preoccupied by *Oedipus* Tschudi, 1838, a genus of Amphibia.
Oedipomidas: Œdipus + *Midas.*

Œdipus (subgenus of *Midas*) Lesson, **1840.** Primates, Hapalidæ.
Species Mamm., 184, 197–200, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 9, 1842; Gray, Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 65–66, 1870 (raised to generic rank).
Type: *Œdipus titi* Lesson (=*Simia œdipus* Linnæus), from Para, Brazil.*
Name preoccupied by *Oedipus* Tschudi, 1838, a genus of Amphibia. (The latter name is identical in form, but probably differs etymologically, being derived according to Agassiz's Nomenclator Zool., from οἰδέω, to swell, and πούς, foot.) Replaced by *Oedipomidas* Reichenbach, 1862.
Œdipus: From the original name of the type species.

Œdocephalus Gray, **1866.** Glires, Hystricidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 308–309.
Type: *Acanthion cuvieri* Gray. The locality of the type specimen was unknown when the species was described in 1847, but the habitat was given in 1866 as North Africa.
Œdocephalus: οἰδέω, to swell, to become swollen; κεφαλή, head—from the skull, which is 'ventricose,' with large nasals dilated behind.

Oegoceros (see **Aegocerus**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Œgocerus (see **Egocerus**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Œnotherium (see **Ocnotherium**). Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Ogmobalæna Eschricht, **1849.** Cete, Balænidæ.
K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Skrifter, Naturv. & Math. Afd., Kjöbenhavn, 5te Række, I, 108, 1849; Unters. Nord. Wallthiere, 108, 1849.
Species: The 'Furehvaler eller Rörhvaler' of the northern seas.
Ogmobalæna: ὄγμος, furrow; + *Balæna*—in allusion to the furrows on the throat.

Ogmorhinus Peters, **1875.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.
Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, June, 1875, 393 footnote.
New name for *Stenorhinchus* F. Cuvier, 1826, which is preoccupied by *Stenorhynchus* Lamarck, 1819, a genus of Crustacea; and by *Stenorhynchus* Megerle, 1823, a genus of Coleoptera.
Antedated by *Hydrurga* Gistel, 1848.
Ogmorhinus: ὄγμος, furrow; ῥίς, ῥινός, nose—'wegen der langen furchenförmigen Nasenlöcher.'

*Forbes gives the distribution of this species as New Granada (Allen's Nat. Library, Handbook Primates, I, 141, 1894).

Ogotoma GRAY, **1867.** Glires, Ochotonidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 220, Sept., 1867.

Ogotona FISCHER, Zoognosia, III, 95, 1814 (in synonymy).

Type: *Lepus ogotoma* Pallas, from Mongolia. *Ogotoma* is here described as distinct from *Lagomys* Cuvier, 1800. (See *Ochotona* Link, 1795.)

Ogotoma: Ochodona, Mongol name of the pika.

Okapia LANKESTER, **1901.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidæ.

Nature, vol. 64, No. 1653, p. 247, July 4, 1901; Tageblatt V. Internat. Zool. Congresses, Berlin, No. 6, pp. 6–7, Aug. 16, 1901; FORSYTH MAJOR, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1902, II, pt. I, 73–79, text fig. 7, Oct., 1902 (*Okapia liebrechtsi* Major); LANKESTER, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., X, 417–418, Nov. 1, 1902 (*Okapia erikssoni* Lankester).

Ocapia LANKESTER, Science, new ser., XIV, 114, July 19, 1901 (quoting London Times, June 18).

Type: *Okapia johnstoni* (=*Equus? johnstoni* Sclater), from the forests along the Semliki River, Congo Free State, Africa.

Okapia: Okapi, native name of this animal.

Olbodotes OSBORN, **1902.** Glires, Proglires, Mixodectidæ.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVI, 204, 205–206, figs. 29, 29a, June 28, 1902.

Type: *Olbodotes copei* Osborn, from the Eocene (Torrejon) of New Mexico.

Extinct. Based on a left lower jaw.

Olbodotes: ὀλβοδότης, a giver of bliss—"in reference to the happy solution it affords of the problem of the homology of the enlarged incisor teeth." (OSBORN.)

Oldfieldthomasia AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata, Hyracoidea, (Acoelodidæ).

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 366–369, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 20–23).

Species, 10: *Oldfieldthomasia furcata* Ameghino, *O. cuneata* Ameghino, *O. cingulata* Ameghino, *O. marginalis* Ameghino, *O. conifera* Ameghino, *O. parvidens* Ameghino, *O. pulchella* Ameghino, *O. transversa* Ameghino, *O. septa* Ameghino, and *O. anfractuosa* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Oldfieldthomasia: In honor of Oldfield Thomas, 1858—, curator of mammals, Natural History Museum, London; author of 'Catalogue of the Marsupialia and Monotremata in the British Museum,' 1888, and numerous papers on mammals.

Olenopsis AMEGHINO, **1889.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 145–146, 901–902, pls. VI figs. 14–16, LXXXII fig. 4, 1889.

Type: *Olenopsis uncinus* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of the barrancas of the Rio Santa Cruz, southern Patagonia.

Extinct. "Conozco las partes siguientes: La primera muela superior del lado izquierdo de un individuo jóven . . . Parte de la rama izquierdo de la mandíbula inferior, con el incisivo, las dos primeras muelas intactas y bien desarrolladas y la tercera . . . procedente de un indivíduo jóven . . . Primera muela inferior (p. $\bar{4}$) del lado derecho, de un individuo adulto."

Olenopsis: ὠλένη, elbow; ὄψις, appearance—in allusion to the V-shaped middle fold of enamel of the lower molars.

Olidosus (subg. of *Tayassu*) MERRIAM, **1901.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidæ.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIV, 120–122, July 19, 1901.

Species: *Dicotyles albirostris* Illiger (type), from South America; and *Tayassu albirostris ringens* Merriam, from Apazote, near Yohaltun, Campeche, Mexico.

Olidosus: Lat. *olidus*, stinking; *sus*, hog—from its musky odor.

Oligobiotherium AMEGHINO, **1902.** Marsupialia, Microbiotheriidæ.

[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 77, Mar.–Apr., 1901—nomen nudum];

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 124–125, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 56–57).

Type: *Oligobiotherium divisus* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation (Eocene) of Patagonia.

Oligobiotherium—Continued.

Extinct. Based on the posterior part of the right mandible with the last two molars in place.

Oligobiotherium: ὀλίγος, little; βίος, life; θηρίον, wild beast.

Oligobunis Cope, **1881.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XV, for June, 1881, 497, May 19, 1881; Tert. Vert., 939–942, fig. 34, 1885.

Type: *Icticyon crassivultus* Cope, from the John Day Miocene of Oregon.

Extinct.

Oligobunis: ὀλίγος, little; βουνός, mound—probably in allusion to the internal tubercle of the lower sectorial, which is one of the characters distinguishing *Oligobunis* from *Icticyon*.

Oligodens Burmeister, **1891.** Feræ, Procyonidæ.

Anal. Mus. Nac., Buenos Aires, III, entr. 17, p. 400, expl. lám. VII fig. 2, 1891 (*Oligobunis* in text, p. 378).

Type: *Oligobunis argentina* Burmeister, from the Tertiary of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on the anterior part of the left jaw.

Oligodens: ὀλίγος, few; Lat. *dens*, tooth.

Olig[odon] (see **Olygodon**). Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

Oligoryzomys (subgenus of *Oryzomys*) Bangs, **1900.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Proc. New England Zool. Club, I, 94–95, pl. I, fig. 2, Feb. 23, 1900.

Type: *Oryzomys navus* Bangs, from Pueblo Viejo, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia (alt. 8,000 ft.).

Oligoryzomys: ὀλίγος, little, small; +*Oryzomys*—the group of 'pigmy *Oryzomys*.'

Oligotherium Ameghino, **1884.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

Filogenia, 230, 1884; Roger, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben u. Neuburg (a. V.), XXXII, 98, 1896.

Olygotherium, Ameghino, Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1, pp. 114, 197, 1885.

Species (not named) from Argentina. "Otro animal de la misma familia [Megatheriidæ] que designamos con el nombre de *Oligotherium* y tan parecido al *Megatherium* y al *Essonodontherium* que presenta los mismos caractéres craneanos generales y el mismo tipo de muelas, presenta otra fórmula distinta, á lo menos en lo que concierne la mandíbula superior, cuya fórmula es $\frac{0}{?} i \frac{1}{?} c \frac{5}{?} m = \frac{6}{?}$."

Extinct.

Oligotherium: ὀλίγος, few, little; θηρίον, wild beast.

Oligotomus Cope, **1873.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Palæont. Bull., No. 12, p. 2, Mar. 8, 1873; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., for 1872, 607, 1873.

Type: *Oligotomus cinctus* Cope, from the Eocene of Cottonwood Creek, Wyoming.

Name preoccupied by *Oligotoma* Westwood, 1836, a genus of *Neuroptera*.

Extinct.

Oligotomus: ὀλίγος, few; τομός, cutting.

Oliptodon (see **Glyptodon**). Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.

Oltinotherium Delfortrie, **1874.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Act. Soc. Linn. Bordeaux, XXIX, for 1873, 4e livr., 261–263, pl. VII figs. 6–9, 1874; Journ. de Zool., Paris, III, 465, 1874.

Ollinotherium Zittel, Handb. Palaeont., IV, 2te Lief., 335, 1893 (in synonymy).

Type: *Oltinotherium verdeaui* Delfortrie, from the Phosphorites of Bach, Dépt. du Lot, central France.

Extinct. Based on an incisor.

Oltinotherium: Oltis, the ancient name of the River Lot, in southwestern France, near the type locality; θηρίον, wild beast.

Olygodon Ameghino, **1883.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, V, entr. 3, pp. 299–300, 1883.
Olig[*odon*] Thomas, Zool. Record for 1883, XX, Mamm., 55, Index, p. 8, 1884.
Type: *Olygodon pseudolestoides* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Entre Rios, Argentina.
Name preoccupied by *Oligodon* Boie, 1827, a genus of Reptilia.
Extinct. Based on a single upper canine.
Olygodon: ὀλίγος, few, small; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Olygotherium (see **Oligotherium**). Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

Omegodus Pomel, **1854.** Glires, Theridomyidæ.
['Omegadonte' Pomel, Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2e sér., I, 593, 1844.]
[*Omegadon* Pomel, in Agassiz's Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., Addenda, 7, 1846; Meyer, in Bronn's Index Palæont., IV, 843, 1848; Pictet, Traité Paléont., 2e éd., I, 254, 1853—nomen nudum.]
Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 37–38, 1854; Trouessart, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, Bull. Soc. Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 2e fasc., 167, 1881.
Type: *Omegodus echimyoides* Pomel, from the Miocene of Chaufours, Puy-de-Dôme, central France.
Extinct.
Omegodus: Ω, ὦ μέγα, or long *o* of the Greek alphabet; ὀδούς, tooth—from the arrangement of the enamel folds of the molars.

Ommatophoca Gray, **1844.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.
Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' pt. I, Mamm., 3, pls. VII–VIII, 1844; Allen, Hist. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 463, 467, 1880.
Ommatophora Turner, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1848, 88.
Type: *Ommatophoca rossii* Gray, from the Antarctic Ocean.
Ommatophoca: ὄμμα, ὄμματος, eye; + *Phoca*—in allusion to the immense orbits.

Ommatostergus Nordmann, **1840.** Glires, Spalacidæ.
Nordmann, in Keyserling & Blasius' Wirbelth. Europas, pp. vii, 31, 1840.
Type: *Ommatostergus pallasii* Nordmann, from the neighborhood of the Caucasus Mountains, Russia.
Ommatostergus: ὀμματοστερής, bereft of eyes; ἔργω, to work—in allusion to its subterranean habits.

Omomys Leidy, **1869.** Primates, Notharctidæ?
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Apr., 1869, 63–65; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci., 2d ser., VII, 408, 1869; Osborn, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 190, fig. 19, June 28, 1902.
Type: *Omomys carteri* Leidy, from the Eocene near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on 'the greater part of the right ramus of the lower jaw.'
Omomys: ὦμος, shoulder; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the basal ridge of the premolars(?).

Oncifelis (subgenus of *Felis*) Severtzow, **1858.** Feræ, Felidæ.
Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2e sér., X, 386, 390, Sept., 1858.
Type: *Felis geoffroyi* Gervais, from the Rio Negro, Patagonia.
Oncifelis: Onça, specific name of the spotted cat of tropical America; + *Felis.*

Oncoïdes (subgenus of *Felis*) Severtzow, **1858.** Feræ, Felidæ.
Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2e sér., X, 386, 390, Sept., 1858; Trouessart, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., new ed., fasc. II, 357–360, 1897.
Species, 3: *Felis* (*Oncoïdes*) *pardalis* Linnæus, from tropical America; *F.* (*Oncoïdes*) *macroura* Maximilian, from eastern Brazil; and *F.* (*Oncoïdes*) *tigrina* Schreber, from South America.
Oncoïdes: Onça, specific name of the spotted cat of tropical America; εἶδος, form.

Ondatra LINK, **1795.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Beyträge Naturgesch., I, pt. II, 52, 76, 1795; LACÉPÈDE, Tabl. Mamm., 9, 1799; Nouv. Tableau Méthod. Mamm., in Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot ed., Quad., XIV, 166, 1799; Mém. de l'Institut, Paris, III, 495, 1801.

Species: *Ondatra coypus* (=*Mus coypus* Molina), from Chile; and *O. zibethicus* (=*Castor zibethicus* Linnæus), from eastern Canada.

Name antedated by *Myocastor* Kerr, 1792.

Ondatra: Indian name of the muskrat of North America.

Onichogalea (see **Onychogalea**). Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.

Onohippidium MORENO, **1891.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, II, entr. II, 65–71, 1891.

Onohippus BURMEISTER, Anal. Mus. Nac., Buenos Aires, III, entr. 18, pp. 470–471, 1891; LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1891, XXVIII, Mamm., 40, 1892.

Type: *Onohippidium muñizi* Moreno, from the Lower Pampean formation of 'La Loberia,' on the Atlantic coast of the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on 'un cráneo bastante perfecto . . . [8] vertebras . . . la parte proximal de las cuatro últimas costillas . . . todos los huesos del miembro anterior izquierdo.'

Onohippidium: ὄνος, ass; +*Hippidium.*

Onotragus GRAY, **1872.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 17–18, 1872; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. VI, 95, Aug., 1896 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Species: *Adenota lechèe* Gray (type), from South Africa; and *Antilope vardonii* Livingstone, from Central Africa.

Onotragus: ὄνος, ass; τράγος, goat.

Ontocetus LEIDY, **1859.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1859, 162; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 440, 1869.

Type: *Ontocetus emmonsi* Leidy, from the Miocene of North Carolina.

Extinct. Based on 'a very large tooth, much mutilated and black in color.'

Ontocetus: ὤν, ὄντος, being; κῆτος, whale.

Onychodectes COPE, **1888.** Edentata, Ganodonta, Conoryctidæ.

[Am. Naturalist, XXII, 161, Feb., 1888—nomen nudum].

Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XVI, pt. II, 317–319, pl. V figs. 8–9, 1888.

Type: *Onychodectes tissonensis* Cope, from the lowest beds of the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct. Based on 'both maxillary bones with the posterior five molars; the left mandibular ramus with all the alveoli, and the second true molar in place; the glenoid extremity of the scapula; the left ilium; the right astragalus and cuboid.'

Onychodectes: ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, claw; δήκτης, biter.

Onychogale GRAY, **1864.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 570; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 168, 1869.

Type: *Herpestes maccarthiæ* Gray, from Ceylon.

See *Onychogalea* Gray, 1841, a genus of Marsupialia.

Onychogale: ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, claw; γαλῆ, weasel—in allusion to the front claws, which are long, compressed, and curved.

Onychogalea (subgenus of *Macropus*) GRAY, **1841.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.

GRAY, in Grey's Journ. Two Expds. N. W. and West Australia, App. II, 402, 1841.

Onichogalea GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxii, 88, 1843 (raised to generic rank).

Onychogale THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 73–79, 1888.

Onychogalea—Continued.

Type: *Macropus unguifer* Gould, from the northwest coast of Australia.

Onychogalea: ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, claw; γαλῆ, weasel—in allusion to the horny nail or spur at the tip of the tail, whence the common name 'nail-tailed wallaby.'

Onychomys (subgenus of *Hesperomys*) BAIRD, **1857.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Mamm. N. Am., pp. xlii, 457, 458, 1857; BAILEY, Ann. Rept. U. S. Dept. Agriculture, for 1887, 442–444, 1888 (raised to generic rank); MERRIAM, N. Am. Fauna, No. 2, pp. 1–5, text fig. 1, pl. I, Oct. 30, 1889.

Type: *Hypudæus leucogaster* Maximilian, from old Fort Clark, North Dakota, on the Missouri River, about 100 miles below the mouth of the Little Missouri and about 50 miles above Bismarck.

Onychomys: ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, claw; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the long, fossorial claws, which are large in comparison with those of *Hesperomys* (= *Peromyscus.*)

Onychotherium G. FISCHER, **1814.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Zoognosia, [3d ed., I, 14, 1813—nomen nudum]; III, 132–134, 1814.

Based on remains from a cavern near Greenbrier, West Virginia. (Equals *Megalonyx* Jefferson, 1797.)

Extinct.

Onychotherium: ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, claw; θηρίον, wild beast—from the large claws.

Onychura* BROOKES, **1828.** Glires, Erethizontidæ.

"Cat. Anat. & Zool. Museum of Joshua Brookes, London, 54, 1828" (previous to July 14).

Type: *Onychura spinosa* Brookes (the 'spinous Coendou'), from tropical America.

Onychura: ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, claw; οὐρά, tail.

Onyx (see **Oryx** BLAINVILLE, **1816**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Oödectes WORTMAN, **1901.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., XII, 148–154, figs. 22–30, Aug., 1901.

Type: *Oödectes herpestoides* Wortman, from the Eocene of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on the larger part of the skeleton.

Oödectes: ᾠόν, egg; δήκτης, biter—in allusion to the close relation of *Oödectes* to *Ichneumon*, an animal noted for its egg-eating proclivities.

Ophenodon (see **Sphenodon**). Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Ophysia (subgenus of *Orca*) GRAY, **1868.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Synop. Whales & Dolphins, 8, pl. IX, 1868; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, 76; Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 93, 1871 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Orca capensis* Gray, 1846 (=*O. pacifica* Gray, 1870), from the North Pacific.

Opisthotomus COPE, **1875.** Primates, Notharctidæ.

Syst. Cat. Vert. Eocene New Mexico, 13, 15–16, Apr. 17, 1875; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 792, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Opisthotomus astutus* Cope (type), and *O. flagrans* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Opisthotomus: ὄπισθεν, behind; τομός, cutting—in allusion to the posterior lower molar which has a series of three cusps in one line "and would appear by its form to be capable of a sectorial function." (COPE.)

Opistorinus BRAVARD, **1857.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Macraucheniidæ.

"Observations Géol. Bassin de La Plata, 1857" (fide GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Gén., I, 132, 1867).

Opisthorhinus BRAVARD, in Burmeister's Desc. *Macrauchenia patachonica*, Anal. Mus. Púb. Buenos Aires, entr. I, 33–34, pls. I–III, 1864.

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*This name is open to question, as it is published in a sale catalogue.

Opistorinus—Continued.

Species: *Opisthorhinus falconerii* Bravard (type?), and *O. minus* Bravard, from the vicinity of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct.

Opistorinus: ὄπισθεν, behind; ῥίς, ῥινός, nose—in allusion to the posterior position of the nares.

Oplacerus HALDEMAN, **1842.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., I, 188, 1842.

New name for *Mazama* H. Smith, 1827, which is preoccupied by *Mazama* Rafinesque, 1817—a different genus of the same family. (See *Odocoileus* Rafinesque, 1832.)

Oplacerus: ὅπλα, arms; κέρας, horn.

Oplolemur (see **Opolemur**). Primates, Lemuridæ.

Oplotherium LAIZER & PARIEU, **1838.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Écho du Monde Savant, IV, No. 371, pp. 276–277, Sept. 22, 1838; V, No. 402, p. 20, Jan. 9, 1839; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., X, Zool., 335–342, pl. 9, Dec., 1838; l'Institut, VII, 3, 1839.

Hoplotherium MEYER, Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1841, 461; AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 15, 1842; Index Univ., 1846, 186; 1848, 535.

Species: *Anoplotherium laticurvatum* Geoffroy, and *Oplotherium leptognathum* Laizer & Parieu, from Puy-de-Dôme, France.

Extinct.

Oplotherium: ὅπλον, arms; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the canines, which are not reduced to the level of the molars as in *Anoplotherium*. In *Oplotherium* "les canines dépassent la ligne formée par les pointes des molaires. Elles sont armées d'une petite haste un peu recourbée à leur sommet. (LAIZER & PARIEU.)

Opolemur GRAY, **1872.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1872, 853-855, fig. 1, pl. LXX; FORBES, Hand-book Primates (Allen's Nat. Lib.), I, 61–63, 1894.

Oplolemur C. O. WATERHOUSE, Index Zool., 254, 1902 (misprint).

Type: *Cheirogaleus milii* Geoffroy, from Morondava, Madagascar.

Opolemur: ὀπός, juice, sap—i. e., fat; + *Lemur* — in allusion to the thickened base of the tail, which was very conspicuous in the type specimen. This character has suggested the term 'fat-tailed lemurs' for the group, but is now known to be merely seasonal and not confined to this genus.

Opsiceros GLOGER, **1841.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxii, 125–126, 1841; REICHENBACH, Pachydermen, 12, 1846; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, 192, Feb. 1, 1895.

Species: *Rhinoceros bicornis* Linnæus (type), and *R. simus* Burchell, from Africa.

Opsiceros: ὄψ, face; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the nasal horns.

Oracanthus AMEGHINO, **1885.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VII, entr. 4a, 499–504, lám. I, 1885; Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 673–677, 1889 (under *Neoracanthus*).

Type: *Oracanthus burmeisteri* Ameghino, from the vicinity of Villa de Lujan, on the Rio Lujan, Argentina.

Name preoccupied by *Oracanthus* Agassiz, 1837, a genus of Pisces. Replaced by *Neoracanthus* Ameghino, May 20, 1889, and by *Ocnobates* Cope, Aug., 1889.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

*Oracanthus:** ὄρος, mountain, hill, ridge; ἄκανθα, spine—"á causa de las cúspides puntiagudas y punzantes que forman las esquinas de la arista ó colina transversal posterior de cada una de las muelas." (AMEGHINO, l. c., 1889, 674.)

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*In a few instances (as in *Oracanthus*, *Oracodon*, etc.) compounds of ὄρος, mountain, are used to indicate characters of the teeth, but in most cases such compounds refer simply to the animal's mountain habitat and require no special explanation.

Oracodon MARSH, **1889.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, 178–179, pl. VIII figs. 13–16, Aug., 1889.
Type: *Oracodon anceps* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on 'a number of peculiar teeth, mostly premolars . . . The type specimen . . . is apparently a lower premolar from the right side.'
Oracodon: ὄρος, mountain; ἀκή, point; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Orasius OKEN, **1816.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidæ.
Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, 2te Abth., 744–745, 1816; WAGNER, Sitzungsber. K. Bayerisch. Akad. Wiss., München, II, Heft I, 78–79, 1861.
Type: *Cervus camelopardalis* Linnæus, from Ethiopia, Africa. (See *Giraffa* Brisson, 1862.)
Orasius: A name given to the giraffe in the 13th century by Vincentus Bellovacensis (who died about 1264), and by Albertus Magnus (1193–1280).

Orca WAGLER, **1830.** Cete, Physeteridæ.
Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 34, 1830.
Species: *Delphinus bidentatus* Bonnaterre, from the North Sea; and *D. desmarestii* Risso, from Nice, France.
Orca: Lat., a kind of whale.

Orca GRAY, **1846.** Cete, Delphinidæ.
Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' 33–34, pls. 8–9, 1846; Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1847, Bd. II, 39; Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 278–290, 1866.
Species, 4: *Orca gladiator* Gray (= *Delphinus orca* Linnæus), from the Atlantic Ocean; *O. crassidens* (= *Phocæna crassidens* Owen), from Lincolnshire, England; *O. capensis* Gray, from the Cape of Good Hope; and *O. intermedia* (= *Delphinus intermedius* Gray), locality unknown.
Name preoccupied by *Orca* Wagler, 1830, a genus of Physeteridæ. (See *Orcinus* Fitzinger, 1860.)

Orcaella (subgenus of *Orca*) GRAY, **1866.** Cete, Delphinidæ.
Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 285–289, fig. 57, 1866; Syn. Whales & Dolphins, 7, 1868 (raised to generic rank).
Orcella ANDERSON, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1871, 142 footnote.
Type: *Phocæna* (*Orca*) *brevirostris* Owen, from Vizagapatam, Madras Presidency, east coast of India.
Orcaella: Dim. of *Orca.*

Orchiomys AMEGHINO, **1897.** Glires, Cephalomyidæ.
La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 18 footnote, 1897 (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 495, Oct. 6, 1897.
Type: *Orchiomys prostans* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Orchiomys: ὄρχις, ὄρχιος, testicle; μῦς, mouse.

Orcinus FITZINGER, **1860.** Cete, Delphinidæ.
Wiss.-populäre Naturgesch. Säugethiere, VI, 204–217, 1860; PALMER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIII, p. 24, Jan. 31, 1899 (name revived); W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 197–199, fig. 145, 1901.
Type: *Orcinus orca* (= *Delphinus orca* Linnæus), from the Atlantic Ocean.
Orcinus: Lat. *orca*, a kind of whale.

Orcopsis VAN BENEDEN, **1876.** Cete, Delphinidæ.
Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2e sér., XLI, No. 2, pp. 489–492, 1876.
Type: *Delphinus acutidens* Meyer, from the Miocene of Germany.
Extinct. Based on 'le maxillaire inférieur avec les dents en place et quelques ossements isolées.'
Orcopsis: Orca; ὄψις, appearance.

Oreamnos (subg. of *Mazama*) RAFINESQUE, **1817.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ,
Am. Monthly Mag., II, 44, Nov., 1817; MERRIAM, Science, new ser., I, No. 1. p. 19, Jan. 4, 1895 (raised to generic rank).

Oreamnos—Continued.

Type: *Mazama dorsata* Rafinesque (=*Ovis montana* Ord), from the Cascade Range near the Columbia River in Oregon or Washington. (MERRIAM.)

Oreamnos: ὄρος, ὄρεος, mountain; ἄμνος, lamb.

Oreas (subgenus of *Antilope*) DESMAREST, **1822.*** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Mammalogie, II, 471, 1822; GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, 132, 134–136, 1852 (raised to generic rank).

Orias LYDEKKER, Royal Nat. Hist., II, 267–273, 1894; Geog. Hist. Mamm., 247 footnote, 1896.

Type: *Antilope canna* Desmarest (=*A. oreas* Pallas, 1777, Spicil. Zool., XII, p. 17 =*Antilope oryx* Pallas, 1766, Misc. Zool., p. 9), from 'the mountains some distance north of the Cape of Good Hope.'

Oreas: ὀρειάς, an Oread, a mountain nymph.

Oreinomys TROUESSART, **1881.** Glires, Muridæ, Otomyinæ.

Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 2e fasc., 111, 1881.

New name for *Oreomys* Heuglin, 1877, which was erroneously thought to be preoccupied. Type: *Oreomys typus* Heuglin, from northeast Africa.

Oreinomys: ὀρεινός, of the mountains; μῦς, mouse—'mountain mouse.

Orenomys AYMARD, **1855.** Glires, Hystricidæ.

Ann. Soc. Agr., Sci., Art et Comm. du Puy, XIX, for 1854, 507, 1855; XX, for 1855–56, 35, 1859; Congrès Sci. France, for 1855, I, 271, 1856; GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 2e éd., 18, 1859.

Oreomys TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, fasc. 2, p. 106, 1881.

Type: *Orenomys cluveris* Aymard (nomen nudum), from the Miocene of Mt. Coupet, Auvergne, France.

Extinct.

Orenomys: ὄρος, ὄρεος, mountain; μῦς, mouse.

Oreocyon MARSH, **1872.** Creodonta, Ambloctonidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 406, Nov., 1872.

Type: *Oreocyon latidens* Marsh, from the Bridger Eocene of Wyoming.

Extinct.

Oreocyon: ὄρος, ὄρεος, mountain; κύων, dog.

Oreodon LEIDY, **1851.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1851, 237–239.

Species: *Oreodon priscum* Leidy, and *O. gracile* Leidy, from the Oligocene (White River) of 'Nebraska Territory.'

Name preoccupied by *Orodus* Agassiz, 1838, a genus of Pisces. (See *Cotylops* Leidy, 1851.)

Extinct.

Oreodon: ὄρος, ὄρεος, mountain; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Oreomeryx MERCERAT, **1891.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Prototheriidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, I, 450, 465–466, 1890–91.

Species: *Oreomeryx proprius* Mercerat, and *O. superbus* Mercerat, both from the Eocene of Monte Leon, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Oreomeryx: ὄρος, ὄρεος, mountain; μήρυξ, ruminant.

Oreomys HEUGLIN, **1877.** Glires, Muridæ, Otomyinæ.

"Reise Nordost Africa, pt. 2, pp. 76–77, 1877" (fide TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, fasc. 2, p. 111, 1881).

Type: *Oreomys typus* Heuglin, from 'Monts du Semien,' northeast Africa.

Name said to be preoccupied by *Orenomys* Aymard, 1855, a genus of Hystricidæ, and, therefore, replaced by *Oreinomys* Trouessart, 1881.

Oreomys: ὄρος, ὄρεος, mountain; μῦς, mouse.

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*Agassiz (Nomencl. Zool., Mamm., 23, 1842), gives the original reference for *Oreas* as Dict. Hist. Nat., XXIV, 1804, but the name has not been found in this volume.

Oreomys (AYMARD) TROUESSART, **1881.** Glires, Hystricidæ.

TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, fasc. 2, p. 106, 1881.

Misprint for *Orenomys* Aymard, 1855, which led Trouessart to suppose that Aymard's name was preoccupied and in need of a new name.

Oreopithecus GERVAIS, **1872.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXXIV, 1217–1223, Jan.–June, 1872; COCCHI, Boll. R. Comitato Geol. d' Italia, Firenze, III, Nos. 3–4, pp. 64–68, tav. I, figs. 1–2, Mar.–Apr., 1872.

Type: *Oreopithecus bambolii* Gervais, from the Miocene lignites of Monte Bamboli, near Livorno, Tuscany, Italy.

Extinct. Based on a jaw.

Oreopithecus: ὄρος, ὄρεος, mountain; πίθηκος, a long-tailed monkey.

Oreotragus A. SMITH, **1834.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

['H. SMITH,'* AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 23, 1842.]

"A. SMITH, S. African Quart. Journ., II, 212, 1834" (fide SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. v, 3–11, pl. xxv, Feb., 1896).

Oritragus GLOGER, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiii, 154, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, 193, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Oreotragus saltator* (Boddaert, 1785) = *Antilope oreotragus* Zimmermann, 1783, from South Africa.

Oreotragus: ὄρος, mountain; τράγος, goat—in allusion to its habitat in mountainous and rocky districts.

Orias ('DESMAREST') LYDEKKER, **1894.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

LYDEKKER, Royal Nat. Hist., II, 267–273, 1894; Geog. Hist. Mamm., 247, 1896.

Emendation of *Oreas* Desmarest, 1822. "The name is usually spelt *Oreas*, but as it is derived from ὀρειάς, the proper orthography is *Orias*." (l. c., 1896.)

Orias: ὀρειάς, an Oread, a mountain nymph.

Oritragus GLOGER, **1841.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiii, 154, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, 193, Feb. 1, 1895; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. v, 3, Feb., 1896 (in synonymy).

Species: South African antelopes "with straight, pointed horns, which the Dutch call 'Klippspringer.'" Type, *Oritragus oreotragus* Thomas.

Oritragus: ὄρειος, of the mountains; τράγος, goat.

Ormenalurus JOURDAN, **1866.** Feræ, Felidæ.

"Bull. Acad. Sci., Belles-Lettres et Arts de Lyon, 1866" (fide GERVAIS, Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2e sér., XXVIII, 300, 1871); Journ. de Zool., I, 256 1872.

Type: *Ormenalurus gracilis* Jourdan, from France.

Extinct.

Ormenalurus: ὄρμενος, stem; αἴλουρος, cat.

Ornithorhynchus BLUMENBACH, **1800.** Monotremata, Ornithorhynchidæ.

Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen, I, 609–610, Apr. 19, 1800; Voigt's Magazin Naturkunde, II, 205–214, 1800; Abbild. Naturhist. Gegenstände, 5tes Heft, Nr. 41, pl. with 2 pp. text, 1800.

Ornithorinchus RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 57, 1815.

Ornithorhyncus CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 503, 1829.

Type: *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus* Blumenbach, from Botany Bay, New South Wales.

Ornithorhynchus: ὄρνις, bird; ῥύγχος, snout, bill—in allusion to the duck-like bill.

Orochilus (see **Prochilus**). Feræ, Ursidæ.

*H. Smith, in Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, 1827, gives only 'Oreotragine group' (IV, p. 245), and *Antilope oreotragus* (V, p. 340).

Orohippus MARSH, **1872.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 207, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 7).
Type: *Orohippus pumilus* Marsh. from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on 'two separate series of upper molar teeth, four of each.'
Orohippus: ὄρος, mountain; ἵππος, horse.

Oromeryx MARSH, **1894.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.
[Proc. Am. Ass. Adv. Sci., XXVI, 242 (sep.), Aug., 1877 nomen nudum.]
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser. [XIV, No. 83, pp. 364, 365, Nov. 1877 nomen nudum]; XLVIII, No. 285, pp. 269–270, fig. 23, Sept., 1894.
Type: *Oromeryx plicatus* Marsh (1894), from the Eocene of the Uinta Basin, northeastern Utah.
Extinct.
Name preoccupied by *Oreomeryx* Mercerat, 1891, a genus of Litopterna.
Oromeryx: ὄρος, ὄρεος, mountain; μήρυξ, ruminant.

Oromys LEIDY, **1853.** Glires, Caviidæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1852–53, 241.
Type: *Oromys æsopi* Leidy, from the Pleistocene of Ashley River, South Carolina.
Extinct. Based on 'a fragment of an incisor.'
Oromys: ὄρος, mountain; μῦς, mouse.

Orophodon AMEGHINO, **1895.** Edentata, Orophodontidæ.
Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11–12, p. 658, 1895 (sep. p. 58).
Type: *Orophodon hapaloïdes* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds in the interior of Patagonia.
Extinct. Based on isolated teeth.
Orophodon: ὀροφή, roof; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Orotherium AYMARD, **1850.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ?
Ann. Soc. Agr., Sci., Arts et Comm. du Puy, XIV, 81, 82 footnote, 1850; GERVAIS, Zool. et. Paléont. Françaises, 2e éd., 143 footnote, 1859.
Type: *Orotherium ligeris* [*liguris?*] Aymard, from the Miocene of Ronzon, near Puy en Velay, France.
Extinct. Based on fragments of horns and portions of a lower jaw containing six first molars.
Orotherium: ὄρος, mountain; θηρίον, wild beast.

Orotherium MARSH, **1872.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 217, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 13).
Type: *Orotherium uintanum* Marsh, from the Eocene of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on 'a nearly entire lower jaw, with the last six teeth in perfect preservation.'
Name preoccupied by *Orotherium* Aymard, 1850, a genus of Cervidæ (?).

Orthaspitherium LEMOINE, **1885.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Pleuraspidotheriidæ
Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3e sér., XIII, No. 3, p. 205, pl. XII, fig. 47, Apr., 1885.
Orthaspidotherium LEMOINE, ibid., XIX, No. 5, pp. 284–285, pl. XI, figs. 95–108, May, 1891.
Type: *Orthaspidotherium edwardsii* Lemoine, from the Lower Eocene near Reims, France.
Extinct. Based on teeth.
Orthaspidotherium: ὀρθός, straight; ἀσπίς, ἀσπίδος, shield; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to "l'allongement et la direction perpendiculaire de ses denticules."

Orthocynodon SCOTT & OSBORN, **1882.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Amynodontidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXIV, No. 141, pp. 223–225, Sept., 1882.
Type: *Orthocynodon antiquus* Scott & Osborn, from the Eocene (Bridger) of Bitter Creek, Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on 'the skull and lower jaw of one individual, and a portion of the skull containing the molar series of another.'

Orthocynodon—Continued.

Orthocynodon: ὀρθός, straight; κύων, dog; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the canine, in contrast with that of *Amynodon*.

Orthodolops AMEGHINO, **1903.** Allotheria, Polydolopidæ.

Anales Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, IX (ser. 3ª, II), 130–131, 148, 177, figs. 54, 106, July 18, 1903.

Type: *Orthodolops sciurinus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia. Extinct. Based on the last two right, lower molars.

Orthodolops: ὀρθός, straight; + (*Poly-*)*dolops*.

Orthodon RAFINESQUE, **1815.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 60, 1815 (nomen nudum); GRAY, Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 210, 1866 (synonym of *Physeter*).

Type: *Physeter* sp. ('*Orthodon* R. sp. do' [= espèce du genre précédent, *Physeter*]).

Orthodon: ὀρθός, straight; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Orthogeniops AMEGHINO, **1902.** Tillodontia, Nostostylopidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 33, May, 1902 (sep. p. 31).

New name for *Orthogenium* Roth, 1901, which is preoccupied by *Orthogenium* Chaudoir, 1835, a genus of Coleoptera.

Extinct.

Orthogeniops: Orthogenium; ὄψ, aspect.

Orthogenium ROTH, **1901.** Tillodontia, Notostylopidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 255, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 7).

Type: *Orthogenium ameghinoi* Roth, from the lower Tertiary of Patagonia.

Name preoccupied by *Orthogenium* Chaudoir, 1835, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Orthogeniops* Ameghino, 1902.

Extinct.

Orthogenium: ὀρθός, straight; γένειον, chin, jaw.

Orthogeomys MERRIAM, **1895.** Glires, Geomyidæ.

N. Am. Fauna, No. 8, pp. 23, 26, 172–179, pl. 19 figs. 1–2, text figs. 60–64, maps 3, 5, Jan. 31, 1895.

Type: *Geomys scalops* Thomas, from Tehuantepec, Mexico.

Orthogeomys: ὀρθός, straight; + *Geomys*—in allusion to the unusual shape of the skull, which is much elongated, with broad, flat frontals.

Ortholophodon ROTH, **1901.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda ?

Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 253, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 5).

Type: *Ortholophodon prolongus* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Ortholophodon: ὀρθός, straight; λόφος, crest; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—probably in allusion to the median crest of the premolars.

Orthomyctera AMEGHINO, **1889.** Glires, Caviidæ.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 218–221, pls. XI figs. 4–7, XII fig. 1, 1889.

Ortomyctera LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1891, XXVIII, Mamm., p. 34, 1892.

Species, 4: *Cavia rigens* Ameghino, *Orthomyctera vaga* Ameghino, *Dolichotis lacunosa* Ameghino, from the Araucanian formation (Miocene), of Monte Hermoso near Bahia Blanca; and *Orthomyctera lata* Ameghino, from the Pampean formation (Pliocene), in the vicinity of Córdoba, Argentina.

Extinct.

Orthomyctera: ὀρθός, straight; μυκτήρ, nose—"la apertura nasal posterior colocada más atrás y mucho más angosta que en *Dolichotis*." (AMEGHINO.)

Orthomys AMEGHINO, **1881.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

"La Antigüedad del Hombre en el Plata, II, 306, 1881;" Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 150–151, 902, pls. VII fig. 6, XXV figs. 10, 13, LXXII fig. 19, 1889.

Type: *Orthomys dentatus* Ameghino, from the Rio de La Plata; subsequently found in the barrancas near Paraná, Argentina.

Orthomys—Continued.

Extinct. Based on incisors.

Orthomys: ὀρθός, straight; μῦς, mouse.

Orthotherium (see **Ortotherium**). Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Orthriomys (subgenus of *Microtus*) MERRIAM, **1898.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XII, 106–107, Apr. 30, 1898.

Type: *Microtus umbrosus* Merriam, from Mt. Zempoaltepec, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Orthriomys: ὄρθριος, early; μῦς, mouse. The genus "suggests an ancient type intermediate between *Phenacomys* and the microtine subgenera *Pedomys* and *Arvicola*." (MERRIAM.)

Orthutaetus AMEGHINO, **1902.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 63, May, 1902 (sep. p. 61).

Species: *Orthutaetus crenulatus* Ameghino, and *O. clavatus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Orthutaetus: ὀρθός, straight; + *Utaetus.*

Ortomyctera (see **Orthomyctera**). Glires, Caviidæ.

Ortotherium AMEGHINO, **1885.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1, pp. 111–113, 1885; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 684–685, pls. LXX fig. 2, LXXI figs. 12–13, 1889.

Orthotherium ROGER, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben u. Neuburg (a. V.), XXIX, 17, 1887; ZITTEL, Handb. Palaeont., IV, 134, 1892; TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. V, 1100, 1898.

Type: *Ortotherium laticurvatum* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on the left mandible.

Ortotherium: ὀρθός, straight; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the rectangular alveoli of the lower molars.

Orycterocetus LEIDY, **1853.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1852–53, 378, 1853; ibid., 1856, 255; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 436, 1869.

Type: *Orycterocetus quadratidens* Leidy, from the Miocene of Virginia.

Extinct. Based on 'fragments of both sides of a lower jaw, two teeth, and a portion of a rib.'

Orycterocetus: ὀρυκτήρ, digger; κῆτος, whale.

Orycteromys* PICTET, **1842.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ?

"Verhandl. Schweiz. Naturf. Gesellsch. zu Altdorf, 1842, 192" (fide WAGNER, Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1844, Bd. 2, p. 172).

Type (species not mentioned by Wagner), from Bahia, Brazil. "Die Gattung *Orycteromys*, die von den Ratten nur durch einige Details im Zahnbau und starke Nägel an den Vorderfüssen abweicht."

Orycteromys: ὀρυκτήρ, digger; μῦς, mouse.

Orycteropus GEOFFROY, **1795.** Effodientia, Orycteropodidæ.

"Décade Philosophique, 1795" (fide AGASSIZ, Nomencl. Zool., Mamm., 23, 1842); Bull. Sci. Soc. Philomatique, Paris, 1, for 1791–96, 102–103,† Apr.–June, 1796;

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*This name is erroneously referred by Agassiz (Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 23, 1842), to De Blainville, Bull. Soc. Philomatique, 1826. The name proposed by De Blainville in this volume, p. 64, is however *Ctenomys* and not *Orycteromys.*

† "Établi en 1791, par Ét. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (Mag. Encycl., t. VI; et Bull. de la Soc. Phil. de Paris, t. I)." (D'Orbigny's Dict. Hist. Nat., IX, 228, 1849.) The date, however, does not agree with that for the mammal part of the Encycl. Méth. as given by Sherborn in P. Z. S. 1893, 582–584, and it is doubtful if there is any earlier description than those cited above.

Orycteropus—Continued.

G. Cuvier, Tableau Élém. Hist. Nat. Anim., 144, 1798; Lacépède, "Tabl. Mamm., 11, 1799;" W. L. Sclater, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 219–223, figs. 149–150, 1901.

Oryctopus Rafinesque, Analyse de la Nature, 57, 1815.

Type: *Myrmecophaga capensis* Gmelin (= *M. afra* Pallas), from Cape of Good Hope.

Orycteropus: ὀρυκτήρ, digger; πούς, foot—in allusion to the forefeet, which are used in excavating the burrows.

Orycterotherium Bronn, **1838.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.

Lethæa Geognostica, II, 1256–1258, 1287–1288, 1838 (provisional name).

Type (species not stated = *Glyptodon clavipes* Owen), from the clay marls on the right bank of the Rio Arapey Grande, 10 leagues above its junction with the Rio Uruguay, Uruguay.

Extinct. Based on the 'linken vorderen und hinteren Extremitäten eines noch nicht ausgewachsenen Individuums.'

Orycterotherium: ὀρυκτήρ, digger; θηρίον, wild beast.

Orycterotherium Harlan, **1841.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., II, No. 20, pp. 109–111, Nov.–Dec., 1841.

Type: *Orycterotherium missouriense* Harlan, from the Pleistocene of Benton County, Missouri.

Name preoccupied by *Orycterotherium* Bronn, 1838, a genus of Glyptodontidæ.

Extinct. Based on numerous bones and teeth.

Orycterus F. Cuvier, **1829.** Glires, Bathyergidæ.

['Geoffroy', Rafinesque, Analyse de la Nature, 58, 1815—nomen nudum.]

['Oryctère' F. Cuvier, Dents Mammifères, 173–174, 255, pl. 64, 1825.]

Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 481–482, 1829; Waterhouse, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. VIII, 82–83, Oct., 1841.

Oryctere Kaup, Das Thierreich, I, 81, 1835 (a generic and not a common name).

Type: *Mus maritimus* Gmelin, from the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

Name antedated by *Bathyergus* Illiger, 1811.

Orycterus: ὀρυκτήρ, digger.

Oryctogale (subgenus of *Conepatus*) Merriam, **1902.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XV, 161–162, Aug. 6, 1902.

Type: *Conepatus leuconotus* (= *Mephitis leuconota* Lichtenstein), from Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Oryctogale: ὀρύκτης, digger; γαλῆ, weasel—in allusion to its fossorial habits.

Oryctolagus (subgenus of *Lepus*) Lilljeborg, **1873.** Glires, Leporidæ.

Sveriges och Norges Ryggradsdjur, I, 417, 441–442, 1873.*

Type: *Lepus cuniculus* Linnæus, from Europe.

Oryctolagus: ὀρύκτης, digger; λαγώς, hare—from its burrowing habits.

Oryctomys† ('Blainville') Eydoux & Gervais, **1836.** Glires, Geomyidæ?

Mag. de Zoologie, VI, Mamm., 20–21, 23–24, pl. 21, 1836.

The genus is credited to Blainville and includes 5 groups or subgenera now placed in three distinct families: *Diplostoma* Rafinesque and *Saccophorus* Kuhl (Geomyidæ); *Saccomys* Cuvier (Heteromyidæ); *Poephagomys* Cuvier and *Ctenomys* Blainville (Octodontidæ).

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* The preface of this book is dated January 1, 1874. The work appeared in parts and the pages here quoted probably came out in 1873. Allen and Trouessart both quote the date 1873 for this work. Dr. Leonhard Stejneger is also of the opinion that the first volume appeared in 1873.

† Possibly a misprint for *Orycteromys* 'Blainville, 1826.'

Oryctomys—Continued.

Under *Saccophorus* 3 species are given: *Mus bursarius* Shaw, from the upper Mississippi Valley; *Ascomys mexicanus* Lichtenstein, from eastern Mexico; and *Oryctomys* (*Saccophorus*) *bottæ* Blainville MSS., from California.

Oryctomys: ὀρύκτης, digger; μῦς, mouse—from its burrowing habits.

Oryctopus (see **Orycteropus**). Effodientia, Orycteropodidæ.

Orygotherium MEYER, **1838.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1838, 413.

Type: *Orygotherium escheri* Meyer, from the Miocene of the 'Braun-Kohle von Käpfnach,' near the Züricher See, Switzerland.

Extinct.

Orygotherium: ὄρυξ, ὄρυγος antelope; θηρίον, wild beast.

Oryx BLAINVILLE, **1816.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Bull. Soc. Philomatique, Paris, May, 1816, 75; H. SMITH, Griffith's Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, V, 325, 1827; OGILBY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. XLVIII, 139, June 27, 1837; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, IV, pt. XIV, 41–76, pls. LXXXI–LXXXV, text figs. 92–94, May, 1899 (type fixed).

Onyx GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, 307, Apr. 1, 1821.

Species, 5: *Antilope oryx* (=*Capra gazella* Linnæus, type), *A. leucoryx*, *A. gazella* (=*A. dammah* Cretzschmar*) *A. leucophæa*, and *A. equina* from Africa.

Oryx: ὄρυξ, antelope, from ὄρυξ, pickax—so called from its long, pointed horns.

Oryx OKEN, **1816.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, 2te Abth., 672–673, 1816; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 375, Oct. 11, 1902.

Apparently a new name for the Narwhal (*Monodon* Linnæus, 1758, and *Ceratodon* Brisson, 1762). Type: *Monodon monoceros* Linnæus, from the Arctic Ocean.

Oryx was also used by Blainville in the same year (May, 1816) for a genus of African antelopes. "As Blainville's name has long been in current use and was published very early in the year 1816, there is no reason to question its tenability. It probably has a slight priority over *Oryx* Oken." (ALLEN, l. c., 375.)

Oryx: ὄρυξ, pickax—the name applied by Strabo and others to the narwhal.

Oryzomys (subgenus of *Hesperomys*) BAIRD, **1857.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Mamm. N. Am., pp. xlii, 458, 482–484, 1857; COUES, Century Dict., IV, 4164, 1890 (raised to generic rank); MERRIAM, N. Am. Fauna, No. 3, p. 25, Sept. 11, 1890; STONE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1898; 480, Jan. 12, 1899 (history of species).

Type: *Mus palustris* Harlan, said to have been collected at Fast Land, near Salem, Salem County, New Jersey.

Oryzomys: ὄρυζα, rice; μῦς, mouse—'rice mouse,' in allusion to the damage which the animal does in the rice fields.

Oryzorictes GRANDIDIER, **1870.** Insectivora, Tenrecidæ.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., 2e sér., XXII, 50, Jan., 1870.

Oryzoryctes TROUESSART, ibid., 3e sér., VII, 275, 1879; Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Insectivora, 57, 1881.

Type: *Oryzorictes hova* Grandidier, from Ankaye or Antsianak, Madagascar.

Oryzorictes: ὄρυζα, rice; ὀρύκτης, digger. The animals are said to burrow in the rice fields, where they do much harm.

Osmetectis GRAY, **1842.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 260, Dec., 1842; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 569; THOMAS, ibid., 1882, 63.

Osmetictis AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., Addenda, 7, 1846.

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* See Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, 300.

Osmetectis—Continued.

Type: *Viverra fusca** Gray, from India.

Osmetectis: *ὀσμητός*, that can be smelled; *ἴκτις*, weasel—from the fetid fluid which the animal expels from its anal glands.

Osmotherium Cope, **1896.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

[Zool. Anzeiger, XIX, No. 508, p. 336, July 20, 1896—nomen nudum.]

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1896, pt. II, 385–386, Apr.–Aug., 1896; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., XI, pt. 2, 230–231, pl. XVIII, fig. 6, 1899.

Type: *Osmotherium spelæum* Cope, from the Pleistocene of the Port Kennedy bone cave, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Extinct. "Represented by a left mandibular ramus which contains alveoli or roots of the C. and Pm. 4–2, with Pm. 1, and Ms. 1–2 perfectly preserved."

Osmotherium: *ὀσμή*, smell; *θηρίον*, wild beast—in allusion to the Musteline affinities of the genus.

Osphranter Gould, **1842.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1841, No. CV, 80–81, Mar., 1842; Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 10, 1888 (in synonomy, type fixed).

Osphrantes Giebel, Die Säugethiere, 677 footnote, 1859.

Species: *Osphranter antilopinus* Gould (type), from Port Essington, North Australia; and *O.* (?) *isabellinus* Gould, from Barrow Island, northwestern coast of Australia.

Osphranter: *ὀσφραντήριος*, able to smell, sharp-smelling—in allusion to the 'great expansion of the muzzle' and dilatation of the nasal bones.

Osteopera Harlan, **1825.** Glires, Dasyproctidæ.

Fauna Americana, 126–131, 1825.

Type: *Osteopera platycephala* Harlan (=*Cœlogenys paca*—see Baird, Mamm. N. Am., 566, 1857), based on a skull found on the shore of the Delaware River.

Osteopera: *ὀστέον*, bone; *πήρα*, pouch—in allusion to the hollowed jugals.

Otaclinus (see **Otolicnus**). Primates, Lemuridæ.

Otailurus (subgenus of *Felis*) Severtzow, **1858.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2e sér., X, 388, 390, Sept., 1858.

Type: *Felis* (*Otailurus*) *megalotis* Müller, from Timor.

Otailurus:† *οὖς*, *ὠτός*, ear; *αἴλουρος*, cat.

Otaria Péron, **1816.** Feræ, Otariidæ.

Voy. Terres Australes, II, 37 footnote, 40, 1816; Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, 360–361; Allen, Mon. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 208, 1880; Beddard, Trans. Zool. Soc. London, XII, 379, Apr., 1890.

Oterites ——, London Encyclopædia, XXII, 742, 1845 (art. Zoology).

Type: *Otaria leonina* Péron (=*Phoca jubata* Forster), from the southern coasts of South America.

Otaria: *ὠτάριον*, a little ear (dim. of *οὖς*, *ὠτός*, ear).

Otelaphus Fitzinger, **1874.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LXVIII, Abth. I, for 1873, 347–348, 356–357, 1874.

New name for *Macrotis* Wagner, 1855, which is preoccupied by *Macrotis* Dejean, 1833, a genus of Coleoptera; by *Macrotis* Reid, 1836, a genus of Marsupialia; and by *Macrotus* Gray, 1843, a genus of Chiroptera.

Otelaphus: *οὖς*, *ὠτός*, ear; *ἔλαφος*, deer—in allusion to the large ears.

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*Gray in 1864 mentions *Viverra fusca* under *Urva cancrivora* (=*Gulo urva*). Thomas gives the latter as the type, but apparently does not consider it the same species.

† The prefix *Ot-*, from *οὖς ὠτός*, ear, is used (except in a few cases like *Otocolobus*) to denote possession of *large* ears. The size of the ear, however, is merely relative. It may be apparently small as in *Otaria*, although actually large in comparison with that of the 'earless' seals.

Oterites (see **Otaria**). Feræ, Otariidæ.

Othnielmarshia Ameghino **1901.** Primates (Henricosbornidæ).
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 358, July, 1901 (sep. p. 12).
Type: *Othnielmarshia lacunifera* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia. Extinct.
Othnielmarshia: In honor of Othniel Charles Marsh, 1831–1899; author of 'Monograph of the Dinocerata,' 1886, and many papers on extinct vertebrates of the western United States.

Otiphoca* (subgenus of *Phoca*) Blainville, **1840.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Otariidæ.
Ostéog. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., II (*G. Phoca*), pp. [49] 50; expl. pls. III, VI, VII, VIII, IX, 1840.
Type: *Phoca jubata*, from the coasts of South America.
Otiphoca: οὖς, ὠτός, ear; +*Phoca*.

Otisorex De Kay, **1842.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.
Zool. New York, I, Mamm., 22–23, pl. v fig. 1, 1842.
Species: *Otisorex platyrhinus* De Kay, from Tappan, Rockland County, New York; and *O. longirostris* (=*Sorex longirostris* Bachman), from the Santee River, South Carolina.
Otisorex: οὖς, ὠτός, ear; +*Sorex*.

Otocebus (subgenus of *Cebus*) Reichenbach, **1862.** Primates, Cebidæ.
Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 55–56, pls. VII–VIII, figs. —, 1862.
Species, 10: *Cebus frontatus* Kuhl, *C. vellerosus* I. Geoffroy, *C. hypomelas* Pucheran, *C. cristatus* Lesson, *C. elegans* I. Geoffroy, *C. cirrifer* É. Geoffroy, *C. niger* É. Geoffroy, *C. lunatus* Kuhl, *C. fatuellus* Erxleben, and *C. azaræ* Rengger, all from South America.
Otocebus: οὖς, ὠτός, ear; +*Cebus*.

Otocolobus (subgenus) Brandt, **1844.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
Bull. Cl. Phys.-Math. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, II, 382, 1844.
Apparently merely a synonym of *Colobotis* (type *Spermophilus fulvus* Keyserling & Blasius), described previously in the same paper.
Otocolobus: οὖς, ὠτός, ear; κολοβός, mutilated—in allusion to the short ears.

Otocolobus (subgenus of *Felis*) Severtzow, **1858.** Feræ, Felidæ.
Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2e sér., X, 386, 390, Sept., 1858.
Octalobus Elliot, Mon. Felidæ (under *Felis manul*), plate, 1883 (misprint).
Type: *Felis* (*Otocolobus*) *manul* Pallas, from Tibet.
Name preoccupied by *Otocolobus* Brandt, 1844, a subgenus of Glires.
Otocolobus: οὖς, ὠτός, ear; κολοβός, mutilated—in allusion to the short ears.

Otocyon ('Lichtenstein') Müller, **1836.** Feræ, Canidæ.
Müller, Archiv Anat. & Phys. for 1835, p. 1, 1836; Weigmann, Archiv Naturgesch., 1838, I, 290–293.
Octocyon Ameghino, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 311, 1889; Lydekker, Royal Nat. Hist., I, p. xii, 1893–94.
Type: *Otocyon caffer* Lichtenstein (=*Canis megalotis* Desmarest), from the Cape of Good Hope.
Otocyon: οὖς, ὠτός, ear; κύων, dog—'eared dog,' in allusion to the large ears.

Otoes G. Fischer, **1817.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Otariidæ.
Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, 373, 445, 1817; Palmer, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIV, 133–134, Aug. 9, 1901 (type given as *P. ursina*); Allen, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 115–118, Mar. 15, 1902.
Otoës Agassiz, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 23, 1842.

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*The name is misprinted *Otiphaca* in the only place in which it occurs in Latin form (expl. pl. VII). On the previous page (49) it is given in the French form 'Otiphoque.'

Otoes—Continued.

Species: *Phoca jubata* Gmelin (not Schreber, type) and *P. ursina* Gmelin.

As shown by Allen, *Otoes* was in reality based on *P. jubata* Gmelin (a composite species "equivalent to the genera *Otaria* and *Eumetopias* as now currently restricted"), and is a synonym of *Otaria* Péron, 1816.

Otoës: ὠτώεις, eared—i. e., an eared seal.

Otogale Gray, **1863.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 139–140, 2 figs. in text; Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 79–81, 4 figs. in text, 1870; W. L. Sclater, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 18, 1900 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Otolicnus garnettii* Ogilby (type), from Port Natal; *Galago crassicaudatus* Geoffroy, from southeast Africa; and *Otogale pallida* Gray, from Fernando Po, West Africa.

Otogale: οὖς, ὠτός, ear; γαλῆ, weasel—from the large, membranaceous ears.

Otognosis Coues, **1875.** Glires, Heteromyidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1875, 305 (provisional name).

Type: *Otognosis longimembris* Coues, from Fort Tejon, Kern County, California.

Otognosis: οὖς, ὠτός, ear; γνῶσις, knowing, recognition—"in allusion to the facility with which the species may be distinguished from those of *Perognathus* by the structure of the ear." (Coues.)

Otolemur Coquerel, **1859.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., 2e sér., XI, 458–460, pls. 17, 18 fig. 1, Nov., 1859.

Type: *Otolemur agisymbanus* Coquerel, from the island of Agisymbana, on the coast of Zanzibar, southeast Africa.

Otolemur: οὖς, ὠτός, ear; +*Lemur.*

Otolicnus Illiger, **1811.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 74, 1811.

Otolincus McMurtrie, Cuvier's Anim. Kingdom, I, 74, 1831.

Otoleneus McMurtrie, ibid, abridged ed., 50, 1834.

Otolichnus Boitard, Jardin des Plantes, 91, 1842.

Otaclinus ——, London Encyclopædia, XXII, 736, 1845 (art. Zoology).

Stolicnus ('Fleming') Gray, Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs, and Fruit-Eating Bats Brit. Mus., 91, 1870 (misprint).

Type: *Lemur galago* Schreber, from West Africa.

Name antedated by *Galago* E. Geoffroy, 1796.

Otolicnus: ὠτόλικνος, with large ears (from οὖς, ὠτός, ear; λίκνον, winnowing fan).

Otolicnus G. Fischer, **1814.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Zoognosia [3d ed., I, 14, 1813—nomen nudum]; III, 212–214, 1814.

Type: *Canis cerdo* Gmelin, from the Sahara, North Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Otolicnus* Illiger, 1811, a genus of Primates. (See *Fennecus* Desmarest, 1804; and *Megalotis* Illiger, 1811.)

Otomys F. Cuvier, **1823.** Glires, Muridæ, Otomyinæ.

Dents Mammifères, 168–169, 255, pl. lx, 1823; Hist. Nat. Mamm., VII, livr. 60, pl. with 2 pp. text, Sept., 1829 (*O. unisulcatus*); livr. 61, pl. with 2 pp. text, Oct., 1829 (*O. bisulcatus*); Smuts, Enum. Mamm. Cap., 45–46, 1832; W. L. Sclater, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., I, pt. 2, pp. 195–198, Mar., 1899 (type fixed).

Species (subsequently named): *Otomys unisulcatus* F. Cuvier, Sept., 1829, and *O. bisulcatus* F. Cuvier, Oct., 1829 (=*Mus irroratus*, Lichtenstein, 1827, type), from the Cape of Good Hope.

Otomys: οὖς, ὠτός, ear; μῦς, mouse.

Otomys A. Smith, **1834.** Glires, Muridæ, Dendromyinæ.

S. Afr. Quart. Journ., II, No. 2, pp. 147–148, Jan.-Mar., 1834; Ill. Zool. S. Africa, Mamm., pt. xiv, tab. 33, Sept., 1841; W. L. Sclater, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., I, pt. 2, p. 201, Mar., 1899 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Otomys—Continued.

Species: *Otomys typicus* A. Smith (type), from the district of Graaff-Reinet; and *Otomys albicaudatus* A. Smith, from the district of Albany, Cape Colony.

Name preoccupied by *Otomys* Cuvier, 1823. Replaced by *Malacothrix* Wagner, 1843.

Otonycteris PETERS, **1859.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1859, 223; DOBSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 181–182, 1878; BLANFORD, Fauna Brit. India, Mamm., 299–300, 1888–91.

Type: *Otonycteris hemprichii* Peters, from northeast Africa (locality fide Dobson).

Otonycteris: οὖς, ὠτός, ear; νυκτερίς, bat.

Otopithecus (subg. of *Cercopithecus*) TROUESSART, **1897.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Cat. Mamm., new ed., I, 22, 1897.

Species, 4: *Cercopithecus grayi* Fraser, from West Africa; *C. pogonias* Bennett, from Fernando Po; *C. nigripes* Du Chaillu, from Gaboon; and *C. wolfi* Meyer, from West Africa. Based on Sclater's 'section E, *Cercopitheci auriculati*' (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1893, 253–254).

Otopithecus: οὖς, ὠτός, ear; πίθηκος, ape.

Otopterus LYDEKKER, **1891.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 673, 1891.

New name for *Macrotus* Gray, 1843, which is preoccupied by *Macrotus* Leach, 1816, a genus of Vespertilionidæ; by *Macrotis* Reid, 1836, a subgenus of Marsupialia; and by *Macrotis* Dejean, 1833, a genus of Coleoptera.

Otopterus: οὖς, ὠτός, ear; πτερόν, wing—from the large ears.

Otosciurus (subgenus of *Sciurus*) NELSON, **1899.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., I, 28, 85, pl. 1 fig. 2, May 9, 1899.

Type: *Sciurus aberti* Woodhouse, from San Francisco Mountain, Arizona.

Otosciurus: οὖς, ὠτός, ear; +*Sciurus*.

Otospermophilus (subgenus of *Spermophilus*) BRANDT, **1844.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Bull. Cl. Phys.-Math. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, II, Nos. 23–24, pp. 379–380, Mar. 8, 1844; L'Institut, Paris, XII, 1e sect., No. 558, p. 300, Sept. 4, 1844; BAIRD, Mamm. N. Am., 305–306, 1857; ALLEN, Mon. N. Am. Rodentia, 821, 825, 1877.

Otospermatophilus FITZINGER, Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LV, 493–494, 1867.

Type: *Spermophilus grammurus* (Say) from the vicinity of Bents Fort, on Purgatory Creek, a tributary of the Arkansas River, Colorado.

Otospermophilus: οὖς, ὠτός, ear; +*Spermophilus*.

Ototylomys MERRIAM, **1901.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., III, 561–563, Nov. 29, 1901.

Species: *Ototylomys phyllotis* Merriam (type), from Tunkas, Yucatan; and *O. phyllotis phæus* Merriam, from Apazote, near Yohaltun, Campeche, Mexico.

Ototylomys: οὖς, ὠτός, ear; + *Tylomys*.

Otronia ROTH, **1901.** Tillodontia, Notostylopidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 255, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 7).

Type: *Otronia mühlbergi* Roth, from the 'upper Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Otronia: Otron, the name of a lake near the type locality.

Ouakaria GRAY, **1849.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. CXC, 9–10, 1 fig. in text, Dec. 11, 1849; Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 61–62, 1870.

Uacaria LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 712, 1891.

Species: *Ouakaria spixii* Gray (= *Brachyurus ouakari* Spix, type), and *Brachyurus calvus* I. Geoffroy, from Brazil. (See *Cacajao* Lesson, 1840.)

Ouakaria: Uakari, Indian name of the short-tailed monkeys of the Amazon.

Ouistitis Burnett, **1828.** Primates, Hapalidæ.
Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVI, 307, Oct.-Dec., 1828.
Species: *Ouistitis jacchus* (=*Simia jacchus* Linnæus), and *O. argentata* (=*Simia argentata* Linnæus), from Brazil. (See *Hapale* Illiger, 1811.)
Ouistitis: Ouistiti, native name—from the sound which the animal makes.

Oulodon Von Haast, **1876.** Cete, Physeteridæ.
Trans. & Proc. New Zealand Inst., IX, 450–457, pl. xxvi, 1876.
Type: *Oulodon grayi* Von Haast, from the Waitangi beach, on the main island of the Chatham Islands, near New Zealand.
Oulodon: οὖλον, the gum; *ὀδών=ὀδούς*, tooth—'gum tooth,' so-called because the small teeth of the upper jaw are entirely unconnected with the bone, and without traces of sockets.

Ourebia* (subg. of *Antilope*) Laurillard, **1841.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
D'Orbigny's Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., I, 622–623, 1841 (art 'Antilope'); Sclater & Thomas, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. v, 13–32, pl. xxvi, text figs. 23, 24, Jan., 1896 (raised to generic rank—type fixed).
Species, 7: *Antilope oreotragus* Zimmermann, *A. saltiana* Blainville, *A. tragulus* Lichtenstein, *A. melanotis* Thunberg, *A. scoparia* Schreber (=*A. ourebi* Zimmermann, type), *A. montana* Cretzschmar, and *A. lanata* Desmoulins, from Africa.
Ourebia: Ourebi, the name given to this antelope by the Dutch and English Cape Colonists. (Sclater & Thomas, l. c., p. 16.)

Ovibos Blainville, **1816.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, May, 1816, 76.
Type: *Bos moschatus* Zimmermann, from the region between Seal and Churchill rivers, Hudson Bay, Keewatin, Canada
Ovibos: Ovis+Bos.

Ovis Linnæus, **1758.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., 70–71, 1758; ibid., 12th ed., 97–98, 1766; Ogilby, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. xlviii, 137, June 27, 1837 (type fixed).
Species, 3: *Ovis aries* Linnæus (type), from Eurasia; *O. guineensis* Linnæus, from Guinea; and *O. strepsiceros* Linnæus, from Mt. Ida, Asia Minor.
Ovis: Lat., sheep.

Owenia De Vis, **1888.** Marsupialia, Diprotodontidæ.
Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland, IV, for 1887, 100, 1888; V, for 1888, "plate facing p. 116," 1889.
Type: *Owenia grata* De Vis, from the Pleistocene of Darling Downs, Queensland. Extinct.
Name preoccupied by *Owenia* Presch, 1847, a genus of Mollusca. Replaced by *Euowenia* De Vis, 1891.
Owenia: In honor of Sir Richard Owen, 1804–1892, professor of comparative anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons, 1834–56, a director of the British Museum, 1856–84; author of 'Odontography,' 1840–45, 'Anatomy of Vertebrates,' 1866–68, and a long list of brilliant monographs.

Oxacron Filhol, **1884.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.
Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7e sér., VIII, No. 2, pp. 64–65, 1884; Bull. Soc. Sci. Phys. et Nat. Toulouse, 2e ann., for 1880–81, ve, livr., 192, 1884.
Type: *Oxacron minimus* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, near Mouillac, France.
Extinct. Based on 'une portion de maxillaire supérieur.'
Oxacron: ὀξύς, sharp; *ἄκρον*, summit.

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* Agassiz (Nomenclator Zool., 24, 1842) credits this name to Ogilby, in Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1836, but it has not been found in the place mentioned.

Oxipterus. (See **Oxypterus.**) Cete, Physeteridæ.

Oxyacodon Earle, **1895.** Creodonta, ?

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., VII, 9, 25, fig. 6, Mar. 5, 1895; Matthew, ibid., IX, 292, 1897.

Type: *Oxyacodon apiculatus* Earle, from the Puerco beds of the San Juan Basin, northwestern New Mexico.

Extinct. Based on a fragment of a lower jaw with the last premolar and three molars.

Oxyacodon: ὀξύς, sharp; ἀκή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the lower molars.

Oxyæna Cope, **1874.** Creodonta, Oxyænidæ.

Rept. Vert. Fossils New Mexico, 11–13, Nov. 28, 1874; Ann. Rept. Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., App. F F 3, pp. 599–601, 1874; Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 756, 1902 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Oxyæna lupina* Cope (type), *O. morsitans* Cope, and *O. forcipata* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Oxyæna: ὀξύς, sharp; +-αινα, a feminine ending—after model of hyæna. (See also *Pachyæna.*)

Oxyænodon Matthew, **1899.** Creodonta, Oxyænidæ.

[Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. N. Y., XII, 49, Apr. 8, 1899—nomen nudum, but with reference to figured specimen.]

Wortman, ibid., XII, 145–146, fig. 3, June 21, 1899.

Type: *Oxyænodon dysodus* Matthew, from the Eocene of the Uinta Basin, northeastern Utah.

Extinct. Based on 'an unusually perfect half of a skull.'

Oxyænodon; Oxyæna: ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Oxyclænus Cope, **1884.** Creodonta, Oxyclænidæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXI, No. 114, pp. 312–313, 324, Jan. 17, 1884; Matthew, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., IX, 276, Nov. 16, 1897 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Mioclænus cuspidatus* Cope (type), *M. corrugatus* Cope, and *M. ferox* Cope, all from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Oxyclænus: ὀξύς, sharp; +(*Mio-*)*clænus.*

Oxygomphius Meyer, **1846.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.

Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1846, 474; Bronn, Handb. Gesch. Natur, IV, Index Palæont., p. 888, 1848; Pomel, Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat. Genève, IX, 163, Oct., 1848.

Type: *Oxygomphius frequens* Meyer, from the Miocene of Germany.

Extinct.

Oxygomphius: ὀξύς, sharp; γομφίος, molar—in allusion to the sharp-pointed lower molars.

Oxygoüs (subgenus of *Canis*) Hodgson, **1841.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist., II, No. VI, 213, July, 1841; Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, X, pt. II, No. 119, p. 908, July–Dec., 1841.

Type: *Oxygoüs indicus* (=*Canis aureus indicus* Hodgson), from Nepal, India.

Name antedated by *Vulpicanis* Blainville, 1837.

Oxygoüs: ὀξύγοος, shrill-wailing—in allusion to the characteristic long, wailing howl or cry.

Oxymycterus (subgenus of *Mus*) Waterhouse, **1837.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 21, Nov. 21, 1837.

Oxymicterus Tomes, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, 285 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Mus* (*Oxymycterus*) *nasutus* Waterhouse, from Maldonado, Uruguay.

Oxymycterus: ὀξύς, sharp; μυκτήρ, nose—from the long, pointed nose.

Oxyodontherium Ameghino, **1883.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Macraucheniidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, V, entr. 3, pp. 284–288, 1883; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 543–546, pls. lxxi figs. 1–9, lxxii fig. 1, 1889.
Oxyodontotherium Thomas, Zool. Record for 1883, XX, Index to New Genera, p. 9, 1884.
Type: *Oxyodontherium zeballozi* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Entre Rios, Argentina.
Extinct. Based on a portion of the right mandible and four molars.
Oxyodontherium: ὀξύς, sharp; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth; θηρίον, wild beast.

Oxypterus Rafinesque, **1814.** Cete, Physeteridæ.
Précis des Découvertes et Travaux Somiologiques entre 1800 et 1814, p. 13, 1814; Analyse de la Nature, 60, 1815; Desmarest, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 2e éd., IX, 163, 1817.
Oxipterus Minà Palumbo, Cat. Mamm. Sicilia, in Ann. Agr. Sic., 2d ser., XII, 116–117, 1868.
Type: *Oxypterus mongitori* Rafinesque, from the Mediterranean Sea (quoted under *Epiodon urganantus* from the 'Mastadologie Sicilienne').
Oxypterus: ὀξύς, sharp; πτερόν, fin.

Oxyrhin Kaup, **1829.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.
Entw.-Gesch. & Nat. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 119, 120, 1829.
Oxyrrhin Kaup, ibid., 188, 1829.
Species: *Sorex constrictus* Hermann, and *S. tetragonurus* Hermann, from Europe.
Oxyrhin: ὀξύς, sharp, pointed; ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.

Oxyrhinus Natterer MS., **1883.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.
Natterer, in Pelzeln's Brasil. Säugeth., Verhandl. K. K. Zool.-Bot. Gesellsch., Wien, Beiheft zu Bd. XXXIII, 39, 1883 (in synonymy).
Type: *Oxyrhinus bistriatus* Natterer MS., from Brazil (near Rio Janeiro?).
Name preoccupied by *Oxyrhinus* Amyot & Serville, 1843, a genus of Hemiptera.
Oxyrhinus: ὀξύς, sharp; ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.

Oxystomus G. Fischer, **1803.** Sirenia, Trichechidæ.
Das National-Museum Naturgesch. zu Paris, II, 353, 1803; Zoognosia, I, 3d ed., 15, 19, 1813.
Type: *Oxystomus manatus* (=*Trichechus manatus* Linnæus), from tropical America.
Oxystomus: ὀξύς, sharp; στόμα, mouth.

Ozanna (subg. of *Antilope*) Reichenbach, **1845.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Vollständ. Naturgesch. In- und Auslandes, Säugeth., III, 126–131, Taf. xxxix-xl, 1845; Sclater & Thomas, Book of Antelopes, IV, pt. xiii, 3, 32, Feb., 1899 (in synonymy, type fixed).
Species, 5: *Antilope nigra* Harris (type), *A. barbata* H. Smith, *A. grandicornis* Hermann, *A. equina* Geoffroy, and *A. leucophæa* Pallas, from Africa.
Antedates *Hippotragus* Sundevall, 1846.
Ozanna: Apparently a native name.

Ozolictis Gloger **1841.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxix, 74–75, 1841; Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.
New name for *Ictonyx* Kaup, 1835. (By an error on p. xxix, the same name is also given to the New World skunks of the genus *Thiosmus* Lichtenstein, 1838.)
Antedated by *Zorilla* Oken, 1816; and by *Rhabdogale* Wiegmann, 1838.
Ozolictis: ὄζολις, strong smelling; ἴκτις, weasel—from the animal's offensive odor.

Ozotoceras Ameghino, **1891.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 4a, p. 243, Aug. 1, 1891.
New name for '*Blastoceros* Gray, 1872,' which is said to be preoccupied by *Blastocera* Gerstaecker, 1856, a genus of Diptera. *Blastocerus* was described as a subgenus by Wagner, in 1844, and was first used by Gray, in 1850, six years before the publication of *Blastocera* Gerstaecker.
Ozotoceras: ὀζωτός, branched; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the large complex antlers.

P.

Paca G. Fischer, **1814.** Glires, Dasyproctidæ.

Zoognosia [I, 3d ed., 14, 1813—nomen nudum], III, 85–88, 1814; Liais, Climats, Géol., Faune et Géog. Botanique Brésil, 537–539, 1872.

Type: *Paca maculata* Fischer (= *Cavia paca* Erxleben), from Guiana.

Paca: Span., Port. *paca;* from Brazilian *pak, paq,* the native name for the spotted cavy.

Pachochœrus ('Geoffroy') Rafinesque, **1815.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Rafinesque, Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815 (nomen nudum).

Name quoted by Rafinesque and credited to Geoffroy without reference, date, or mention of any species. Possibly a misprint; no such name published by Geoffroy has been found.

Pachochœrus: παχύς, thick;* χοῖρος, hog.

Pachurus Rafinesque, **1815.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815.

New name for *Pachochœrus* Geoffroy ('*Pachurus* R. *Pachochœrus* Geof.').

Pachurus: παχύς, thick; οὐρά, tail.

Pachyacanthus Brandt, **1871.** Sirenia, Halitheriidæ?

Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, XVI, 564–565, Nov. 13, 1871; Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LXV, 1ste Abth., 261–262, 1872; Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, 7e sér., XX, 166–188, Taf. xiv–xviii, 1873.

Species: *Pachyacanthus suessii* Brandt, and *P. trachyspondylus* Brandt, from the Miocene of Hernals and Nussdorf, near Vienna, Austria.

Extinct.

Pachyacanthus: παχύς, thick; ἄκανθα, spine.

Pachyæna Cope, **1874.** Creodonta, Mesonychidæ.

Rept. Vert. Foss. New Mexico, 13, Nov. 28, 1874; Ann. Rept. Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., App. F F 3, 1874, 601.

Type: *Pachyæna ossifraga* Cope, from the Wasatch Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct. "Established on a single superior molar tooth."

Pachyæna: παχύς, thick; + feminine ending -αινα (see *Oxyæna*)—from the upper molar, in which the cutting edge is absent and replaced by a conical tubercle.

Pachybiotherium Ameghino, **1902.** Marsupialia, Microbiotheriidæ.

[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 77, Mar.-Apr., 1901—nomen nudum.]

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 123–124, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 55–56).

Type: *Pachybiotherium acclinus* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation (Eocene) of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on an incomplete left mandible containing nearly all the molars.

Pachybiotherium: παχύς, thick; βίος, life; θηρίον, wild beast.

Pachycetus Van Beneden, **1883.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 3e sér., VI, No. 7, pp. 31–32, 1883.

Species: *Pachycetus robustus* Van Beneden, and *P. humilis* Van Beneden, from the phosphate beds between the Elbe and the Weser, Germany.

Extinct. Based on 'deux fragments de côtes.'

Pachycetus: παχύς, thick, stout; κῆτος, whale—"à cause de la grande épaisseur de la côte."

Pachycynodon Schlosser, **1887.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Schlosser, in Roger's Verzeichniss Foss. Säugethiere, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Augsburg, XXIX, 124, 1887; "Schlosser, Beitr. Palaeont. Oesterr.-Ungarns und Orients, VII, 253, 1888."

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* The prefix *Pachy-*, indicating a thick, stout form, and referring either to the whole animal or some part, usually requires no further explanation.

Pachycynodon—Continued.

Type: *Cynodictis crassirostris* Filhol, from the Quercy Phosphorites, France.

Extinct.

Pachycynodon: παχύς, thick; κύων, dog; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth

Pachycyon Allen, **1885.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, X, No. 2, pp. 4–8, pls. I–III, Dec., 1885.

Type: *Pachycyon robustus* Allen, from the Pleistocene of Ely Cave, Lee County, Virginia.

Extinct. Based on 'a scapula, a humerus, a femur, and a tibia, all belonging to the right side, and a pelvis.'

Pachycyon: παχύς, thick; κύων, dog.

Pachylemur Gervais, **1876.** Primates, Adapidæ.

[Filhol, Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, V, No. 4, p. 18, 1874—family.]

Gervais, Zool. et Paléont. Gén., 2e sér., 36, 1876.

"Ce groupe* je proposerai de le désigner sous le nom de *Pachylemur*, et j'y placerai le *Palæolemur betillei*, l'*Adapis*, l'*Aphelotherium* [*Necrolemur antiquus*] et les divers Lemuriens signalés jusqu'ici en Amérique." (Filhol.)

Gervais suggested *Pachylemur* as a generic name for *Adapis magnus* Filhol, from the Quercy Phosphorites, France, but used *Leptadapis* instead. He says: "Le nom de *Pachylemur* . . . aurait pu être employé pour le désigner, mais c'est le groupe des Adapis, ou Paléolemurs, que M. Filhol a . . . désigné par le mot qui vient d'être rappelé, aussi avons-nous dû lui en substituer un autre . . . *Leptadapis.*"

Extinct.

Pachylemur: παχύς, thick; + *Lemur.*

Pachynodon Burmeister, **1891.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidæ.

Anal. Mus. Nac., Buenos Aires, III, entr. 18, pp. 433–440, 1891.

Species: *Pachynodon validus* Burmeister, from Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, and *P. modicus* Burmeister, from Argentina.

Extinct.

Pachynodon: παχύνω, to thicken; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—probably in allusion to the enamel cap of the second lower molar.

Pachynolophus (subgenus of *Lophiodon*) Pomel, **1847.** Ungulata, Equidæ.

Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IV, 327, 1847; Bravard & Pomel, Notice Oss. Foss. de la Débruge près Apt, p. 6, 1850; Gervais, Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXIX, 575, July–Dec., 1849 (raised to generic rank).

Species 3, from France: *Lophiodon duvalii* Pomel, from the Paris Eocene; 'le cinquième lophiodon d'Argenton' (*Lophiodon parvulum* Laurillard), from Argenton, Dépt. Indre; and *L. vismei* Pomel, from Sézanne, Dépt. Seine-et-Oise.

Extinct.

Pachynolophus: παχύνω, to thicken; λόφος, crest.

Pachyodon Meyer, **1838.** Cete, Squalodontidæ.

Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1838, 414.

Type: *Pachyodon mirabilis* Meyer. "Dem Thiere, von welchem die merkwürdigen und in mancher Hinsicht *Phoca*-ähnlichen Zähne aus der Ablagerung von Mösskirch [Baden] herrühren, gab ich den Nahmen *Pachyodon mirabilis.*"

Extinct.

Pachyodon: παχύς, thick; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Pachyomus Gray, **1866.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, No. 98, p. 90, Feb., 1866.

Type: *Scotophilus pachyomus* Tomes, from India.

Pachyomus: παχύς, thick; ὦμος, shoulder—from the specific name of the type.

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*Evidently used in a family sense. See Filhol, l. c., XIV, 49, 1883.

Pachyotus GRAY, **1831.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.
Zool. Miscellany, 38, 1831; Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, No. 12, p. 498, 1838.
Includes the genera *Nycticejus* and *Scotophilus*. Reduced in 1838 to a subgenus of *Scotophilus*, containing *Vespertilio polythrix* I. Geoffroy, and *V. lævis* I. Geoffroy, from Brazil.
Pachyotus: παχύς, thick; οὖς, ὠτός, ear.

Pachypithecus AMEGHINO, **1897.** Primates, Archæopithecidæ.
La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 13 footnote, 1897 (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 423, Oct. 6, 1897.
Type: *Pachypithecus macrognathus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Pachypithecus: παχύς, thick; πίθηκος, ape.

Pachypleurus (subgenus of *Delphinapterus*) BRANDT, **1873.** Cete, Delphinidæ.
Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, XX, 234–239, Taf. XXIV, 1873.
Species: *Delphinapterus nordmanni* Brandt, and *D. fockii* Brandt, from southern Russia.
Name preoccupied by *Pachypleura* White, 1853, a genus of Coleoptera; and by *Pachypleura* Curioni, 1854, a genus of Reptilia. Replaced by *Archæocetus* Sinzow, 1898; and by *Pristinocetus* Trouessart, Nov., 1898.
Extinct.
Pachypleurus: παχύς, thick; πλευρόν, rib.

Pachypus D'ALTON, **1839.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.
"Naturf. V. Erlangen 1839" (fide Bronn's Handb. Gesch. Natur, III, Index Palaeont, 537, 1848).
Based on *Glyptodon clavipes* Owen, from the Pleistocene of the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina (fide Bronn's Index).
Name preoccupied by *Pachypus* Dejean, 1831, a genus of Coleoptera.
Extinct.
Pachypus: παχύπους, thick-footed (from παχύς, thick; πούς, foot).

Pachyrukhos AMEGHINO, **1885.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Hegetotheridæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1, pp. 160–162 footnote, 1885.
Pachyrucos AMEGHINO, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 422–436, 918, pl. XIII figs. 1–35, 1889.
Type: *Pachyrukhos moyani* Ameghino, from a barranca 90 miles above the mouth of the Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
Extinct. Based on portions of three jaws and two left upper molars.
Pachyrukhos: παχύς, thick; ῥύγχος, snout.

Pachysiagon OWEN, **1874.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.
[Proc. Roy. Soc. London, XXI, No. 145, p. 386, 1873—nomen nudum.]
Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, CLXIV, pt. II, 784–785, pl. LXXVI figs. 7–10, 1874.*
Type: *Pachysiagon otuel* Owen, from the Pleistocene of Kings Creek, Clifton, Queensland.
Extinct. Based on the posterior part of the right mandible with the last three molars.
Pachysiagon: παχύς, thick; σιαγών, jawbone.

Pachysoma I. GEOFFROY, **1828.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
Dict. Class. Hist. Nat., XIV, 703–705, Sept., 1828; É. GEOFFROY, Cours Hist. Mamm., 13e Leçon, for June 27, 1828, 26–28.
Species, 5: *Pteropus melanocephalus* Temminck, from Java; *P. titthæcheilus* Temminck, from Java and Sumatra; *Pachysoma diardii* Geoffroy, from Sumatra; *P. duvaucelii* Geoffroy, from Sumatra; and *P. brevicaudatum* Geoffroy, from Sumatra.
Name preoccupied by *Pachysoma* MacLeay, 1821, a genus of Coleoptera.
Pachysoma: παχύς, thick; σῶμα, body.

*Given as a subgenus (of *Macropus ?*), but used as a genus.

Pachyspondylus Brandt, **1873.** Sirenia, Halitheriidæ?
Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, 7e sér., XX, 57, 347, 1873.
Lapsus for *Pachyacanthus*, 1871, described in the same memoir (pp. 166–188).
Pachyspondylus: παχύς, thick; σπόνδυλος, vertebra.

Pachytherium Lund, **1838.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.
Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Forhandl. Kjöbenhavn, 1838, 12; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., XI, Zool., 218, 231, Apr., 1839; Liais, Climats, Géol., Faune et Geog. Botanique Brésil, 375, 1872.
Pachyterium Lund, Écho du Monde Savant, 6e ann., No. 430, p. 245, Apr. 17, 1839.
Type: *Pachytherium magnum* Lund, from the bone caves between the Rio das Velhas and Rio Paraopeba, Minas Geraes, Brazil (alt., 2,000 ft.).
Extinct. Name provisionally proposed for a species represented by 'quelques os des extrémités.'
Pachytherium: παχύς, thick; θηρίον, wild beast.

Pachyura (subgenus) Sélys-Longchamps, **1839.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.
Études de Micromammalogie, 32, 142, 1839; Bonaparte, Icon. Fauna Italica, I, 1832–41 (under *Pachyura etrusca*).
Type: *Crocidura etrusca* Bonaparte (=*Sorex etruscus* Savi), from southern Italy.
Name preoccupied by *Pachyurus* Agassiz, 1829, a genus of Pisces.
Pachyura: παχύς, thick; οὐρά, tail.

Pachyuromys Lataste, **1880.** Glires, Muridæ, Gerbillinæ.
Le Naturaliste, 2e ann., No. 40, pp. 313–315, Nov. 15, 1880; Forbes, Zool. Record for 1880, XVII, Mamm., 23, 1881.
Type: *Pachyuromys duprasi* Lataste, from the Algerian Sahara, northern Africa.
Pachyuromys: παχύς, thick; οὐρά, tail; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the short, thick, and fleshy tail.

Pachyzaedyus Ameghino, **1902.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVIII, 67, May, 1902 (sep. p. 65).
Type: *Pachyzaedyus cuneiformis* Ameghino, from the Astraponotus beds, Patagonia.
Extinct.
Pachyzaedyus: παχύς, thick; +*Zaedyus*.

Paciculus Cope, **1879.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.
"Palæont. Bull., No. 31, p. 2, Dec. 24, 1879;" Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XVIII, 371, Dec. 30, 1879; Am. Naturalist, XIV, 60, Jan., 1880.
Type: *Paciculus insolitus* Cope, from the Miocene (John Day) of Oregon.
Extinct. Based on part of the upper jaw containing four teeth.

Pacos (subgenus of *Llama*) Gray, **1872.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.
Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 101, 1872.
Type: *Camelus pacos* Linnæus, from South America.
Pacos: paco, pacos, the Peruvian name of a species of llama, adopted by Buffon (Hist. Nat., XIII, 16, 1765).

Pæphagomys, Paephagomys (see **Pœphagomys**). Glires, Octodontidæ.

Paedotherium Burmeister, **1888.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Hegetotheridæ.
Anal Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, III, entr. xv, 179, Oct., 1888.
Pedotherium Ameghino, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 918, 1889.
Type: *Paedotherium insigne* Burmeister, from Monte Hermoso, near Bahia Blanca, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Extinct. Based on the remains of three crania.
Paedotherium: παῖς, παιδός, child; θηρίον, wild beast—"aludiendo á su tipo casi infantil del mayor" (*Typotherium*).

Paginula Ameghino, **1901.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 415, July, 1901 (sep. p. 69).
Type: *Paginula parca* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Paginula: Lat., dim. of *pagina*, leaf, sheet.

Pagiodon PETERS, **1870.** Cete,

Sitzungs-Ber. Gesellsch. Naturforsch. Freunde Berlin, 1870, 14–16.

Type: *Pagiodon grandis* Peters, locality not stated.

Pagiodon: πάγιος, solid; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Pagomys GRAY, **1864.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 31; ALLEN, Hist. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 417, 1880 (type fixed).

Species: *Phoca fœtida* Fabricius (type), from the Arctic Ocean; and *?Phoca nummularis* Temminck, from Japan.

Pagomys: πάγος, ice; μῦς, mouse, rat—'ice rat,' or as expressed by the English name of the common species *P. fœtida*, 'floe rat'—from the animal's habit of resorting to ice floes to bring forth its young.

Pagophilus (subgenus of *Callocephalus*) GRAY, **1844.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' 3, 1844; Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. II, Seals, 25–26, fig. 8, 1850 (raised to generic rank); Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 29, 31; ALLEN, Hist. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 416, 462, 1880.

Type: *Phoca grœnlandica* Erxleben, from the North Atlantic, along the coasts of Greenland and Newfoundland.

Name preoccupied by *Pagophila* Kaup, 1829, a genus of Birds.

Pagophilus: πάγος, ice; φίλος, loving.

Paguma GRAY, **1831.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Zool. Miscellany, 17, 1831; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1830, 95, Aug. 5, 1831; ibid., 1864, 539–542; Philos. Mag., new ser., X, 234–235, 1831.

Type: *Gulo larvatus* H. Smith, from China.

Paguma: A coined word, evidently modeled after *Puma*.

Paidopithex POHLIG, **1895.** Primates, Simiidæ.

Bull. Soc. Belge Géol., IX, Proc. Verb., 149, 151, figs. 1, 2, 1895.

Type: *Paidopithex rhenanus* Pohlig, from the lower Pliocene of Eppelsheim, Germany.

Extinct. Based on a right femur.

Paidopithex: παῖς, παιδός, child; πίθηξ, monkey.

Pajeros GRAY, **1867.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 269–270; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 18, 1869.

Type: *Pajeros pampanus* Gray (= *Felis pajeros* Desmarest), from South America.

Name antedated by *Lynchailurus* Severtzow, 1858.

Pajeros: From the specific name, which is based on the local name used by Azara (Voy. au Paraguay).

Palacodelphis (see **Palæodelphis**). Cete, Physeteridæ.

Palæacodon LEIDY, **1872.** Glires, Proglires, Mixodectidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Apr. 16, 1872, 20–21; OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 210–211, June 28, 1902 (ordinal position).

Type: *Palæacodon verus* Leidy, from the Eocene of Lodge-pole Trail, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on two specimens. "One of the specimens, an upper-jaw fragment, contains a molar tooth . . . The second specimen [is] an isolated tooth."

Palæacodon: παλαιός, ancient;* ἀκή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Palæhoplophorus AMEGHINO, **1883.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, V, entr. 3, pp. 301–302, 1883; VIII, entr. 1, pp. 131–134, 1885; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 802, pl. LV fig. 6, 1889.

*The prefix *Palæo-*, indicating an ancient extinct type or form, is usually self-explanatory.

Palæhoplophorus—Continued.

Palæohoplophorus Roger, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben u. Neuburg (a. V.), Augsburg, XXIX, 21, 1887; XXXII, 103, 1896.

Type: *Palæhoplophorus scalabrinii* Ameghino (=*Glyptodon ? antiquus* Ameghino), from the barrancas del Paraná, Entre Rios, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on scutes.

Palæhoplophorus: παλαιός, ancient; +*Hoplophorus.*

Palæictops Matthew, **1899.** Insectivora, Leptictidæ.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 31, 35, Apr. 8, 1899.

Type: *Stypolophus biscuspis* Cope, from the Eocene (Wasatch and Wind River) of Wyoming.

Extinct.

Palæictops: παλαιός, ancient; +*Ictops.*

Palæobalæna Seeley, **1864.** Cete, Balænidæ.

"Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc., I, 228, 1864 (name only)" (fide Woodward & Sherborn, Cat. Brit. Foss. Vert., 371, 1890).

Type: *Palæobalæna sedgwicki* Seeley, from the boulder clay at Ely, near Cambridge, England. Apparently first published only as a nomen nudum; when the genus and species were described in the following year, 1865, the name was changed to *Palæocetus sedgwicki.* (See *Palæocetus*).

Extinct.

Palæobalæna: παλαιός, ancient; +*Balæna.*

Palaeobalaena Moreno, **1892.** Cete, Balænidæ.

["Patagonia, Resto de un Continente sumergido, Buenos Aires, 26, 1882" (nomen nudum); fide Moreno, in] Revista Mus. La Plata, III, 394, 1892; Ameghino, Mamíf. Fós. Repúb. Argentina, 888, 1889.

Type: *Palaeobalaena bergi* Moreno. Based on remains found in 1874 in the Santa Cruz beds at 'Misioneros,' Patagonia. "Sin elementos para extraerlos, sólo obtuvimos un trozo de roca que contiene parte de los cóndilos occipitales y primeras vértebras cervicales, objeto que señalé en 1878, con el nombre *Palaeobalaena bergi*, y el que aun no hemos descripto, permaneciendo todavía en su durísimo cemento." (Moreno, l. c., 1892.)

Name *not* preoccupied by *Palæobalæna* Seeley, 1864 which is a nomen nudum.

Extinct.

Palaeobassaris Paul von Württemberg, **1848.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Bronn's Handb. Gesch. Natur, IV, Index Palæont., 892, 893. 1848; Pictet, Traité Paléont., 2e éd., I, 215, 1853.

Type: *Palaeobassaris steinheimensis* Paul von Württemberg, from Steinheim, Wurttemberg, Germany. Given as a synonym of *Palaeomephitis steinheimensis* Jäger, 1839.

Extinct.

Name *not* preoccupied by '*Palaeobassaris* Blainville, 1818' a genus of Pisces, as stated by Scudder (Nomenclator Zool., 244, 1882), Blainville's genus (l. c.) being *Palaeobalistum.*

Palaeobassaris: παλαιός, ancient; +*Bassaris.*

Palaeocardia Ameghino, **1902.** Glires, Eocardidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 117–118, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 49–50).

Type: *Palaeocardia mater* Ameghino, from the Colpodon beds of Patagonia

Extinct. Based on an incomplete mandible.

Palaeocardia: παλαιός, ancient; +*Eocardia.*

Palæocastor Leidy, **1869.** Glires, Castoridæ.

Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 338–341, 406, pl. xxvi, figs. 7–11, 1869.

Type: *Steneofiber nebrascensis* Leidy, from the Oligocene of the Bad Lands of White River, South Dakota.

Extinct.

Palæocastor: παλαιός, ancient; +*Castor.*

Palæocavia AMEGHINO, **1889.** Glires, Caviidæ.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 231–233, pl. XII figs. 4–9, 1889.

Species, 4: *Cavia impar* Ameghino, and *C. avita* Ameghino, from the Araucanian formation at Monte Hermoso near Bahia Blanca; *Palæocavia pampæa* Ameghino, and *P. minuta* Ameghino, from the Pampean formation (Pliocene), in the vicinity of Córdoba, Argentina.

Extinct.

Palæocavia: παλαιός, ancient; + *Cavia.*

Palaeoceros COSTA, **1850.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Paleont. Regno Napoli, pt. I, 15–27, tav. II, 1850; MARSCHALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 10, 1873.

Type: *Palaeoceros granulatus* Costa, from Pietraroja, Italy.

Extinct. Based on a horn.

Palaeoceros: παλαιός, ancient; κέρας, horn.

Palæocervus FILHOL, **1890.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

"Bibl. École Haut. Études, Paris, XXXVI, art. 1, p. 285, 1890;" "Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, art. I, 1890" (fide LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1890, XXVII, Mamm., 46, 1892).

Type: *Palæocervus sansaniensis* Filhol, from the Miocene of Sansan, Dépt. du Gers, France.

Extinct.

Palæocervus: παλαιός, ancient; + *Cervus.*

Palæocetus SEELEY, **1865.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Geol. Mag., London, II, No. VIII, 54–57, pl. III, Feb., 1865.

Type: *Palæocetus sedgwickii* Seeley, from Roswell Pit, in the boulder clay of Ely, near Cambridge, England. "*Palæocetus* was regarded by its describer as having probably come from the Kimeridge clay, but the mineral condition of the specimen points to the Red Crag as the place of origin." (FLOWER & LYDEKKER, Mamm., Living & Extinct, 232, 245, 1891.)

Extinct. Based on cervical vertebræ.

Palæocetus: παλαιός, ancient; κῆτος, whale.

Palæocherus POMEL, **1847.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2e sér., IV, feuilles 20–25, 381–382, pl. IV figs. 1, 2, Apr., 1847.

Palæochœrus POMEL, Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat. Bibl. Univ. Genève, V, 392, 1847; Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 85–87, 1854.

Species: *Palæocherus major* Pomel, and *P. typus* Pomel, from Langy, Allier, France.

Extinct.

Palæocherus: παλαιός, ancient; χοῖρος, hog.

Palæochirogalus GRANDIDIER, **1899.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, V, No. 7, p. 345, 2 figs. in text, 1899.

Palæochirogaleus LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1900, XXXVII, Mamm., 23, 1901.

Type: *Palæochirogalus jullyi* Grandidier, from Antsirabé, central Madagascar.

Extinct. Based on two molars.

Palæochirogalus: παλαιός, ancient; + *Chirogal*[*e*]*us.*

Palæocyon BLAINVILLE, **1841.** Creodonta, Arctocyonidæ.

Ostéog. Mamm. Récents et Foss., II, fasc. IX (Carnassiers, *Subursus*), 73–78, 112, 114; Atlas, II, *Subursus*, pl. XIII, 1841.

Type: *Palæocyon primævus* Blainville, from the vicinity of La Fère, between Nancy and Charmes, Dépt. Meurthe et Moselle, eastern France.

Palæocyon—Continued.

Extinct. Based on 'une tête presque entière, sauf la mâchoire inférieure, et un assez bon nombre d'autres ossements, malheureusement le plus souvent à l'état de fragments, et que nous désignerons, . . . par le nom de *Palæocyon*, ou mieux d'*Arctocyon*.'

Palæocyon: παλαιός; ancient; κύων, dog.

Palæocyon Lund, **1843.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Forhandl., Kjöbenhavn, 1843, No. 6, pp. 78, 79.

Species: *Canis troglodytes* Lund, and *Palæocyon validus* Lund, from the bone caves of Brazil.

Name preoccupied by *Palæocyon* Blainville, 1841, a genus of Creodonta. Replaced by *Protocyon* Giebel, 1855.

Extinct.

Palæodelphis Du Bus, **1872.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2e sér., XXXIV, No. 12, pp. 503-508, 1872.

Palæodelphis Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. V, 1053, 1898 (in synonymy, misprint).

Species, 8: *Palæodelphis grandis* Du Bus, *P. minutus*, Du Bus, *P. annulatus* Du Bus, *P. coronatus* Du Bus, *P. arcuatus* Du Bus, *P. fusiformis* Du Bus, *P. zonatus* Du Bus, and *P. pachyodon* Du Bus, from the Antwerp Crag, Belgium.

Extinct.

Palæodelphis: παλαιός, ancient; δελφίς, dolphin.

Palæodon Wood, **1846.** Primates, Microchœridæ?

Wood, in Blainville's Ostéog. Mamm. Récents et Foss., IV, fasc. 21, p. 173 footnote, 1846 (under *Palæotherium*—résumé).

"Dans un mémoire sur les fossiles de ce dépôt intéressant [Isle of Wight] dont je viens d'avoir tout dernièrement connaissance (Lond. Geol. Journ., No. 1, p. 5),* M. Scharles Wood [sic] annonce des omoplates, vertèbres et dents de deux espèces de *Palæotherium* avec des restes de *Dichobune*, et de deux nouveaux genres qu'il nomme *Microchœrus* et *Palæodon*."

Extinct.

Palæodon: παλαιός, ancient; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Palæoerinaceus Filhol, **1879.** Insectivora, Erinaceidæ.

"Bibl. École Hautes-Études, 19, p. 12, pl. 1 figs. 24–28, 1879" (fide Trouessart, Cat. Insectivora, 66, 1881); "Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, X, No. 3, p. —, 1879" (fide Tawney, Geol. Record for 1879, 299, 1887).

Type: *Palæoerinaceus edwardsi* Filhol, from St.-Gérand-le-Puy, Auvergne, France.

Extinct.

Palæoerinaceus: παλαιός, ancient; +*Erinaceus.*

Palaeogale Meyer, **1846.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

"Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1846, 474" (fide Bronn's Handb. Gesch. Natur, IV, Index Palæont, 893, 1848).

Species: *Mustela pulchella* Meyer, and *M. fecunda* Meyer, from the Miocene of Weisenau and the vicinity of Ulm, Germany.

Extinct.

Palaeogale: παλαιός, ancient; γαλῆ, weasel.

Palæohoplophorus (see **Palæhoplophorus**). Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.

Palaeohyus (subgenus of *Sus*) Meyer, **1866.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1866, 577.

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*The name *Palæodon*, however, is not mentioned in this place.

Palaeohyus—Continued.

Type: *Sus* (*Palaeohyus*) *wylensis* Meyer (nomen nudum), from Riesenberg, Bohemia, Austria-Hungary.

Extinct. Based on upper molars.

Palæohyus: παλαιός, ancient; ὗς, ὑός, hog.

Palaeolagus LEIDY, **1856.** Glires, Leporidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1856, 89–90.

Palæolagus ALLEN, Mon. N. Am. Rodentia, 373–375, 1877; FORSYTH MAJOR, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 2d ser., Zool., VII, pt. 9, pp. 470–472, Nov., 1899; MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 306–310, figs. 15–17, Sept. 25, 1902.

Palæologus MARSCHALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm, 10, 1873; COUES, Century Dict., III, 3413, 1889 (under Leporidæ, misprint).

Type: *Palaeolagus haydeni* Leidy, from the Oligocene of the Bad Lands of 'Nebraska' (South Dakota?).

Extinct. Based on 'numerous small fragments of jaws, containing molar teeth.'

Palaeolagus: παλαιός, ancient; λαγώς, hare.

Palæolama GERVAIS, **1867.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXV, 281, July–Dec., 1867.

Species: *Auchenia weddellii* Gervais, and *A. castelnaudii* Gervais, from the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct.

Palæolama: παλαιός, ancient; +*Lama*.

Palæolemur (see **Paleolemur**). Primates, Adapidæ.

Palaeolithops AMEGHINO, **1891.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidæ.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 4a, 240–241, Aug. 1, 1891.

New name for *Lithops* Ameghino, 1887, which is said to be preoccupied by *Lithopsis* Scudder, 1878, a genus of Hemiptera.

Extinct.

Palaeolithops: παλαιός, ancient; +*Lithops*.

Palaeologus (see **Palaeolagus**). Glires, Leporidæ.

Palæomanis FORSYTH MAJOR, **1888.** Ungulata, ?*

Comptes Rendus, Paris, CVII, No. 27, p. 1180, July–Dec., 1888.

Type: *Palæomanis neas* Forsyth Major, from the Pliocene of the Isle of Samos, on the coast of Asia Minor.

Palæomanis: παλαιός, ancient; +*Manis*.

Palæomastodon ANDREWS, **1901.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.

Zoologist, London, 4th ser., V, 319, Aug. 15, 1901; Tageblatt V. Internat. Zool.-Congresses, Berlin, No. 6, p. 4, Aug. 16, 1901; Geol. Mag., London, new ser., decade IV, vol. VIII, 401–403, fig. 1, Sept., 1901.

Type: *Palæomastodon beadnelli* Andrews, from the lower Oligocene of the province of Fayum, Egypt.

Extinct. Based on a nearly complete ramus.

Palæomastodon: παλαιός, ancient; +*Mastodon*.

Palæomephitis JÄGER, **1839.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

[Oken's Isis, 1837, 436—nomen nudum]; Die Fossilen Säugethiere in Würtemberg, 2te Abtheil., 78–79, 203, Tab. x figs. 7–8, 1839.

Palaiomephitis JÄGER, ibid., 201, 1839.

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* "The so-called *Palæomanis*, from the Pliocene of Samos, turns out to have been founded on remains of an ungulate." (LYDEKKER, Geog. Hist. Mamm., 187 footnote, 1896.)

Palæomephitis—Continued.

Type: *Palæomephitis steinheimensis* Jäger, from the freshwater limestone of Steinheim, Wurttemberg, Germany.

Extinct. Based on the posterior part of a skull.

Palæomephitis: παλαιός, ancient; +*Mephitis*.

Palaeomeryx MEYER, **1834.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Die Foss. Zähne und Knochen von Georgensgmünd in Bayern, Mus. Senckenberg., Suppl. zu Band I, 31, 92–102, Taf. IX fig. 75, X figs. 77–80, 1834; COPE, Am. Naturalist, XXIII, 125 footnote, Mar., 1889 (*P. eminens* Meyer, 1846, given as type!).

Species: *Palaeomeryx bojani* Meyer, and *P. kaupii* Meyer, from the Upper Miocene in the vicinity of Georgensgmünd, Bavaria.

Extinct. Based on portions of jaws and teeth.

Palaeomeryx: παλαιός, ancient; μήρυξ, ruminant.

Palaeomys KAUP, **1832.** Glires, Castoridæ.

Oken's Isis, 1832, pp. 992–993, Taf. XXVI figs. 1–4; Desc. Oss. Foss. Mamm., cahier 5, p. 113, 1839.

Type: *Palaeomys castoroides* Kaup, from the Pliocene of Eppelsheim, Rhein-Hessen, Germany.

Extinct. Based on two fragments of jaws.

Palaeomys: παλαιός, ancient; μῦς, mouse.

Palæomys LAIZER & PARIEU, **1839.** Glires, Theridomyidæ.

Écho du Monde Savant, Jan. 30, 1839, 67; Comptes Rendus, Paris, VIII, No. 6, p. 206, 1839.

Paleomys LAIZER & PARIEU, L'Institut, VII, 34, 1839; Comptes Rendus, VIII, No. 4, p. 133, 1839.

Type: *Palæomys arvernensis* Laizer & Parieu, from the Miocene of France.

Name preoccupied by *Palæomys* Kaup, 1832, a genus of Castoridæ. Replaced by *Archæomys* Laizer & Parieu, 1839.

Extinct. Based on 'divers fragments de mâchoires supérieures et inférieures.'

Palæomys: παλαιός, ancient; μῦς, mouse.

Palæon AYMARD, **1855.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

"Ann. Soc. Agr. Sci. Arts et Comm. du Puy, XX, 1855" (fide GERVAIS); Congrés Sci. France for 1855, I, 233, 1856 (nomen nudum); GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2e ed., 155, 1859 (under *Amphitragulus*); FILHOL, Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, XII, art. No. 3, pp. 3, 78–79, pl. 11 figs. 60–61, 1882.

Type: *Palæon riparium* Aymard, from Ronzon, near Puy en Velay, Haute-Loire, France.

Extinct. Based on two teeth—one premolar and one molar.

Palæon: παλαιός, ancient; ὤν, ὄντος, being.

Palæonictis BLAINVILLE, **1842.** Creodonta, Ambloctonidæ.

Ostéog. Mamm. Récents et Foss., II (genus *Mustela*), 76;* (genus *Viverra*), 79, 1842.

Type: *Cynictis* or *Mangusta gigas* Blainville, from the Lower Eocene of Meudon, near Paris, France.

Extinct.

Palæonictis: παλαιός, ancient; ἴκτις, weasel.

Palæonycteris POMEL, **1854.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 9–10, 1854; GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2e éd., 13, 1859.

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*"On a cité des traces de Loutre dans un terrain plus ancien, par exemple dans cette formation de Meudon touchant à la craie et désignée sous le nom de calcaire pisolithiques; mais nous pensons que la dent considerée comme d'une Loutre doit plutôt être rapportée à un genre de *Viverra*, que nous désignerons par le nom de *Palæonictis*."

Palæonycteris—Continued.

Type: *Palæonycteris robustus* Pomel, from the Lower Miocene of Saint-Gérand-le-Puy, Allier, France.

Extinct.

Palæonycteris: παλαιός, ancient; νυκτερίς, bat.

Palaeopeltis Ameghino, **1895.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ (Palaeopeltidæ).

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11–12, pp. 659–660, 1895 (sep. pp. 59–60).

Type: *Palaeopeltis inornatus* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Palaeopeltis παλαιός, ancient; πέλτη, shield.

Palaeopetaurus Broom, **1896.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Zool. Anzeiger, XIX, No. 494, p. 47, Jan. 30, 1896; Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 2d ser., X, pt. iv, 568–570, pl. xlvi, Apr. 29, 1896.

Type: *Palaeopetaurus elegans* Broom, from Pleistocene (?) bone breccia in the neighborhood of Taralga, New South Wales.

Extinct. Based on 'the greater part of an upper jaw, an almost complete and two imperfect lower jaws and part of the cranium.'

Palæopetaurus: παλαιός, ancient; +*Petaurus*.

Palæophoca (see **Paleophoca**). Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Palaeopithecus Voigt, **1835.** Primates?

Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1835, 324.

Type species not mentioned. The genus is based on 'Thier-Fährten im Hildburghausen Sandsteine,' Saxe-Meiningen, Germany.

Extinct.

Palaeopithecus: παλαιός, ancient; πίθηκος, ape.

Palæopithecus Lydekker, **1879.** Primates, Simiidæ.

Records Geol. Surv. India, XII, pt. i, 33–41, pl. — figs. 1, 5, Feb., 1879.

Type: *Palæopithecus sivalensis* Lydekker, from the Pliocene in the vicinity of the village of Jabi, in the Siwalik Hills of the Punjab, India.

Extinct. Based on 'the greater part of the right maxilla . . . and a portion of the left maxilla.'

Preoccupied by *Palaeopithecus* Voigt, 1835, a genus of extinct Primates, based on tracks found in the Hildburghausen sandstone, Saxe-Meiningen, Germany.

Palaeopontoporia Doering, **1882.** Cete, Platanistidæ.

Expd. al Rio Negro (Patagonia), entr. iii, Geol., 437, 455, 1882.

Type: *Palaeopontoporia paranensis* (=*Delphinus paranensis* Bravard, from the vicinity of Paraná, Argentina).

Extinct.

Palaeopontoporia: παλαιός, ancient; +*Pontoporia*.

Palæoprionodon Filhol, **1880.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XC, No. 26, p. 1579, Jan.–June, 1880; Bull. Soc. Sci. Phys. et Nat. Toulouse, V, for 1879–80, 87, 1882.

Type: *Palæoprionodon lamandini* Filhol, from the Upper Eocene of the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct.

Palæoprionodon: παλαιός, ancient; +*Prionodon*.

Palæopropithecus Grandidier, **1899.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, V, No. 7, pp. 345–346, 2 figs. in text, 1899.

Type: *Palæopropithecus ingens* Grandidier, from Bélo, west coast of Madagascar.

Extinct. Based on a portion of the right lower jaw bearing the premolar and the two first molars.

Palæopropithecus: παλαιός, ancient; +*Propithecus*.

Palæoreas (subg. of *Antilope*) GAUDRY, **1861.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, LII, No. 7, pp. 298-299, Jan.–June, 1861; Anim. Foss. Attique, 290, 1865 (provisional name).
Type: *Antilope lindermayeri* Wagner, from the Pliocene (Pikermi beds) of Greece.
Extinct.
Palæoreas: παλαιός, ancient; + *Oreas.*

Palæoryctoropus FILHOL, **1893.** Effodientia, Orycteropodidæ.
Ann. Sci. Nat., Zool. et Paléont., Paris, 7e sér., XVI, Nos. 1–3, pp. 135–136, fig. 6, Dec. 15, 1893 (misprint).
Palæorycteropus LYDEKKER, Zool. Record, for 1883, XXX, Mamm., 41, 1894.
Type: *Palæoryctoropus quercyi* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, near Mouillac, France.
Extinct. Based on a humerus.
Palæoryctoropus: παλαιός, ancient; + *Orycteropus.*

Palæoryx (subgenus of *Antilope*) GAUDRY, **1861.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, LII, No. 6, pp. 240–241, Jan.–June, 1861; Anim. Foss. Attique, 271, 1865.
Species: *Antilope speciosa* Wagner (=*A. pallasii* Wagner?), and *Palæoryx parvidens* Gaudry, from the Pliocene (Pikermi beds) of Greece.
Extinct.
Palæoryx: παλαιός, ancient; + *Oryx.*

Palæosciurus (subgenus of *Sciurus*) POMEL, **1854.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 17, 1854; GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2e éd., 26–27, 1859.
Species: *Sciurus* (*Palæosciurus*) *feignouxii* Pomel, and *Sciurus* (*P.*) *chalaniati* Pomel, from the Miocene of Saint-Gérand-le-Puy, Allier, France.
Extinct.
Palæosciurus: παλαιός, ancient; + *Sciurus.*

Palæosinopa MATTHEW, **1901.** Creodonta, Proviverridæ.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y. [XII, 31, Apr. 8, 1899—nomen nudum]; XIV, 20, 22–23, fig. 8, Jan. 31, 1901.
Type: *Palæosinopa veterrima* Matthew, from the Eocene (Wasatch) of the Big Horn Basin, northern Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on upper and lower jaws.
Palæosinopa: παλαιός, ancient; + *Sinopa.*

Palæospalax OWEN, **1846.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.
[Rept. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci., for 1843, 240, 1844—nomen nudum].
Hist. Brit. Foss. Mamm. & Birds, 25–27, figs. 12, 13, 1846.
Type: *Palæospalax magnus* Owen, from the forest bed of Ostend, near Bacton, Norfolk, England.
Extinct. Based on 'a portion of the left branch of the lower jaw containing three true molars . . . and three premolar teeth.'
Palæospalax: παλαιός, ancient; σπάλαξ, a mole.

Palæosyops LEIDY, **1870.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1870, 113; ibid., July 11, 1871, 114, 118; Rept. U. S. Geol. Surv. Montana, 358, 1872.
Type: *Palæosyops paludosus* Leidy, from the Bridger Eocene of Church Buttes, Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on 'the crowns of teeth and fragments of others.'
Palæosyops: παλαιός, ancient; σῦς, pig; ὄψ, aspect.

Palæotapirus FILHOL, **1888.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiridæ.
Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7e sér., XII, No. 2, pp. 55–58, 1888.

Palæotapirus—Continued.

Type: *Palæotapirus douvillei* Filhol, from Buschweiler, Lower Alsace, Germany.

Extinct. Based on 'un fragment de maxillaire supérieur . . . Il porte en place deux molaires, très probablement la première et la seconde.'

Palæotapirus: παλαιός, ancient; +*Tapirus.*

Palæothentes ('Moreno') Ameghino, **1887.** Marsupialia, Epanorthidæ.

["Moreno, Patagonia, Resto de un Continente hoy sumergido, 22, 1882—nomen nudum."]

Ameghino, Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 5–6, Dec., 1887.

Palæotheutes Lydekker, Zool. Record for 1887, XXIV, Mamm., 54, 1888.

Species, 6: *Palæothentes aratæ* Moreno, *P. lemoinei* Ameghino, *P. pachygnathus* Ameghino, *P. intermedius* Ameghino, *P. pressiforatus* Ameghino, and *P. minutus* Ameghino, from the Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Renamed *Epanorthus* by Ameghino in 1889. "Este nombre [*Palæothentes*] es imposible, debiéndose escribir *Palæoteuthis*, pero desgraciadamente ya ha sido empleado con anticipación por D'Orbigny [in 1847] para distinguir un género de moluscos."

Extinct.

Palæothentes: παλαιός, ancient; θηρευτής, hunter.

Palæotherium G. Cuvier, **1804.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Palæotheriidæ.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, III, 275–303, 364–370, pls. 23–29, 1804.

Type: *Palæotherium medium* G. Cuvier, from the Eocene gypsum beds of the Paris Basin, France.

Extinct.

Palæotherium: παλαιός, ancient; θηρίον, wild beast.

Palæotheutes (see **Paleothentes**). Marsupialia, Epanorthidæ.

Palæotragoceros Lydekker, **1891.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidæ.

Lydekker, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 349, 1891.

Lapsus for *Palæotragus* Gaudry, 1861. "The earliest of these genera, and the first representative of the antelopes yet known is *Protragoceros.* . . . *Palæotragoceros* and *Tragoceros* of the Lower Pliocene are distinguished by their larger horns and wider molars." (l. c., 349.) Compare this with Nicholson & Lydekker (Man. Palæont., II, 1348–1349, 1889), from which the statement is evidently taken: "The earliest of these genera, and indeed of all the antelopes, is *Protragoceros* . . . In *Palæotragus* and *Tragoceros* . . . the horns were larger, and the molars wider."

Extinct.

Palæotragoceros: παλαιός, ancient; +*Tragoceros.*

Palæotragus (subg. of *Antilope*) Gaudry, **1861.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LII, No. 6, pp. 239–240, Jan.–June, 1861; Anim. Foss. Attique, 264, 1865; Bull. Soc. Géol. France, 2e sér., XXIII, 511, 1866 (raised to generic rank); Forsyth Major, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1891, 319–320, fig. 2.

Palæotragoceros Lydekker, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 349, 1891 (lapsus).

Type: *Palæotragus rouenii* Gaudry, from the Pliocene (Pikermi beds) of Greece.

Extinct. Based on 'un crâne.'

Palæotragus: παλαιός, ancient; τράγος, goat.

Palæotrogos (see **Palaiotrogos**). Glires, ?

Palaepanorthus Ameghino, **1902.** Marsupialia, Epanorthidæ.

[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 77, Mar.–Apr., 1901—nomen nudum].

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 123, May, 1902 (sep. p. 55).

Palepanorthus Ameghino, Anales Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, IX (Ser. 3a, II), 239 footnote, 1903 (sep. p. 159 footnote).

Palaepanorthus—Continued.

Type: *Palaepanorthus primus* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation (Eocene) of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a left mandible.

Palaepanorthus: παλαιός, ancient; +*Epanorthus.*

Palahyrax HAECKEL, **1895.** Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Procaviidæ?

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 530, 1895.

Hypothetical genus supposed to occur in the Eocene.

Palahyrax: παλαιός, ancient; +*Hyrax.*

Palaiomephitis (see **Palæomephitis**). Feræ, Viverridæ.

Palaiotrogos JÄGER, **1839.** Glires, ?

Fossilen Säugethiere in Würtemberg, 2te Abtheil., 79, 201, Tab. x fig. 11, 1839.

Palæotrogos JÄGER, ibid., 204, 1839.

Type: *Palaiotrogos steinheimensis* Jäger, from the freshwater limestone of Steinheim, Wurttemberg, Germany.

Extinct. Based on an incisor.

Palaiotrogos: παλαιός, ancient; τρώγω, to gnaw—i. e., an extinct rodent.

Palanœma POMEL, **1854.** Glires, Theridomyidæ.

Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 39–41, 1854.

Palanæma GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2e éd., 36, 1859 (in synonymy).

Type: *Palanœma antiquus* Pomel, from the vicinity of Issoire, Puy-de-Dôme, France.

Extinct.

Palanœma: παλαιός, ancient; +*Anœma.*

Palauchenia OWEN, **1869.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Proc. Roy. Soc. London, XVII, No. 111, pp. 405–406, 1869; Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, vol. 160, pp. 65–77, pls. IV figs. 1–3, 5–6, V fig. 1, VI fig. 1, VII, 1870.

Type: *Palauchenia magna* Owen, from the Quaternary of the Valley of Mexico.

Extinct. Based on 'photographs and casts of six of the cervical vertebræ, and photographs of the lower molar series and canines of an *Auchenia*.'

Palauchenia: παλαιός, ancient; +*Auchenia.*

Paleolemur DELFORTRIE, **1873.** Primates, Adapidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXXVII, No. 1, p. 64, July 7, 1873.

Palæolemur DELFORTRIE, Actes Soc. Linn. Bordeaux, XXIX, 90–93, pl. v, 1873.

Type: *Paleolemur betillei* Delfortrie, from the Phosphorites of Béduer, Dépt. du Lot, France.

Extinct. Based on 'le crâne presque entier.'

Paleolemur: παλαιός, ancient; +*Lemur.*

Paleomys (see **Palæomys**). Glires, Theridomyidæ.

Paleophoca VAN BENEDEN, **1859.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

[Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, XX, 255–258, 1 fig. in text, 1853—description but no name.]

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2e sér., VIII, No. 11, p. 142, 1859.

Poleophoca VAN BENEDEN, ibid., 2e sér., XLI, 799, 1876 (misprint).

Type: *Paleophoca nystii* Van Beneden, from St. Nicholas, near Antwerp, Belgium.

Extinct. Based on 'des dents incisives et une énorme canine du même phoque.'

Paleophoca: παλαιός, ancient; +*Phoca.*

Palepanorthus (see **Palaepanorthus**). Marsupialia, Epanorthidæ.

Palhyæna (subgenus of *Hyæna*) GERVAIS, **1859.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2e éd., 242, pl. 12 fig. 1, pl. 24 figs. 2–5, 1859.

Type: *Hyæna hipparionum* Gervais, from the Miocene of Cucuron, Dépt. Vaucluse, France.

Extinct.

Palhyæna: παλαιός, ancient; +*Hyæna.*

Palmatus ('GIEBEL') LYDEKKER, **1898.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

[*Palmati* GIEBEL, Säugeth., 351, 1859.]

LYDEKKER, Deer of All Lands, 125, 127, 1898 (synonym of *Dama*).

Palmati as used by Giebel is apparently merely a descriptive term for a group of *Cervus* including the subgenera *Platycerus*, *Alces*, and *Rangifer*. As given by Lydekker, *Palmatus* is a synonym of *Dama* H. Smith, 1827.

Palmatus: Lat., palmate—in allusion to the broad horns.

Palmista (subgenus of *Macroxus*) GRAY, **1867.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 279–280, Oct., 1867; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (type fixed).

Species, 4: *Sciurus palmarum* Horsfield (type), from India; *S. penicillatus* Leach, from India; *S. layardii* Kelaart, from Ceylon; and *S. sublineatus* Waterhouse, from India. (See *Funambulus* Lesson, 1832.)

Palmista: French *palmiste*, 'palm dweller'—" il passe sa vie sur les palmiers, et c'est de là qu'il a tiré son nom." (BUFFON, Hist. Nat., X, 126, 1763.)

Palonia POIRIER, **1883.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7e sér., VII, No. 2, p. 73, 1883; FISHOEDER, Die Paramphistomiden der Säugetiere, Inaugural Dissertation, Königsberg, pp. 31, 47, 1902.

The genus includes *Bos frontalis* from 'Java,' but is not described in Poirier's paper. The name is merely mentioned incidentally in an article entitled 'Description d'Helminthes nouveaux du *Palonia frontalis*.'

Paloplotherium OWEN, **1848.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Palæotheriidæ.

Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, IV, pt. I, No. 13, pp. 20–36, pls. III figs. 1–4, IV fig. 1, text figs. 5–6, Feb. 1, 1848;* Rept. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci. for 1847, Trans. of sec. 65, 1848.

Type: *Paloplotherium annectens* OWEN, from the Eocene sand of Hordwell, Hampshire, England.

Extinct. Based on 'an almost entire lower jaw' and other remains.

Paloplotherium: παλαιός, ancient; ὅπλον, arms; θηρίον, wild beast.

Palorchestes (subgenus) OWEN, **1873.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.

Proc. Roy. Soc. London, XXI, No. 145, p. 387, 1873; Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, CLXIV, pt. II, 797–800, pls. LXXXI figs. 1–2, LXXXII figs. 1–2, LXXXIII fig. 1, 1874 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Palorchestes azael* Owen, from Australia.

Extinct.

Palorchestes: παλαιός, ancient; ὀρχηστής, leaper.

Paludicola (subgenus of *Arvicola*) BLASIUS, **1857.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Naturgesch. Säugeth. Deutschlands, 333–334, 343–368, figs. 183–201, 1857; W. L. SCLATER, Cat. Mamm. Indian Mus., pt. 2, p. 91, 1891; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 17, 62, 1896 (in synonymy).

Species, 3: *Arvicola amphibius* (=*A. terrestris* Linnæus), *A. nivalis* Martins, and *A. ratticeps* Keyserling & Blasius, from Europe.

Name preoccupied by *Paludicola* Wagler, 1830, a genus of Amphibia; and by *Paludicola* Hodgson, 1837, a genus of Birds.

Paludicola: Lat., marsh dweller (from *palus, paludis*, marsh; *colo*, to inhabit).

Palyeidodon ROTH, **1898.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 189–190, lám. VII, fig. 2, 1898 (sep. pp. 49–50).

Type: *Palyeidodon obtusum* Roth, from the 'toba terciaria' of the Rio Collon-Curá, Patagonia.

* See note under *Plagiolophus*.

Palyeidodon—Continued.

Extinct. Based on molar teeth.

Palycidodon: πολύς, many; *εἶδος*, form; *ὀδών=ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the possession of characters of several different genera.

Pampatherium AMEGHINO, **1880.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

[Journ. de Zool., IV, 528, 1875—nomen nudum]; GERVAIS & AMEGHINO, Mam. Fós. Am. del Sud, 210–211, 1880 (synonym of *Chlamydotherium*, but species described); Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., 252–253, Aug., 1891.

Type: *Pampatherium typus* Ameghino, 1880, from the Rio Frias, near Mercedes, and 20 leagues from Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct.

Pampatherium: pampa, pampas; *θηρίον*, wild beast—from the type locality.

[Pamphractus ILLIGER, **1811.** Reptilia?

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 115–116, 1811.

Type: *Testudo squamata* Bontius from Java?

"Nota. Testudinem squamatam Bontii . . . non sine quadam miratione inter Mammalia receptam videbunt Zoologi . . . Id Testudinem non esse, satis liquet et Bontio ipsi persuasum erat, rectius Lacertarum tribui e Scincorum familia annumeratur. At animus mihi præsagire videtur, hanc bestiolam quondam, ubi melius innotuerit, Mammalium istorum Reptantium numero adjudicatum iri, quæ tantopere a reliquis Mammalibus discrepant et Amphibiorum naturam æmulantur." (ILLIGER.)

Pamphractus: πᾶς, all; *φρακτός*, protected.]

Pan OKEN, **1816.** Primates, Simiidæ.

Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., pp. xi, 1230–1232, 1816.

Type: *Pan africanus* Oken (=*Simia troglodytes* Gmelin), from West Africa.

This name antedates *Anthropopithecus* Blainville, 1838.

Pan: Πάν, in Grecian mythology, the god of pastures, forests, and flocks.

Panallodon RAFINESQUE, **1831.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ?

"Enumeration & Account of some Remarkable Natural Objects of the Cabinet of Prof. Rafinesque, Philadelphia, Nov., 1831;" FEATHERSTONHAUGH, Month. Am. Journ. Geol., Phila., I, No. 11, pp. 509–510, May, 1832; RAFINESQUE, Atlantic Journ., I, No. 3, p. 112, Autumn of 1832; LEIDY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 376, 1869 (under *Cervus virginianus*); MERRIAM, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XII, 99, Apr. 30, 1898.

Type: *Panallodon tumularium* Rafinesque, from Kentucky.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw, 6 inches long. "Could not have been a deer" (MERRIAM, l. c., 99.)

Pandarctos GERVAIS, **1870.** Feræ, Ursidæ.

Nouv. Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, VI, 161 footnote, 1870 (expl. pls.); Journ. de Zool., Paris, IV, 87, 1875.

New name for *Ailuropoda* Milne-Edwards, 1870. "Si l'emploi qui a déjà été fait du nom d'Ailuropodes devait le faire retirer à ce genre, on pourrait le remplacer ici par celui de *Pandarctos*."

Antedates *Ailuropus* Milne-Edwards, 1871. (See GERVAIS, l. c., 1875.)

Pandarctos: Panda, East Indian name for the genus *Ailurus; ἄρκτος*, bear.

Pandiplus RAFINESQUE, **1815.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815 (nomen nudum).

Type: *Anoplotherium* sp. ('*Pandiplus* R. sp. do.' [espèce du genre précédent, *Anoplotherium*]).

Pangolin GRAY, **1873.** Effodientia, Manidæ.

["CUVIER, Ossem. Foss., 2e éd., V, pt. 1, p. 193, 1823" (fide WATERHOUSE MS.*).]

Hand-List Edentate, Thick-skinned & Ruminant. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 8–9, 1873.

Species, 3: *Manis dalmanni* Sundevall, from China; *M. gigantea* Illiger, from Guinea; and *Pholidotus indicus* Gray, from India. (See *Pangolinus* Rafinesque.)

Pangolin: pangolin, or *panggoeling*, Javanese name, signifying, according to Seba, 'an animal which rolls itself up in a ball.' (BUFFON, Hist. Nat., X, 180, 1763.)

Pangolinus RAFINESQUE, **1820.** Effodientia, Manidæ.

[Analyse de la Nature, 57, 1815—nomen nudum.]

"Ann. Gén. Sci. Phys. de Bruxelles, VII, 214, 1820" (fide SUNDEVALL, K. Vetensk. Acad. Handlingar, Stockholm, for 1842, 270, 1843.

Type: *Manis pentadactyla* Linnæus, from India (fide Sundevall).

Paniscus RAFINESQUE, **1815.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 53, 1815.

Type: 'a species of *Ateles* Geoffroy' (=*Simia paniscus* Linnæus), from northern South America.

Name preoccupied by *Paniscus* Schrank, 1802, a genus of Hymenoptera.

Paniscus: Πανίσκος, dim. of *Πάν*, a rural god of Arcadia.

Panochthus BURMEISTER, **1866.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.

Anal. Mus. Púb. Buenos Aires, I, entr. III, 190–191, 1866; II, entr. VII, 1–108, pls. I–XII, 1870; entr. VIII, 109–156, pls. XIII–XVI, 1871; Desc. Phys. Répub. Argentine, III, 414–417, 1879.

Type: *Glyptodon tuberculatus* Owen, from the Pleistocene of Argentina.

Extinct.

Panochthus: πᾶς, πᾶν, all; *ὄχθος*, hill—in allusion to the character: 'cuirasse également couverte de petites verrues rugueuses.'

Panolax COPE, **1874.** Glires, Leporidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Oct. 20, 1874, 151; Rept. Vert. Fossils New Mexico, 17–18, Nov. 28, 1874; Ann. Rept. Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., App. F F 3, 605–606, 1874; Rept. U. S. Geog. Surv. W. 100th Merid., IV, 295, 1877.

Type: *Panolax sanctæfidei* Cope, from the Miocene of the Rio Grande Valley (Santa Fé marls), New Mexico.

Extinct. "Represented by numerous teeth and portions of the cranium."

Panolax: πᾶς, πᾶν, all; *ὦλαξ=αὖλαξ*, furrow—probably in allusion to the fact that the upper molars, on which the description was based, are characterized by "a deep inflection of enamel on the inner side, except in the first and last." (COPE l. c. 1877.)

Panolia GRAY, **1843.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvii, 180–181, 1843; Cat. Ungulata Brit. Mus., 202–203, 1852; Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 75, 1872.

Species: *Panolia acuticornis* Gray, and *P. platyceros* Gray, from India.

Panotherium WAGNER, **1861.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidæ.

Sitzungsber. K. Bayerisch. Akad. Wiss., München, II, Heft 1, pp. 79–80, Taf. —, fig. 3, 1861.

Type: Not designated. From the Pliocene (Pikermi beds) of Greece.

Extinct.

Panotherium: πᾶς, πᾶν, all; *θηρίον*, wild beast.

Panthera OKEN, **1816.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Lehrbuch Naturgesch, 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 1052–1066, 1816; SEVERTZOW Comptes Rendus, Paris, XLIV, 713, 1857 (name only); Revue et Mag. Zool., Paris, 2e sér., X, 385–387, 390, Sept., 1858; FITZINGER, Sitzungsber. Math.-nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LIX, Abth. I, 211–279, Feb., 1869 (20 species from

*May be French name; Waterhouse gives no type.

Panthera—Continued.

America); ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 377–378, Oct. 11, 1902 (type fixed).

Species, 9: *Felis colocola*, from Chile; *Panthera paraguayensis* Oken, from South America; *P. mexicana* Oken, from Mexico; *Felis cinerea*, from 'Günea;' *Panthera alba* Oken (= *Felis uncia*), from Asia; *P. varia* Oken (= *Felis leopardus*), from Asia and Africa; *P. vulgaris* Oken (= *Felis panthera* Pallas, type, = *F. pardus*), from Asia; *P. dubia* Oken, from ———; and *P. americana* Oken (= *Felis onza*) from tropical America.

Name preoccupied (?) by *Panthera* Hübner, 1816, a genus of Lepidoptera.

Panthera: πάνθηρ, panther.

Pantholops (subg. of *Antilope*) HODGSON, **1834.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1834, 80–81; Ann. Nat. Hist., I, 153–154, Apr., 1838 (raised to generic rank); BLANFORD, Fauna Brit. India, Mamm., 524–525, 1891; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, III, 43–52, fig. 52, pl. L, Aug., 1897.

Type: *Antilope hodgsonii* Abel, from Tibet.

Pantholops: πᾶς, all; ἀνθόλοψ, antelope. "The vulgar old name for the unicorn." (HODGSON.) When seen in profile the two horns appear like one, which has given rise to the belief that the animal is the unicorn antelope mentioned by the Abbé Huc. (SCLATER & THOMAS, l. c., 49.)

Pantolambda COPE, **1882.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Pantolambdidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XVI, for May, 1882, 418, Apr. 25, 1882; Tert. Vert., 415, 600, 1885 (date of publication).

Type: *Pantolambda bathmodon* Cope, from the Eocene of northwestern New Mexico.

Extinct. Based on 'a mandibular ramus which supports the first true molar and the last two premolars.'

Pantolambda: πᾶς, παντός, all; λάμβδα, the Greek letter λ—in allusion to the upper premolars, which have V-shaped internal cusps with horns.

Pantolestes COPE, **1872.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Pantolestidæ.

Palæont. Bull., No. 2, p. 2, Aug. 3, 1872; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, for July–Dec., 1872, 467, Jan., 1873; MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 48, 1899.

Pantole[i]stes FORBES, Zool. Record, for 1881, XVIII, Mamm., 12, 1882.

Type: *Pantolestes longicaudus* [*longicaudus*] Cope, from the Bridger Eocene of Wyoming.

See *Pantoleistes* Stål, 1853, a genus of Hemiptera.

Extinct. Based on a jaw and some caudal vertebræ.

Pantolestes: πᾶς, παντός, all; λῃστής, robber.

Pantostylops AMEGHINO, **1901.** Tillodontia, Pantostylopidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 423–424, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 77–78).

Species, 3: *Pantostylops typus* Ameghino, *P. incompletus* Ameghino, and *P. minutus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pantostylops: πᾶς, παντός, all; στῦλος, pillar; ὄψ, aspect.

Panugo (subgenus of *Vesperugo*) KOLENATI, **1856.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ;

Allgem. Deutsch. Naturhist. Zeitg., Dresden, neue Folge, II, 131, 172–174, 1856. "Mon. Europ. Fledermäuse, 82, 1859;" KOCH, Jahrb. Ver. Naturkunde Nassau, XVII–XVIII, 399–400, 500–510, 1863.

Species: *Vesperugo leisleri* (Kuhl), and *V. noctula* (Daubenton), from Europe.

Papio ERXLEBEN, **1777.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

[*Papiones* LINNÆUS, Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., 25, 1758—subgroup of *Simia.*]

[BRISSON, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 133, 246, 1762—subgroup of *Simia.*]

Papio—Continued.

Syst. Regni Anim., Mamm., 15–17, 1777; GEOFFROY, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, XIX, 101–104, 1812; FORBES, Handb. Primates (Allen's Nat. Library), I, 253, 1894 (type fixed).

Species, 5: *Papio sphinx* Erxleben (type), *Simia maimon* Linnæus, *S. mormon* Alströmer, from West Africa; *S. nemestrina* Linnæus, from Sumatra; and *S. apedia* Linnæus, from India.

Papio: French *papión* = Span. *papion*, baboon. Modern Latin name of a baboon adopted by Buffon in French form (Hist. Nat., XIV, 133, 1766).

Pappogeomys MERRIAM, **1895.** Glires, Geomyidæ.

N. Am. Fauna, No. 8, pp. 23, 25, 145–149, pl. 11 fig. 1, text figs. 56–58, Jan. 31, 1895.

Type: *Geomys bulleri* Thomas, from Talpa, Mascota, Jalisco, Mexico.

Pappogeomys: $\pi\acute{\alpha}\pi\pi o\varsigma$, grandfather; + *Geomys*—in allusion to the apparent antiquity of the type.

Parabderites AMEGHINO, **1902.** Marsupialia, Abderitidæ.

[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 77, Mar.–Apr., 1901—nomen nudum].

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 121–122, May, 1902 (sep. p. 53–54).

Type: *Parabderites bicrispatus* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation (Eocene) of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Parabderites: $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}$, near;* + *Abderites.*

Paraceros AMEGHINO, **1889.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 605–607, pls. XXXVII figs. 3, 5, XXXVIII figs. 7, 8, 1889.

Species, 4: *Cervus ensenadensis* Ameghino, *C. fragilis* Ameghino, *Paraceros vulneratus* Ameghino, and *Cervus avius* Ameghino, from Argentina.

Extinct.

Paraceros: $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}$, near; $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\varsigma$, horn.

Paracetus LYDEKKER, **1894.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Anal. Mus. La Plata, Palæont. Argentina, II, for 1893, art. No. II, p. 8, Apr., 1894; † COPE, Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXXIV, 135–136, 1895.

New name for *Mesocetus* Moreno, 1892, which is preoccupied by *Mesocetus* Van Beneden, 1880, a genus of Balænidæ. Evidently an error, as *Hypocetus* is proposed on the previous page to replace the same name!

Antedated by *Diaphorocetus* Ameghino, Feb., 1894.

Extinct.

Paracetus: $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}$, beside, near; $\kappa\tilde{\eta}\tau o\varsigma$, whale.

Paracotylops MATTHEW, **1901.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.

Bull. Dept. Geol., University Calif., II, 296, Apr., 1901.

Type: *Oreodon superbus* Leidy, from the Miocene of the valley of Bridge Creek, a tributary of John Day River, Oregon.

Antedated by *Promerycochœrus* Douglass, Jan., 1901.

Paracotylops: $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}$, near; + *Cotylops.*

Paracynodon SCHLOSSER, **1899.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Palæontographica, XLVI, 4te Lief., 115, Taf. XIII figs. 2, 6, 10, Taf. XIV figs. 21, 23, 25, 29, Oct., 1899.

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* The prefix *Para-*, meaning beside or near, is used to denote relationship, chiefly in the case of extinct genera. *Paracyon*, *Paraechinus*, *Paralces*, *Parascalops*, *Parascaptor*, *Parasciurus*, and *Paraxerus* are examples of its use among recent genera.

† For date of publication, see AMEGHINO, Revista Jardín Zool. Buenos Ayres, II, entr. 7, p. 193 footnote, July 15, 1894.

Paracynodon—Continued.

Species: *Paracynodon vulpinus* Schlosser, from the Tertiary of Ulm, Germany; and *Cynodictis leptorhynchus* Filhol and *Cynodon gracilis* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct.

Paracynodon: παρά, near; + *Cynodon.*

Paracyon ('Brookes') Gray, **1827.** Marsupialia, Dasyuridæ.

Gray, in Griffith's Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, V, 192, 1827; List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 97, 1843.

Peracyon Gray, Ann. Philos., XXVI, 340, 1825 (nomen nudum); List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxii, 1843.

Type: *Didelphis cynocephala* Harris, from Tasmania. "Mr. Brookes, it is understood, proposed to make this species a type of a new genus, to be named *Paracyon.* M. Temminck has since done so, and applied to it the name *Thylacynus.*" (Gray, l. c., 1827.) *Paracyon* is therefore antedated by *Thylacynus,* although both were published in the same year.

Paracyon: Apparently from παρά, beside, near; κύων, dog; but the word is evidently a misprint for *Peracyon,* derived from πήρα, pouch, and κύων, dog.

Paradaphænus Matthew, **1899.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 62, Apr. 8, 1899; Wortman & Matthew, ibid., XII, 129, June 22, 1899; Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 772, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Canis cuspigerus* Cope (type), and *Paradaphænus transversus* Wortman & Matthew (nomen nudum), from the Miocene of John Day Valley, Oregon.

Extinct.

Paradaphænus: παρά, beside, near; + *Daphænus.*

Paradoxælurus Filhol, **1892.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Compte Rendu Sommaire Soc. Philomathique, Paris, No. 11, p. 1, Séance Mar. 26, 1892.

Type: *Paradoxælurus douvillei* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct.

Paradoxælurus: παράδοξος, incredible, strange; αἴλουρος, cat.

Paradoxodon (subgenus of *Sorex*) Wagner, **1855.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugethiere, V, 805, 1855.

Type: *Sorex melanodon* Blyth, from Calcutta, India.

Paradoxodon: παράδοξος, incredible, strange; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Paradoxodon Filhol, **1890.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ?

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 8e sér., II, No. 3, pp. 133–134, 1 fig., 1890.

Type: *Paradoxodon inermis* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct. Based on 'un fragment de maxillaire inférieur.'

Name preoccupied by *Paradoxodon* Wagner, 1855, a subgenus of Insectivora.

Paradoxodon Scott **1892.** Creodonta, Uintacyonidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 29, 1892, 322–323.

Type: *Chriacus rütimeyeranus* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Name preoccupied by *Paradoxodon* Wagner, 1855, a subgenus of Insectivora; and by *Paradoxodon* Filhol, 1890, a genus of Ungulata.

Extinct.

Paradoxomys Ameghino, **1885.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1, pp. 68–70, 1885; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 122–124, pls. xxii fig. 15, xxv fig. 14, 1889.

Paradoxomys—Continued.

Type: *Paradoxomys cancrivorus* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a right mandible.

Paradoxomys: παράδοξος, strange, incredible; μῦς, mouse.

Paradoxurus F. Cuvier, **1821.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Hist. Nat. Mamm., III, livr. xxiv, pl. with 5 pp. text (under 'la Martre des palmiers'), Jan., 1821; Bull. Sci. Soc. Philomatique, 103–104, July, 1822; Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 530–539, 4 figs. in text.

Type: *Paradoxurus typus* F. Cuvier, from Pondicherry, India.

Paradoxurus: παράδοξος, strange, marvelous; οὐρά, tail—from the mistaken idea that the tail was prehensile. Though the tail is not prehensile the animal has the power of coiling it to some extent, and according to Blanford "in caged specimens the coiled condition not infrequently becomes confirmed and permanent."

Paraechinus (subgenus of *Erinaceus*) Trouessart, **1879.** Insectivora, Erinaceidæ.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 3e sér., VII, 242, 1879; Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Insectivora, 24, 1880.

Species: *Erinaceus pictus* Stolicska, and *E. micropus* Blyth, from India.

Paraechinus: παρά, near; ἐχῖνος, hedgehog.

Paraepanorthus Ameghino, **1894.** Marsupialia, Epanorthidæ.

Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Éocènes Patagonie, 93–95, fig. 40, Feb., 1894.

Type: *Palaeothentes minutus* Ameghino, from the barrancas of the Rio Santa Cruz southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Paraepanorthus: παρά, near; +*Epanorthus.*

Paragalia (subgenus of *Perameles*) Gray, **1841.** Marsupialia, Peramelidæ.

Gray, in Grey's Journ. Two Expd. N. W. and West Australia, App. II, 401, 1841.

Perigalea Gray, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxii, 1843.

Paragalea Gray, ibid., p. 96 (raised to generic rank).

Peragalea Gould, Mamm. Australia, I, pl. vii, 1845.

Peragale Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 5th ser., XIX, 397–399, June, 1887; Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 221, 1888; Lydekker, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. v, 256, 1887.

Type: *Perameles lagotis* Reid, from Swan River, Western Australia.

Name antedated by *Thylacomys* Owen, 1840.

Paragalia (*Peragale*)*:* πήρα, pouch; γαλῆ, weasel.

Parahippus (subg. of *Anchitherium*) Leidy, **1858.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1858, 26; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 313–315, 402, pl. xxi figs. 7–10, 1869 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Anchitherium* (*Parahippus*) *cognatus* Leidy, from the Miocene of the valley of the Niobrara River, Nebraska.

Extinct. Based on 'three isolated unworn crowns of upper molar teeth.'

Parahippus: παρά, beside, near; ἵππος, horse.

Parahyus Marsh, **1876.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ?

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XII, 402, Nov., 1876.

Type: *Parahyus vagus* Marsh, from the lower Eocene of Wyoming.

Extinct.

Parahyus: παρά, beside, near; ὗς, ὑός, hog.

Parailurus Schlosser, **1899.** Feræ, Procyonidæ.

Mittheil. aus Jahrb. K. Ungar. Geol. Anstalt, XIII, Heft 2, pp. 9–19, Taf. x fig. 1, xi figs. 2–5, 7, 8, 10, 11, Nov., 1899.

Type: *Ailurus anglicus* Dawkins, from the Red Crag of Felixstowe, England.

Extinct. Based on a portion of the right lower jaw with the last molar.

Parailurus: παρά, near; αἴλουρος, cat.

Paralces Allen, **1902.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 160, July 1, 1902.
New name for *Alces* Gray, 1821, based on the moose, which was supposed to be preoccupied by *Alce* Blumenbach, 1799, based on the extinct Irish elk. In reality *Alce* was first used for the moose, by Frisch, in 1775.
Paralces: παρά, near; + *Alces.*

Parameles (see **Perameles**). Marsupialia, Peramelidæ.

Parameryx Marsh, **1877.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XIV, No. 83, p. 364, Nov., 1877 (definition said to be insufficient); XLVIII, No. 285, p. 269, Sept., 1894; Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci., 26th meeting, Nashville, 242, 1877 (sep. p. 39, Aug., 1877).
Type: *Parameryx lewis* Marsh (1894), from the Eocene of the Uinta Basin, Utah.
Extinct.
Parameryx: παρά, beside, near; μήρυξ, ruminant.

Paramylodon Brown, 1903. Edentata, Megatheriidæ.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XIX, 569–583, pls. L, LI, Oct. 28, 1903.
Type: *Paramylodon nebrascensis* Brown, from the Pleistocene near Hay Spring, Nebraska.
Extinct. Based on "a nearly perfect skull and lower jaw . . . with associated skeletal material."
Paramylodon: παρά, beside, near; + *Mylodon.*

Paramys Leidy, **1871.** Glires, Ischyromyidæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 28, 1871, 230–231; Extinct Vert. Fauna Western Terr., 109, 1873.
Species, 3: *Paramys delicatus* Leidy, *P. delicatior* Leidy, and *P. delicatissimus* Leidy, from the Eocene near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
Extinct.
Paramys: παρά, beside, near; μῦς, mouse.

Paranomys (Scalabrini MS.) Ameghino, **1889.** Glires, Octodontidæ.
Ameghino, Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, Supl., 901, 1889.
Type: *Paranomys typicus* Scalabrini MS., from the barrancas in the vicinity of Paraná, Argentina. "La mandíbula . . . estaba clasificada por el profesor Scalabrini como representando un nuevo género, para el que había adoptado el nombre de *Paranomys typicus* que hubiera empleado, si ya en la primera parte de esta obra no llevara el de *Olenopsis.*" (Ameghino.)
Extinct.
Paranomys: Paraná, the type locality; μῦς, mouse.

Paraplanops Ameghino, **1891.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.
Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 35, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 321, Oct. 1, 1891.
Type: *Paraplanops oblongus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Paraplanops; παρά, near; + *Planops.*

Parapyrotherium Ameghino, **1902.** Ungulata, ? Pyrotheriidæ.
Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, VIII (ser. 3, I), 28–29, fig. 21, July 12, 1902.
Type: *Pyrotherium planum* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Parapyrotherium: παρά, near; + *Pyrotherium.*

Parascalops True, **1894.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.
Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XVII, No. 999, p. 242, Apr. 26, 1894.
Perascalops Beddard, Cambridge Nat. Hist., X, Mamm., 518, 1902.
Type: *Scalops breweri* Bachman, from Marthas Vineyard, Massachusetts.
Parascalops: παρά, beside, near; + *Scalops.*

Parascaptor GILL, **1875.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.
Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., 2d ser., No. 2, p. 110, May 14, 1875.
Type: *Talpa leucura* Blyth, from India.
Parascaptor: παρά, beside, near; σκάπτω, to dig.

Parasciurus (subgenus of *Sciurus*) TROUESSART, **1880.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
Le Naturaliste, II, No. 37, p. 292, Oct. 1, 1880; Cat. Mamm., in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 1er fasc., 77–78, 1880; Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, No. 2, p. 305, Sept. 19, 1881; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933.
Type: *Sciurus niger* Linnæus, based on Catesby's description and plate of an animal from the Carolinas.
Parasciurus: παρά, beside, near; ···*Sciurus*—in allusion especially to its relationships with *Neosciurus*.

Parasorex MEYER, **1865.** Insectivora, Tupaiidæ.
Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1865, 844–845.
Type: *Parasorex socialis* Meyer, from Steinheim, near Ulm, Wurttemberg.
Extinct. Based on 11 right and 17 left lower jaws.
Parasorex: παρά, beside, near; +*Sorex*.

Parastrapotherium AMEGHINO, **1895.** Ungulata, Astrapotheriidæ.
Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11–12, 635–641, 1895 (sep. pp. 35–41).
Species, 5: *Parastrapotherium holmbergi* Ameghino, *P. trouessarti* Ameghino, *Astrapotherium ephebicum* Ameghino, *Parastrapotherium lemoinei* Ameghino, and *?P. cingulatum* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Parastrapotherium: παρά, near; +*Astrapotherium*.

Parastylops AMEGHINO, **1897.** Tillodontia, Notostylopidæ.
La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 16 footnote, 1897 (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 491–492, fig. 71, Oct. 6, 1897 (sep. pp. 87–88).
Type: *Parastylops cœlodus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Parastylops: παρά, beside, near; στῦλος, pillar; ὄψ, aspect.

Paratapirus DEPÉRET, **1902.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiridæ.
Mem. Soc. Paléont. Suisse, XXIX, 1902 (sep. pp. 34–39, pl. v, figs. 6–9).
Type: *Tapirus helveticus* Meyer, from the Oligocene of Othmarsingen, Aargau, northern Switzerland.
Extinct. Based on a skull including the lower jaw.
Paratapirus: παρά, beside, near; +*Tapirus*.

Paraxerus (subgenus of *Xerus*) FORSYTH-MAJOR, **1893.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, June 1, 1893, 189, pls. VIII figs. 15, 22–24, IX figs. 15, 22–24; TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. II, 405–408, 1897; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (type fixed).
Species, 7: *Xerus cepapi* (Smith, type), *X. palliatus* Peters, *X. pyrropus* (F. Cuvier), *X. congicus* (Kuhl), *X. lemniscatus* (Le Conte), *X. isabella* Gray, and *X. boehmi* (Reichenow), from Africa.
Paraxerus: παρά, beside, near; +*Xerus*.

Pardalina GRAY, **1867.** Feræ, Felidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 266–267, fig. 4; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 14, fig. 4, 1869.
Type: *Pardalina warwickii* Gray (=*Felis himalayanus* Warwick), from the Himalayas, India.
Pardalina: Dim. of Lat. *pardalis*, panther.

Pardalis (subgenus of *Felis*) GRAY, **1867.** Feræ, Felidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 270–272; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 19, 1869.
Species, 4: *Felis pardalis* Linnæus (type), *F. grisea* Gray, *F. melanura* Ball, and *F. picta* Gray, from tropical America.
Pardalis: πάρδαλις, panther, pard.

Pardina KAUP, **1829.** Feræ, Felidæ.
Entw.-Gesch. und Natürl. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 53, 57, 1829.
Type: *Felis pardina*, from southern Europe.
Pardina: Dim. of Lat. *pardus*, panther, pard.

Pardofelis (subgenus of *Felis*) SEVERTZOW, **1858.** Feræ, Felidæ.
Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2e sér., X, 387, 390, Sept., 1858.
Type: *Felis marmorata* Martin, from Java or Sumatra.
Pardofelis: Lat. *pardus*, pard; *felis*, cat—in allusion to its spots.

Parhalmarhiphus AMEGHINO, **1894.** Marsupialia, Garzonidæ.
Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Éocènes Patagonie, 100–101, Feb., 1894.
Type: *Garzonia annectens* Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Parhalmarhiphus: παρά, near; +*Halmarhiphus.*

Parhapalops AMEGHINO, **1891.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.
Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 32, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 318, Oct. 1, 1891.
Type: *Parhapalops rectangulidens* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Parhapalops: παρά, near; +*Hapalops.*

Parietis SCOTT, **1893.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Am. Naturalist, XXVII, No. 319, pp. 658–659, July, 1893.
Parictis LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1893, XXX, Mamm., 29, 1894.
Type: *Parietis princeous* [*Parictis princeps*] Scott, from the John Day Miocene of Silver Wells, Oregon.
Extinct. Based on a mandibular ramus.
Parietis: παρά, beside, near; ἴκτις, weasel.

Paroceras (subg. of *Dinoceras*) MARSH, **1886.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Uintatheriidæ.
Mon. U. S. Geol. Surv., X, Dinocerata, App. 200, pls. X–XIV, XLIII, 1886.
Type: *Dinoceras laticeps* Marsh, from the Dinoceras beds of the Middle Eocene near Spanish John Meadow, Green River, southwestern Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on a skull.
Paroceras: παρά, near; +(*Din-*)*oceras*—in allusion to its affinities with both *Dinoceras* and *Tinoceras.*

Paronychodon COPE, **1876.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ?
Palæont. Bull., No. 22, pp. 9–10, Oct. 31, 1876; OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., V, 320, Dec., 1893.
Type: *Paronychodon lacustris* Cope, from the Fort Union beds of Montana.
Extinct. Based on teeth described as those of a reptile by Cope, but considered by Osborn as probably representing the lower incisors of *Meniscoëssus*, a genus of mammals. In this case *Paronychodon* antedates *Meniscoëssus.*
Paronychodon: παρά, beside; ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, claw; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Parthenopa RAFINESQUE, **1814.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.
"Osserv. sul Gen. Phoca, nello Specc. delle Scienze, o Giornale Encic. di Sicilia, Palermo, II, 1814" (fide MINÀ PALUMBO); Analyse de la Nature, 60, 1815.
Parthenopea MINÀ PALUMBO, Cat. Mamm. Sicilia in Ann. Agr. Sic., 2d ser., XII, 108, 1868.
Type: *Parthenopa leucogaster* Rafinesque, from the Mediterranean (Minà Palumbo).
Name preoccupied by *Parthenope* Fabricius, 1798, a genus of Crustacea.
Parthenopa: Παρθενόπη, in Grecian mythology, one of the sirens said to have been cast up and drowned on the shore of Naples.

Parutaetus AMEGHINO, **1902.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 62–63, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 60–61).

Parutaetus—Continued.

Species, 3: *Parutaetus chicoensis* Ameghino, *P. clusus* Ameghino, and *P. signatus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Parutaetus: παρά, near; +*Utaetus.*

Passalacodon Marsh, **1872.** Insectivora, Leptictidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 208–209, Sept., 1872, (sep. issued Aug. 7).

Type: *Passalacodon littoralis* Marsh, from the Eocene in the vicinity of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'a lower jaw with the last two molars perfect.'

Passalacodon: πάσσαλος, peg; ἀκή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Passalites Gloger **1841.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiii, 140, 1841; Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, 193, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Cervus nemorivagus* Cuvier, from South America.

Passalites: πάσσαλος, peg—from the simple, unbranched, spike-like antlers.

Patriarchus Ameghino, **1889.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Interatheridæ.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 480–481, pl. xv figs. 2, 3, 1889.

Type: *Patriarchus palmidens* Ameghino, from the Eocene of the barrancas of the Rio Santa Cruz, southern Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on 'la parte anterior de la mandibula.'

Patriarchus: πατριάρχης, patriarch.

Patriofelis Leidy, **1870.** Creodonta, Oxyænidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1870, 10–11; Matthew, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 41, 1899.

Type: *Patriofelis ulta* Leidy, from the Bridger Eocene near Fort Bridger, Wyo.

Extinct. Based on 'fragments of a fossil mandible.'

Patriofelis: πάτριος, belonging to one's father; +*Felis*—i. e., an ancestral cat.

Patrotherium Haeckel, **1895.** Monotremata? ?

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 470, 1895.

Hypothetical genus. "Aelteste Mammalien mit einer Zahnreihe."

Patrotherium: πατήρ, πατέρος or πάτρός, father; θηρίον, wild beast.

Paulogervaisia Ameghino, **1901.** Ungulata, ? (Carolozittelidæ).

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 389–390, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 43–44).

Species: *Paulogervaisia inusta* Ameghino, and *P. celata* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Paulogervaisia: In honor of Paul Gervais, 1816–79; author of 'Zoologie et Paléontologie Françaises,' 1848–52; 'Zoologie et Paléontologie Générales,' 1867–76; and numerous other works on paleontology and zoology.

Paurodon Marsh, **1887.** Marsupialia, Paurodontidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXIII, 342, 343, pl. x figs. 7, 8, Apr., 1887.

Type: *Paurodon valens* Marsh, from the upper Jurassic of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on a left lower jaw.

Paurodon: παῦρος, little, few; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—probably in allusion to the small number of premolars.

Paurodus (subgenus of *Crocidura*) Schulze, **1897.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.

Mamm. Europæa in Helios, Abhandl. und Vorträge aus Gesammtgebiete Naturwiss., XIV, 90, 1897 (sep. p. 18).

Species: *Sorex leucodon* Hermann, and *S. araneus* Schreber, from Europe.

Name preoccupied by *Paurodon* Marsh, 1887, a genus of Marsupialia.

Paurodus: παῦρος, little; ὀδούς, tooth.

Payerna (subgenus) BLAINVILLE, **1840.** Feræ, Viverridæ.
Ostéog. Mamm. Récents et Foss., II, fasc. VII, Carnassiers, p. 80, 1840.
Nomen nudum. "Les Paradoxures proprement dits et les sections nommées *Ambliodon*, *Payerna*, *Hémigale*, *Cynogale*, *Prionodonte*, sont toutes de l'Asie continentale ou insulaire."

Pecari (subg. of *Sus*) REICHENBACH, **1835.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidæ.
Bildergallerie der Thierwelt, oder Abbildungen des Interessantesten aus dem Thierreiche, 2te Aufl., Heft VI, 1, Taf. XXI fig. 2, 1835; LIAIS, Climats, Géol., Faune et Géog. Botanique Brésil, 401, 1872.
Type: *Sus torquatus* (Cuvier), from tropical America. Liais simply suggests *Pecari* as a new name for *Dicotyles* as follows: "Le nom de *Dicotyles* reposant ainsi sur une comparaison vulgaire inacceptable scientifiquement, me semble donc très-vicieux et je ne vois pas pourquoi on ne prendrait pas simplement pour nom générique le nom tupi de *Pecari*."
Pecari: Brazilian (Tupi) *pé*, path; *caa*, wood; *ri*, much, many—i. e., an animal which makes many paths through the woods. (LIAIS.)

Pectinator BLYTH, **1856.** Glires, Octodontidæ.
Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, XXIV, for 1855, 294–296, 1856.
Type: *Pectinator spekei* Blyth, from the region between Goree Bunder and Wady Nogal, East Africa.
Pectinator: Lat., a comber—in allusion to the bristles on the hind feet resembling those of *Ctenodactylus*.

Pecus OKEN, **1816.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, 2te Abth., 711–712, 1816.
Includes 5 groups or subgenera: *Bos*, *Ovis*, *Capra*, *Cemas*, and *Orasius*.
Pecus: Lat., cattle.

Pedetes ILLIGER, **1811.** Glires, Pedetidæ.
Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 81–82, 1811.
Pedestes GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 130, 1843 (in synonymy).
Type: *Dipus cafer* Gmelin (=*Mus cafer* Pallas), from the Cape of Good Hope.
Pedetes: πηδητής, a leaper (from πηδάω, to leap)—from its mode of progression, which is similar to that of a kangaroo.

Pediomys MARSH, **1889.** Marsupialia, Cimolestidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, 89, pl. IV figs. 23–25, July, 1889.
Type: *Pediomys elegans* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on 'an upper molar, apparently the last on the right side.'
Pediomys: πεδίον, plain; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the type locality.

Pediotragus FITZINGER, **1860.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, XLII, 396, 1860; LIX, Abth. I, 163, Feb., 1869; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. v, 33, Jan., 1896 (in synonymy).
Type: *Antilope tragulus* Forster (=*A. campestris* Thunberg), from South Africa.
Pediotragus: πεδίον, plain; τράγος, goat—i. e., a plains antelope.

Pedomys (subgenus of *Arvicola*) BAIRD, **1857.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.
Mamm. N. Am., 517, 1857; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 16, 55–56, fig. 29, 1896.
Type: *Arvicola austerus* Le Conte, from Racine, Wisconsin.
Pedomys: πέδον, ground, earth; μῦς, mouse—from its terrestrial habits.

Pedotherium (see **Pædotherium**). Ungulata, Typotheria, Hegetotheriidæ.

Pehuenia ROTH, **1901.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidæ.
Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 254, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 6).

Pehuenia—Continued.

Type: *Pehuenia wehrlii* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pehuenia: Pehuen-che, a tribe of Indians of Argentina living near the eastern base of the Andes.

Pekania (subgenus of *Martes*) GRAY, **1865.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 107–108; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 85, 1869.

Type: *Mustela pennanti* Erxleben, from North America.

Pekania: pekan, a common name of the species, "of unknown, or at least of no obvious, application . . . Compare *ptan* or *petan*, the Assiniboine name of the Otter, which may possibly have become transferred with modification to the present species." (COUES, Fur Bearing Animals, 67, 1877.)

Pelagios F. CUVIER, **1824.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XI, 193–196, pl. 13 fig. 2, 1824.

Pelagius CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., XXXIX, 549–550, 1826 (art 'Phoques').

Pelagus MCMURTIE, Cuvier's Anim. Kingdom, abridged ed. 71, 1834.

Pelagias ALLEN, Mon. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 416 footnote, 1880 (quoted without specific reference).

Type: *Phoca monachus* Hermann, from the Mediterranean Sea.

Name preoccupied by *Pelagia* Péron, 1809, a genus of Acalephæ. Replaced by *Rigoon* Gistel, 1848. (See *Monachus* Fleming, 1822; *Pelagocyon* Gloger, 1841; and *Heliophoca* Gray, 1854.)

Pelagios: πελάγιος, marine—in allusion to the animal's habitat.

Pelagocyon GLOGER, **1841.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiv, 163, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Phoca monachus* Hermann, from the Mediterranean. (See *Monachus* Fleming, 1822.)

Pelagocyon: πέλαγος, sea; κύων, dog—in allusion to the animal's habitat.

Pelamys JOURDAN, **1867.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

JOURDAN, in Fitzinger's Anordnung Nagethiere, Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LVI, 76, 1867 (synonym of *Sigmodon*); TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 144, 1881 (under *Sigmodon*).

Type: *Pelamys remifer* Jourdan, from the St. Johns River, Florida (Fitzinger).

Name preoccupied by *Pelamys* Daudin, 1802–04, a genus of Reptilia; and by *Pelamys* Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831, a genus of Pisces.

Pelamys: πηλός, clay, mud; μῦς, mouse.

Pelandor GRAY, **1843.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxii, 1843; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 86, 1888.

This name as used by Gray is a nomen nudum. Thomas merely refers to it in synonymy, but gives as the type of the genus *Dorcopsis müllerí* (Schlegel), from northwestern New Guinea.

Pelatia (see **Petalia**). Chiroptera, Megadermatidæ.

Pelea (subgenus of *Eleotragus*) GRAY, **1851.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1850, No. CCVIII, 126, Feb. 24, 1851; Cat. Ungulates Brit. Mus., 90, 1852 (raised to generic rank); SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. VIII, 187–194, pl. XLVI, text fig. 44, Mar., 1897.

Type: *Antilope capreolus* Bechstein, from South Africa, south of the Zambesi. See *Pelia* Gistel, 1848, a genus of Diptera.

Pelea: "*Peeli*, the Bechuana name of this antelope." (SCLATER & THOMAS.)

Pelecyodon AMEGHINO, **1891.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 37–38, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 323–324, Oct. 1, 1891.

Species, 5: *Pelecyodon cristatus* Ameghino, *P. robustus* Ameghino, *P. arcuatus* Ameghino, *P. petraeus* Ameghino, and *P. maximus* Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pelecyodon: πέλεκυς, ax; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the first upper molar, which is described as "muy comprimido lateralmente, plano al lado interno, convexo al esterno, y gastado un poco oblicuamente."

Pellegrina GREGORIO, **1886.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Atti Soc. Toscana Sci. Nat., Pisa, VIII, fasc. 1, pp. 234–241, tav. v figs. 1–3, 5–10. 14–17, 19–21, 28–32; VI figs. 1, 4–7, 10, 13, 16, 17, 31–34; VII figs. 24–34; VIII figs. 1–9, 10, 12–14, 24, 1886.

Pellegrinia ZITTEL, Handb. Palæont., IV, 2te Lief., 542, 1893; TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. III, 598, 1897.

Type: *Pellegrina panormensis* Gregorio, from the Post-Pliocene of Monte Pellegrino, near Palermo, Sicily.

Extinct. Based on numerous pieces of bones and teeth.

Pellegrina: Monte Pellegrino, Sicily, where the type species was discovered.

Pelomys (subgenus of *Mus*) PETERS, **1852.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, May, 1852, 275; Naturwiss. Reise nach Mossambique, Zool., I, Säugeth., 157–159, Taf. XXXIII fig. 3, XXXV fig. 9, 1852 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Mus* (*Pelomys*) *fallax* Peters (♂) from the Caya district, on the Zambesi River; and (♀) from Boror, on the Licuare (S. lat. 17°), East Africa.

Pelomys: πηλός, mud, mire; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to its habitat in wet ground.

Pelonax COPE, **1874.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., for 1873, 504–505, 1874; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 654, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: (?) *Elotherium crassum* Marsh, and *E. ramosum* Cope (type), from the Oligocene of Colorado.

Extinct.

Pelonax: πηλός, mud, mire; ἄναξ, lord, king—in allusion to the animal's supposed habitat in marshes.

Peloriadapis GRANDIDIER, **1899.** Primates, Megaladapidæ.

Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, V, No. 6, p. 276, 1 fig. in text; 344, 2 figs. in text, 1899.

Type: *Peloriadapis edwardsi* Grandidier, from Ambolisatra, on the southwest coast of Madagascar.

Extinct. Based on a portion of a tooth and a fragment of a jaw.

Peloriadapis: πελώριος = πέλωρος, huge, enormous; + *Adapis.*

Peltariophorus BILLBERG, 1828. Edentata, Dasypodidæ?

Syn. Faunae Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Conspectus A (before p. 1), 1828.

Nomen nudum, following *Dasypus* and *Cataphractus.*

Peltariophorus: πελτάριον, dim. of πέλτη, shield; φορός, bearing.

Peltecoelus AMEGHINO, **1902.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ (Peltephilidæ).

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 138, May, 1902 (sep. p. 70).

Type: *Peltecoelus prælucens* Ameghino, from the Colpodon beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Peltecoelus: πέλτη, shield; κοῖλος, hollow—in allusion to the plates of the carapace, which have the lateral borders somewhat elevated and the centers depressed.

Peltephilus AMEGHINO, **1887.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 25, Dec., 1887.

Species: *Peltephilus strepens* Ameghino, and *P. pumilus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Peltephilus—Continued.

Extinct.

Peltephilus: $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\tau\eta$, shield; $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda o\varsigma$, loving.

Peltorhinus PETERS, **1876.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, July, 1876, 433–434, Taf. 2.

Type: *Artibeus achradophilus* Gosse, from Content, Jamaica (exact locality fide DOBSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 528, 1878).

Peltorhinus: $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\tau\eta$, shield; $\dot{\rho}\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\dot{\rho}\iota\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, nose—in allusion to the shape of the nose-leaf.

Pelycictis COPE, **1896.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Aug. 11, 1896, 390–391; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., XI, pt. 2, pp. 237–239, pl. XVIII fig. 10, 1 fig. in text, 1899.

Type: *Pelycictis lobulatus* Cope, from the Pleistocene of the Port Kennedy bone cave, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Extinct. Based on the mandible.

Pelycictis: $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\xi$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\kappa o\varsigma$, bowl; $\acute{\iota}\kappa\tau\iota\varsigma$, weasel—in allusion to the basin-shaped heel of the sectorial molar, a character in which this genus differs from *Putorius*.

Pelycodus COPE, **1875.** Primates, Notharctidæ.

Syst. Cat. Vert. Eocene New Mexico, 13–15, Apr. 17, 1875; OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 191–194, figs. 20–22, June 28, 1902; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 789, 1902 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Prototomus jarrovii* Cope (type), *Pelycodus frugivorus* Cope, and *P. angulatus* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Pelycodus: $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\xi$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\kappa o\varsigma$, bowl; $\acute{o}\delta o\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, tooth—in allusion to the basin-like heel of the molars.

Pelycorhamphus COPE, **1895.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXXIV, No. 147, pp. 137–139, May 29, 1895.

Type: *Pelycorhamphus pertortus* Cope, from the Miocene (Chesapeake formation) of the eastern United States.

Extinct.

Pelycorhamphus: $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\xi$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\kappa o\varsigma$, bowl; $\dot{\rho}\acute{\alpha}\mu\phi o\varsigma$, beak. "The solid rostrum of the vomer bifurcates posteriorly and embraces a basin which takes the place of the maxillary basin of the right side and reduces that of the left side to very small dimensions." (COPE.)

Pentacodon SCOTT, **1892.** Creodonta, Oxyclænidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 15, 1892, 296–297.

Type: *Chriacus inversus* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Pentacodon: $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\epsilon$, five; $\grave{\alpha}\kappa\acute{\eta}$, point; $\grave{o}\delta\acute{\omega}\nu = \grave{o}\delta o\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, tooth—from the premolars.

Pentalophodon (subgenus of *Mastodon*) FALCONER, **1857.** Ungulata, Elephantidæ.

Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XIII, pt. 4, p. 314, Synopt. Table, Nov. 1, 1857; ibid, XXI, pt. 3, pp. 262–263, Aug. 1, 1865 (provisional name).

Type: *Mastodon sivalensis* Cautley, from the Miocene of the Siwalik Hills, India.

Extinct.

Pentalophodon: $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\epsilon$, five; $\lambda\acute{o}\phi o\varsigma$, ridge; $\grave{o}\delta\acute{\omega}\nu = \grave{o}\delta o\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, tooth—from the molars.

Peraceras COPE, **1880.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XIV, 540, July, 1880.

Type: *Peraceras superciliosus* Cope, from the Miocene (Loup Fork) of Nebraska.

Extinct. Based on "a nearly perfect skull, which lacks the lower jaw."

Peraceras: $\pi\eta\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$. maimed, mutilated; $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\varsigma$, horn—in allusion to the absence of a horn.

Peracyon (see **Paracyon**). Marsupialia, Dasyuridæ.

Peragalea, Peragale (see **Paragalia**). Marsupialia, Peramelidæ.

Peragonium Haeckel, **1895.** Marsupialia, ?

Syst. Phylogenie Werbelthiere, III, 466, 481, 484, 1895.

Type: *Peragonium promarsupium* Haeckel, from the Lias (?). A hypothetical genus, supposed to be characterized by numerous teeth, probably 70 or 80.

Peragonium: πήρα, pouch; γονεύς, ancestor—i. e., an ancestral marsupial.

Peralestes Owen, **1871.** Marsupialia, Triconodontidæ.

Mesozoic Mamm., in Mon. Palæontograph. Soc., XXIV [No. 5,], 33–37, pl. II figs. 3, 4, 1871.

Perolestes Winge, E Museo Lundi, 1893, 118.

Type: *Peralestes longirostris* Owen, from the Purbeck of Durdlestone Bay, Swanage, Dorsetshire, England.

Extinct. Based on parts of the upper and lower jaws.

Peralestes: πήρα, pouch; λῃστής, robber—i. e., a carnivorous marsupial.

Peralopex Gloger, **1841.** Marsupialia, Dasyuridæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxx, 82–83, 1841; Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.

New name for *Thylacynus* Temminck, 1827.

Peralopex: πήρα, pouch; ἀλώπηξ, fox—'pouched fox,' the largest existing predaceous Marsupial.

Perameles É. Geoffroy, **1804.** Marsupialia, Peramelidæ.

Bull. Soc. Philomatique, Paris, III, 150, Nov., 1804; Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. IV, 56–65, pls. 44–45, 1804; Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 227–249, 1888.

Parameles Griffith, Cuvier's Anim. Kingdom, V, 194, 1827; ——, London Encyclopædia, XXII, 743, 1845 (art. Zoology).

Perimeles Lenz, Naturgesch. Säugethiere, 158, 1831.

Peromeles Winge, E Museo Lundi, 1893, 124.

Type not named in the first article. "L'espèce sur laquelle nous avons pris cette description est nouvelle . . . À ce genre appartient le porculine opossum décrit dans la Zoologie générale de Schaw." (l. c., Bull. Soc. Philom.) These two species are given in the 'Annales,' as *Perameles nasuta* Geoffroy (type), from eastern Australia; and *Didelphis obesula* Shaw, from southern Australia.

Perameles: πήρα, pouch; + *Meles.*

Peramelopsis Heude, **1897.** Marsupialia, Peramelidæ.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, III, pt. 3, p. 143 footnote, pl. IV figs. 21–22, 1897 (provisional name).

Type: *Peramelopsis welsianus* Heude, from Great Key, Key Islands, Malay Archipelago.

Peramelopsis: Perameles; ὄψις, appearance.

Peramus Owen, **1871.** Marsupialia, Amphitheriidæ.

Mesozoic Mamm., in Mon. Palæontograph. Soc., XXIV [No. 5], 41–44, pl. II figs. 10–13, 1871.

Peromys Winge, E Museo Lundi, 1893, 118.

Type: *Peramus tenuirostris* Owen, from the Purbeck of Durdlestone Bay, Swanage, Dorsetshire, England.

Name preoccupied by *Peramys* Lesson, 1842, a genus of Didelphyidæ.

Extinct. Based on three mandibular rami.

Peramus: πήρα, pouch; μῦς, mouse—i. e., a pouched mouse; so named from its small size and marsupial affinities.

Peramys Lesson, **1842.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.

Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 187, 1842; Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 354, 1888 (type fixed).

Peramys—Continued.

Species, 4: *Peramys brachyurus* (=*Didelphys brachyura* Schreber=*D. brevicaudata* Erxleben, type), from Brazil; *P. crassicaudata* (Desmarest), from Paraguay; *P. tristriata* (Illiger), from Brazil; and *P. pusilla* (Desmarest), from Paraguay.

Peramys: πήρα, pouch; μῦς, mouse—i. e., a pouched rat.

Perascalops (see **Parascolops.**) Insectivora, Talpidæ.

Peraspalax Owen, **1871.** Marsupialia, Amphitheriidæ.

Mesozoic Mamm., in Mon. Palæontograph. Soc., XXIV [No. 5], 40–41, pl. II figs. 9, A–B, 1871.

Type: *Peraspalax talpoides* Owen, from the Purbeck of Durdlestone Bay, Swanage, Dorsetshire, England.

Extinct. Based on a part of the left mandibular ramus.

Peraspalax: πήρα, pouch; ἀσπάλαξ, mole.

Perathereutes Ameghino, **1891.** Marsupialia, Borhyænidæ.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 27–28, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 313–314, Oct. 1, 1891.

Peratheutes Lydekker, Hand-Book Marsup. & Monotrem., 269, 1894.

Species, 3: *Perathereutes pungens* Ameghino, *P. obtusus* Ameghino, and *P. amputans* Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Perathereutes: πήρα, pouch; θηρευτής, hunter—i. e., a carnivorous marsupial.

Peratherium Aymard, **1850.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.

Ann. Soc. Agr., Sci., Arts et Comm. du Puy, XIV, 81, 83–84 footnote, 1850; Gervais, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2e éd., 267, 1859.

Perotherium Winge, E Museo Lundi, 1893, 124.

Species, 3: *Peratherium elegans* Aymard (=*P. bertrandi* Gervais), *P. crassus* Aymard, and *P. minutus* Aymard, from the Miocene of Ronzon, near Puy-en-Velay, Dépt. Haute-Loire, France.

Extinct.

Peratherium: πήρα, pouch; θηρίον, wild beast—i. e., a marsupial.

Perchœrus Leidy, **1869.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ?

Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 194–197, 389, pl. XXI figs. 20–27, 1869.

Type: *Palæochœrus probus* Leidy, from the Oligocene of the Bad Lands of White River, South Dakota.

Extinct.

Perchœrus: περί, around, near; χοῖρος, hog.

Perea (subgenus of *Cavia*) Lund, **1840.** Glires, Caviidæ.

Écho du Monde Savant, 7e ann., No. 528, p. 191, Apr. 4, 1840.

Nomen nudum. "Le genre *Cavia*, de Linné, ne manque pas non plus de représentants dans cette faune antédiluvienne; les sous-genres *Perea* et *Moco* ont été trouvés."

Peribos Lydekker, **1876.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Records Geol. Surv. India, IX, pt. 3, p. 90, Aug., 1876; Mem. Geol. Survey India (Palæontologia Indica), ser. 10, I, pt. III, 141–145, 174–176, pls. XX, XXI fig. 2 [reissue, pls. XX, XXI], 1878.

Type: *Hemibos occipitalis* Falconer, from the Siwalik Hills of Ganawur, India.

Extinct. Based on a single cranium.

Peribos: περί, around, near; +*Bos.*

Periderma ('Gervais') Marschall, **1873.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Marschall, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 10, 1873.

Apparently a misprint for *Pteroderma* Gervais. Marschall refers *Periderma* to Expd. du Comte de Castelnau, but the name is not found in this work, while *Pteroderma* occurs in Vol. I, pt. II, pp. 34–35.

Perieromys (Croizet MS.) Blainville, **1840.** Glires, Theridomyidæ.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, X, No. 24, p. 929, Jan.–June, 1840 (nomen nudum?).
Perriemys Laurillard, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., XI, 206, 1848 (misprint).
Perrieromys Trouessart, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, 166, 1881 (synonym of *Theridomys*).
Type not given. The name is applied to a genus of fossils from Mount Périer, France, in Croizet's manuscript catalogue, which is quoted by Blainville.
Extinct.
Perieromys: Mount Périer, France, the type locality; μῦς, mouse.

Perigalea (see **Paragalia**). Marsupialia, Peramelidæ.

Perimeles Lenz, **1831.** Marsupialia, Peramelidæ.
Naturgesch. Säugethiere, 158, 1831.
Emendation of *Perameles* Geoffroy, 1804. "*Perameles* ist falsch gebildet." (Lenz.)

Perimys Ameghino, **1887.** Glires, Chinchillidæ.
Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 12, Dec., 1887.
Species: *Perimys erutus* Ameghino, and *P. onustus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Perimys: περί, around, near; μῦς, mouse.

Periphragnis Roth, **1899.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Leontiniidæ.
Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 387–388, 1899; Ameghino, Sin. Geol.-Paleont., Segundo Censo Nac. Repúb. Argentina, I, Supl., p. 12, July, 1899.
Type: *Periphragnis harmeri* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
Extinct. Based on molar teeth.
Periphragnis: περιφραγμός, a fencing round.

Periptychus Cope, **1881.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Periptychidæ.
Am. Naturalist, XV, for Apr., 1881, 337, Mar. 25, 1881; Palæont. Bull., No. 33, p. 484, 1881; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, 484, 1881; Tert. Vert., 387–405, 1885.
Pteryptichus Cope, Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XX, 509, Jan. 22, 1883 (misprint).
Type: *Periptychus carinidens* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.
"He [Marsh] states that the name of the Puerco genus *Periptychus* Cope is 'preoccupied,' but does not point out how or where. Scudder's Index shows that a division (not a genus) of Lepidoptera [Vermes] has been called *Periptyches*, which is not preoccupation." (Cope, Am. Nat., XXVIII, 868, Oct., 1894.) The Zoological Record, however, gives *Periptyches* Grube, 1873, as a genus of Vermes.
Extinct.
Periptychus: περί, around; πτυχή, fold—probably in allusion to the molars, in which "the sides of all the cusps are marked with distinct, well separated, vertical ridges."

Pernatherium Gervais, **1876.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Chalicotheriidæ.
Journ. de Zool., V, No. 6, pp. 425–432, pl. xviii, 1876.
Pervatherium Newton, Geol. Record, for 1876, 256, 1878; Bonney, ibid., for 1877, 296, 1880 (misprint).
Type: *Pernatherium rugosum* Gervais, from the Eocene beds of Saint-Ouen, near Paris, France.
Extinct. Based on a nearly complete calcaneum, the superior part of a metatarsal, or metacarpal, etc.
Pernatherium: πέρνα, ham, femur; θηρίον, wild beast. "Je donnerai à ce genre le nom de *Pernatherium*, qui rappelle la partie de son squelette qui nous met le mieux sur la voie de ses affinités." (Gervais.)

Perodicticus Bennett, **1831.** Primates, Lemuridæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. ix, Sept. 1, 1831, 109–110; Philos. Mag., new ser., X, 389, 1831.

Perodicticus—Continued.

Type: *Perodicticus geoffroyi* Bennett (=*Nycticebus potto* Geoffroy), from Sierra Leone, West Africa.

Perodicticus: $\pi\eta\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, maimed; $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\tau\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$, serving to point out—so called from the rudimentary index finger.

Perodipus FITZINGER, **1867.** Glires, Heteromyidæ.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LVI, 126, 1867; MERRIAM, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., VII, 26 footnote, 1892 (name revived).

Type: *Dipodomys agilis* Gambel, from Los Angeles, California.

Perodipus: $\pi\acute{\eta}\rho\alpha$, pouch; +*Dipus*—in allusion to the external cheek pouches.

Peroëchinus FITZINGER, **1866.** Insectivora, Erinaceidæ.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LIV, Abth. I, 565, 1866; LVI, Abth. I, 856, 1867.

Type: *Erinaceus pruneri* Wagner, from Kordofan, northeast Africa.

Peroëchinus: $\pi\eta\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, maimed; $\grave{\epsilon}\chi\hat{\iota}\nu o\varsigma$, hedgehog.

Perognathus MAXIMILIAN, **1839.** Glires, Heteromyidæ.

Reise Innere Nord-America, I, 449–450, 1839; Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol. Nat. Cur., XIX, 368–374, pl. XXXIV, 1839; MERRIAM, N. Am. Fauna, No. 1, p. 2, Oct. 25, 1889.

Type: *Perognathus fasciatus* Maximilian, from Fort Union (now Fort Buford), North Dakota.

Perognathus: $\pi\acute{\eta}\rho\alpha$, pouch; $\gamma\nu\acute{\alpha}\theta o\varsigma$, jaw—from the external cheek pouches.

Perolestes (see **Peralestes**). Marsupialia, Triconodontidæ.

Peromeles (see **Perameles**). Marsupialia, Peramelidæ.

Peromys (see **Peramus**). Marsupialia, Amphitheriidæ.

Peromyscus GLOGER, **1841.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. XXX, 95, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, 192, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Peromyscus arboreus* Gloger (=*Cricetus myoides* Gapper), from Lake Simcoe, Ontario, Canada.

Peromyscus: $\pi\acute{\eta}\rho\alpha$, pouch; $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\kappa o\varsigma$, little mouse—from the small cheek pouches somewhat resembling those of *Cricetus*.

Peronymus (subgenus of *Peropteryx*) PETERS, **1868.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1868, 145; DOBSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 374, 1878 (in synonymy).

Type: *Peropteryx* (*Peronymus*) *leucoptera* Peters, from Surinam.

Peronymus: $\pi\eta\rho\acute{\omega}\nu\upsilon\mu o\varsigma$, named after a wallet—from the ears which are united across the face by a low band, and the attachment of the wings to the feet.

Peropteryx PETERS, **1867.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, July, 1867, 472–474; MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX; 269, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).

Species, 4: *Vespertilio caninus* Maximilian (type), and *Proboscidea villosa* Gervais, from eastern Brazil; and *Peropteryx kappleri* Peters, and *P. leucoptera* Peters, from Surinam.

Peropteryx: $\pi\acute{\eta}\rho\alpha$, pouch; $\pi\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\upsilon\xi$, wing—from the wing-sac, developed only in the male, which opens outward near the anterior margin of the antebrachial membrane.

Perotherium (see **Peratherium**). Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.

Perriemys (see **Perieromys**). Glires, Theridomyidæ.

Pervatherium (see **Pernatherium**). Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Chalicotheriidæ.

Pesiocetus (see **Plesiocetus**). Cete, Balænidæ.

Pestypotherium HAECKEL, **1895.** Ungulata, ?

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 502, 1895.

Hypothetical genus supposed to occur in the Miocene of South America.

Pestypotherium: Lat. *pes*, foot; + *Typotherium*.

Petalia (subgenus of *Nycteris*) GRAY, **1838.** Chiroptera, Megadermatidæ.

Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, No. 12, p. 494, 1838.

Pelatia GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 83 (misprint).

Type: *Nycteris javanica* Geoffroy, from Java.

Petaurista LINK, **1795.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Beyträge zur Naturgesch., I, pt. II, 52, 78, 1795; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1896, 1015 (type fixed).

Petauristus FISCHER, Zoognosia, III, 498–505, 1814.

Species, 5: *Petaurista volucella* Link (= *Sciurus volucella* Pallas), from North America; *P. volans* (= *S. volans* Linnæus), from Eurasia; *P. hudsonia* (= *S. hudsonicus* Erxleben), from Hudson Strait; *P. taguan* (= *S. petaurista* Gmelin, type), from the East Indies; and *P. sagitta* (= *S. sagitta* Linnæus), from Java.

Petaurista: πεταυριστής, a rope-dancer.

Petaurista DESMAREST, **1820.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

[RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 55, 1815—nomen nudum.]

DESMAREST, Mammalogie, I, 268–271, 1820; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 163–166, 1888 (under *Petauroides*, type fixed).

Species, 6: *Petaurus taguanoides* Desmarest (= *Didelphis volans* Kerr, type), *Didelphis macroura* Shaw, *Petaurus flaviventer* Desmarest, *Didelphis sciurea* Shaw, *Petaurus peronii* Desmarest, and *Didelphis pygmæa* Shaw, from Australia. (*D. pygmæa* is placed in the subgenus *Acrobata;* the others appear in the subgenus 'Pétauristes proprement dits.')

Name preoccupied by *Petaurista* Link, 1795, a genus of Glires. Replaced by *Petauroides* Thomas, 1888.

Petaurista (subg. of *Cercopithecus*) REICHENBACH, **1862.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 105–107, pl. XVIII figs. 251–261, 1862.

Species, 7: *Cercopithecus cephus* Gmelin, *C. melanogenys* Gray, *C. ludio* Gray, *C. petaurista* (Schreber, type), *C. histrio* Reichenow, *C. ascanius* (Audebert), and *C. nictitans* (Gmelin), from West Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Petaurista* Link, 1795, a genus of Glires, and by *Petaurista* Desmarest, 1820, a genus of Marsupialia. "Der Name wurde durch Cuvier und Desmarest der schon bestehenden Gattung *Petaurus* Shaw gegeben und ist also vacant!" (REICHENBACH.)

Petauroides THOMAS, **1888.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 163–166, Nov. 3, 1888.

New name for *Voluccella* Bechstein, 1800, which is preoccupied by *Volucella* Geoffroy, 1764, and *Voliccella* Fabricius, 1794, a genus of Diptera; and for *Petaurista* Desmarest, 1820, which is preoccupied by *Petaurista* Link, 1795, a genus of Glires.

Petauroides: Petaurus; εἶδος, form.

Petaurus SHAW, **1791.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Naturalist's Miscellany, II [Dd., pp. 1–4], pl. 60, Mar. 1, 1791; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 150–159, 1888.

Type: *Petaurus australis* Shaw, from New South Wales, or Victoria.

Petaurus: πέταυρον, springboard, spring.

Petrobates HEUGLIN, **1860.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Zeitschr. Gesammt. Naturwiss., Berlin, XVI, Nos. X–XI, 413, Oct.–Nov., 1860 (abstr. of following article:); Petermann's Geog. Mittheil., I, 15, 17–18, 1861; Heuglin & Fitzinger, Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LIV, 1ste Abth., 576, 1866.

Petrobates—Continued.

Type: *Petrobates* sp. (=*Pectinator spekei* Blyth, 1855), from the 'Adail' country, Somaliland, northeast Africa.

Petrobates: *πέτρα*, rock; *βάτης*, walker.

Petrodromus PETERS, **1846.** Insectivora, Macroscelididæ.

Bericht und Verhandl. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Aug., 1846, 257–258.

Naturwiss. Reise nach Mossambique, Säugeth., 92–100, Taf. xx, xxiv, figs. 11–12, 1852.

Type: *Petrodromus tetradactylus* Peters, from Tette, Mozambique, Africa (S. Lat. 16°–17°.

Petrodromus: *πέτρα*, rock; *δρόμος*, a course, running—i. e., running over rocks; living in rocky places.

Petrogale GRAY, **1837.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.

Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., I, 583, Nov., 1837; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 62–72, 1888.

Type: *Petrogale penicillatus* (=*Kangurus penicillatus* Gray), from eastern Australia (locality fide Thomas).

Petrogale: *πέτρα*, rock; *γαλῆ*, weasel—in allusion to its habitat in rugged, rocky districts.

Petromus A. SMITH, **1831.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

S. African Quart. Journ., I, No. 5, pp. 10–11 (misprint for p. 2), Oct., 1831.

Petromys, A. SMITH, S. African Quart. Journ., II, No. 2, pp. 146–147, Jan.–Mar., 1834; Ill. Zool. S. Africa, Mamm., pt. IX, tab. 20, 21 fig. 1, Jan., 1840; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 84–85, fig. 108, 1901.

Type: *Petromus typicus* A. Smith, from Little Namaqualand, South Africa.

Petromus: *πέτρα*, rock; *μῦς*, mouse—'rock rat,' from its habitat among the dry, rocky mountain ranges of Namaqualand.

Petrorhynchus GRAY, **1865.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 524–528, 2 figs. in text; Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 342–347, figs. 67–69, 1866; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 191, 1901 (in synonymy).

Type: *Hyperoodon capensis* Gray (=*Ziphius cavirostris* G. Cuvier), from the seas off the Cape of Good Hope.

Petrorhynchus: *πέτρα*, rock; *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak—in allusion to the thick, hard, intermaxillary bones.

Phacellochoerus HEMPRICH & EHRENBERG, **1832.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Symbolæ Physicæ, Mamm., II, sig. qq, Nov., 1832.

Emendation suggested, but not adopted, for *Phaco-choerus* F. Cuvier. "*Phaco-choeri* nomen infeliciter fabricatum est, *Phascochaeris* vero infelicius. *Φακὸς* seu *φακὴ* Græcis verruca non est, etsi Gallis forsan vox *lentille* in eum sensum abeat. Desmarest qui illius nominis loco *Phascochaerus* scripsit non *suem verrucosum*, sed animal dentinum fasciculis gaudens *φασκοῖς χαίρων* in mente habuisse posset, nec male. . . . *Phacellochoerus*, *Phacellochaerus* aut *Bunochoerus* illum sensum rectius dedissent." (HEMPRICH & EHRENBERG.)

Phacellochoerus: *φάκελος*, bundle, fagot; *χοῖρος*, hog.

Phaco-choerus F. CUVIER, **1817.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

['Phacochœre' F. CUVIER, Nouv. Bull. Soc. Philomatique, Paris, II, 139, 1810.]

F. CUVIER, in G. Cuvier's Règne Animal, 236–237, 1817; nouv. éd., 244–245, 1829; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 276–281, figs. 70–71, 1900 (type fixed).

Phöcochörus VOIGT, Uebers. Naturgesch., 422, 1819.

Phacochœrus FLEMING, Philos. Zool., II, 200, 1822; CUVIER, Denis Mammifères, 257, 1825.

Phascochaeres RÜPPELL, Atlas Reise nördlichen Afrika, I, 61, 1826.

Phascochœrus GRIFFITH, Cuvier's Anim. Kingdom, V, 289, 1827.

Phaco-choerus—Continued.

Phacochæres Cuvier, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 506, 1829.

Phacocherus Smuts, Enum. Mamm. Capensium, 60–61, 1832.

Phacellochoerus, Phacellochaerus, Hemprich & Ehrenberg, Symbolæ Physicæ, Mamm., II., sig. qq, Nov., 1832.

Phascochœrus Agassiz, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 25, 1842.

Species: *Sus aethiopicus* Gmelin (=*Aper aethiopicus* Pallas, type), and *S. africanus* Gmelin, from Africa.

Name antedated by *Macrocephalus* Frisch, 1775.

Phaco-choerus: φακός, wart; χοῖρος, hog—"wart-hog," from the two pairs of cutaneous lobes or warts on each side of the face.

Phaiomys Blyth, **1863.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XXXII, No. 1, p. 89, 1863; Miller, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 17, 56–58, fig. 30, 1896.

Type: *Phaiomys leucurus* Blyth (=*Arvicola blythi* Blanford), from Lake Tshomiri (Chomoriri), western Tibet.

Phaiomys: φαιός, dusky; μῦς, mouse.

Phalanger Storr, **1780.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Prodromus Methodi Mamm., 33, 34, tab. A, 1780; Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 193–208, 1888.

Type: *Didelphis orientalis* Pallas, from Amboina, Molucca Islands.

Phalanger: French *phalange*, phalanx (from φάλαγξ, a bone of finger or toe)—in allusion to the peculiarity of the hind foot, in which the second and third digits are webbed together. "Nous l'appelons, *Phalanger*, parce qu'il a les phalanges singulièrement conformées, et que de quatre doigts qui correspondent aux cinq ongles, dont ses pieds de derrière sont armés, le premiere est soudé avec son voisin, en sorte que ce double doigt fait la fourche et ne se sépare qu'à la dernière phalange pour arriver aux deux ongles." (Buffon, Hist. Nat., XIII, 92, 1765.)

Phalangista Cuvier & Geoffroy, **1795.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Mag. Encyclopédique, II, 183, 187, 1795; Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, I, 1e part., 106, 1796 (no type); Cuvier, Leçons Anat. Comp., I, table 1, 1800; Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 193, 1888 (in synonomy).

Type: *Didelphis orientalis* Pallas, from Amboina, Molucca Islands (fide Thomas).

Name antedated by *Phalanger* Storr, 1780.

Phalangista: φάλαγξ, phalanx—in allusion to the diminution in size of the second and third toes, which are of the same length and have no individual motion.

Phaner Gray, **1870.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 132, 135, 1870.

Type: *Lemur furcifer* Blainville, from Madagascar.

Phaner: φανερός, visible, evident.

Phaneromeryx Schlosser, **1886.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidæ.

Morphol. Jahrbuch, XII, 1tes Heft, 62, 95, 1886.

Type: *Xiphodon gelyense* Gervais, from St.-Gély du Fesc, near Montpellier, Hérault, France.

Extinct. Based on a fragment of the lower jaw.

Phaneromeryx: φανερός, visible, evident; μήρυξ, ruminant.

Phanomys Ameghino, **1887.** Glires, Eocardidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 13–14, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Phanomys mixtus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Phanomys: φανός, light, visible; μῦς, mouse.

Phanotherus Ameghino, **1889.** Ungulata, ?.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VI, 900, pl. LXXII fig. 17, 1889.

Phanotherus—Continued.

Type: *Phanotherus marginatus* Ameghino, from the barrancas in the vicinity of the city of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on one incisor.

Phanotherus: $\phi\alpha\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, light, visible; $\theta\acute{\eta}\rho$, wild beast.

Pharsophorus AMEGHINO, **1897.** Marsupialia, Borhyænidæ.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 13, 31, 1 fig., 1897.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 502–504, figs. 79, 80, Oct. 6, 1897.

Species, 4: *Pharsophorus lacerans* Ameghino, *P. tenax* Ameghino, *P. mitis* Ameghino, and *P. tenuis* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pharsophorus: $\phi\acute{\alpha}\rho\sigma\varsigma$, a piece torn off; $\phi o\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, bearing.

Phascalogale (See **Phascogale**). Marsupialia, Dasyuridæ.

Phascochæres, Phascochærus and **Phascochœrus** (see **Phaco-chœrus**).

Phascogale TEMMINCK, **1827.** Marsupialia, Dasyuridæ.

Mon. Mammalogie, I, 3e Mon., pp. xxiii, 23 footnote, 56–59, pl. 7, figs. 9–12, 1827.

Phascogales CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 440, 1829.

Phascologale LENZ, Naturgesch. Säugethiere, 156–157, 1831; WAGNER, Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1843, II, 39; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 273, 1888 (type fixed).

Phascalogale REICHENBACH, Deutschlands Fauna, I, Säugth., p. xiv, 1837 (misprint).

Phascogalea MÜLLER & SCHLEGEL, Verhand. Natuurl. Geschied. Nederland. Bezitt., Leiden, I, Beschrij. Nieuwe Soort. Vleeschetende Buideldier, 149–152, tab. 25 figs. 1–3, 1842.

Species: *Didelphis penicillatus* Shaw (type), from New Holland; and *Dasyurus minimus* Geoffroy, from Tasmania.

See *Ascogale* Gloger, 1841.

Phascogale: $\phi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\omega\lambda o\varsigma$, leathern bag; $\gamma\alpha\lambda\tilde{\eta}$, weasel—i. e., a 'marsupial weasel.'

Phascolagus OWEN, **1873.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.

Proc. Roy. Soc. London, XXI, No. 141, p. 128, 1873; Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, CLXIV, pt. I, 261–264, pls. XX figs. 1–8, XXII figs. 1, 2, 1874 (subgenus of *Macropus*); THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 10, 1888 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Species: *Phascolagus altus* Owen, extinct; and *Macropus* (*Phascolagus*) *erubescens* Sclater (=*Macropus robustus* Gould), recent, both from Australia. *Phascolagus altus* was the only species mentioned in the first reference, but Thomas makes *Macropus robustus* the type.

Phascolagus: $\phi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\omega\lambda o\varsigma$, leathern bag; $\lambda\alpha\gamma\tilde{\omega}\varsigma$, hare—i. e., a 'marsupial hare.'

Phascolarctos BLAINVILLE, **1816.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Nouv. Bull. Soc. Philomatique, Paris, 116 [misprinted p. 108], July, 1816.

Phascolarctus OWEN, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1839, 15; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 209–212, 1888.

Type: The Koala, *Lipurus cinereus* Goldfuss, 1819, from the vicinity of the River Vapaum, Australia.

Phascolarctos; $\phi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\omega\lambda o\varsigma$, leathern bag; $\check{\alpha}\rho\kappa\tau o\varsigma$, bear—'marsupial bear,' from its form, whence the common name 'native bear.'

Phascolestes (subg. of *Peralestes*) OWEN, **1871.** Marsupialia, Amphitheriidæ.

Mesozoic Mamm., in Mon. Palæontograph. Soc., XXIV [No. 5], 35–37, pl. II figs. 3, 4 (*P. longirostris*), pl. I figs. 40, 41 (*P. dubius*), 1871.

Phascololestes WINGE, Jordfundne og Nulevende Pungdyr (Marsupialia) fra Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës, Brasilien, in E Museo Lundi, 1893, 118.

Phascolestes—Continued.

Species: *Peralestes* (*Phascolestes?*) *longirostris* Owen, and *P. dubius* Owen (type), from the Purbeck of Durdlestone Bay, Swanage, Dorsetshire, England.

Extinct. Based on portions of jaws.

Phascolestes: φάσκωλος, leathern bag; λῃστής, robber—i. e., a 'marsupial carnivore.'

Phascologale (see **Phascogale**). Marsupialia, Dasyuridæ.

Phascololestes (see **Phascolestes**). Marsupialia, Amphitheriidæ.

Phascolomis GEOFFROY, **1803.** Marsupialia, Phascolomyidæ.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, II, 364–367, 1803.

Phascolomys ILLIGER, Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 78, 1811; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 213, 1888.

Type: *Didelphis ursina* Shaw, from Tasmania (fide Thomas).

Phascolomis: φάσκωλος, leathern bag; μῦς, mouse—i. e., 'marsupial mouse.'

Phascolonus (subg. of *Phascolomys*) OWEN, **1872.** Marsupialia, Phascolomyidæ.

Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, CLXII, 251 footnote, 257, pls. XXXVI, XXXVII, XXXVIII figs. 1, 3, 4; XXXIX figs. 1–3, XL, 1872 (provisional name); LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. V, 157–160, 1887 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Phascolomys* (*Phascolonus*) *gigas* Owen, from the Pleistocene of Queensland.

Extinct.

Phascolonus: φάσκωλος, leathern bag; ὄνος, ass—i. e., a 'marsupial ass,' probably in allusion to its size, the type species being about the size of a tapir.

Phascolotherium OWEN, **1838.** Marsupialia, Triconodontidæ.

Proc. Geol. Soc. London, III, 9, 1838; Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, 5e ann., 367, Dec., 1838; 6e ann., No. 403, p. 29, Jan. 12, 1839; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1839, 9; "Trans. Geol. Soc., 2d ser., VI, pt. I, 58, 1841."

Type: *Didelphis bucklandi* Broderip, from the lower Jurassic slate of Stonesfield, Oxfordshire, England.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Phascolotherium: φάσκωλος, pouch; θηρίον, wild beast—from its marsupial affinities "manifested in the simple form, small size, and straggling disposition of the incisors and canines."

Phatages (subgenus of *Manis*) SUNDEVALL, **1843.** Effodientia, Manidæ.

K. Vetensk. Acad. Handlingar, Stockholm, for 1842, 258–261, 273, 1843; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 368–369; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 373, 1869.

Type: *Manis laticauda* Illiger, from India. "Sectio nostra . . . ultima denique, . . . forsan appellanda est nomine Æliani, *Phatages* vel *Phatagenus*, quod nomen neque more Buffoniano *Phatagin* vel *Phataginus* scribendum est." (SUNDEVALL, p. 273.)

Phatages: Phatagin or *phatagen*, East Indian name of the scaly ant-eater, adopted by Buffon in 1763.

Phataginus RAFINESQUE, **1820.** Effodientia, Manidæ.

[Analyse de la Nature, 57, 1815 (nomen nudum—'*Phataginus* R. *Manis* sp. L.').]

"RAFINESQUE, Ann. Gén. Sci. Phys. Bruxelles, VII, 214, 1820" (fide SUNDEVALL, K. Vetensk. Acad. Handlingar, Stockholm, for 1842, 270, 1843.

Phatagin GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 363–365, 2 figs. in text; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 368–370, 2 figs. in text, 1869; Hand-List Edentate, Thick-skinned & Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 7, 1873.

Species: *Manis tricuspis* Rafinesque, from West Africa; and *M. ceonyx* Rafinesque (fide Sundevall).

Phataginus—Continued.

Phataginus: Phatagin or *phatagen*, East Indian name of the scaly ant-eater, adopted by Buffon in 1763.

Phenacodus Cope, **1873.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidæ.

Palæont. Bull., No. 17, pp. 3–4, Oct. 25, 1873; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VII, for 1873, 458, 1874.

Theocodus Cope, Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XX, 509, Jan. 22, 1883 (misprint).

Type: *Phenacodus primævus* Cope, from the Eocene, near Evanston, Wyoming. Extinct. Based on 'à posterior inferior molar.'

Phenacodus: φέναξ, φένακος, a cheat; *ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the 'unknown affinities' of the lower molar, from which the genus was originally described. *Phenacodus* was at first supposed to be related to the Primates and also to the suilline *Elotherium*.

Phenacomys Merriam, **1889.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

N. Am. Fauna, No. 2, pp. 27–32, pls. iv fig. 11, vi–vii, 3 figs. in text, Oct. 30, 1889; Miller, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XI, 77–87, Apr. 21, 1897.

Type: *Phenacomys intermedius* Merriam, from Kamloops, British Columbia.

Phenacomys: φέναξ, φένακος, a cheat; *μῦς*, mouse—from the fact that "the external appearance of the animal gives no clue to its real affinities."

Philander Brisson, **1762.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 207–214, 1762; Tiedemann, Zoologie, pp. xv, 426–428, 1808; Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 336, 1888 (type fixed).

Species, 9: *Philander, Philander orientalis, P. amboinensis, P. brasiliensis, P. americanus, P. africanus, P. surinamensis, P. capite crasso*, and *P. cauda brevi*. Type: *Didelphis philander* Linnæus, from South America (fide Thomas).

Philander: φίλανδρος, loving men, a lover (from *φιλέω*, to love; *ἀνήρ*, man).

Philantomba ('Ogilby'*) Blyth, **1840.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Blyth, in Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 1840, 140; new ed., 1849, 140; new ed., 1863, 128.

Type not mentioned. "They are denominated Bush Antelopes (*Philantomba* Ogilby) from their natural haunts. At their head may be placed the Great Bush Antelope (*A. silvicultrix*). . . . In its train follow *A. mergens, pygmæa, maxwellii, perspicilla, natalensis, philantomba, burchellii, grimmea* [*grimmia*], and one or two others." (Blyth.)

Philantomba: Probably a corruption of the Liberian name 'Fulintongue' applied to *Cephalophus maxwellii*. (Sclater & Thomas, Book of Antelopes, I, 183.)

Philetor Thomas, **1902.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., IX, 220–222, Mar. 1, 1902.

Type: *Philetor rohui* Thomas, from Albert Edward Range, central New Guinea (alt. 6,000 ft.).

Philetor: φιλήτωρ, lover.

Philocryptus (subgenus of *Scotophilus*) Gray, **1866.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, 90, Feb., 1866.

Species not mentioned. Distinguished by the characters: "Upper cutting teeth 1.1; false grinders $\frac{2}{2}$."

Philocryptus: φίλος, loving, fond of; *κρυπτός*, hidden, concealed.

Phlæomys (see **Phlœomys**). Glires, Muridæ, Phlœomyinæ.

Phlaocyon Matthew, **1899.** Feræ, Procyonidæ.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 54, Apr. 8, 1899; Wortman & Matthew, ibid., XII, 131–135, pl. vi, fig. 10 in text, 1899.

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*No reference has been found to the use of this word by Ogilby except as a specific or common name.

Phlaocyon—Continued.

Type: *Phlaocyon leucosteus* Matthew, from the Oligocene (White River) of northeastern Colorado.

Extinct. Based on 'an exceptionally perfect skull and jaws, with a nearly complete skeleton.'

Phlaocyon: φλάω, to crush, to bruise with the teeth; κύων, dog—i. e. a dog with crushing teeth.

Phlœomys (subg. of *Mus*) WATERHOUSE, **1839.** Glires, Muridæ, Phlœomyinæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. LXXVIII, Nov., 1839, 107–108; Philos. Mag. & Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XV, 545–546, 1839; GRAY, Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Samarang,' Mamm., 20, 1850 (raised to generic rank).

Phlœomys TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc III, 459, 1897.

Type: *Mus* (*Phlœomys*) *cumingi* Waterhouse, from Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Phlœomys: φλοιός, bark (φλοίω, to decorticate); μῦς, mouse—"suggested by the habit of the animal, which Mr. Cuming states feeds chiefly on the bark of trees." (WATERHOUSE.)

Phloromys (see **Phtoramys**). Glires, Octodontidæ.

Phobereotherium AMEGHINO, **1887.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodontidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 18, Dec., 1887.

Phoberotherium TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. IV, 684, 1898.

Type: *Phobereotherium sylvaticum* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Phobereotherium: φοβερός, formidable; θηρίον, wild beast.

Phoca LINNÆUS, **1758.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 37–38, 1758; 12th ed., I, 55–56, 1766; BRISSON, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 162–167, 1762; ALLEN, Hist. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 557–654, 1880 (type fixed); Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 461–462, 1902; MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 192, Dec., 1901.

Species, 4: *Phoca ursina* Linnæus, from Bering Island, Bering Sea; *P. leonina* Linnæus, from the Antarctic Ocean; *P. rosmarus* Linnæus, from the Arctic Ocean; and *P. vitulina* Linnæus (type), from the Atlantic Ocean.

Phoca: φώκη, seal.

Phocæna* G. CUVIER, **1817.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 2e éd., IX, 163–173, 1817; Règne Animal, 2e éd., 289, 1829.

Phocœna CUVIER, Règne Animal, I, 279, 1817.

Type: *Delphinus phocœna* Linnæus, from the Atlantic Ocean.

Phocœna: φώκαινα, porpoise.

Phocænopsis HUXLEY, **1859.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., III, 509–510, June, 1859; Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XV, pt. v, No. 60, pp. 676–677, figs. 3, 4 in text, Feb. 1, 1860.

Type: *Phocænopsis mantelli* Huxley, from the Tertiary blue clay of Parimoa, about 5 miles north of Kakaunui, New Zealand.

Extinct. Based on the left humerus.

Phocænopsis: Phocæna; ὄψις, appearance—from its resemblance to the common porpoise.

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*There is some doubt as to the earliest spelling of this name. Both *Phocæna* and *Phocœna* were published in the same year, 1817. The former is given preference as being in accord with the derivation and evidently the correct form, but *Phocœna* is the spelling adopted by Linnæus and some earlier authors for the name of the type species which doubtless suggested the designation of the genus.

Phocageneus LEIDY, **1869.** Cete, Platanistidæ.
Syn. Extinct Mamm. N. Am., in Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 426–427, pl. XXIX fig. 10, 1869.
Phocogeneus ZITTEL, Handb. Palaeont., IV, Lief. 1, p. 171, 1892.
Type: *Phocageneus venustus* Leidy, from the Miocene near Richmond, Virginia.
Extinct. Based on a tooth.
Phocageneus: *φώκη*, seal; *γενεά*, race, offspring.

Phocanella VAN BENEDEN, **1876.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.
Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2e sér., XLI, 799, 1876.
Procanella C. O. WATERHOUSE, Index Zool., 304, 1902 (misprint).
Species: *Phocanella pumila* Van Beneden, and *P. minor* Van Beneden, from the Antwerp basin, Belgium.
Extinct. Each species is based on 'des os du bassin et les principaux os des membres,' but also in the case of *P. minor* on some vertebræ.
Phocanella: Dim. of *Phoca.*

Phocarctos (subgenus of *Otaria*) PETERS, **1866.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Otariidæ.
Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1866, 269; GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVIII, 234, Sept., 1866 (raised to generic rank).
Type: *Arctocephalus hookeri* Gray, from the Falkland Islands.
Phocarctos: Phoca; ἄρκτος, bear—from its skull, which resembles that of a bear.

Phococetus GERVAIS, **1876.** Cete, Squalodontidæ.
Journ. de Zoologie, V, No. 1, pp. 64–70, 2 figs. in text, 1876.
Type: *Zeuglodon vasconum* Delfortrie, from Saint-Médard-en-Jalle, near Bordeaux, France.
Extinct. Based on a single tooth.
Phococetus: Phoca; κῆτος, whale.

Phöcochörus (see **Phaco-chœrus.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Phocodon AGASSIZ, **1841.** Cete, Squalodontidæ.
Valentin's Repertorium Anat. et Physiol., Bern et St. Gallen, VI, 236, 1841.
Type: *Phocodon scillæ* Agassiz, from Malta (locality fide Zittel, Handb. Palæont., p. 171). "Blainville . . . bezweifelt meine Angabe über das von Scilla Tab. XII als Fischfragment abgebildete Kieferfragment. Ich habe das jetzt in Cambridge befindliche Exemplar untersucht und für ein Phokengebiss erkannt . . . Uebrigens ist dieses fossile Thier auch schon in Deutschland und zwar im Bohnerze des Schwarzwaldes aufgefunden worden." (AGASSIZ.)
Extinct. Based on part of a jaw with teeth.
Phocodon: φώκη, seal; *ὀδών = ὀδούς*, tooth.

Phocœna (see **Phocæna**). Cete, Delphinidæ.

Phocogeneus (see **Phocageneus**). Cete, Platanistidæ.

Pholidotus BRISSON, **1762.** Effodientia, Manidæ.
Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 18–20, 1762; STORR, Prodromus Methodi Mamm., 40, Tab. B, 1780; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 365.
Species: *Pholidotus* and *Pholidotus longicaudatus*, from Africa.
Pholidotus: φολιδωτός, armed, clad with scales (from *φολίς*, scale)—from the scaly covering or armor.

Phonocdromus AMEGHINO, **1894.** Marsupialia, Garzonidæ.
Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Éocènes de Patagonie, 99–100, Feb., 1894.
Species: *Phonocdromus patagonicus* Ameghino; and *P. gracilis* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Phonocdromus: Contraction of *φονοκτόνος* murdering; *δρομεύς*, runner.

Phorbantus GISTEL, **1848.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
Naturgesch. Thierreichs für höhere Schulen, p. viii, 1848 (under *Anisonyx*).

Phorbantus—Continued.

New name for *Anisonyx* Rafinesque, 1817, which is preoccupied by *Anisonyx* Latreille, 1807, a genus of Coleoptera.

Phorbantus: φορβή, fodder; αντάω, to partake of—in allusion to its food, which consists largely of herbage. (This is less applicable to the ground squirrels than to the aplodontia, the animal to which the name *Anisonyx* was formerly supposed to apply.)

[**Phorusrhacos** AMEGHINO, **1887.** Aves.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 24, Dec., 1887.

Phororhacos AMEGHINO, Revista Argentina, I, entr. 4a, 255–259, Aug. 1, 1891.

Type: *Phorusrhacos longissimus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia. Described as an Edentate, but subsequently shown to be a bird. Extinct.

Phororhacos: φορός, bearing; ῥάκος, rags, pieces—doubtless in reference to the fragmentary condition of the remains.]

Phractomys PETERS, **1867.** Glires, Lophiomyidæ.

Zeitschr. gesammt. Naturwiss. Halle, XXIX, Correspondenzbl. II, 195, Feb., 1867.

Type: *Phractomys aethiopicus* Peters, from the quarries of Maman, north of Kassala, northeast Africa. (See *Lophiomys* Milne-Edwards, 1867.)

Phractomys: φρακτός, protected; μῦς, mouse.

Phregatherium (see **Phugatherium**). Glires, Caviidæ.

Phtoramys AMEGHINO, **1887.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Apuntes Prelim. sobre Mamíf. Estinguidos de Monte Hermoso, 4–5, Apr., 1887; Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 160–161, pls. VII figs. 7–8, X, fig. 28, 1889.

Phloromys LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1887, XXIV, Mamm., 36, 1888 (misprint).

Type: *Phtoramys homogenidens* Ameghino, from Monte Hermoso, about 40 miles east of Bahia Blanca, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a right lower jaw with an incisor and the first three molars.

Phtoramys: φθορά, destruction, ruin; μῦς, mouse.

Phugatherium AMEGHINO, **1887.** Glires, Caviidæ.

Apuntes Prelim. sobre Mamíf. Estinguidos de Monte Hermoso, 6–7, Apr., 1887; Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 241–242, 1889.

Phregatherium LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1887, XXIV, Mamm., 37, 1888 (misprint).

Type: *Phugatherium cataclisticum* Ameghino, from Monte Hermoso, about 40 miles east of Bahia Blanca, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. "Establecí la especie sobre un fragmento de mandíbula inferior del lado izquierdo, con el alveolo del incisivo, el alveolo del p. $_1$, y las dos muelas siguientes, m. $_1$ y $_2$ intactos." (l. c., 1889.)

Phugatherium: φυγή, flight; θηρίον, wild beast.

Phylloderma (subgenus) PETERS, **1865.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1865, 512–513; DOBSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 482–483, 1878 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Phylloderma stenops* Peters, from Cayenne, French Guiana.

Phylloderma: φύλλον, leaf; δέρμα, skin.

Phyllodia GRAY, **1843.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. CXXIII, Oct., 1843, 50.

Type: *Phyllodia parnellii* Gray, from Jamaica.

Phyllodia: φυλλώδης, like leaves, rich in leaves—in allusion to the nose-leaf.

Phyllomys LUND, **1839.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., XI, Zool., 225–226, 233, Apr., 1839; K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk., Kjöbenhavn, VIII, 243–244, pl. 21 figs. 12–13, 1841.

Phyllomys—Continued.

Type not given. The genus includes extinct and recent species from the bone caves north and south of S. Lat. 18°, Minas Geraes, Brazil. According to the second article the type seems to be *P. brasiliensis* Lund, from a cave on the east slope of the Serra do Espinhaço.

Phyllomys: *φύλλον*, leaf; *μῦς*, mouse—from the laminated structure of the upper molars. "Les Phyllomys ont les mâchelières supérieures composées de quatre lames transversales simples." (LUND.)

Phyllonycteris GUNDLACH, **1860.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1860, 817-819; MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 287, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).

Species: *Phyllonycteris poeyi* Gundlach (type), from Fundador, Cuba; and *P. sezekorni* Gundlach, from Cuba.

Phyllonycteris: *φύλλον*, leaf; *νυκτερίς*, bat— i. e., a 'leaf-nosed bat.'

Phyllophora GRAY, **1838.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Jardine's Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, 489–490, 1838; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 257, 1842.

Type: *Phyllophora amplexicaudata* (=*Glossophaga amplexicaudata* Spix), from Brazil.

Name preoccupied by *Phyllophora* Thunberg, 1812, a genus of Orthoptera.

Phyllophora: *φυλλοφόρος*, bearing leaves (from *φύλλον*, leaf; *φορός*, bearing)—in allusion to the nose-leaf.

Phyllops PETERS, **1865.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1865, 356; MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 292, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).

Species: *Phyllostoma albomaculatum* Gundlach (=*Arctibeus falcatus* Gray, type), from Cuba; and *P. personatum* Natterer, from Brazil.

Phyllops: *φύλλον*, leaf; *ὄψ*, aspect—in allusion to the nose-leaf.

Phyllorhina LEACH, **1816.** Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.

Syst. Cat. Spec. Indig. Mamm. & Birds Brit. Mus., 1, 1816 (Willughby Soc. reprint).

Type: *Phyllorhina minuta* Leach ('Small Leafnose'), from Torquay, Devonshire, England.

Phyllorhina: *φύλλον*, leaf; *ῥίς*, *ῥινος*, nose—from the nose-leaf.

Phyllorrhina (subg. of *Rhinolophus*) BONAPARTE, **1837.** Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.

Icon. Fauna Italica, fasc. XXI, 1837 (under *Rhinolophus ferrum-equinum*).

Phyllorhina BONAPARTE, Saggio Dist. Anim. Vert., 16, 1831 (nomen nudum); PETERS, Reise nach Mossambique, Säugeth., 32, pls. VI, XIII figs. 7–13, 1852 (raised to generic rank); DOBSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 127–152, 1878; BLANFORD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1887, 637–638 (availability of name discussed); W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 116, 1901 (synonym, type fixed).

Type: *Rhinolophus diadema* Geoffroy, from Timor. (SCLATER.)

Not *Phyllorhina* Leach, 1816. "Il Temminck nella sua dotta ed elaborata Monografia de' *Rinolofi*, dopo aver cribrata ed accresciuta la materia, ne repartisce diciasette specie in due sezioni che noi consideriam due sottogeneri. Proponiam di chiamare *Phyllorrhina* il primo di essi, trasportandogli il grazioso nome che il Leach compose pel Rinolofo minore di Europa, cui tentò disgiungere dal maggiore; . . . Caratterizzasi questo *Phyllorrhina*, Nob." (BONAPARTE, l. c., 1837.)

Phyllostomus LACÉPÈDE, **1799.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Tableaux Divisions, Sousdivisions Ordres et Genres Mamm., 16, 1799; Nouv. Tabl. Méth., in Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 500, 1801; ILLIGER, Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 120–121, 1811; MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 282, Dec., 1901.

Phyllostomus—Continued.

Phyllostoma Cuvier, Tableau Élém. Hist. Nat., 105–106, 1798 ['Les Phyllostomes']; Leçons d'Anat. Comp., I, 1800, Tableau 1 (names only, Phyllostomes—*Phyllostoma*); Geoffroy, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XV, 174, 1810.

Type: *Vespertilio hastatus* Pallas, from South America.

Phyllostoma: φύλλον, leaf; *στόμα*, mouth—from the conspicuous nose-leaf.

Phyllotis (subgenus of *Mus*) Waterhouse, **1837.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. L, Nov. 21, 1837, pp. 27–28; Fitzinger, Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LVI, 83–84, 1867 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Mus* (*Phyllotis*) *darwinii* Waterhouse, from Coquimbo, Chile.

Phyllotis: φύλλον, leaf; *οὖς, ὠτός*, ear—from 'its large, leaf-like ears.'

Phyllotis Gray, **1866.** Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 81.

Type: *Phyllotis philippensis* (=*Rhinolophus philippinensis* Waterhouse), from the Philippine Islands.

Name preoccupied by *Phyllotis* Waterhouse, 1837, a genus of Muridæ.

Physalus Lacépède, **1804.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Hist. Nat. Cétacées, Tableau Ordres, Genres et Espèces, pp. xl, 219–226, 1804.

Physelus Rafinesque, Analyse de la Nature, 60, 1815.

"*Physalis* Fleming, B. A., 1828" (fide Gray, Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 139, 1866).

Type: *Physalus cylindricus* Lacépède, from the Arctic or North Atlantic Ocean.

Physalus: φύσαλος, whale.

Physeter Linnæus, **1758.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 76–77, 1758; 12th ed., I, 107, 1766; W. L. Sclater, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 185–188, figs. 140–141, 1901 (type fixed).

Physeterus Duméril, Zool. Anal., 28, 1806.

Physeteres Cuvier, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 518, 1829 (*not* a French name).

Species, 4: *Physeter catodon* Linnæus, from the Arctic Ocean; *P. macrocephalus* Linnæus (type), from the Atlantic Ocean; *P. microps* Linnæus, and *P. tursio* Linnæus, from the Arctic Ocean.

Physeter: φυσητήρ, blowpipe, a whale (*φυσάω*, to blow)—from the single spiracle or blowhole.

Physeterula Van Beneden, **1877.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2e sér., XLIV, 851–856, pl. —, 1877.

Type: *Physeterula dubusii* Van Beneden, from the Antwerp Crag, Belgium.

Extinct. Based on 'un maxillaire inférieur à peu près complet.'

Physeterula: Dim. of *Physeter*.

Physeterus (see **Physeter**). Cete, Physeteridæ.

Physetodon McCoy, **1879.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Geol. Surv. Victoria, Prodromus Palæont. Vict., dec. VI, 19–20, pl. LV, 1879.

Type: *Physetodon baileyi* McCoy, from the lower Pliocene of Mordialloc, near Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Extinct. Based on a 'tooth about 10 inches long, and 2 inches wide at middle.'

Physetodon: Physeter; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Physodon Gervais, **1872.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2e sér., XXIX, No. 2, p. 101, May, 1872.

Type: *Physodon leccense* Gervais, from the Miocene of Lecce, near Otranto, southeastern Italy.

Extinct.

Physodon: Phys-(eter); ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth. "Je rapproche de préférence cet animal des cachalots parce que l'email de ses dents est recouvert d'une forte couche de cément." (Gervais.)

Physorhinus GLOGER, **1841.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.
Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiv, 163, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.
Type: The Mirounga (*Physorhinus proboscideus*=*Phoca proboscidea* Péron) of the Southern Seas.
Name preoccupied by *Physorhinus* Eschscholtz, 1836, a genus of Coleoptera.
Physorhinus: *φῦσα*, bellows; *ῥίς, ῥινός*, nose—in allusion to the proboscis, which is capable of being inflated and elongated.

Physotherium PORTIS, **1886.** Cete, Physeteridæ.
Mem. Reale Acc. Sci. Torino, 2d ser., XXXVII, 325–326, figs. 91–94, 1886. W. L. SCLATER, Zool. Record for 1886, XXIII, Mamm., 59, 1887.
Type: *Physotherium sotterii* Portis, from the marine Pliocene of Ancona, Italy. Extinct. Based on teeth.
Physotherium: Phys-(*eter*); *θηρίον*, wild beast.

Pica (see **Pika**). Glires, Ochotonidæ.

Pichipilus AMEGHINO, **1890.** Marsupialia, Epanorthidæ.
Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XI, cuad. VII–IX, 155–156, 175, 187, July–Sept., 1890.
Type: *Pichipilus osbornii* Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia. Extinct.
Pichipilus: In honor of Pichipilu, an Araucanian Indian chief of Patagonia.

Pictorius ('G. CUVIER') GRAY, **1869.** Feræ, Viverridæ.
Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 145, 1869.
Misprint for *Putorius* G. Cuvier, 1817. The species to which Gray refers, "*Pictorius striatus* Cuv." (=*Galidictis striata*), is now placed in the Viverridæ, although the genus *Putorius* belongs to the Mustelidæ.

Picunia ROTH, **1901.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidæ.
Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 254, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 6).
Type: *Picunia nitida* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
Extinct.
Picunia: Pikum, an Araucanian name.

Pika LACÉPÈDE, **1799.** Glires, Ochotonidæ.
Tabl. Mamm., 9, 1799; Nouv. Tabl. Méth., Mamm., Mém. l'Institut, III, 494, 1801.
Pica FISCHER, Das National Museum Naturgesch. zu Paris, II, 126, 1803.
Type: *Pika alpinus* (= *Lepus alpinus* Pallas), from the mountains of Siberia.
Name antedated by *Ochotona* Link, 1795.
Pika: Peeka, native name used by the Tunguses of Siberia. (PALLAS, Reise, II, 701, 1773.)

Pilchenia AMEGHINO, 1903. Marsupialia, Epanorthidæ.
Anales Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, IX (ser. 3ª, II) 128, figs. 49–50, July 18, 1903.
Species: *Pilchenia lucina* Ameghino, and *P. lobata* Ameghino, from Patagonia. Extinct. Based on lower molars.

Piliocolobus ROCHEBRUNE, **1886–87.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.
Faune Sénégambie, Suppl. Vertébrés, 1er fasc., 96, 105–113, pls. III–VI, 1886–87.
Species, 4: *Colobus ferrugineus* Illiger, *Piliocolobus bouvieri* Rochebrune, and *Colobus tholloni* Milne-Edwards, from West Africa; and *C. kirki* Gray, from the island of Zanzibar.
Piliocolobus: πιλίον (dim. from *πῖλος*), hair wrought into felt, a cap; +*Colobus*—in allusion to the long hair on the head.

Pinalia GRAY, **1838.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1837, No. LIX, 126, June 14, 1838; List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxii, 1843.
Pinulia WALLACE, Geog. Dist. Anim., II, 191, 1876 (subgenus of *Sorex*, misprint).
Manuscript name published as a synonym of *Crossopus* Wagler, 1832.

Pinemys Lesson, **1836.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Hist. Nat. Mamm. Ois. découv. depuis 1788 (Complém. Œuvres Buffon), V, 436–437, 1836; Nouv. Tableau Règne Anim., Mamm., 122, 1842; Miller, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 16, 58, 1896 (in synonomy).

Type: *Psammomys pinetorum* Le Conte, from the vicinity of Riceboro, Georgia.

Name antedated by *Pitymys* McMurtrie, 1831; and by *Ammomys* Bonaparte, 1831, both based on the same type.

Pinemys: Lat. *pinus*, pine; μῦς, mouse—from the habitat, although the species is by no means restricted to pine woods.

Pinulia (see **Pinalia**). Insectivora, Soricidæ.

Pipistrellus Kaup, **1829.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Entw.-Gesch. und Natürl. Syst. Europ. Theirwelt, I, 97, 98, 1829; Bonaparte, Icon. Fauna Italica, I, fasc. xx, 1837 (under *Vespertilio emarginatus*); fasc. xxi, 1837 (under *V. alcythoe*).

Type: *Vespertilio pipistrellus* Schreber, from Europe.

Pipistrellus: Italian, *pipistrello, vispitrello* (dim. of *vespertilio*), bat.

Pitcheir, Pitechirus (see **Pithecheir**). Glires, Muridæ Murinæ.

Pithanotomys Ameghino, **1887.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Apuntes Prelim. sobre Mamíf. Estinguidos de Monte Hermoso, p. 5, Apr., 1887; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fós. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 162–166, pl. vii figs. 11–18, 1889.

Type: *Pithanotomys columnaris* Ameghino, from Monte Hermoso, about 40 miles east of Bahia Blanca, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on the left lower jaw with the incisor and four molars.

Pithanotomys: πιθανός, probable; οὖς, ὠτός, ear; μῦς, mouse.

Pithecanthropus Haeckel, **1866.** Primates, Hominidæ.

Gen. Morphologie Organismen, II, p. clx, 1866 (nomen nudum); Hist. Creation, Am. ed., II, 270, 293, 1883.

Hypothetical genus proposed to fill the gap between the anthropoid apes and *Homo*. "These ape-like men or Pithecanthropi, very probably existed toward the end of the Tertiary period. They originated out of the man-like apes, or Anthropoides, by becoming completely habituated to an upright, walk, and by the corresponding stronger differentiation of both pairs of legs." (Hist. Creation, p. 293).

Pithecanthropus: πίθηκος, ape; ἄνθρωπος, man—i. e., an anthropoid ape.

Pithecanthropus Dubois, **1894.** Primates, Hominidæ (Pithecanthropidæ).

Pithecanthropus erectus, Eine Menschenähnliche Uebergangsform aus Java, Batavia, pp. 1–26, 31, fig. 1, pls. i fig. 1, ii, 1894; Science, new ser., I, No. 2, p. 47, Jan. 11, 1895; Lydekker, Nature, LI, No. 1317, p. 291, Jan. 24, 1895; Marsh, Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLIX, 144–147, fig. 2 in text, pl. ii, Feb., 1895.

Type: *Pithecanthropus erectus* Dubois, from the Pleistocene near Trinil, in the Ngawi precinct of the Madiun province, central Java.

Extinct. Based on a tooth, a skull, and a left femur.

"The name *Pithecanthropus* was given to it by the discoverer [Dubois] in order to furnish with a definite habitation and a name the theoretical *Pithecanthropus* of Haeckel. Even the most particular of students of mammalian nomenclature will hardly object to the utilisation of a name for a second time which is with some clearness a nomen nudum!" (Beddard, Mamm., p. 584, 1902.)

Pithecheir F. Cuvier, **1838.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

['Pithecheir mélanure' F. Cuvier, Hist. Nat. Mamm., VII, livr. 66, pl. with 2 pp. text, Feb., 1833];

Cuvier, in Lesson's "Compl. Oeuvres de Buffon, I [2d ed., 1838?] 447" (fide Lesson, Spécies Mamm., 265, 1840); Hist. Nat. Mamm., VIII, Table Gén. et Méth., 4, No. 290, 1842.

Pithecheir—Continued.

Pithecochirus GLOGER, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxx, 93, 1841.

Pithechirus AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 26, 1842.

Pitechirus KAUP, Classif. Säugeth. und Vögel, 76, 1844 (misprint).

Pitcheir SCHINZ, Syn. Mamm., II, 260, 1845.

Pithechir JENTINK, Notes Leyden Mus., XIV, 122–126, pls. 3, 4, figs. 5–8, 1892.

Type: *Pithecheir melanurus* Cuvier; exact locality unknown, but supposed to have been western Sumatra.

Pithecheir: πίθηκος, ape; χείρ, hand.

Pithecia DESMAREST, **1804.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., XXIV, Tab. Méth. Mamm., 8, 1804; Mammalogie, I, 31, 89, 1820; GEOFFROY, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XIX, 115, 1812.

Species: *Simia pithecia* Linnæus (type), from Guiana; and *S. leucocephala* Audebert, from French Guiana.

Pithecia: πίθηκος, ape.

Pithecistes COPE, **1878.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XVII, 219, Jan. 12, 1878 (sep. as Palæont. Bull. No. 28;) Am. Naturalist, XII, 58, 1878; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXI, 557-559, 1884.

Pithecistis SCUDDER, Nomenclator Zool., pt. II, 249, 1882.

Type: *Pithecistes brevifacies* Cope, from the upper Miocene (Ticholeptus beds) of Deep River, Montana.

Extinct. Based on 'a mandible which supports the dentition of one side and part of the other.'

Pithecistes: Dim. of πίθηκος, ape.

Pithecochirus (see **Pithecheir**). Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Pithecodon LORENZ-LIBURNAU, **1900.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Denkschriften K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, Math.-Nat. Cl., LXX, 13, 2 figs. in text, 1900.

Type: *Pithecodon sikoræ* Lorenz-Liburnau, from the Pleistocene of the caves of Andrahomana, Madagascar.

Extinct. Based on an incomplete skull.

Pithecodon: πίθηκος, ape; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Pithecosciurus (see **Pithesciurus**). Primates, Cebidæ.

Pitheculites AMEGHINO, **1902.** Primates, Cebidæ.

[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 76, Mar.–Apr., 1901—nomen nudum].

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 74-75, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 6–7).

Type: *Pitheculites minimus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on part of the lower jaw with two teeth and a piece of the upper jaw with three teeth.

Pitheculites: Pitheculus; with termination *-ites*, indicative of its fossil character (see *Eucetites*).

Pitheculus AMEGHINO, **1894.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Éocènes Patagonie, 10–11, Feb., 1894.

Type: *Pitheculus australis* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pitheculus: Dim. of *Pithecus*.

Pithecus GEOFFROY & CUVIER, **1795.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

"GEOFFROY & CUVIER, Mag. Encyclopédique, III, 462, 1795;" DUMÉRIL, Zool. Analytique, 8, 1806; LEACH, Journ. de Physique, LXXXIX, 156, Aug., 1819.

Species, 5: *Simia veter* Linnæus, from India; *S. silenus* Linnæus, from India; *S. faunus, S. cynomolgos* Linnæus, from southeastern Asia; *S. sinica* Linnæus, from southern India.

Pithecus: πίθηκος, ape.

Pithecus G. CUVIER, **1800.** Primates, Simiidæ.

[Tableau Élém. Hist. Nat. Anim., 95, 1798—'Les singes proprement dits,' including l'orang-outang and 3 other species].

Pithecus—Continued.

Leçons Anat. Comp., tabl. I, 1800 (names only—'Orangs,' '*Pithecus*'); GEOFFROY, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XIX, 87–89, 1812.

Type: The Orang-utan (*Simia satyrus* Linnæus), from Borneo. (See *Simia* Linnæus, 1758.)

Pithecus was previously used by Geoffroy & Cuvier, for a genus of Cercopithecidæ.

Pithelemur LESSON, **1840.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Spécies Mamm., 207, 208–209, 1840; Nouv. Tabl. Règne Animal, Mamm., 9, 1842.

Type: *Lemur indri* Gmelin, from southern Madagascar.

Name antedated by *Indri* E. Geoffroy, 1796; and by *Lichanotus* Illiger, 1811.

Pithelemur: $\pi\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\kappa o\varsigma$, ape; +*Lemur*.

Pithes? BURNETT, **1828.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVI, 307, Oct.–Dec., 1828.

Type: *Pithes? sylvanus* (=*Simia sylvanus* Linnæus?), from northern Africa.

Pithes: $\pi\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\xi$, ape.

Pithesciurus (subgenus of *Saguinus*) LESSON, **1840.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Spécies Mamm., 116, 157–160, 1840.

Pithesciureus LESSON, Nouv. Tabl. Règne Animal, Mamm., 7, 1842.

Pithecosciurus AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 1846, 293; 1848, 846.

Type: *Pithesciurus saimiri* Lesson, from French Guiana. (See *Saimiri* Voigt, 1831.)

Pithesciurus: $\pi\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\kappa o\varsigma$, ape; +*Sciurus*—i. e., a 'squirrel monkey.'

Pithex HODGSON, **1841.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, IX, pt. II, for July–Dec., 1840, No. 108, pp. 1212–1213, 1 fig. in text, Mar., 1841.

Species: *Pithex oinops* Hodgson, and *P. pelops* Hodgson, from Nepal, India.

Pithex: $\pi\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\xi$, ape.

Pitymys MCMURTRIE, **1831.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, I, App., 434 footnote, 1831; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 15, 58–60, fig. 31, 1896.

Pityomys BANGS, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXVIII, No. 7, p. 182, Mar., 1898.

New name for *Psammomys* Le Conte, 1830, which is preoccupied by *Psammomys* Cretzschmar, 1828, a genus of Gerbillinæ.

Pitymys: $\pi\acute{\iota}\tau\upsilon\varsigma$, $\pi\acute{\iota}\tau\upsilon o\varsigma$, pine; $\mu\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$, mouse—from the habitat, although the type species is by no means restricted to pine woods.

Placoziphius VAN BENEDEN, **1869.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

[Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XX, 396, Nov. 1, 1864;* Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2e sér., XXII, 107, 1866—nomen nudum].

Mém. Acad. Roy. Sci., Lettres et Beaux-Arts de Belgique, XXXVII [No. 4], 11–12, pls. I, II, 1 fig. in text, 1869.

Type: *Placoziphius duboisii* Van Beneden, from Edeghem, near Antwerp, Belgium.

Extinct. Based on a skull.

Placoziphius: $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\xi$, $\pi\lambda\alpha\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$, plate; +*Ziphius*.

Plagiarthrus AMEGHINO, **1896.** Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Archaeohyracidæ.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVII, '92' footnote, 1896 (sep. p. 8); XVIII, 535–536, fig. 21, Oct. 6, 1897.

New name for *Clorinda* Ameghino, 1895, which is preoccupied by *Clorinda* Barrande, 1879, a genus of Brachiopoda.

Extinct.

Plagiarthrus: $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\gamma\iota o\varsigma$, oblique, slanting; $\check{\alpha}\rho\theta\rho o\nu$, joint.

Plagiaulacodon FALCONER, **1857.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.

Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XIII, pt. 3, No. 51, p. 262, Aug. 1, 1857.

Plagiaulacodon seems never to have been used strictly as a generic name, but was contracted to *Plagiaulax*. It occurs only in the description of *Plagiaulax*, in

*Quoted by Huxley from Van Beneden's paper, as 'not yet published.'

Plagiaulacodon—Continued.

which Falconer states that the latter name is "an abbreviation for '*Plagiaulacodon*,' from πλάγιος, oblique, and αὖλαξ, groove, having reference to the diagonal grooving of the premolars."

Extinct.

Plagiaulax Falconer, **1857.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.

Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XIII, pt. 3, No. 51, pp. 262–282, figs. 1–5, 7–15 in text, Aug. 1, 1857.

Species: *Plagiaulax becklesii* Falconer (type), and *P. minor* Falconer, from the Upper Oolite (Purbeck), Dorsetshire, England. (Abbreviation for *Plagiaulacodon*.)

Extinct.

Plagiaulax: πλάγιος, oblique; αὖλαξ, groove—from the obliquely grooved premolars.

Plagiocoelus Ameghino, **1894.** Monotremata (Adiastaltidæ).

Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Éocènes Patagonie, 186–187, Feb., 1894.

Type: *Plagiocoelus obliquus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Plagiocoelus: πλάγιος, oblique, transverse; κοῖλος, hollow.

Plagiodon Alston, **1876.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, 93.

Emendation of *Plagiodontia* Cuvier, 1836.

This form is preoccupied by *Plagiodon* Duméril, 1853, a genus of Reptilia.

Plagiodontia F. Cuvier, **1836.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., VI, 347–353, pl. 17, Dec., 1836.

Plagiodon Alston, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, 93 (preoccupied).

Type: *Plagiodontia ædium* F. Cuvier, from Haiti, West Indies.

Plagiodontia: πλάγιος, oblique; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth—from the diagonal grooves of the upper molars.

Plagiolophus Pomel, **1847.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Palæotheriidæ.

"Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2e sér., IV, 586, Apr. 5, 1847;" Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, V, 202, June, 1847; Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 82–83, 1854 (exact date of publication*); Bravard & Pomel, Notice Ossem. Foss. de la Débruge, près Apt, p. 6, 1850.

Species: *Palæotherium minus* G. Cuvier, and *P. minimum* G. Cuvier, from France.

Extinct.

Plagiolophus: πλάγιος, oblique; λόφος, crest.

Planiceros (subgenus of *Bubalus*) Gray, **1872.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 10–12, 1872.

Species, 3: *Bubalus brachyceros* Gray, *B. centralis* Gray, and *Bos reclinis* Blyth, from Africa.

Planiceros: Lat. *planum*, level, flat; κέρας, horn—from the depressed, flat horns.

Planodus Ameghino, **1887.** Ungulata, ?

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 20, Dec., 1887; Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 619, 1889.

Type: *Planodus ursinus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Planodus: πλάνος, deceiving; ὀδούς, tooth.

Planops Ameghino, **1887.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 23, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Planops longirostratus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Planops: πλάνος, deceiving; ὄψ, aspect.

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* *Paloplotherium* Owen is quoted as a synonym dating from June 16, 1847; this, however, is probably the date of reading and not of publication.

Platacanthomys BLYTH, **1859.** Glires, Muscardinidæ.

Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, Calcutta, XXVIII, 288–289, 1859.

Platyacanthomus MARSCHALL, Nomenclator. Zool., Mamm., 10, 1873.

Platyacanthomys COUES, Century Dict., IV, p. 4536, 1890 (under *Platacanthomys*).

Type: *Platacanthomys lasiurus* Blyth, from Mundakyum, Alipi, southern Malabar, India.

Platacanthomys: πλατύς, broad, flat;* ἄκανθα, spine; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the flattened spines mingled with the fur.

Platacodon MARSH, **1889.** Marsupialia, Stagodontidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, 178, pl. VIII figs. 4–12, Aug., 1889.

Type: *Platacodon nanus* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "the three teeth represented on pl. VIII, figs. 4–12."

Platacodon: πλατύς, broad, flat; ἀκή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the crowns of the premolars.

Plataëomys AMEGHINO **1881.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

"La Antigüedad del Hombre en el Plata, II, 306, 1881" (fide AMEGHINO, 1889); Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 161–162, pl. VII figs. 9, 10, 1889.

Type: *Plataeomys scindens* Ameghino, from the Rio de la Plata, Province of Buenos Aires; subsequently found at Monte Hermoso, about 40 miles east of Bahia Blanca, Argentina.

Extinct.

Plataëomys: Plata (from Rio de la Plata); +*Eomys*—i. e., the 'La Plata *Eomys*.'

Platanista WAGLER,† **1830.** Cete, Platanistidæ.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 35, 1830; GRAY, Ill. Indian Zool., II, pl. 24, 1833–34; ANDERSON, Anat. & Zool. Researches, Yunnan Expd., I, 417, 550, pls. XXV, etc., 1878.

Platanistina GRAY, Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' Mamm., 45, 1846.

Type: *Delphinus gangeticus* Lebeck, from the River Ganges, India.

Platanista: πλατανιστής, "a fish of the Ganges, apparently this dolphin." (Century Dict.). "Probablement le platanista de Pline." (CUVIER.)

Platanistina GRAY, **1846.** Cete, Platanistidæ.

Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' Mamm., 45, 1846.

Modification of *Platanista* Wagler, 1830.

Platatherium GERVAIS & AMEGHINO, **1880.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, ?

Mamm. Foss. Am. Sud, 130–133, 1880; AMEGHINO, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 615–616, 1889.

Type: *Platatherium magnum* Gervais & Ameghino, from the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a 'portion of the left lower mandible, some bones of the limbs, and a fragment of the pelvis.'

Platatherium: Plata (from the Rio de La Plata); θηρίον, wild beast.

Platigonus LE CONTE, **1848.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 2d ser., V, No. 13, pp. 103–104, figs. 1, 2, Jan., 1848.

Platydonus LE CONTE, Mem. Am. Acad. Arts & Sci., new ser., III, 257, 1848.

Platygonus GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., 83, Feb., 1872.

Type: *Platigonus compressus* Le Conte, from the Pleistocene of the lead region of Illinois.

Extinct.

Platigonus: πλατύς, broad, flat; γωνία, angle—"from the curious dilatation of the angle of the inferior maxilla, which is produced into a large and broad expansion, concave outwards." (LE CONTE.)

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* The application of the prefix *Platy-*, broad or flat, usually requires no explanation.

† In the reference quoted by Anderson and others—Cuvier, Rechèrches Oss. Foss., nouv. ed., V, 279-280, pl. 22, figs. 8–10, pl. 23, fig. 19, 1823—the name occurs only in French form, 'Dauphin du Gange.'

Platischista (see **Platyschista**). Feræ, Viverridæ.

Platoceras (subg. of *Tinoceras*) MARSH, **1886**. Ungulata, Amblypoda, Uintatheriidæ.
Mon. U. S. Geol. Surv., X, Dinocerata, App., p. 214, figs. 180, 181, 189, 190, 1886.
Species: *Tinoceras latum* Marsh, from the Eocene (Bridger) near Spanish John Meadow, in the vicinity of Green River; and *Eobasileus cornutus* Cope, from the Eocene of Haystack Mountain, near the headwaters of Bitter Creek, Sweetwater County, both from southwestern Wyoming.
Extinct.
Platoceras: πλατύς, broad; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the large flattened maxillary protuberances.

Platuprosopos FILHOL, **1888**. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7e sér., XII, No. 1, pp. 30–32, 1888.
Platyprosopos LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1888, XXV, Mamm., 52, 1890.
Type: *Platuprosopos sansaniensis* Filhol, from Sansan, Dépt du Gers, France.
Name preoccupied by *Platyprosopus* Mannerheim, 1830, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Strogulognathus* Filhol, 1890.
Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.
Platuprosopos: πλατύς, broad; πρόσωπον, face.

Platyacanthomus, Platyacanthomys (see **Platacanthomys**). Glires, Muscardinidæ.

Platycercomys BRANDT, **1844**. Glires, Dipodidæ.
Bull. Cl. Phys.-Math. Acad. Imp. Sci., St.-Pétersbourg, II, Nos. 14–15, pp. 225–228, 230, Jan. 20, 1844.
Type: *Dipus platyurus* Lichtenstein, from the mouth of the Kuwan-Darja, Aral Sea, southwestern Siberia.
Name antedated by *Pygeretmus* Gloger, 1841.
Platycercomys: πλατύς, broad, flat; κέρκος, tail; μῦς, mouse.

Platyceros GRAY, **1850**. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1850, 228–229; Knowsley Menagerie, 1850, 60–61.
The name may be only a descriptive term and not used as a genus. *Platyceros* equals *Dama* H. Smith, but does not replace it in the text, *Dama vulgaris*, from Persia, being given as the only species.
Name preoccupied by *Platyceras* Conrad, 1837, a genus of Mollusca.
Platyceros: πλατύς, broad, flat; κέρας, horn—from the fact that the upper parts of the horns are expanded or palmated.

Platyceros (subg. of **Cataglochis**) POMEL, **1854**. Ungulata, Cervidæ.
Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 103, 1854.
Species: *Cervus somonensis* G. Cuvier, from Gergovia; and *C. roberti* Pomel (=*C. dama polignacus* Robert), from Polignac, near Puy, France. (See *Platyceros* Gray).
Extinct.

Platychærops CHARLESWORTH, **1855**. Tillodontia, Esthonychidæ.
Rept. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci., for 1854, Notes & Abstracts, p. 80, 1855.
Type: *Platychærops richardsonii* Charlesworth, from the London Clay of Herne Bay, near the mouth of the Thames, England.
Extinct. Based on a 'skull . . . about the size of the *Hyracotherium*.'
Platychærops: πλατύς, broad, flat; χοῖρος, pig; ὄψ, aspect.

Platycranius (subg. of *Microtus*) KASTSCHENKO, **1901**. Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.
Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, VI, Nos. 2–3, pp. 199–206, figs. 2–3, 1901.
Species: *Microtus strelzowi* Kastschenko, and *Mus alliarius* Pallas, from Siberia.
Name preoccupied by *Platycrana* Gray, 1836, a genus of Orthoptera; by *Platycrania* Burmeister, 1838, a genus of Orthoptera; and by *Platycranion* Jan. 1863, a genus of Ophidia.
Platycranius: πλατύς, broad, flat; κρανίον, skull.

Platydelphis Du Bus, **1872.** Cete, Platanistidæ.
Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2e sér., XXXIV, No. 12, p. 498, 1872.
Type: *Delphinus canaliculatus* Meyer, from Oberschwaben, Germany. (The fragments on which Du Bus based his genus came from the Lower Antwerp Crag, Belgium.)
Extinct.
Platydelphis: πλατύς, broad, flat; δελφίς, dolphin.

Platygeomys Merriam, **1895.** Glires, Geomyidæ.
N. Am. Fauna, No. 8, pp. 23, 26, 162–171, numerous pls. & figs., Jan. 31, 1895.
Type: *Geomys gymnurus* Merriam, from Zapotlan, Jalisco, Mexico.
Platygeomys: πλατύς, broad, wide; + *Geomys*—in allusion to the great breadth of the cranium.

Platydonus (see **Platygonus**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidæ.

Platygnathus Kröyer, **1841.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.
Naturhist. Tidsskrift, Kjöbenhavn, III, 6te Hæfte, 589–594, 1841.
Type (species not named), from the Rio de La Plata, opposite Buenos Aires, about a mile northwest of Colonia del Sacramento, Uruguay.
Name preoccupied by *Platygnathus* Dejean, 1834, a genus of Coleoptera.
Extinct. Based on an imperfect right lower jaw.
Platygnathus: πλατύς, broad; γνάθος, jaw.

Platygonus (see **Platigonus**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidæ.

Platyodon Bravard, **1853.** Glires, Ochotonidæ.
Bravard, in Pictet's Traité Paléont., 2e éd., I, 258, 1853 (under *Titanomys*); Gervais, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2me éd., 50, 51, 1859 (under *Titanomys visenoviensis*); Giebel, Säugethiere, 2d ed., 457 footnote, 1859; Zittel, Handb. Palaeont., IV, 2te Lief., 552, 1893.
Type (species not mentioned), from the Miocene of Limagne, Dépt. Puy-de-Dôme, France. "Elles [les molaires supérieures] sont de même forme que celles des dépôts miocènes de la Limagne, dont M. Croizet a fait le genre *Marcuinomys* et M. Bravard celui de *Platyodon*. J'en ignore le nombre." (Gervais.)
Name preoccupied by *Platyodon* Conrad, 1837, a genus of Mollusca.
Extinct.
Platyodon: πλατύς, broad; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the upper molars.

Platyodon ('Reinhardt') Gervais, **1876.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.
Gervais, Journ. de Zool., V, 1876, 73–74.
Lapsus for *Platygnathus* Kröyer, 1841. The name occurs in a notice of Reinhardt's paper in the K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Skrifter, Kjöbenhavn, XI, p. 7, 1875. The only species mentioned is *Platygnathus platensis* Kröyer.

Platyodon Ameghino, **1881.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.
"La Antigüedad del Hombre en el Plata, II, 308, 1881" (fide Ameghino, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 718, 1889 (under *Diodomus annaratonei*)).
Type: *Platyodon annaratonei* Ameghino, from the 'Piso mesopotámico de la formación Patagónica,' Argentina.
Name preoccupied by *Platyodon* Conrad, 1837, a genus of Mollusca; and by *Platyodon* Bravard, 1853, a genus of Glires. (See *Diodomus* Ameghino, 1885).
Extinct. Based on a single molar.

Platyonyx Lund, **1840.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.
Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., XIII, Zool., 311, 317–318, May, 1840; "Overs. Vidensk Selsk. Forhandlinger, Kjöbenhavn, 1840, 9;" Naturhist. Tidsskrift, Kjöbenhavn, III, 6te Hæfte, 586–587, 1840–41; K. Danske Vidensk Selsk. Skrift., Kjöbenhavn, IX, 145, 1842.

Platyonyx—Continued.

Species, 6: *Platyonyx cuvierii* Lund, *P. owenii* Lund, *P. brogniartii* Lund, *P. bucklandii* Lund, *P. blainvillii* Lund, and *P. minutus* Lund, from the bone caves between the Rio das Velhas and Rio Paraopeba, Minas Geraës, Brazil.

Name preoccupied by *Platyonyx* Schönherr, 1826, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Catonyx* Ameghino, 1891.

Extinct.

Platyonyx: πλατύς, broad, flat; ὄνυξ, claw—in allusion to the shape of the claw as contrasted with that of *Megalonyx*. "Les ongles des mains sont un peu aplatis, tandis qu'ils sont dans les vrais *Megalonyx* très comprimés." (Lund.)

Platyphoca Van Beneden, **1876.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Bull Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2e sér., XLI, 798, 1876.

Type: *Platyphoca vulgaris* Van Beneden, from the Antwerp basin, Belgium.

Extinct. "Représenté . . . par des os de bassin et des membres."

Platyphoca: πλατύς, broad, flat; +*Phoca*.

Platyprosopos (see **Platuprosopos**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Platypus Shaw, **1799.** Monotremata, Ornithorhynchidæ.

Naturalist's Miscellany, X, pls. 385, 386 with text (7 pp. unnumbered), June, 1799; Gen. Zool., I, pt. 1, 228, 1900.

Type: *Platypus anatinus* Shaw, from Australia.

Name preoccupied by *Platypus* Herbst, 1793, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Dermipus* Wiedemann, 1800, which, however, is antedated by *Ornithorhynchus* Blumenbach, 1800.

Platypus: πλατύπους, broad-footed—in allusion to the broad webs of the fore feet.

Platypyga Illiger, **1811.** Glires, Dasyproctidæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 93, 1811.

Nomen nudum. Name only in synonymy under *Dasyprocta*. No earlier reference found.

Platypyga: πλατύς, broad; πυγή, rump.

Platyrhynchus F. Cuvier, **1826.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Otariidæ.

['Platyrhynque' F. Cuvier, Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XI, 208–209, pl. 15 fig. 2, 1824]; Dict. Sci. Nat., XXXIX, 554–555, 1826 (art. 'Phoques').

Platyrhyncus F. Cuvier, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 465, 1829.

Type: "*Phoca leonina* (= *Otaria jubata* of recent authors)," from the coasts of South America. (Allen, Mon. N. A. Pinnipeds, 190, 1880.)

Name preoccupied by *Platyrhynchus* Desmarest, 1805, a genus of Birds. Replaced by *Pontoleo* Gloger, 1841.

Platyrhynchus: πλατύρρυγχος, broad-snouted (from πλατύς, broad; ῥύγχος, snout).

Platyrhynchus Van Beneden, **1876.** Cete, Platanistidæ.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2e sér., XLI, 488–489, 1876.

Type: *Delphinus canaliculatus* Meyer, from Oberschwaben, Germany. Probably a lapsus for *Platydelphis* Du Bus, 1872. "Le vicomte Du Bus a proposé pour ce Dauphin [*D. canaliculatus*] le nom générique de *Platyrhynchus*."

Name preoccupied by *Platyrhynchus* Desmarest, 1805, a genus of Birds; and by *Platyrhynchus* Cuvier, 1826, a genus of Pinnipedia.

Extinct.

Platyrrhinus De Saussure, **1860.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Rev. et Mag. de Zool., 2e sér., XII, 429–430, Oct., 1860.

Type: *Phyllostoma lineatum* Geoffroy, from Paraguay.

Platyrrhinus—Continued.

Name preoccupied by *Platyrhinus* Clairville, a genus of Coleoptera.

Platyrrhinus: πλατύρρις, πλατύρρινος, broad-nosed (from πλατύς broad; ῥίς ῥινός, nose).

Platyschista (subgenus of *Viverra*) Otto, **1835.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., XVII, pt. II, 1102, pls. LXXII–LXXIII, 1835; Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 531–536, 2 figs. in text.

Platischista Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. II, 329, 1897 (misprint).

Type: *Viverra hermaphrodita* Pallas, from India.

Platyschista: πλατύς, broad; σχιστός, divided.

Platystomus G. Fischer, **1803.** Sirenia, Dugongidæ.

Das Nationalmuseum Naturgesch. zu Paris, II, 353, 1803; Zoognosia, I, 3d ed., 15, 19, 1813.

Type: *Platystomus dugong* (=*Trichecus dugon* Müller), from the Indian Ocean.

This name may be preoccupied by *Platystoma* Meigen, 1803, a genus of Diptera.

Platystomus: πλατύστομος, broad-mouthed (from πλατύς, broad; στόμα, mouth.)

Platythrix Pictet, **1842.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Verhandl. Schweiz. Naturf. Gesellsch., XXVII, 192, 1842; Wagner, Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1844, Bd. 2, 172.

Type (species not mentioned), from Bahia, Brazil. 'Voisin des *Echimys.*'

Platythrix: πλατύς, broad; θρίξ, hair.

Plaxhaplous Ameghino, **1884.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VI, entr. 2–3, pp. 199–200, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 849–851, pls. LVI figs. 3–4, LXXXVII, 1889.

Type: *Plaxhaplous canaliculatus* Ameghino, from El Paso de la Virgen, near Lujan, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on scutes from various parts of the carapace.

Plaxhaplous: πλάξ, flat surface; ἁπλόος, simple.

Plecotus Geoffroy, **1813.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Desc. l'Egypte, II, 112, 118–119, pl. 2, No. 3, 1813; Oken, Lehrb. Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 928–930, 1816.

Plecautus F. Cuvier, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 415, 1829 (misprint).

Species: "Les trois espèces de ce genre sont, l'oreillard de Daubenton, la barbastelle, et une nouvelle espèce de Timor." (Geoffroy.)

Plecotus: πλέκω, to twine, to twist; οὖς ὠτός, ear.

Plectodon Giglioli, **1873.** Marsupialia, ?

Ricerche Intorno Dist. Geog. Gen., 233, 1873.

Plectodon occurs only in a list of the Quaternary genera of Marsupials of Australia, between *Thylacoleo* and *Diprotodon.* It is not accompanied by authority or reference to place of publication, and may be a misprint for some other name.

Extinct.

Plectodon: πλεκτός, plaited, twisted; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Plectrochœrus Pictet, **1843.** Glires, Erethizontidæ.

Revue Zool., VI, 225–227, Aug., 1843.

Type: *Plectrochœrus moricandi* Pictet, from Bahia, Brazil.

Plectrochœrus: πλῆκτρον, spine, spur; χοῖρος, hog—'spiny hog,' from the spines which cover the body. (Compare the English word porcupine).

Pleopus Owen, **1877.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XX, 542, Dec., 1877; Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 123, 1888 (in synonymy).

Pleopus—Continued.

Type: *Pleopus nudicaudatus* Owen (=*Hypsiprymnodon moschatus* Ramsay), from Queensland, Australia.

Pleopus: πλέως, full, complete; πούς, foot—"in reference to the full or type mammalian number of toes [5] of the hind foot" (Owen).

Pleregnathus Laizer & Parieu, **1838.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., X,.Zool., 341 footnote, Dec., 1838.

Includes the genera *Anoplotherium* Cuvier, and *Oplotherium* Laizer & Parieu. "Suivant un large système de zooclassie, on pourrait considérer l'Anoplothère et l'Oplothère comme deux sections d'un grand genre pour lequel nous proposerons le nom de *Pleregnathus.*" (Laizer & Parieu).

Extinct.

Pleregnathus: πλήρης, full; γνάθος, jaw—in allusion to the full complement of 44 teeth which (in *Anoplotherium*) are arranged in a series unbroken by a diastema.

Plerodus (subgenus of *Crocidura*) Schulze, **1897.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.

Mamm. Europæa, in Helios, Abhandl. und Vorträge Gesammtgebiete Naturwiss., XIV, 90, 1897 (sep. p. 18).

Type: *Crocidura suaveolens* Blasius, from the Mediterranean region.

Plerodus: πλήρης, full, complete; ὀδούς, tooth.

Plesiadapis Gervais, **1877.** Primates, Plesiadapidæ.

Journ. de Zool., Paris, VI, 76–77, figs. 1, 2, 1877.

Type: *Plesiadapis tricuspidens* Gervais, from the Eocene of Rilly, in the vicinity of Reims, France.

Extinct. Based on several teeth.

Plesiadapis: πλησίος, near;* +*Adapis*—from the characters of the canine and last upper molar.

Plesiarctomys Bravard, **1848–52.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Bravard, in Gervais' Zool. et Paléont. Francaises., II, expl. pl. xlvi, p. 2, 1848–52; 2me éd., 24–25, pl. xlvi fig. 13, 1859.

Type: *Plesiarctomys gervaisii* Bravard, from the Eocene of la butte de Perréal, near Apt, Dépt. Vaucluse, southeastern France.

Extinct. Based on part of the left lower jaw.

Plesiarctomys: πλησίος, near; +*Arctomys.*

Plesictis Pomel, **1846.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2e sér., III, feuilles 23-30, p. 366, July, 1846; Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 59–62, 1854.

Type: *Mustela genettoïdes* (=*Mustela plesictis* Laizer & Parieu), from the Miocene of Cournon, France.

Extinct.

Plesictis: πλησίος, near; ἴκτις, weasel.

Plesidacrytherium (see **Plesydacrytherium**). Ungulata, Anoplotheriidæ.

Plesidissacus Lemoine, **1894.** Creodonta, Mesonychidæ.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3e sér., XXI, for 1893, No. 5, pp. 353–354, 363, pl. ix fig. 2, Apr., 1894.

Type: *Plesidissacus europeus* Lemoine, from 'la Faune Cernaysienne' (Eocene), near Reims, France.

Extinct. Based on 'des dents absolument intactes . . . du type carnassier.'

Plesidissacus: πλησίος, near; +*Dissacus.*

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*The prefix *Plesi-*, or *Plesio-*, near, is commonly used to denote relationship, but the special characters which indicate this relationship are not always stated.

Plesiesthonyx LEMOINE, **1891.** Creodonta, Arctocyonidæ.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3e sér., XIX, No. 5, p. 276, pl. x figs. 31–32, May, 1891.

Type: *Plesiesthonyx munieri* Lemoine, from the lower Eocene near Reims, France.

Extinct. Based on 'la molaire supérieure . . . et les molaires inférieures.'

Plesiesthonyx: πλησίος, near; +*Esthonyx*—in allusion to the resemblance of the lower molars to those of *Esthonyx*.

Plesiocetopsis (subgenus of *Cetotherium*) BRANDT, **1873.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Mém Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, XX, 143–148, 1873.

Species, 5: *Cetotherium hupschii* Van Beneden, *C. brevifrons* Van Beneden, *C. dubium* Van Beneden, *C. burtinii* Van Beneden, and *C. gervaisii* Van Beneden, from the Pliocene of Belgium and France.

Extinct.

Plesiocetopsis: *Plesiocetus*; ὄψις, appearance.

Plesiocetus VAN BENEDEN, **1859.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2e sér., VIII, No. 11, pp. 139–141, 1859; XXXIV, 15, 1872.

Pesiocetus ('GERVAIS') C. O. WATERHOUSE, Index Zool., 279, 1902 (misprint).

Species, 3: *Plesiocetus hupschii* Van Beneden, *P. burtinii* Van Beneden, and *P. garopii* Van Beneden, from the Pliocene of Saint-Nicholas, near Antwerp, Belgium.

Extinct.

Plesiocetus: πλησίος, near; κῆτος, whale.

Plesiocyon SCHLOSSER, **1887.** Feræ, Canidæ.

SCHLOSSER, in Roger's Verzeichniss Foss. Säugeth., Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Augsburg, XXIX, 132, 1887; SCHLOSSER, Beitr. Palaeont. Oesterr.-Ungarns und des Orients, VII, 341–342, 1888 (sep. pp. 117–118).

Type: *Plesiocyon typicus* Schlosser (=*Cynodictis dubius* Filhol), from the Quercy Phosphorites, France.

Extinct.

Plesiocyon: πλησίος, near; κύων, dog.

Plesiodimylus GAILLARD, **1897.** Insectivora, Dimylidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, CXXIV, No. 22, pp. 1248–1250, June, 1897.

Type: *Plesiodimylus chantrei* Gaillard, from the middle Miocene of Grive-Saint-Alban, Dépt. Isère, France.

Extinct. Based on numerous isolated teeth, portions of upper and lower jaws, and especially on the anterior portions of three crania.

Plesiodimylus: πλησίος, near; +*Dimylus*.

Plesiofelis ROTH, **1903.** Marsupialia, ('Sparassodonta').

Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 154–155, 1903.

Species: *Plesiofelis schlosseri* Roth, and *P. cretaceus* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Plesiofelis: πλησίος, near; +*Felis*.

Plesiogale POMEL, **1847.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2e sér., IV, feuilles 20–25, p. 380, pl. 4, fig. 3, Apr., 1847; Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 48–49, 1854.

Type: *Plesiogale angustifrons* Pomel, from the Miocene of Langy, l'Allier, France.

Extinct.

Plesiogale: πλησίος, near; γαλῆ, weasel.

Plesiomæryx GERVAIS, **1873.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Journ. de Zool., Paris, II, 369, 1873.

Plesiomeryx GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Gén., II, 45, 1876.

Type: *Plesiomæryx cadurcensis* Gervais, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Plesiomæryx—Continued.

Extinct. Based on "quelques pièces, et en particulier, une portion de crâne avec dents faisant partie de la collection de M. Daudibertière."

Plesiomeryx: πλησίος, near; μήρυξ, ruminant—from the posterior molars, which indicate relationship with the Ruminants.

Plesiorycteropus Filhol, **1895.** Effodientia, Orycteropodidæ.

Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, No. 1, p. 14, Feb., 1895.

Type: *Plesiorycteropus madagascariensis* Filhol, from Madagascar.

Extinct. Based on the posterior part of a skull.

Plesiorycteropus: πλησίος, near; + *Orycteropus.*

Plesiosorex Pomel, **1848.** Insectivora, Tupaiidæ?

Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, 162, Oct., 1848; Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 12–13, 1854.

Type: *Plesiosorex talpoïdes* Pomel (=*Erinaceus soricinoïdes* Blainville), from the Miocene of Cournon, near Chauffours, Auvergne, France.

Extinct.

Plesiosorex: πλησίος, near; +*Sorex.*

Plesi[o]spermophilus (see **Plesispermophylus**). Glires, Sciuridæ.

Plesioxotodon Roth, **1901.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 256, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 8).

Type: *Plesioxotodon tapalquensis* Roth, from the Pampean beds of Argentina.

Extinct. Based on two upper molars.

Plesioxotodon: πλησίος, near; +*Xotodon.*

Plesiphenacodus Lemoine, **1896.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidæ.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3e sér., XXIV, No. 5, pp. 342, 343–344, pl. xiv figs. 2–4, June, 1896.

Type: *Plesiphenacodus remensis* Lemoine, from the lower Eocene (Faune Cernaysienne), near Reims, France.

Extinct. "Représenté par une mandibule droite . . . présentant . . . la deuxième arrière-molaire bien intacte, les alvéoles de la première arrière-molaire et de trois prémolaires."

Plesiphenacodus: πλησίος, near; +*Phenacodus.*

Plesispermophylus Filhol, **1883.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7e sér., VII, 99–100, 1883.

Plesisphermophilus Thomas, Zool. Record for 1883, XX, Mamm., 36, 1884.

Plesi[o]spermophilus Thomas, Ibid., XX, Index to New Genera, 10, 1884.

Type: *Plesisphermophylus angustidens* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct. Based on several jaws.

Plesispermophilus: πλησίος, near; +*Spermophilus.*

Plesydacrytherium Filhol, **1880.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XC, No. 26, p. 1580, Jan.–June, 1880.

Plesidacrytherium Roger, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben und Neuburg (a. V.) in Augsburg, XXIX, 61, 1887 (emendation).

Type: *Plesydacrytherium elegans* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct.

Plesidacrytherium: πλησίος, near; +*Dacrytherium*—in allusion to the upper teeth, which resemble those of *Dacrytherium.*

Plethælurus Cope, **1882.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XX, 475, Nov. 20, 1882; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 5th ser., XII, 116. Aug., 1883.

Plethælurus—Continued.

Type: *Felis planiceps* Vigors & Horsfield, from Sumatra.

Name antedated by *Ailurin* Gervais, 1855; by *Ictailurus* Severtzow, 1858; and by *Ailurogale* Fitzinger, 1869, all based on *Felis planiceps*.

Plethælurus: πλήθω, to be full, to complete; αἴλουρος, cat—probably in allusion to the orbit, which is complete, or closed behind.

Pleuraspidotherium Lemoine, **1878.** Ungulata, Pleuraspidotheriidæ.

[Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 6e sér., VIII, Zool. et Paléont., art. No. 1, p. 2, July, 1878, nomen nudum]; "Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat. Reims, 1878, 104; Ibid., 1881, 12" (fide Trouessart); Ass. Française Avancement Sci., Compte Rendu, 8e, sess., Montpellier, for 1879, 590, 1880; Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3e sér., VII for 1879, No. 8, p. 559, Nov., 1880; XI, 349–350, 1883; Comptes Rendus, Paris, XCIX, No. 24, pp. 1090–1092, July–Dec., 1884; Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. IV, 727, 1898.

Species: *Pleuraspidotherium aumonieri* Lemoine, and *P. delessei* Lemoine, from the lower Eocene near Reims, France.

Extinct. "Nous avons pu, en effet, recueillir plusieurs crânes relativement intacts."

Pleuraspidotherium: πλευρά, side; ἀσπίς, ασπίδος, shield; θηρίον, wild beast.

Pleuroceros Roger, **1898.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.

Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben und Neuburg (a. V.), XXXIII, 25, 26, 1898.

Type: *Pleuroceros duvernoyi* Roger (=*Rhinoceros pleuroceros* Duvernoy), from the Miocene of France.

Name preoccupied by *Pleuroceras* Hyatt, 1868, a genus of Mollusca.

Extinct.

Pleuroceros: πλευρά, side; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the presence of a conical horn tubercle, directed outward, on each nasal bone.

Pleurocoelodon Ameghino, **1895.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidæ.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11–12, p. 645, 1895 (sep., p. 45).

Species: *Pleurocoelodon wingei* Ameghino, and *P. cingulatus* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds in the interior of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pleurocoelodon: πλευρόν, side; κοῖλος, hollow; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Pleurodon Harlan, **1830.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VI, 284, 1830; Medical & Phys. Researches, 319–330, pls. xii–xv, 1835.

Type: *Megalonyx laqueatus* Harlan, from 'White Cave' on Green River, Edmondson County, 120 miles southwest of Lexington, Kentucky. Name provisionally proposed. "If the whole frame [of *M. laqueatus*] should hereafter be discovered, it may even claim a generic distinction; in which case, either *Aulaxodon* or *Pleurodon*, would not be an inappropriate name" (p. 330).

Extinct. Based on the following portions of the skeleton of a young animal: Two claws of the fore feet; a radius, humerus, scapula, one rib, and several remnants; an os calcis, a tibia, a portion of the femur; four dorsal and one lumbar vertebræ; a portion of a molar tooth, together with several epiphyses. (Med. & Phys. Researches, 321, 1835.)

Pleurodon: πλευρά, side; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Pleurolicus Cope, **1878.** Glires, Heteromyidæ.

Paleont. Bull., No. 30, pp. 4–5, Dec. 3, 1878; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XVIII, 66–67, Dec. 30, 1878.

Type: *Pleurolicus sulcifrons* Cope, from the John Day Miocene of Oregon.

Extinct.

Pleurolicus—Continued.

Pleurolicus: πλευρά, side; ὦλαξ, ὤλακος (=αὖλαξ), groove*—in allusion to the lateral fissure of the upper molars.

Pleuropterus BURNETT, **1829.** Insectivora, Galeopithecidæ.

Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVII, 268, 269, Apr.–June, 1829.

New name for *Galeopithecus* Pallas, 1780, which is considered inappropriate. *Pleuropterus* includes *Galeopithecus rufus* Geoffroy, from India and China; *G. variegatus* Geoffroy, from Java; and *G. ternatensis* Geoffroy, from the island of Ternate, Malay Archipelago.

Pleuropterus: πλευρά, side; πτερόν, wing.

Pleurostylodon AMEGHINO, **1897.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidæ.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 16, 1897 (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 485–486, fig. 66, Oct. 6, 1897.

Species: *Pleurostylodon modicus* Ameghino, and *P. minimus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pleurostylodon: πλευρόν, side; στῦλος, pillar; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Pleurystomus AMEGHINO, **1902.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Notohippidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 14, May, 1902 (sep. p. 12).

New name for *Eurystomus* Roth, 1901, which is preoccupied by *Eurystomus* Vieillot, 1816, a genus of Birds.

Extinct.

Pleurystomus: πλευρά, side; στόμα, mouth.

Pleurystylops AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata, Amblypoda (Trigonostylopidæ).

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 394–395, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 48–49).

Type: *Pleurystylops glebosus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pleurystylops: πλευρά, side; στῦλος, pillar; ὄψ, aspect.

Plexochœrus AMEGHINO, **1886.** Glires, Caviidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, IX, 58–63, 1886; Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 250–253, pls. XXII fig. 4, XXV figs. 1, 2, 5, 6, 11, 1889.

Type: *Hydrochœrus paranensis* Ameghino, from the Tertiary of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on last upper molars.

Plexochœrus: πλέξις, plaiting, weaving; +(*Hydro-*)*chœrus*—in allusion to the arrangement of the enamel of the molars, which resembles that of *Hydrochœrus*.

Pliauchenia COPE, **1875.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1875, 258–259 (sep. issued as Palæont. Bull. No. 19, pp. 1–2, June 28); HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 679, 1902 (type fixed).

Species, from the Miocene of New Mexico: *Pliauchenia humphreysiana* Cope (type), and *P. vulcanorum* Cope, the latter from the Indian village of Pojuaque.

Extinct.

Pliauchenia: *Pli-*(*ocene*);† +*Auchenia*.

Plicatodon AMEGHINO, **1881.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ?

"La Antigüedad del Hombre en el Plata, II, 307, 1881" (fide AMEGHINO, Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 500–502, pl. XXXII fig. 4, 1889).

Type: *Plicatodon perrarus* Ameghino, from the Rio de Areco and Rio de Lujan, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

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*The second component of *Pleurolicus* is doubtful, but is evidently derived from some word meaning groove. The strict transliteration of the compound here indicated would be *Pleurolacus*.

† Compare the corresponding prefixes *Eo-* and *Mio-*, indicating groups which existed in Eocene and Miocene times.

Plicatodon—Continued.

Extinct. Based on one of the anterior superior molars.

Plicatodon: Lat. *plico*, to fold; *ὀδών=ὀδούς*, tooth.

Pliodolops AMEGHINO, **1902.** Allotheria, Polydolopidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 41, May, 1902 (sep. p. 39).

Type: *Pliodolops primulus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pliodolops: πλείων, more; +(*Poly-*)*dolops.*

Pliogamphiodon AMEGHINO, **1884.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

Filogenia, 231, 1884.

Pliogamphiodon AMEGHINO, Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, 115, 197, 1885.

Type: *Lestodon blainvillei* Gervais & Ameghino, from the Pampean formation of the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct.

Pliogamphiodon: πλείων, more; *γομφίος*, molar; *ὀδών=ὀδούς*, tooth.

Pliohippus MARSH, **1874.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., VII, 252–253, Mar., 1874; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 618, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Pliohippus pernix* Marsh (type), and *P. robustus* Marsh, from the Pliocene of the Niobrara River, Nebraska.

Extinct.

Pliohippus: Plio-(*cene*); *ἵππος*, horse.

Pliohylobates DUBOIS, **1895.** Primates, Simiidæ.

Bull. Soc. Belge Géol., IX, Proc. Verb., 155, 1895 (séance du 29 Oct.); Verhandl. Berliner Gesellsch. Anthrop., Eth. und Urgesch., 738, Sitzung Dec. 14, 1895; Neues Jahrb. Min., Geol., Palaeont., I, Heft 2, pp. 97–103, Taf. IV fig. 1, 1897.

Type: *Pliohylobates eppelsheimensis* Dubois (1897), from the Pliocene of Eppelsheim, Rhine Hesse, Germany. "Bald zweigte sich von diesem Stammabschnitt [*Prothylobates*] der Hauptast der Hylobatiden ab, von dem wir aus der mittleren und oberen Miocänzeit, als kleine Seitenzweige, den *Pliopithecus* und den *Pliohylobates* (von Eppelsheim) kennen." (l. c., 1895.)

See *Paidopithex* Pohlig, 1895.

Extinct. Based on a right femur.

Pliohylobates: Plio-(*cene*); +*Hylobates.*

Pliohyrax OSBORN, **1899.** Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Procaviidæ (Pliohyracidæ).

Proc. 4th Internat. Cong. Zool., 172–173, pl. 2 figs. 1–3, 1899.

Type: *Hyrax kruppii* Fraas, from the lower Pliocene of Samos, Greece.

Extinct. Based on 'the facial portion of the skull.'

Pliohyrax: Plio-(*cene*); +*Hyrax.*

Pliolagostomus AMEGHINO, **1887.** Glires, Chinchillidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 12, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Pliolagostomus notatus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pliolagostomus: Plio-(*cene*); +*Lagostomus.*

Pliolophus OWEN, **1858.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XIV, pt. I, No. 53, pp. 54–71, pls. II–IV, Feb. 1, 1858.

Type: *Pliolophus vulpiceps* Owen, from the London Clay near Harwich, England.

Extinct. Based on 'an entire skull with the complete dentition of both upper and lower jaws . . . and a portion of the skeleton of the same individual, including the right humerus . . . the right femur . . . a great part of the left femur, the left tibia . . . and three metatarsal bones.'

Pliolophus: πλείων, more; *λόφος*, crest.

Pliomorphus AMEGHINO, **1885.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1, pp. 128–130, 1885; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VI, 695–697, pl. LXX, fig. 1, 1889.

Species: *Pliomorphus mutilatus* Ameghino, and *P. robustus* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct.

Pliomorphus: Plio-(cene); *μορφή*, form.

Pliopithecus GERVAIS, **1848-52.** Primates, Simiidæ.

Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, I, 5–6, 1848–52; 2me éd., 8–10, fig. 3, 1859.

Type: *Pithecus antiquus* Blainville, from the Miocene of Sansan, near Auch, France.

Extinct. Based on 'une mâchoire inférieure presque complète pourvue de toutes ses dents . . . et un maxillaire inférieur du côté droit ne portant plus que la canine et les cinq molaires.'

Pliopithecus: *πλείων*, more; *πίθηκος*, ape—i. e., more ape-like, or nearer the anthropoid gibbons than the ordinary apes.

Plioprion COPE, **1884.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XVIII, 691, July, 1884.

Type: *Plagiaulax minor* Falconer, from the upper Oolite of Dorsetshire, England.

Extinct.

Plioprion: πλείων, more; *πρίων*, saw—in allusion to the serrate-ridged premolars.

Pliostylops AMEGHINO, **1901.** Tillodontia, Notostylopidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 421, July, 1901 (sep. p. 75).

Type: *Pliostylops magnificus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pliostylops: πλείων, more; *στῦλος*, pillar; *ὄψ*, aspect.

Plohophorus AMEGHINO, **1887.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ (Hoplophoridæ).

Apuntes Prelim. sobre Mamíf. Estinguidos de Monte Hermoso, 17–18, Apr., 1887.

Proho[plo]phorus LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1887, XXIV, Mamm., 52, 1888.

Type: *Plohophorus figuratus* Ameghino, from Monte Hermoso, about 40 miles east of Bahia Blanca, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on large pieces of the carapace, the skull, various bones of the skeleton, and a portion of the caudal tube.

Plohophorus: Evidently an anagram of *Hoplophorus* Lund, 1838.

Podabrus GOULD, **1845.** Marsupialia, Dasyuridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. CXLIX, Oct., 1845, 79; Mamm. Austr., I, text to pls. XLVI–XLVII, 1845; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 298, 307, 1888 (in synonymy, type fixed.*)

Species: *Podabrus macrourus* Gould, from Darling Downs, Queensland; and *Phascogale crassicaudata* Gould (type), from Williams River, Western Australia.

Name preoccupied by *Podabrus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1821, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Sminthopsis* Thomas, 1887.

Podabrus: ποδαβρός, tender-footed—in allusion to the slender, delicate feet.

Podanomalus WAITE, **1898.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria, new ser., X, pt. 2, pp. 117–121, pl. v fig. 2, May, 1898.

Type: *Hapalotis longicaudatus* Gould, from Western Australia.

Podanomalus: πούς, foot; *ἀνώμαλος*, irregular, anomalous.

Poëbrotherium LEIDY, **1847.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1847, 322–326, "pl. figs. 1–4."

Type: *Poëbrotherium wilsoni* Leidy, from the Oligocene of the Bad Lands of White River, South Dakota.

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*According to Thomas, *Podabrus macrourus* Gould is a synonym of *Phascogale crassicaudata* Gould.

Poëbrotherium—Continued.

Extinct. Based on 'one side of a cranium . . . the lower extremity of the humerus, and the upper extremity of the ulna and the radius of the right leg.'

Poëbrotherium: πόη (πόα), grass; βρόω, to eat; θηρίον, wild beast—i. e., an herbivorous beast.

Pœcilogale Thomas, **1883.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 5th ser., XI, 370–371, 1 fig. in text, May 1, 1883; W. L. Sclater, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 114–117, figs. 32, 33, 1900.

Type: *Zorilla albinucha* Gray, from South Africa.

Pœcilogale: ποικίλος, 'parti-colored;' γαλῆ, weasel—from the coloration, which resembles that of *Zorilla*.

Poecilomys* Pictet, **1842.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Verhandl. Schweiz. Naturf. Gesellsch., XXVII, 1842, 102; Wagner, Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1844, Bd. 2, p. 172.

Type (species not mentioned), from Bahia, Brazil. 'Voisin des *Dactylomys*.'

Poecilomys: ποικίλος, many-colored; μῦς, mouse.

Pœcilophoca Lydekker, **1891.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Lydekker, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 605, 1891.

New name for *Leptonyx* Gray, 1837, which is preoccupied by *Leptonyx* Swainson, 1821, a genus of Birds. Antedated by *Leptonychotes* Gill, 1872.

Pœcilophoca: ποικίλος, many-colored, mottled; +*Phoca*.

Pœphagomys F. Cuvier, **1834.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Ann. Sci. Nat., 2e sér., I, Zool., 321–326, pl. 13, 1834.

Pœphagomys Trouessart, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, 174, 1881 (under *Spalacopus*).

Paephagomys Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. III, 601, 1897 (under *Spalacopus*).

Type: *Pœphagomys ater* Cuvier, from the vicinity of Coquimbo, Chile.

Pœphagomys: ποηφάγος, grass-eating; μῦς, mouse—from its herbivorous habits. "Le canal intestinal confirmé la nature herbivore tirée des dents." (Cuvier.)

Poephagus Gray, **1843.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvi, 153, 1843.

Type: *Bos grunniens* Linnæus, from Tibet.

Poephagus: ποηφάγος, grass-eating—from its herbivorous habits.

Poescopia (subgenus of *Megaptera*) Gray, **1864.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 207, fig. 3; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XIV, 350, Nov., 1864; Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 113, 125–128, fig. 19, 1866 (raised to generic rank).

Poeskopia Gervais, Nouv. Archives Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, VII, 88, 1871.

Species: *Balæna lalandii* Fischer, from the Cape of Good Hope; and *Megaptera novæ-zelandiæ* Gray, from New Zealand.

Poescopia: Poeskop, local Dutch name of the Cape Humpback whale.

Pogonodon Cope, **1880.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XIV, for Feb., 1880, 142–143, Jan. 31, 1880; Tert. Vert., 981–992, fig. 38, 1885.

Type: *Hoplophoneus platycopis* Cope, from the Miocene of 'The Cove' in the John Day River Valley, Oregon.

Extinct.

Pogonodon: πώγων, beard; ὀδών=ὀδούς, teeth.

Pogonomys (subg. of *Mus*) A. Milne-Edwards, **1877.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXXXV, 1081, 1877; Thomas, Ann. Mus. Civ. Storia Nat. Genova, ser. 2a, XVIII, 613, Dec. 14, 1897 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Mus* (*Pogonomys*) *macrourus* A. Milne-Edwards, from New Guinea.

Pogonomys: πώγων, beard, or tail; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the long smooth tail.

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*Originally spelled *Paecilomys*, which is evidently a typographical error.

Poiana Gray, **1864.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 520–521, 1 fig. in text; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 54–55, fig. 8, 1869.

Type: *Linsang richardsoni* Gerrard (= *Genetta poensis* Waterhouse), from Fernando Po, on the west coast of Africa.

Poiana: Apparently from the last part of the name Fernando Po, the island from which the species was described.

Poleophoca (see **Paleophoca**). Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Polyacrodon Roth, **1899.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacondontidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 382–383, 1899; Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., IX, 266, fig. 2, Apr., 1900; Ameghino, Sin. Geol.-Paleont., Segundo Censo Nac. Repúb. Argentina, I, Supl., p. 12, July, 1899.

Species: *Polyacrodon lanciformis* Roth, and *P. ligatus* Roth, from the Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Name preoccupied by *Polyacrodus* Jaekel, 1889, a genus of Pisces.

Extinct. Based on two upper molars (each forming the type of a species).

Polyacrodon: πολύς, many; ἄκρος, pointed; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—from the numerous cusps of the upper molars, arranged in three rows.

Polycladus (subgenus of *Anoglochis*) Pomel, **1854*.** Ungulata, Cervidæ.

Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 107–109, 1854; Gervais, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2e éd., 146, 1859 (subgenus of *Cervus*).

Species, 3: *Cervus ardeus* Croizet & Jobert, *C. cladocerus* Pomel, and *C. ramosus* Croizet & Jobert (= *C. polycladus* Gervais, type), from Puy-de-Dôme, France.

Name preoccupied by *Polyclados* Brandt, 1835, a genus of Echinodermata; and by *Polycladus* Blanchard, 1847, a genus of Vermes.

Extinct.

Polycladus: πολύκλαδος, with many branches—the antlers have 12 points, being thus more completely branched than the horns of any other deer. (Beddard, Mamm., 301, 1902.)

Polydiskodon (subgenus of *Elephas*) Pohlig, **1888.** Ungulata, Elephantidæ.

Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., LIII, Nr. 1, pp. 138, 252, tab. x, numerous figs. in text, 1888.

Type: *Elephas primigenius* Blumenbach, from the Pleistocene of Europe.

Name antedated by *Dicyclotherium* Geoffroy, 1837.

Extinct.

Polydiskodon: πολύς, many; δίσκος, disk; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Polydolops Ameghino, **1897.** Allotheria, Polydolopidæ.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 13, 28–29, 2 figs. in text, 1897; Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 497–498, fig. 73, Oct. 6, 1897.

Type: *Polydolops thomasi* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Polydolops: πολύς, many, very; δόλοψ, lurker in ambush (δόλος, snare, cunning; ὄψ, aspect)—i. e., very deceptive.

Polyeidodon (see **Palyeidodon**). Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidæ.

Polygomphius Gloger, **1841.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxii, 114, 1841; Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 181, Feb. 1, 1895.

New name for *Priodon* (= *Priodontes*) Cuvier, 1827. Type, *Priodon gigas*, from South America. Antedated by *Cheloniscus* Wagler, 1830.

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* Erroneously credited to Croizet & Jobert, 1828, by Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. iv, 883, 1898.

Polygomphius—Continued.

Polygomphius: πολύς, many; γομφίος, molar—from the numerous teeth. The teeth vary in number but are usually 20–25 on each side and the total may reach 100, but as life advances the anterior ones fall out.

Polymastodon Cope,* **1882.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XVI, for Aug., 1882, 684–685, July, 1882; Tert. Vert., 732–733, pl. xxiii[c] fig. 6, 1885 (date of publication).

Type: *Polymastodon taöensis* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct. "Known only from the inferior dentition."

Polymastodon: πολύς, many; μαστός, teat; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the numerous tubercles on the molars.

Polymorphis Roth, **1899.** Tillodontia, Notostylopidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 385–386, 1899; Ameghino, Sin. Geol.-Paleont., Segundo Censo Nac. Repúb. Argentina, I, Supl. p. 12, July, 1899.

Type: *Polymorphis lechei* Roth, from the Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on two lower jaws, one with the tooth row complete, the other with 5 molars.

Polymorphis: πολύμορφος, multiform—in allusion to the combination of character exhibited by the teeth. "La dentadura reûne caractres de diversos órdenes." (Roth.)

Polypeutes (see **Tolypeutes**). Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

[Polyptychodon Owen, **1841.** Reptilia.

Odontography, pt. II, p. 19; Atlas, pl. 72 figs. 3, 4, 1841; Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci Phila., 1868, 185 (Cete); Gill, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., 93, Feb., 1872 (Cete).

A genus of Reptiles; but as used by Emmons (reference not found), the name was supposed by Cope and Gill to apply to a cetacean of the family Basilosauridæ (=Zeuglodontidæ). "With respect to the genus *Basilosaurus*, it may be noted that the *Polyptychodon interruptus* of Emmons must be regarded as established on one of its canines. Whether the species be the *D. cetoides* must be left for their examination." (Cope.)

Extinct.

Polyptychodon: πολύς, many; πτύξ, πτύχος, fold; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.]

Pomatotherium (see **Potamotherium**). Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Pongo Lacépède, **1799.** Primates, Simiidæ.

Tabl. Mamm., 4, 1799; Nouv. Tableau Méth. Mamm., in Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot ed., Quad., XIV, 149, 1799; Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 490, 1801; Tiedemann, Zoologie, I, 329, 1808; Geoffroy, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., XIX, 89, 1812.

Type: 'Le Pongo adulte de Buffon,' *Pongo borneo* Lacépède, from Borneo.

Name antedated by *Simia* Linnæus, 1758.

Pongo: Said to be a native name in Borneo. (Century Dict.)

Buffon, who used it in 1766, states that it is the native name for a West African ape in Loanda, a district of Angola. (Hist. Nat., XIV, 43, 1766.)

It is also said to be "a corruption of *Mpongwe*, the name of a tribe on the banks of the Gaboon [River, West Africa], and hence, applied to the region they inhabit." (Savage, Boston Journ. Nat. Hist., V, 422, 1847.)†

Pongo Haeckel, **1866.** Primates, Simiidæ.

Gen. Morphologie Organismen, II, p. cl, 1866; Hist. Creation, Am. ed., II, 275, 1883.

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*Erroneously credited to 'Kraatz, 1882,' by C. O. Waterhouse, Index Zool., 299, 1902.

†The last two explanations evidently refer to the chimpanze and not to the orangutan. (See *Pongo* Haeckel.)

Pongo—Continued.

New name for *Troglodytes* Geoffroy, 1812, which is preoccupied by *Troglodytes* Vieillot, 1806, a genus of Birds. "Es muss daher der Genus-Name *Troglodytes*, wenn man Gorilla und Chimpanze unter demselben vereinigen will, durch eine neue Bezeichnung ersetzt werden, für welche der alte Name *Pongo* sich am besten eignen dürfte." Species: *Troglodytes gorilla* Savage and *Simia troglodytes* Gmelin, from West Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Pongo* Lacépède, 1799. (See *Pan* Oken, 1816.)

Ponthotherium (see **Pontotherium**). Sirenia, Halitheriidæ.

Pontistes Burmeister, **1885.** Cete, Platanistidæ.

Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires (III), entr. xiv, 138–144, pl. ii, fig. 12, Dec., 1885.

Type: *Delphinus rectifrons* Bravard, from the vicinity of the city of Paraná, Argentina.

Name antedated by *Palæopontoporia* Doering, 1882, based on the same species.

Extinct. Based on a cranium.

Pontistes: ποντιστής, one who casts into the sea.

Pontivaga Ameghino, **1891.** Cete, Platanistidæ.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 165–166, fig. 73, June 1, 1891.

Type: *Pontivaga fischeri* Ameghino, from the upper Oligocene in the vicinity of the city of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct.

Pontivaga: Lat. *pontus*, sea; *vago*, to wander—a 'sea wanderer.'

Pontobasileus Leidy, **1873.** Cete, Basilosauridæ.

Rept. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., I, 337, pl. xxxvii fig. 15, 1873.

Type: *Pontobasileus tuberculatus* Leidy, which is supposed to have come from "some Eocene or Miocene formation of the Atlantic States" (Alabama?).

Extinct. Based on a fragment of a tooth.

Pontobasileus: πόντος, sea; βασιλεύς, king—'king of the sea.'

Pontogeneus Leidy, **1852.** Cete, Basilosauridæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1852, 52; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 428, 1869 (synonym of *Dorudon*).

Type: *Pontogeneus priscus* Leidy, from the Eocene of Ouachita, Louisiana.

Extinct. Based on 'the body of a cervical vertebra.'

Pontogeneus: πόντος, sea; γενεά, race, offspring.

Pontoleo Gloger, **1841.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Otariidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiv, 164, 1841; Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

New name for *Platyrhynchus* Cuvier, 1826, which is preoccupied by *Platyrhynchus* Desmarest, 1805, a genus of Birds.

Pontoleo: Lat. *pontus*, sea; *leo*, lion—'sea lion.'

Pontoplanodes Ameghino, **1891.** Cete, Platanistidæ.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 4a, 255, Aug. 1, 1891.

New name for *Saurocetes* Burmeister, 1871, which is preoccupied by *Sauro-cetus* Agassiz, 1848, a genus of Basilosauridæ.

Extinct.

Pontoplanodes: πόντος, sea; πλανώδης, wandering a 'sea wanderer.'

Pontoporia Gray, **1846.** Cete, Platanistidæ.

Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' I, Mamm., 45, 46, tab. 29 figs. 1, 2, 1846.

Pontoporus Maerschall, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 11, 1873.

Type: *Delphinus blainvillii* Gervais, from the mouth of the Rio de La Plata.

Name preoccupied by *Pontoporeia* Kroyer, 1842 (emended to *Pontoporia* Agassiz, 1846), a genus of Crustacea. (See *Stenodelphis* Gervais, 1847.)

Pontoporia: ποντοπόρεια, a Nereid, the sea traverser (from πόντος, sea; πόρος, passage).

Pontotherium KAUP, **1840.** Sirenia, Halitheriidæ.
Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1840, 676.
Ponthotherium PICTET, Traité Paléont., 2e éd., I, 373, 1853.
Type (species not mentioned), from Europe. "Das Geschlecht von Bruno, welches dieser junge Gelehrte [Christol?] mit dem schon vergebenen Namen *Cheirotherium* belegt, ist verschieden von beiden; es unterscheidet sich durch Stosszähne am Oberkiefer und $\frac{4}{4}$ komplizirte Backenzähne mit geschlossenen Wurzeln. Ich erlaube mir es in Bruno's Namen in *Pontotherium* Bruno [??] umzutaufen" (KAUP).
Extinct.
Pontotherium: πόντος, sea; θηρίον, wild beast.

Porcula HODGSON, **1847.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.
Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, XVI, pt. I, new ser., No. 5, pp. 423–428; No. 6, pp. 593–594, pls. XII–XIII, Jan.–June, 1847; "XVII, pt. 2, p. 480, pl. XXVII;" Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. CLXXVII, Nov. 10, 1847, 115–116; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XX, 434, 1847.
Porculia JERDON, Mamm. India, 243–245, 1874.
Type: *Porcula salvania* Hodgson, from the Saul Forest, Nepal, India.
Porcula: Dim. of Lat. *porcus*, pig—'pigmy hog.'

Porcus WAGLER, **1830.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.
Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 17, 1830.
Type: *Sus babyrussa* Linnæus, from Celebes.
Name preoccupied by *Porcus* Geoffroy, 1829, a genus of Pisces. Replaced by *Elaphochoerus* Gistel, 1848. (See *Babirussa* Frisch, 1775.)
Porcus: Lat., pig.

Porotemnus AMEGHINO, **1902.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, p. 28, May, 1902 (sep. p. 26).
Type: *Porotemnus crassiramis* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Porotemnus: πῶρος, callus; τέμνω, to cut.

Portax (subgenus of *Damalis*) H. SMITH, **1827.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Griffith's Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, V, 366–367, 1827; GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. XXVI, 154, 1843 (raised to generic rank).
Type: *Damalis risia* (= *Antilope picta* auct. = *Antilope tragocamelus* Pallas), from northern India.
Portax: πόρταξ (= πόρτις), calf.

Portheodon ('COPE') GILL, **1872.** Cete, Squalodontidæ.
GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., in Smith. Misc. Coll., No. 230, p. 93, Nov., 1872.
Nomen nudum. No earlier reference found.
Extinct.
Portheodon: πορθέω, to destroy, ravage; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Posteutatus AMEGHINO, **1902.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 60–62, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 58–60).
Species, 3: *Posteutatus indentatus* Ameghino, *P. scabridus* Ameghino, and *P. indemnis* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Posteutatus: Lat. *post*, after; +*Eutatus*.

Postpithecus AMEGHINO, **1901.** Primates, Henricosbornidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 358–359, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 12–13).
Species: *Postpithecus curvicrista* Ameghino, and *P. reflexus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Postpithecus—Continued.

Extinct.

Postpithecus: Lat. *post*, behind; +*Pithecus*.

Potamarchus Burmeister, **1885.** Glires, Chinchillidæ.

Anal. Mus. Nac., Buenos Aires (III), entr. xiv, 154–157, pl. ii fig. 4, 1885.

Type: *Potamarchus murinus* Burmeister, from the Tertiary of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on 'la porción media del lado derecho del maxilar, con las cuatro muelas.'

Potamarchus: ποταμός, river; ἀρχός, leader, chief.

Potamochœrus Gray, **1854.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1852, No. ccxlvi, 129–132, pl. xxxiv, June 27, 1854; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 2d ser., XV, 65–66, 1855; 4th ser., XI, 434, 1873; W. L. Sclater, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 273–276, fig. 69, 1900.

New name for *Choiropotamus* Gray, 1843, which is preoccupied by *Chœropotamus* Cuvier, 1822, a different genus of Suidæ. Species: *Sus africanus* Gmelin (type, = *S. koiropotamus* Desmoulins, 1831), and *S. penicillatus* Schinz, from Africa.

Potamochœrus: ποταμός, river; χοῖρος, hog—from its habitat.

Potamogale Du Chaillu, **1860.** Insectivora, Potamogalidæ.

Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., VII, 361–363, Nov., 1860.

Type: *Cynogale velox* Du Chaillu, from western equatorial Africa.

Potamogale: ποταμός, river; γαλῆ, weasel.

Potamohippos Jäger, **1835.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, ?

Foss. Säugeth. Würtemberg, 1ste Abtheil., 41–42, 43, Tab. iv, fig. 76, 1835; 2te Abtheil., 201, 206, 1839.

Type (species not mentioned), from the 'Bohnerzgruben' of Württemberg, Germany.

Extinct.

Potamohippos: ποταμός, river; ἵππος, horse.

Potamophilus S. Müller, **1838–39.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Van der Hoeven's Tijdschr. Natuurl. Geschied. Physiologie, V, 140–144, 1838–39; Temminck's Verhandl., 115, pl. xvii, 1839–44.

Type: *Potamophilus barbatus* Müller, from Borneo.

Name preoccupied by *Potamophilus* Germar, 1811, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Hydrotidasson* Gistel, 1848.

Potamophilus: ποταμός, river; φίλος, loving.

Potamotherium É. Geoffroy, **1833.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Revue Encyclopédique, LIX, 80–81, 1833; Études Progressives d'un Naturaliste, 91–92 footnote, 1835.

Pomatotherium Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 768, 1902 (misprint).

Type: *Lutra valetoni* Geoffroy, from the quarries of Saint-Gérand-le-Puy, Dépt. Allier, France.

Extinct. Based on two extremities of the skull, an entire lower jaw, and some bones of the shoulder and limbs.

Potamotherium: ποταμός, river; θηρίον, wild beast.

Potamotherium Gloger, **1841.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Hippopotamidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxii, 127, 1841; Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Hippopotamus sivalensis* Falconer & Cautley, from the Pliocene of the Siwalik Hills, India.

Name preoccupied by *Potamotherium* Geoffroy, 1833, a genus of Mustelidæ.

Extinct.

Potamotragus Gray, **1872.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 25, 1872; Sclater & Thomas, Book of Antelopes, I, pt. III, 121, 126, May, 1895 (in synonymy).
Type: *Cephalophus melanoprymnus* Gray (= *Antilope sylvicultrix* Afzelius), from the Gaboon, West Africa.
Potamotragus: ποταμός, river; τράγος, goat.

Potamys Larranhaga, **1823.** Glires, Octodontidæ.
Bull. Sci. Soc. Philomatique, Paris, livr. June, 1823, 83; F. Cuvier, Dents Mamm., 184, 1823 (under 'Myopotame'); Desmarest, Dict. Sci. Nat., XLIV, 491–492, 1826 (under 'Rat coypu').
Type: 'Le Quyia' or 'Quouiya' of Azara (*Myopotamus coypus*), from Argentina. (See Azara, Essais Hist. Nat. Quad. Paraguay, II, 1–11, 1801.)
Potamys: Contraction of ποταμός, river; μῦς, mouse.

Potoroüs Desmarest, **1804.** Marsupialia. Macropodidæ.
Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., XXIV, Tab. Méth. Mamm., p. 20, 1804; Mammalogie, I, 38, 271, 1820; Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 116–122, 1888.
Potorus Burnett, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVIII, for Oct.–Dec., 1829, 351, 1830.
Type: *Potoroüs murinus* Desmarest (= *Didelphis tridactyla* Kerr), from Australia.
Potoroüs: Potoroo, native name in New South Wales. (Desmarest, Nouv. Dict., 2e éd., XXVIII, 80, 1819.)

Potos Cuvier & Geoffroy, **1795.** Feræ, Procyonidæ.
Méthode Mammalogique, in Mag. Encyclopédique, 1e année, II, 187, 1795; G. Cuvier, Leçons Anat. Comp., I, table I, 1800; Geoffroy, Cat. Mamm. Mus. National Hist. Nat., 90–91, 1803; Gravenhorst, Vergleich. Uebers. Zool. Syst., 474, 1807; Liais, Climats, Géol., Faune et Géog. Botanique Brésil, 425, 1872; Palmer, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XI, 174, June 9, 1897 (name revived).
Type: The 'Kinkajou' (*Viverra caudivolvula* Schreber), from Surinam.
Potos: Poto, native name in Jamaica (!), according to Buffon. "Le kinkajou se trouve dans les montagnes de la Nouvelle Espagne, mais il se trouve aussi dans celles de la Jamaïque, où les naturels du pays le nomment *Poto* et non pas kinkajou." (Hist. Nat., Suppl. III, 251, 1776.)

Potto Lesson, **1840.** Primates, Lemuridæ.
Species Mamm., 207, 237–239, 1840; Nouv. Tabl. Règne Animal, Mamm., 10, 1842.
Type: *Potto bosmanii* Lesson (=*Nycticebus potto* Geoffroy), from Sierra Leone, West Africa.
Name antedated by *Perodicticus* Bennett, 1832.
Potto: Native name of this lemur in Guinea. (Shaw, Gen. Zool., I, 95, 1800.)

Præeutatus (see **Prœutatus**). Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Præuphractus (see **Prœuphractus**). Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Praopus (subgenus of *Dasypus*) Burmeister, **1854.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.
Syst. Uebersicht Thiere Brasiliens, I, Säugeth., 295–301, 1854; Reise durch La Plata-Staaten, II, 428, 1861; Anal. Mus. Púb. Buenos Aires, I, 231, 1864–69 (raised to generic rank).
Type: *Dasypus longicaudus* Maximilian, from Brazil.
Praopus: πρᾶος, soft, gentle; πούς, foot.

Praotherium Cope, **1871.** Glires, Ochotonidæ.
Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, 93–94, fig. 20, Jan.–July, 1871; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., XI, pt. 2, pp. 209–210, 1899 (synonym of *Lagomys*).
Type: *Praotherium palatinum* Cope, from the Pleistocene of the Port Kennedy Bone Cave, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Praotherium—Continued.

Extinct. Based on 'the palatal region of the cranium of one individual, with four superior molar teeth of each side in position.'

Praotherium: πρᾶος, mild, gentle; θηρίον, wild beast.

Praticola (subgenus of *Arvicola*) FATIO, **1867.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Campagnols Bassin du Léman, Ass. Zool., Léman, 36–63, 75, pl. I figs. 5–17, pls. III–V, 1867; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 17, 62, 1896 (in synonymy).

Species, 5: *Arvicola amphibius* (Linnæus) (=*A. terrestris*), *A. nivalis* Martins, *A. arvalis* Pallas, *A. ratticeps*, and *A. campestris*, from Europe.

Praticola Fatio 1867=*Paludicola* Blasius, 1857.

Name preoccupied by *Praticola* Swainson, 1837, a genus of Birds.

Praticola: Lat. *pratum*, meadow; *colo*, to dwell, to inhabit—in allusion to the animal's habitat.

Prea LIAIS, **1872.** Glires, Caviidæ.

Climats, Géol., Faune et Géog. Botanique Brésil, 540–545, 1872.

Prea includes the genera *Anæma* and *Kerodon* of F. Cuvier, and seems to be merely a new name for *Cavia*, which is not used in this work. Four Brazilian species are mentioned: *Prea obscura* (=*Cavia obscura* Lichtenstein), *P. rufescens* Lund, *P. rupestris* (=*Cavia rupestris* Maximilian), and *P. saxatilis* Lund.

Prea: Indian name of this animal in Brazil.

Prepanorthus AMEGHINO, **1894.** Marsupialia, Epanorthidæ.

Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Éocènes Patagonie, 95, Feb., 1894.

Type: *Prepanorthus lanius* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Prepanorthus: πρό, before; +*Epanorthus.*

Prepotherium AMEGHINO, **1891.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 157–158, fig. 63, June 1, 1891.

Type: *Prepotherium filholi* Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Prepotherium: πρέπω, to be fitting, 'concordant' (AMEGHINO); θηρίον, wild beast.

Presbypithecus (subgenus of *Semnopithecus*) TROUESSART, **1879.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., 3e sér., VII, 52, 56–57, 1879 (sep. pp. 5, 9–10); Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. I, 10–11, 1897; SCUDDER, Nomencl. Zool., pt. I, 276, 1882.

New name for *Presbytis* Reichenbach, 1862, which is preoccupied by *Presbytis* Eschscholtz, 1821, a distinct genus. Species, 4: *Semnopithecus johnii* (Fischer), from southern India; *S. cephalopterus* (Zimmermann, type), *S. kelaarti* Schlegel, and *S. senex* (Erxleben), from Ceylon.

Presbypithecus: πρέσβυς, old; πίθηκος, ape—"parce que une sorte de chevelure ou de crinière allongée suront sur la nuque et de teinte claire blanchâtre. Teinte générale noire ou gris-brun passant au blanchâtre sur la croupe." (TROUESSART.)

Presbytis ESCHSCHOLTZ, **1821.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Kotzebue's Entdeckungs-Reise Sud See und nach Berings-Strasse, III, 196–198, pl. —, 1821.

Presbytes GRAY, List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., 2, 1847; COUES, Century Dict., IV, p. 4700, 1890; MILLER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXVI, No. 1317, p. 477, 1903.

Type: *Presbytis mitrata* Eschscholtz, from southern Sumatra, near the Straits of Sunda.

Presbytis—Continued.

"Both the genera *Semnopithecus* and *Presbytis* were proposed in the same year, 1821, the former in the French form Semnopithèque, for *S. entellus* and *S. melalophos* (Hist. Nat. des Mammifères). . . . The name *Semnopithecus* has been more widely used than *Presbytis*." (Blanford, Fauna Brit. India, Mamm., 25 1888.) *Presbytis*, however, has stronger claims for adoption on grounds of priority, as it clearly antedates *Semnopithecus*.

Presbytis: πρεσβῦτις, an old woman (πρεσβύτης, an old man). The common name 'priest monkey,' sometimes used, seems to indicate that the generic name might have been derived from πρεσβύτερος, an elder, priest.

Presbytis (subg. of *Semnopithecus*) Reichenbach, **1862.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.
Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 99–101, 1862.
Type: *Cercopithecus cephalopterus* Zimmermann, from Ceylon.
Name preoccupied by *Presbytis* Eschscholtz, 1821, based on *P. mitrata*, from Sumatra. Replaced by *Presbypithecus* Trouessart, 1879.

Priacodon Marsh, **1887.** Marsupialia, Triconodontidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXIII, 341, 343, pl. x fig. 9, Apr., 1887.
Type: *Tinodon ferox* Marsh, from the Jurassic (Atlantosaurus beds) of Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on "a right lower jaw, with most of the teeth in position."
Priacodon: πρίων, saw; ἀκή, point; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Primoevus (subgenus of *Canis*) Hodgson, **1842.** Feræ, Canidæ.
Hodgson, in Lesson's Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 39, 1842.
Primævus Gray, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xx, 1843 (synonym of *Cuon*).
Type: *Primoevus buansu* Lesson (= *Canis primævus* Hodgson), from India.
Name antedated by *Cuon* Hodgson, 1838.
Primoevus: Lat. *primaevus*, young, youthful.

Priodontes F. Cuvier, **1827.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.
['Priodonte' F. Cuvier, Hist. Nat. Mamm., IV, livr. xxviii, pl. ('Encoubert'), text, p. 2, Dec., 1822; Dents Mammifères, 198–199, 257, pl. lxxxi, 1825.]
Cuvier, in Lesson's Man. Mammalogie, 309, 1827; Dict. Sci. Nat., LII, 322–323, 1828; ibid., LIX, 500, 1829.
Priodon McMurtrie, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, I, 164, 1831; Agassiz, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 27, 1842.
Prionodon Gray, List. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxvii, 1843.
Priodonta Gray, ibid., 190.
Prionodos Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 374–375.
Type: *Priodontes giganteus* (= *Dasypus gigas* Cuvier), from northern Paraguay.
Priodontes: πρίων, saw; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.

Prionailurus (subgenus of *Felis*) Severtzow, **1858.** Feræ, Felidæ.
Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2e sér., X, 387, 390, Sept., 1858.
Type: *Felis pardochrous* Hodgson, from the Himalayas of India.
Prionailurus: πρίων, saw; αἴλουρος, cat.

Prionodes Jourdan, **1852.** Feræ, Felidæ.
"Revue Soc. Savantes 1852," (fide Filhol); Filhol, Notes sur Quelques Mamm. Foss., Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., Lyon, III, [56], 59, pl. iv, fig. 2, 1881 (under *Aelurogale intermedia*).
Type (species not mentioned), from Grive St. Alban, Dept. Isère, France.
Extinct. Based on a single upper canine.
Prionodes: πρίων, saw; εἶδος, form.

Prionodon Gray (see **Priodontes**). Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Prionodon Horsfield (see **Prionodontidæ**). Feræ, Viverridæ.

Prionodontidæ (subgenus of *Felis*) HORSFIELD, **1824.** Feræ, Viverridæ.
Zool. Researches in Java, No. 1, 1824, 4 pages (unnumbered—under *Felis gracilis*), pl. and 6 figs., 1824.
Prionodon HORSFIELD, Ibid., No. 5 [last page under *Mangusta javanica*], 1824 (raised to generic rank).
Prionodontes LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 60, 1842.
Type: *Felis gracilis* Horsfield, from Blambangan, eastern Java.
"The Delundung resembles the genus *Viverra;* but the character of the claws, as well as the peculiar structure of the teeth . . . indicate . . . a closer affinity to *Felis.* I have therefore placed it in that genus, in a separate section, which I have denominated *Prionodontidæ.*" (HORSFIELD.)
Prionodontidæ: πρίων, saw; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.

Prionodos (see **Priodontes**). Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Priscodelphinus LEIDY, **1851.** Cete, Platanistidæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1850–51, 336–327, 1851; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 433, 1869; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 591, 1902 (type fixed).
Species, from the Miocene of New Jersey: *Priscodelphinus harlani* Leidy (type), from Mullica Hill, Gloucester County; and *P. grandævus* Leidy, from Shiloh, Cumberland County.
Extinct.
Priscodelphinus: Lat. *priscus,* primitive; +*Delphinus.*

Priscophyseter PORTIS, **1886.** Cete, Physeteridæ.
Mem. Reale Acc. Sci. Torino, 2d ser., XXXVII, 315–321, figs. 84–86, 1886; W. L. SCLATER, Zool. Record for 1886, XXIII, Mamm., 59, 1887.
Type: *Priscophyseter typus* Portis, from the Pliocene of Asti, Italy.
Extinct. Based on cervical vertebræ.
Priscophyseter: Lat. *priscus,* primitive; +*Physeter.*

Pristinocetus TROUESSART, **1898.** Cete, Delphinidæ.
Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, 1071, Nov., 1898.
New name for *Pachypleurus* Brandt, 1873, which is preoccupied by *Pachypleura* White, 1853, a genus of Coleoptera; and for *Archaeocetus* Sinzow, 1898, erroneously considered preoccupied by Archæoceti Cope, 1890 (Am. Nat., XXIV, 600, 601), a suborder of Cete.
Pristinocetus: Lat. *pristinus,* primitive; *cetus,* whale.

Pristiphoca (subgenus of *Phoca*) GERVAIS, **1852–53.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.
Mém. Acad. Sci. Montpellier, II, pt. 2, pp. 308–309, pl. VI fig. 4, 1852–53; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 3e sér., XX, Zool., 281–282, pl. 13 figs. 8, 8a, 1853; Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2e éd., 272–273, pl. VIII fig. 7, 1859 (raised to generic rank).
Type: *Phoca occitana* Gervais, from the Pliocene of Montpellier, France.
Extinct. Based on an external upper incisor, also a considerable portion of the left lower jaw.
Pristiphoca: πρίστις, sawfish; +*Phoca.*

Proacrodon ROTH, **1899.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidæ.
Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 385, 1899; AMEGHINO, Sin. Geol.-Palæont., Segundo Censo Nac. Rep. Argentina, I, Supl., p. 12, July, 1899.
Type: *Proacrodon transformatus* Roth, from the Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
Extinct. Based on a single lower molar.
Proacrodon: πρό, before; ἄκρος, pointed; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the lower molar. "Esto diente es muy característico . . . La parte anterior también es más alto que la posterior, pero no se divide en dos puntas." (ROTH.)

Proadiantus AMEGHINO, **1897.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Adianthidæ.
La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 18, 1897 (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 455–456, fig. 42, Oct. 6, 1897.
Type: *Proadiantus excavatus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Proadiantus: πρό, before; +*Adianthus.*

Proadinotherium AMEGHINO, **1895.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodontidæ.
Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11–12, pp. 625–626, 1895 (sep. pp. 25–26).
Type: *Proadinotherium leptognathum* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds in the interior of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Proadinotherium: πρό, before; +*Adinotherium.*

Proailurus FILHOL, **1879.** Feræ, Felidæ.
"Ann. Sci. Géol. de France, X, art. 3, p. 192, 1879;" "Bibl. École des Hautes Études, 192–198, pls. 26 figs. 2–11, 27, figs. 5–13, 1879" (fide TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Carnivora, in Bull. Soc. Études Sci. d'Angers, Suppl. à Ann. 1884, 91, 1885.
Prælurus FORBES, Zool. Record for 1880, XVII, Mamm., 15, 1881.
Species: *Proailurus julieni* Filhol, and *P. lemanensis* Filhol, from the Miocene of St.-Gérand-le-Puy, France.
Extinct.
Proailurus: πρό, before; αἴλουρος, cat.

Proamphicyon HATCHER, **1902.** Feræ, Canidæ.
Mem. Carnegie Mus., I, 95–99, 105, figs. 6–7, Sept., 1902.
Type: *Proamphicyon nebrascensis* Hatcher, from the Oligocene (Orcodon beds) of Bad Land Creek, Sioux County, Nebraska.
Extinct. Based on 'a skull without lower jaw.'
Proamphicyon: πρό, before; +*Amphicyon*—i. e., ancestral to *Amphicyon*, of the Loup Fork Miocene.

Proanthropomorphus AMEGHINO, **1884.** Primates, ?
Filogenia, 386, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 99, 1889.
Hypothetical genus: 'Precursor del *Anthropomorphus.*'
Proanthropomorphus: πρὸ, before; +*Anthropomorphus.*

Proasmodeus AMEGHINO, **1902.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 23–25, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 21–23).
Type: *Asmodeus armatus* Ameghino, from the Astraponotus beds of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Proasmodeus: πρό, before; +*Asmodeus.*

Probalaena VAN BENEDEN, **1872.** Cete, Balænidæ.
Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2e sér., XXXIV, 10–11, 1872.
Emendation of *Protobalæna.* "Ce genre *Probalæna*, pour ne pas dire *Protobalæna*, a été proposé par M. Du Bus en 1867."
Extinct.
Probalæna: Lat. *pro*, before; +*Balæna.*

Proborhyaena AMEGHINO, **1897.** Marsupialia, Borhyænidæ.
La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 13, 1897 (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 501–502, fig. 78, Oct. 6, 1897.
Species: *Proborhyaena gigantea* Ameghino, and *P. antiqua* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Proborhyæna: πρὸ, before; +*Borhyæna.*

Probos (subgenus of *Bibos*) HODGSON, **1850.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
HODGSON, in Gray's Gleanings Menagerie and Aviary at Knowsley Hall, 48, 1850; Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, 31–32, 1852; Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 13, 1872.
Type: *Bibos frontalis* Gray (=*Bos frontalis* Lambert), from India (hills of Tipperah or Chittagong?).
Probos: πρό, before; +*Bos*.

Proboscidea SPIX, **1823.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.
Simiarum et Vespertilionum Brasil. Spec. Nov., 61–62, pl. XXXV fig. 8, 1823.
Species: *Proboscidea saxatilis* Spix, from the Rio San Francisco; and *P. rivalis* Spix, from the Amazon River, Brazil.
Proboscidea: προβοσκίς, proboscis.

Probubalus RÜTIMEYER, **1865.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Verhandl. Naturforsch. Gesellsch. Basel, IV, 2tes Heft, 331–332, 334, 1865; N. Denkschr. Schweiz. Gesellsch. Zurich, XXII, art. 3, p. 52, 1867; LYDEKKER, Wild Oxen, Sheep, & Goats of All Lands, 93, 1898 (in synonymy—type fixed).
Species, 3: *Probubalus sivalensis* Rütimeyer (=*Hemibos triquetricornis* Falconer), and *Amphibos acuticornis* Falconer (extinct), from the Siwalik Hills, India; and *Probubalus celebensis* Rütimeyer (=*Antilope depressicornis* Smith, type), from Celebes. "This name was suggested for the *anoa*, together with *Hemibos sivalensis* (=*triquetricornis*) and *Amphibos acuticornis*, but as neither of these two latter was then described, it must be typified by the Celebes buffalo, and is thus a synonym of the earlier *Anoa*." (LYDEKKER.)
Probubalus: πρό, before; +*Bubalus*.

Procamelus LEIDY, **1858.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1858, 23–24.
Protocamelus LEIDY, Rept. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., I, 317, 1873.
Type: *Procamelus occidentalis* Leidy, from the Miocene of the valley of the Niobrara River, Nebraska.
Extinct. Based on 'several fragments of jaws, with teeth of several individuals.'
Procamelus: πρό, before; +*Camelus*.

Procanella (see **Phocanella**). Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Procapra HODGSON, **1846.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XV, No. 173, pp. 334–338, pl. 2, 1846; XVI, 696, 1847; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, III, pt. x, 65, Feb., 1898 (in synonymy).
Type: *Procapra picticaudata* Hodgson, from the plateau of Tibet.
Procapra: πρό, before; +*Capra*.

Procapromys CHAPMAN, **1901.** Glires, Octodontidæ.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XIV, 322–323, Nov. 12, 1901.
Type: *Capromys geayi* Pousargues, from the mountains between Caracas and La Guayra, Venezuela.
Procapromys: πρό, before; +*Capromys*—i. e., the ancestral or original type of *Capromys*.

Procardia (subgenus of *Eocardia*) AMEGHINO, **1891.** Glires, Eocardiidæ.
Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 16, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 302, Oct. 1, 1891; Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Patagonie, 74, fig. 28, Feb., 1894 (raised to generic rank).
Type: *Eocardia eliptica* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.
Name preoccupied by *Procardia* Meek, 1871, a genus of Mollusca.
Extinct.
Procardia: πρό, before; +(*Eo-*)*cardia*.

Procardiatherium AMEGHINO, **1885.** Glires, Caviidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1, pp. 55–59, 1885; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 240–241, pl. XXII figs. 13, 14, 1889.

Type: *Procardiatherium simplicidens* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on the left mandible with the symphysis and alveolus of the incisor, and the first three molars intact.

Procardiatherium: *πρό* before; + *Cardiatherium*.

Procarnassium HAECKEL, **1895.** Feræ, ?

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 466, 1895.

Hypothetical genus from the Lower Eocene; the supposed ancestor of the Carnivora (Feræ).

Procarnassium: Lat. *pro*, before; French *carnassier*, a carnivorous animal.

Procavia STORR, **1780.** Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Procaviidæ.

Prodromus Methodi Mamm., 40, tab. B, 1780; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1892, 51, 60–76.

Type: *Cavia capensis* Pallas, from the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa..

Procavia: *πρό*, before; + *Cavia*.

Procavia AMEGHINO, **1885.** Glires, Caviidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr., 1, pp. 66, 68, 1885.

Type: *Procavia mesopotamica* Ameghino, from the Oligocene (Patagonian formation) of the barrancas del Paraná, Argentina.

Name preoccupied by *Procavia* Storr, 1780, a genus of Ungulata. Replaced by *Neoprocavia* Ameghino, 1889.

Extinct. Based on lower incisors.

Procavia: *πρό*, before; + *Cavia*.

Procebus STORR, **1780.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Prodromus Methodi Mamm., 32–33, tab. A, 1780.

Type: *Lemur catta* Linnæus, from Madagascar.

Name antedated by *Lemur* Linnæus, 1758.

Procebus: *πρό*, before; *κῆβος*, a long-tailed monkey.

Procercopithecus DUBOIS, **1895.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ?

Verhandl. Berliner Gesellsch. Anthrop., Eth. und Urgesch., 738, Sitzung Dec. 14, 1895.

Hypothetical genus suggested to fill the gap between *Archæopithecus* and *Cercopithecus*. "Andererseits erzeugte er [*Archæopithecus*] in der frühesten Miocänzeit den hypothetischen *Procercopithecus*, aus dem sich zuerst die Cercopithecidæ . . . der Alten Welt, hervorbildeten." (DUBOIS.)

Extinct.

Procercopithecus: *πρό*, before; + *Cercopithecus*.

Procerus SERRES, **1838.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Essai sur les Cavernes à Ossements, 3e éd., Paris, 143, 204, 230, 1838.

Procervus BLAINVILLE, Comptes Rendus, Paris, XI, 392, July-Dec., 1840.

Species: *Cervus tarandus* Linnæus (recent), and *Procerus caribæus* (extinct), from the bone cave near Villefranche, Dépt. Aveyron, France.

Name preoccupied by *Proceros* Rafinesque, 1820, a genus of Pisces.

Procerus: *πρό*, before; *κέρας*, horn.

Procervulus GAUDRY, **1878.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Enchaînements du Monde Animal dans les Temps Géol., Mamm. Tertiaires, Paris, 1878; nouv. éd., 87–88, fig. 100, 1895; ZITTEL, Handbuch Palæont., IV, 2te Lief., 397, 1893.

Procervulus—Continued.

Type: *Procervulus aurelianensis* (Pictet), from the Miocene of 'les Sables de l'Orléanais' of Thénay, near Pont-Levoy, Dépt. du Loire-et-Cher, France.

Extinct.

Procervulus: πρό, before; +*Cervulus*—i. e., the predecessor of *Cervulus muntjac.*

Procervus Blainville, **1840** (see **Procerus**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Procervus Hodgson, **1847.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, XVI, pt. II, new ser., No. 7, pp. 689–690, July–Dec., 1847; XVII, pt. II, 485, Nov., 1848.

Type: *Cervus dimorphé* Hodgson, from the 'Saul Forest of the Morung,' India.

Name preoccupied by *Procervus* Blainville, 1840, an emendation of *Procerus* Serres, 1838.

Procerus: πρό, before; +*Cervus.*

Prochalicotherium Ameghino, **1902.** Ungulata, Homalodontotheriidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 102–104, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 34–36).

Type: *Prochalicotherium patagonicum* Ameghino, from the Colpodon beds of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on teeth.

Prochalicotherium: πρό, before; +*Chalicotherium.*

Prochilus Illiger, **1811.** Feræ, Ursidæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 109–110, 1811.

Prochylus Wiegmann, Archiv Naturgesch., 1835, II, 321 (misprint).

Type: *Bradypus ursinus* Shaw (= *Ursus labiatus* Blainville), from India.

Name antedated by *Melursus* Meyer, 1793; and by *Arctus* Goldfuss, 1809.

Prochilus: πρόχειλος, with prominent lips—in allusion to the prominent, extensile lower lip.

Prochœrus De Vis, **1887.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla. ?*

Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland, III, for 1886, 47, Aug., 1887.

Type: *Prochœrus celer* De Vis, from Darling Downs, Queensland, Australia.

Extinct.

Prochœrus: πρό, before; χοῖρος, hog—i. e., an extinct hog-like animal.

Prochylus (see **Prochilus**). Feræ, Ursidæ.

Prochyon (see **Procyon**). Feræ, Procyonidæ.

Procladosictis Ameghino, **1902.** Marsupialia, Borhyænidæ (Hathlyacynidæ.)

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 46–47, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 44–45).

Species: *Procladosictis anomala* Ameghino, from the Astraponotus beds; and *P. erecta* Ameghino, from the upper part of the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Procladosictis: προ, before; +*Cladosictis.*

Procolobus Rochebrune, **1886–87.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Faune de la Sénégambie, Suppl. Vertébrés, fasc., 1, pp. 95, 97–102, pl. I, 1886–87.

Type: *Colobus verus* Van Beneden, from West Africa.

Procolobus: πρό, before; +*Colobus.*

Procoptodon Owen, **1873.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.

Proc. Roy. Soc. London, XXI, No. 145, p. 387, 1873; Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, CLXIV, pt. II, 786–797, pls. LXXVII figs. 2–12, LXXVIII–LXXX, 1874.

Type: *Macropus goliah* Owen, from Australia.

Extinct. Based on 'a fragment of a maxillary bone with three molars.'

Procoptodon: πρό, before; κόπτω, to pound; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the upper molars.

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*Dicotylidæ (=Tayassuidæ) according to De Vis.

Procynictis LEMOINE, **1885.** Creodonta, Proviverridæ?

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3e sér., XIII, for 1884–85, No. 3, pp. 205, 214–215, pl. XII, fig. 39, Apr., 1885; XIX, No. 5, p. 270, pl. x figs. 1–1e, May, 1891; Comptes Rendus, Paris, CVI, No. 7, p. 512, Jan.–June, 1888.

Type: *Procynictis remensis* Lemoine (1891), from the lower Eocene in the vicinity of Reims, France.

Extinct. Based on a single tooth.

Procynictis: πρό, before; +*Cynictis.*

Procynodictis WORTMAN & MATTHEW, **1899.** Creodonta, Uintacyonidæ.

[MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XII, 49, Apr. 8, 1899—nomen nudum.]

WORTMAN & MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist, N. Y., XII, 121–122, figs. 7, 8, June 22, 1899.

Type: *Procynodictis vulpiceps* Wortman & Matthew, from the Eocene of the Uinta Basin, northeastern Utah.

Extinct. Based on two specimens, one including an upper and both lower jaws with the greater part of a hind foot; the other, part of a skull and the greater part of the right fore foot.

Procynodictis: πρό, before; +*Cynodictis.*

Procyon STORR, **1780.** Feræ, Procyonidæ.

Prodromus Methodi Mamm., 35–36, Tab. A, 1780; CUVIER, Leçons Anat. Comp., I, table I, 1800.

Prochyon SWAINSON, Nat. Hist. and Class. Quad., 364, 1835 (misprint).

Type: *Ursus lotor* Linnæus, from the eastern United States.

Procyon: πρό, before; κύων, dog.

Prodaphænus MATTHEW, **1899.** Creodonta, Uintacyonidæ.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 49, Apr. 8, 1899; WORTMAN & MATTHEW, Ibid., XII, 114–115, fig. 1, June 22, 1899 (type fixed).

Species: *Miacis uintensis* Osborn, and *Prodaphænus scotti* Wortman & Matthew (type), from the Eocene of the Uinta Basin, northeastern Utah.

Extinct. Based on a series of upper molars, together with a lower jaw.

Prodaphænus: πρό, before; +*Daphænus.*

Prodasypus AMEGHINO, **1894.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Eocènes Patagonie, 172–173, Feb., 1894.

Species: *Euphractus patagonicus* Ameghino, from the barrancas of the Rio Santa Cruz; and *Dasypus hesternus* Ameghino, from the Rio Gallegos, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Prodasypus: πρό, before; +*Dasypus.*

Prodelphinus GERVAIS, **1880.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

GERVAIS, in Van Beneden & Gervais, Ostéog. Cétacés, 604–605, pl. XXXVIII, 1880.

Species, 3: *Delphinus marginatus* Duvernoy, from Dieppe, on the northern coast of France; *D. dubius* G. Cuvier, type locality unknown; and *D. tethyos* Gervais, from Valréas, at the mouth of the Orb, Dépt. Hérault, France.

Prodelphinus: Lat. *pro,* before; +*Delphinus.*

Prodidelphys AMEGHINO, **1891.** Marsupialia, Microbiotheridæ.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 24–25, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 310–311, Oct. 1, 1891.

Species, 3: *Prodidelphys acicula* Ameghino, *P. pavita* Ameghino, and *P. obtusa* Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Prodidelphys: πρό, before; +*Didelphys.*

Prodremotherium FILHOL, **1877.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidæ.
Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, VIII, art. 1, pp. 228–236, pl. 11 figs. 258–268, 1877.
Type: *Prodremotherium elongatum* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.
Extinct.
Prodremotherium: πρό, before; +*Dremotherium.*

Proechidna GERVAIS, **1877.** Monotremata, Tachyglossidæ.
Ostéog. Monotrèmes Viv. et Foss., p. 43, Nov. 30, 1877.*
New name for *Acanthoglossus* Gervais, 1877, which is preoccupied by *Acanthoglossa* Kraatz, 1859, a genus of Coleoptera. "La ressemblance qui existe entre ce mot [*Acanthoglossus*] et celui d'*Acanthoglossa* . . . ne me paraît pas devoir faire obstacle à son emploi. Il serait d'ailleurs facile de le remplacer si cette manière de voir ne devait pas prévaloir; le nom de *Proechidna* ou tout autre pourrait alors lui être substitué." (GERVAIS.)
Name antedated by *Zaglossus* Gill, May 5, 1877.
Proechidna: πρό, before, +*Echidna.*

Proëchimys ALLEN, **1899.** Glires, Octodontidæ.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 264, Dec. 26, 1899.
New name for *Echimys* Geoffroy, 1838 (not Cuvier, 1809). Type: *Echimys trinitatis* Allen & Chapman, from Princestown, Trinidad.
Proëchimys: πρό, before; +*Echimys.*

Proedium AMEGHINO, **1895.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Eutrachytheriidæ.
Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11–12, pp. 623–624, 1895 (sep. pp. 23–24).
Proedrium AMEGHINO, La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 17 footnote, 1897; Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 529–530, Oct. 6, 1897.
Type: *Proedium solitarium* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.
Extinct. Based on a mandibular symphysis without teeth.
Proedium: πρό, before, in front; ἀειδία, deformity—in allusion to the condition of the type specimen.

Prœuphractus AMEGHINO, **1886.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, IX, 208–216, 1886.
Præuphractus AMEGHINO, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 868–871, pl. LXIX, figs. 12–14, 1889.
Type: *Prœuphractus limpidus* Ameghino, from the older Tertiary of Paraná, Argentina.
Extinct. Based on two scutes of the carapace.
Prœuphractus: πρό, before; +*Euphractus.*

Prœutatus AMEGHINO, **1891.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.
Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 41, Aug., 1891;† Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 327, Oct. 1, 1891.
Præeutatus LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1891, XXVIII, Mamm., 53, 1892.
Type: *Eutatus œnophorum* Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Prœutatus: πρό, before; +*Eutatus.*

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*For date, see footnote on p. 41, where it is stated that this brochure, forming 'chapitre deuxième,' is the first to appear, while the first and third 'chapters' will be published during 1878. The work seems never to have been completed.

†"Première quinzaine d'août . . . Synon. *Thoracotherium* Merc. Deuxième quinzaine d'août." (AMEGHINO, Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Patagonie, 173, 1894.)

Profelis I. Geoffroy, **1844.** Feræ, Felidæ.
I. Geoffroy, in Jacquemont's Voyage dans l'Inde, IV, Zool., Mamm., 37, 1844.
Name merely suggested, not actually proposed. "Lorsqu'un groupe est subdivisé, il est d'usage, et presque de règle, que la subdivision principale conserve le nom de la division, et que des noms nouveaux concordant autant que possible avec celui-ci, soient crées pour les subdivisions moins importantes. Selon cette règle, le nom de *Felis* devrait rester en propre au groupe qui comprend les grandes espèces à pupille circulaire, et les *Felis* à pupille variable devraient recevoir un nom nouveau, tel que: *Noctifelis*, *Profelis* ou tout autre analogue." (Geoffroy.)
Profelis: πρό, before; + *Felis.*

Profelis (subgenus of *Felis*) Severtzow, **1858.** Feræ, Felidæ.
Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2e sér., X, 386, 390, Sept., 1858.
Type: *Felis celidogaster* Temminck, from Guinea, West Africa. (See Gray, Cat. Carn. Brit. Mus., 24, 1869.

Progenetta Depéret, **1892.** Feræ, Viverridæ.
Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat. Lyon, V, 34–35, pl. I figs. 18, 19, 1892; Lydekker, Zool. Record for 1892, XXIX, Mamm., 29, 1893.
Type: *Mustela incerta* Lartet, from Sansan, Dépt. du Gers, France.
Extinct.
Progenetta: πρό, before; + *Genetta.*

Prohalicore Flot, **1887.** Sirenia, Dugongidæ.
Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3e sér., XV, No. 3, pp. 134–138, pl. I, 5 figs., Apr., 1887.
Type: *Prohalicore dubaleni* Flot, from the Pliocene of 'les carrières d'Odon,' near Tartas, Dépt. Landes, southwestern France.
Extinct. Based on part of the lower jaw.
Prohalicore: πρό, before; + *Halicore.*

Prohegetotherium Ameghino, **1897.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Hegetotheridæ.
La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 17, 1897 (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 424–425, fig. 10, Oct. 6, 1897.
Type: *Prohegetotherium sculptum* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Prohegetotherium: πρό, before; + *Hegetotherium.*

Prohippus (see **Protohippus**). Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Proho[plo]phorus (see **Plohophorus**). Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.

Prohyaena Schlosser, **1887.** Feræ, Canidæ.
Roger's Verzeichn. Foss. Säugethiere, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Augsburg, XXIX, 139, 1887; Die Affen, Lemuren, Chiropteren, etc., Europ. Tertiärs, Theil III, in Beitr. Palæont. Oesterreich.-Ungarns und des Orients, VIII, 1890, 411–412 (sep. pp. 25–26).
Type: *Ælurodon wheelerianus* Cope, from the Miocene of Nebraska.
Extinct.
Prohyaena: πρό, before; + *Hyæna.*

Prohyracodon Koch, **1897.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Hyracodontidæ.
Természetrajzi Füzetek, Budapest, XX, pt. 4, pp. 481–490, Tab. XII–XIII, Nov. 1, 1897.
Type: *Prohyracodon orientalis* Koch, from the Middle Eocene of 'Präd.' Andrásháza (west of Klausenburg), Siebenbürgen, Hungary.
Extinct. Based on the remains of several individuals.
Prohyracodon: πρό, before; + *Hyracodon.*

Prohyracotherium Ameghino, **1902.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 15–16, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 13–14).

Prohyracotherium—Continued.

Species, 3: *Prohyracotherium patagonicum* Ameghino, *P. matutinum* Ameghino, and and *P. medialis* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Prohyracotherium: πρό, before; +*Hyracotherium.*

Prolagopsis Forsyth Major, **1899.** Glires, Ochotonidæ.

Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 2d ser., Zool., VII, pt. 9, p. 511, Nov., 1899.

"A hypothetical '*Prolagopsis*' descended from *Titanomys* or some closely related form with persistent lower m. 3." (Forsyth Major.)

Prolagopsis: πρό before; +*Lagopsis.*

Prolagostomus Ameghino, **1887.** Glires, Chinchillidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, pp. 11–12, Dec., 1887.

Species, 4: *Prolagostomus pusillus* Ameghino, *P. divisus* Ameghino, *P. profluens* Ameghino, and *P. imperialis* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Prolagostomus: πρό, before; +*Lagostomus.*

Prolagus Pomel, **1853.** Glires, Ochotonidæ.

Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 43, 1854; Gervais, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2e éd., 51, 1859; Forsyth Major, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 2d ser., Zool., VII, pt. 9, pp. 449–460, pls. 36–38, several figs, Nov., 1899.

Type: *Lagomys sansaniensis* Lartet, from the Miocene of Sansan, Gers, France.

Extinct.

Prolagus: πρό, before; λαγῶς, hare.

Prolemur (subgenus of *Hapalemur*) Gray, **1870.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, 828-831, pl. lii, 4 figs. in text; Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 131, 133, 1870.

Type: *Hapalemur simus* Gray, from Madagascar.

Prolemur: πρό, before; +*Lemur.*

Prolepus Heude, **1898.** Glires, Leporidæ.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, IV, pt. 2, p. 65, 1898.

Name suggested, but not used, for a hypothetical ancestral form of Leporidæ, "les dents caduques des Léporidés sont les dents ancestrales du *Protolagos* ou du *Prolepus*, et si cette bête ancestrale n'est pas une pure abstraction générique, cette forme léporide est concrète et doit se retrouver dans les couches géologiques anciennes, décomposées en bas, réunies en haut." (Heude.)

Prolepus: πρό, before; +*Lepus.*

Prolicaphrium Ameghino, **1902.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidæ.

[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 76, Mar.–Apr., 1901—nomen nudum.]

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 86–88, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 18–20).

Species, 3: *Prolicaphrium specillatum* Ameghino, *P. spectabile* Ameghino, and *P. festinum* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation (Eocene) of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Prolicaphrium: πρό, before; +*Licaphrium.*

Promegatherium Ameghino, **1883.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, V, entr. 3, pp. 293–297, 1883; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 677–680, 921, pls. xxxvii figs. 7–9, lxxvi fig. 2, 1889.

Type: *Promegatherium smaltatus* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Entre Rios, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a single molar.

Promegatherium: πρό, before; +*Megatherium.*

Promeles ZITTEL, **1893.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Handb. Palæont., IV, Mamm., 3te Lief., 650–651, fig. 546, 1893; FORSYTH MAJOR, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1902, pt. I, 110.
Type: *Mustela palaeattica* Weithofer, from the Pliocene of Pikermi, Greece.
Extinct.
Promeles: πρό, before; +*Meles.*

Promephitis GAUDRY, **1861.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, LII, No. 15, p. 722, Jan.–June, 1861.
Type: *Promephitis lartetii* Gaudry, from the Pliocene (Pikermi beds) of Greece.
Extinct. Based on 'une tête entière.'
Promephitis: πρό, before; +*Mephitis.*

Promerycochœrus DOUGLASS, **1901.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.
Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., XI, 82, Jan., 1901 (provisional name).
Species, 5: *Oreodon superbus* Leidy, from Bridge Creek, a tributary of John Day River, Oregon; *Merycochœrus leidyi* Bettany, from John Day River (Miocene), Oregon; *M. chelydra* Cope, from John Day River; *M. macrostegus* Cope, from Bridge Creek; and *M. montanus* Cope, from the Ticholeptus beds of Deep River, Montana.
Extinct.
Promerycochœrus: πρό, before; +*Merycochœrus.*

Prometheomys SATUNIN, **1901.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.
Zool. Anzeiger, XXIV, 572–575, figs. 1–4 in text, Sept. 30, 1901.
Type: *Prometheomys schaposchnikowi* Satunin, from the vicinity of the 'Kreuzberg,' in the pass on the military highway of Grusia, over the main range of the Caucasus, Tiflis (alt. about 6,500 ft.).
Prometheomys: Προμηθεύς, Prometheus; μῦς, mouse.

Prominatherium TELLER, **1884.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidæ.
Beitr. Palæont. Oesterr.-Ungarns, IV, 115–133, Taf. XIII figs. 4–6, Taf. XIV, 1884; LYDDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., II, 235 footnote, 1885; ROGER, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben u. Neuburg (a. V.) in Augsburg, XXIX, 85, 1887; ZITTEL, Handb. Palæont., IV, 2te Lief., 325, 327–328, 1893 (under *Anthracotherium*).
Type: *Anthracotherium dalmatinum* Meyer, from the upper Eocene of Monte Promina, Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary.
Extinct. Based on an incomplete skull.
Prominatherium: Named from the type locality, Monte Promina, Dalmatia; θηρίον, wild beast.

Promops GERVAIS, **1855.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.
Expd. du Comte de Castelnau, Zool., Mamm., II, 58–59, pl. XII figs. 3, 3a, 1855.
Type: *Promops ursinus* Gervais, from Miranda, Matto Grosso, Brazil (=*Molossus nasutus* Spix, from the Rio San Francisco, Brazil).
Promops: πρό, before; +*Mops.*

Promylodon AMEGHINO, **1883.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, V, entr. 3, pp. 298–299, 1883; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 744–745, pls. LXXI fig. 5, LXXII fig. 3, 1889.
Type: *Mylodon* (?) *paranense* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Entre Rios, Argentina.
Extinct. Based on a lower molar.
Promylodon: πρό, before; +*Mylodon.*

Promysops AMEGHINO, **1902.** Allotheria (Promysopidæ).
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 36–37, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 34–35).
Type: *Promysops acuminatus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Promysops: πρό, before; μῦς, mouse; ὄψ, aspect.

Pronesodon AMEGHINO, **1895.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodontidæ.
Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11–12, pp. 626–628, 1895 (sep. pp. 26–28).
Species: *Pronesodon cristatus* Ameghino, and *P. robustus* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds in the interior of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Pronesodon: πρό, before; +*Nesodon.*

Propachynolophus (subg. of *Pachynolophus*) LEMOINE, **1891.** Ungulata, Equidæ.
Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3e sér., XIX, No. 5, pp. 285, 286, pl. XI fig. 115, May, 1891.
Type: *Propachynolophus gaudryi* Lemoine, from the lower Eocene near Reims, France.
Extinct. Based on teeth.
Propachynolophus: πρό, before; +*Pachynolophus.*

Propachyrucos AMEGHINO, **1897.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Hegetotheridæ.
La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 6, 17 footnote, 1 fig. in text, 1897; Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 425–426, fig. 11, Oct. 6, 1897.
Species: *Propachyrucos smith-woodwardi* Ameghino, and *P. crassus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Propachyrucos: πρό, before; +*Pachyrucos.*

Propalæhoplophorus AMEGHINO, **1887.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ (Hoplophoridæ).
Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 24–25, Dec., 1887.
Species: *Hoplophorus australis* Moreno, and *Propalæhoplophorus incisivus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Propalæhoplophorus: πρό, before; +*Palæhoplophorus.*

Propalæomeryx LYDEKKER, **1883.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
Palæontologia Indica (Mem. Geol. Surv. India), ser. 10, II, pt. v, 173–174, fig. 2 in text, Feb., 1883 (provisional name).
Type: *Propalæomeryx sivalensis* Lydekker, from the Pliocene of the sub-Himalayan Siwaliks, near Rúrki, India.
Extinct. Based on a left upper molar.
Propalæomeryx: πρό, before; +*Palæomeryx.*

Propalæotherium GERVAIS, **1849.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Palæotheriidæ.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXIX, 383, July–Dec., 1849; Mém. Acad. Sci. Montpellier, I, pt. 4, p. 400, 1850; Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2e éd., 115–117, 1859.
Type not stated in the first description. Based on remains of *Palæotherium*, from France. "Les Palæothériums eux-mêmes, . . . ne sont pas de vrais Palæothériums . . . Ils doivent constituer un genre à part, . . . et prendront le nom de *Propalæotherium.*" In 1859 two species were included: *Palæotherium isselanum* Cuvier, from Issel (Dépt. Aude), and *Propalæotherium argentonicum* Gervais, from Argenton (Dépt. Indre), France.
Propalæotherium: πρό, before; +*Palæotherium.*

Properiptychus AMEGHINO, **1897.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Periptychidæ?
La Argentina al través de las Últimas Epocas Geológicas, 18 footnote, 1897; Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 439–440, fig. 24, Oct. 6, 1897.
Type: *Properiptychus argentinus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Properiptychus: πρό, before; +*Periptychus.*

Prophalangista HAECKEL, **1895.** Marsupialia, ?
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, 466, 1895.
Hypothetical genus, including the herbivorous marsupials from the Jura.
Prophalangista: πρό, before; +*Phalangista.*

Prophoca Van Beneden, **1876.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.
Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2e sér., XLI, 801–802, 1876.
Species: *Prophoca rousseaui* Van Beneden, and *P. proxima* Van Beneden, from the Miocene of the Antwerp basin, Belgium.
Extinct.
Prophoca: πρό, before; +*Phoca.*

Propithecus Bennett, **1832.** Primates, Lemuridæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. xv, Mar. 29, 1832, 20–22.
Type: *Propithecus diadema* Bennett, from Madagascar.
Propithecus: πρό, before; πίθηκος, ape.

Proplanodus Ameghino, **1902.** Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea, Astrapotheriidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, p. 22, May, 1902 (sep. p. 20).
Type: *Proplanodus adnepos* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Proplanodus: πρό, before; +*Planodus.*

Proplesictis Filhol, **1882.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Ann. Sci. Géol. Paris, XII, art. 3, pp. 39–40, pl. 9 fig. 48, 1882.
Type: *Proplesictis aymardi* Filhol, from Ronzon, near Puy, Haute-Loire, France.
Extinct. Based on 'un maxillaire inférieur de carnassier dont la formule dentaire inférieure était: inc. 3, c. 1, prém. 4, mol. 1, tuber. 2.'
Proplesictis: πρό, before; +*Plesictis.*

Propolymastodon Ameghino, **1903.** Allotheria (Promysopidæ.)
Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, IX (ser. 3, II), 100–105, figs. 18–23, 1903.
Type: *Propolymastodon caroli-ameghinoi* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.
Extinct. Based on a left lower jaw with four molars, and an isolated right lower incisor.
Propolymastodon: πρό, before +*Polymastodon.*

Propraopus Ameghino, **1881.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.
"La Antigüedad del Hombre en el Plata, II, 311, 1881" (fide Ameghino, 1886); Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, IX, 211–215 footnote, 1886; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 862–863, pl. lxvii, figs. 1–6, 1889.
Type: *Propraopus grandis* Ameghino, from Argentina. (Specimens have also been found at Mercedes, Laguna de Lobos, La Plata, Rio de La Plata in the Province of Buenos Aires, and near Córdoba.)
Extinct. Based on several scutes of the carapace.
Propraopus: πρό, before; +*Praopus.*

Proputorius Filhol, **1890.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
"Bibl. École Haut. Études, Paris, XXXVI, art. 1, p. 112, 1890;" "Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, ——, 1890, art. 1" (fide Lydekker, Zool. Record for 1890, XXVII, Mamm., 30, 1892.
Type: *Proputorius sansaniensis* Filhol, from the Miocene of Sansan, Gers, France.
Extinct.
Proputorius: πρό, before; +*Putorius.*

Propyrosaxeum ('Ameghino') Lydekker, **1902.** Ungulata, ? Pyrotheriidæ.
Zool. Record for 1901, XXXVIII, Mamm., 37, Index New Genera, p. 12, 1902.
Misprint for *Propyrotherium saxeum* Ameghino, 1901.

Propyrotherium Ameghino, **1901.** Ungulata, ? Pyrotheriidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 387, July, 1901 (sep. p. 41).
Propyrosaxeum Lydekker, Zool. Record for 1901, XXXVIII, Mamm., 37, Index New Genera, p. 12, 1902 (misprint).
Type: *Propyrotherium saxeum* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Propyrotherium: πρό, before; +*Pyrotherium.*

Prorastomus OWEN, **1855.** Sirenia, Prorastomidæ.
Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XI, No. 44, pp. 541–543, pl. XV, Nov. 1, 1855.
Prorastoma BEDDARD, Cambridge Nat. Hist., X, Mamm., 336, 337, 1902.
Type: *Prorastomus sirenoïdes* Owen, from the Eocene of "Freeman's Hall Estate, between the Parishes of St. Elizabeth and Trelawney," Jamaica.
Extinct. Based on a skull.
Prorastomus: πρῶρα, prow, bow; στόμα, mouth.

Prorhyzaena RÜTIMEYER, **1891.** Creodonta, Proviverridæ.
Abhandl. Schweiz. Palæont. Gesellsch., XVIII, 105–106, Taf. VII fig. 8, 1891.
Type: *Prorhyzaena egerkingiae* Rütimeyer, from the Eocene of Egerkingen, Switzerland.
Extinct. Based on an upper jaw.
Prorhyzaena: πρό, before; +*Rhyzaena.*

Proroziphius LEIDY, **1876.** Cete, Physeteridæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., July 11, 1876, 86–87; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VIII, pt. III, 227–230, pl. 32, figs. 1–4, 1877.
Prozoziphius ALSTON, Zool. Record for 1877, XIV, Mamm., 15, 1879.
Type: *Proroziphius macrops* Leidy, from the Tertiary phosphate beds of Ashley River, South Carolina.
Extinct. Based on 'a specimen of the snout.'
Proroziphius: πρῶρα, prow, bow: +*Ziphius*—in allusion to the part on which the description was based.

Proscalops MATTHEW, **1901.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.
Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., I, pt. VII, 370, 375–376, figs. 1, 2, Nov., 1901.
Type: *Proscalops miocænus* Matthew, from the Oligocene White River formation (Leptauchenia beds) of northeastern Colorado.
Extinct. Based on a skull and jaws.
Proscalops: πρό, before; +*Scalops.*

Proscapanus GAILLARD, **1899.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.
Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Lyon, VII, 23, figs. 14–16 A, B, 1899.
Type: *Talpa sansaniensis* Lartet, from the Miocene of Sansan, Gers, France.
Extinct.
Proscapanus: πρό, before; +*Scapanus.*

Proschismotherium AMEGHINO, **1902.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.
[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 78, Mar.–Apr., 1901—nomen nudum.]
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 130–131, May, 1902 (sep., pp. 62–63).
Type: *Proschismotherium oppositum* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Proschismotherium: πρό, before; +*Schismotherium.*

Prosciurus (subgenus of *Sciurus*) MATTHEW, **1903.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XIX, 213–215, fig. 9, May 9, 1903.
Type: *Sciurus* (*Prosciurus*) *vetustus* Matthew, from the White River Oligocene of Pipestone Springs, Jefferson County, Montana.
Extinct: Based on an upper jaw with complete unworn dentition.
Prosciurus: πρό, before; +*Sciurus.*

Prosimia BRISSON, **1762.** Primates, Lemuridæ.
Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 156–158, 1762; SCOPOLI, Hist. Nat., 71, 1772; STORR, Prodromus Methodi Mamm., 32, Tab. A, 1780.
Species, 4: *Prosimia fusca, P. pedibus albis, P. pedibus fulvis,* and *P. cauda annulis cincta,* from Madagascar.
Prosimia: πρό, before; +*Simia.*

Prosinopa TROUESSART, **1897.** Primates, Notharctidæ?
Cat. Mamm., new ed., I, 68, 1897; OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 190, fig. 18, June 28, 1902.
Type: *Sinopa eximia* Leidy, from the Bridger Eocene of Wyoming.

Prosinopa—Continued.

Extinct. Based on part of a lower jaw containing the third and fourth premolars.

Prosinopa: πρό, before; +*Sinopa*.

Prosotherium Ameghino, **1897.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Hegetotheridæ.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 7, 17 footnote, 1 fig. in text, 1897; Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 426–427, fig. 12, Oct. 6, 1897.

Species, 3: *Prosotherium garzoni* Ameghino, *P. triangulidens* Ameghino, and *P. robustum* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Prosotherium: πρόσω, forward, well in advance; θηρίον, wild beast.

Prospaniomys Ameghino, **1902.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentino, LI, Mar.–Apr., 77, 1901—subgenus of *Spaniomys*, nomen nudum.]

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 113–114, May, 1902 (sep., pp. 45–46).

Type: *Prospaniomys priscus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Prospaniomys: πρό, before; +*Spaniomys*.

Prosqualodon Lydekker, **1894.** Cete, Squalodontidæ.

Nat. Science, IV, No. 24, p. 125, Feb., 1894; Anal. Mus. La Plata, Palæont. Argentina, II, for 1893, art. No. II, 8–10, pl. IV, Apr., 1894.*

Type: *Prosqualodon australis* Lydekker, from the Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on an imperfect skull with teeth.

Prosqualodon: πρό, before; +*Squalodon*.

Prostegotherium Ameghino, **1902.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ (Stegotheriidæ).

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 69, May, 1902 (sep. p. 67).

Species: *Prostegotherium notostylopianum* Ameghino, and *P. astrifer* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Prostegotherium: πρό, before; +*Stegotherium*.

Prostrepsiceros Forsyth Major, **1891.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, CXIII, No. 18, pp. 608, 609, Séance Nov. 2, 1891.

Type: *Prostrepsiceros woodwardi* Forsyth Major, from the upper Miocene of the island of Samos, Grecian Archipelago. (The genus is also found near Maragha, Persia.)

Extinct.

Prostrepsiceros: πρό, before; +*Strepsiceros*.

Prostylophorus Roth, **1901.** Ungulata, Condylarthra? Phenacodontidæ?

Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 252, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 4).

Type: *Prostylophorus margeriei* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Prostylophorus: πρό, before; +*Stylophorus*.

Prostylops Ameghino, **1897.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidæ.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 16 footnote, 1897 (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 486, Oct. 6, 1897.

Type: *Prostylops typus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Prostylops: πρό, before; στῦλος, pillar; ὄψ, aspect.

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*For date of publication, see Ameghino, Revista Jardín Zool. Buenos Ayres, II, 193 footnote, July 15, 1894.

Prosyotherium HEUDE, **1890.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

"Revue Gén. Sci. Pure et Appliquée, Paris, I, 800, 1890" (fide DOUVILLÉ); DOUVILLÉ, Ann., Géol. Univ., for 1890, Paris, VII, 1er fasc., 85, July, 1891; 4e fasc., 857, Mar., 1892.

Type:* *Hyracodontotherium filholi* Lydekker, from the Phosphorites of Bach, near Lalbenque, Lot, central France. "*Hyracodontherium filholi* Lydekker n'est pas un *Hyracodontherium* mais un nouveau genre de la famille des Suidæ à nommer *Prosyotherium filholi*." (HEUDE.)

Extinct. Based on 'a considerable part of the left half of the palato-facial region of the cranium.'

Prosyotherium: πρό, before; +*Syotherium.*

Protacaremys AMEGHINO, **1902.** Glires, Erethizontidæ.

[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 77, Mar.-Apr., 1901—subgenus of *Acaremys*, nomen nudum].

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 111–112, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 43–44).

Species, 3: *Protacaremys prior* Ameghino, *P. avunculus* Ameghino, and *P. pulchellus* Ameghino, from the Eocene (Patagonian formation) of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Protacaremys: πρῶτος, first; +*Acaremys.*

Protadelphomys AMEGHINO, **1902.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 77, Mar.-Apr., 1901—subgenus of *Adelphomys*, nomen nudum].

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Cordóba, XVII, 112–113, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 44–45).

Type: *Protadelphomys latus* Ameghino, from the Eocene (Patagonian formation) of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Protadelphomys: πρῶτος, first; +*Adelphomys.*

Protagriochœrus SCOTT, **1899.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.

Trans. Wagner Free Inst. Sci., VI, for May, 1899, 100–111, pl. 4 figs. 26–28, Aug. 25, 1899.

Type: *Protagriochœrus annectens* Scott, from the Eocene of the Uinta Basin, northeastern Utah.

Extinct. Based on part of the skull, including the upper jaws and occiput.

Protagriochœrus: πρῶτος, first; +*Agriochœrus.*

Protalpa FILHOL, **1877.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7e sér., I, 52, 1877; ALSTON, Zool. Record for 1878, XV, Mamm., 12, 1880.

Prototalpa TROUESSART, Revue et Mag. de Zool., 3e sér., VII, 272, 1879; Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Insectivores, 54, 1881; ROGER, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben u. Neuburg (a. V.) in Augsburg, XXIX, 114, 1887.

Type: *Protalpa cadurcensis* Filhol, from the Eocene of Quercy, France.

Extinct. Based on 'un humérus d'insectivore fort voisin des taupes.'

Protalpa: πρό, before; +*Talpa.*

Protanthropus HAECKEL, **1895.** Primates, Hominidæ.

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, 616, 617, 644, 1895.

Hypothetical genus based on *Protanthropus atavus* (=*Homo primigenius*). "Die ausgedehnten Entdeckungen der 'praehistorischen Anthropologie' [haben uns] mit zahlreichen und werthvollen positiven Daten beschenkt, welche wir als indirecte Beweise für den pithecoiden Zustand des diluvialen Urmenschen betrachten dürfen (*Protanthropus atavus*—oder *Homo primigenius*)." (HAECKEL.)

Protanthropus: πρῶτος, first; ἄνθρωπος, man.

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*Fide Trouessart in epist.

Protapirus Filhol, **1877.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiridæ.
Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, VIII, 1877, art. 1, pp. 131–135, pl. 7 figs. 236–240, 1877.
Type: *Tapirus priscus* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, near Caylux, France.
Extinct. Based on 'une demi-mâchoire inférieure et une portion de mâchoire supérieure.'
Protapirus: πρό, before; + *Tapirus.*

Protauchenia Branco, **1883.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.
Palaeont. Abhandl., Berlin, I, Heft 2, pp. 110–126, Taf. xii–xvii [xvii–xxii], 1883; Burmeister, Anal. Mus. Buenos Aires, III, entr. 18, p. 477, 1891.
Type: *Protauchenia reissi* Branco, from Punin, near Riobamba, Ecuador.
Extinct.
Protauchenia: πρῶτος, first; + *Auchenia.*

Protechidna Haeckel, **1895.** Monotremata, Tachyglossidæ.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, 466, 1895.
Hypothetical genus, including the edentate Monotremes from the chalk(?) ('Kreide') formation.
Protechidna: πρῶτος, first; + *Echidna.*

Protechimys Schlosser, **1884.** Glires, Theridomyidæ.
Die Nager Europ. Tertiärs, in Palæontographica XXXI, Taf. iv figs. 28–30, v figs. 1–7, 9–15, 17–23, 25–29, 1884 (sep. pp. 45–50).
Protechinomys Lydekker, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. i, 240–241, 1885 (emendation).
Species: *Protechimys gracilis* Schlosser, and *P. major* Schlosser, from the Phosphorites of Mouillac, Dépt. Tarn-et-Garonne, France; also two unnamed species, the locality of which is not stated.
Extinct.
Protechimys: πρῶτος, first; + *Echimys.*

Protechynus Filhol, **1891.** Glires, ?
Ass. Française Avancement Sci., Compte Rendu, 20e sess., Marseille, pt. i, 242, 1891 (nomen nudum).
Type from Milloque, Lot-et-Garonne, France.
Extinct.
Protechynus (*Protechinus*): πρῶτος, first; ἐχῖνος, hedgehog.

Proteles I. Geoffroy, **1824.** Feræ, Protelidæ.
Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XI, 355–371, pl. 20, 1824; W. L. Sclater, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 79–83, figs. 20, 21, 1900.
Type: *Proteles lalandii* Geoffroy (= *Viverra cristata* Sparrman), from the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.
Proteles: πρό, before, in front; τελήεις, perfect—'complete in front,' in allusion to the presence of five toes on the fore feet, in contrast with four on the hind feet.

Protelotherium Osborn, **1895.** *Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.*
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., VII, 105, May 20, 1895.
Name provisionally proposed for a complete artiodactyl hind limb (supposed to belong to *Elotherium uintense* Osborn), from the Eocene of the Uinta Basin, northeastern Utah. "If this limb is related to the above skull [*E. uintense*] it would distinguish it as a new generic type which might be named *Protelotherium*, characterized by four digits in the pes." (Osborn.)
Extinct. Based on specimen No. 1820 of the Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., a complete hind limb, 'including a femur, tibia, astragalus and calcaneum, cuboid and a metatarsal.'
Protelotherium: πρῶτος, first; + *Elotherium.*

Protemnocyon HATCHER, **1902.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Mem. Carnegie Mus., I, 99–104, 105, pls. XV, XVIII fig. 6, Sept., 1902.

Type: *Protemnocyon inflatus* Hatcher, from the Oligocene (Oreodon beds) of Bad Land Creek, Sioux County, Nebraska.

Extinct. Based on 'a skull with lower jaw, atlas, axis, and third cervical found in position.'

Protemocyon: πρό, before; + *Temnocyon*—i. e., ancestral to *Temnocyon* of the John Day Miocene.

Protemnodon OWEN, **1873.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.

Proc. Roy. Soc. London, XXI, No. 141, p. 128, 1873; Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, CLXIV, pt. I, 274–281, pls. XXIII figs. 4–9, XXIV figs. 13–16, XXV, XXVI figs. 1–7, XXVII figs. 1–4, 10–14, 1874.

Species, 4: *Macropus anak* Owen (type?), *Protemnodon og* Owen, *P. mimus* Owen, and *P. ræchus* Owen, from Darling Downs, Queensland, Australia.

Extinct.

Protemnodon: προτέμνω, to cut short; *ὀδών* = *ὀδούς*, tooth—in reference to the sectorial form of the anterior molar or premolar.

Proteodidelphys AMEGHINO, **1898.** Marsupialia, Microbiotheriidæ.

Revue Scientifique, 4e sér., X, 74, July 16, 1898; Sin. Geol.-Paleont., in Segundo Censo Nac. Repúb. Argentina, I, 187, 1898.

Type: *Proteodidelphys præcursor* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on 'une branche mandibulaire presque intacte.'

Proteodidelphys: πρῶτος, first; + *Eodidelphys*.

Proterix MATTHEW, **1903.** Insectivora, Erinaceidæ.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XIX, 227–229, fig, 1, May 9, 1903.

Type: *Proterix loomisi* Matthew, from the Oligocene of South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on the front half of a skull.

Proterix: πρῶτος, first; + (*Gal-*)*erix*.

Proterocetus AMEGHINO, **1899.** Cete (Proterocetidæ).

Sin. Geol.-Paleont., in Segundo Censo Nac. Repúb. Argentina, Supl., July, 1899 (sep. p. 8).

Type: *Proterocetus palpabilis* Ameghino, from the Guaranitic formation of the Rio Sehuen, Argentina.

Extinct.

Proterocetus: πρότερος, earlier, before; *κῆτος*, whale.

Proterotherium AMEGHINO, **1883.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, V, entr. 3, pp. 291–293, 1883; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 556–561, pls. XXXIII figs. 13–20, XXXIV figs. 11–13, LXXI fig. 14, LXXII fig. 2, 1889.

Type: *Proterotherium cervioides* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Entre Rios, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on part of the left upper jaw.

Proterotherium: πρότερος, before, earlier; *θηρίον*, wild beast.

Protheosodon AMEGHINO, **1897.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Macraucheniidæ.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 18, 1897 (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 453–454, fig. 39, Oct. 6, 1897.

Type: *Protheosodon coniferus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Protheosodon: πρό, before; + *Theosodon*.

Prothoatherium AMEGHINO, **1902.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidæ.

[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 76, Mar.–Apr., 1901—nomen nudum.]

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 88–89, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 20–21).

Species: *Prothoatherium lacerum* Ameghino, and *P. scamnatum* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation (Eocene) of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Prothoatherium: πρό, before; + *Thoatherium*.

Prothomo Ameghino, **1884.** Primates, ?

Filogenia, 380, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 96, 1889.

Hypothetical genus defined to show the probable evolution of man. "Podemos igualmente designar con nombres genéricos propios cada una de los antecesores restaurados . . . *Prothomo* ó primer antecesor del hombre." (Ameghino.)

Prothomo: πρῶτος, first; + *Homo.*

Prothylacynus Ameghino, **1891.** Marsupialia, Borhyænidæ.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 26, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 312, Oct. 1, 1891.

Type: *Prothylacynus patagonicus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia. Extinct.

Prothylacynus: πρό, before; + *Thylacynus.*

Prothylobates Ameghino, **1884.** Primates, ?

Filogenia, 381, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 98, 1889.

Hypothetical genus: 'Antecesor del gibón.'

Prothylobates:: πρῶτος, first; + *Hylobates.*

Prothyracodon Scott & Osborn, **1887.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Hyracodontidæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXIV, No. 126, p. 260, Nov. 2, 1887; Osborn, Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., XVI, pt. III, 524–526, pl. XI fig. 6, Aug. 20, 1889.

Type: *Prothyracodon intermedium* Scott & Osborn, from the Eocene (Uinta beds) of White River, northeastern Utah.

Extinct. Based on 'a fragment of the superior maxillary containing the fourth premolar and second molar in place, with the alveolus of the first molar.'

Prothyracodon: πρῶτος, first, + *Hyracodon.*

Protitanotherium Hatcher, **1895.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XXIX, 1084, pls. XXXVIII figs. 1–4, XXXIX fig. 3, fig. 2 in text, Dec., 1895.

Type: *Diplacodon emarginatus* Hatcher, from the upper Eocene (base of the *Diplacodon elatus* beds of Osborn) of 'Kennedy Hole,' about 8 miles north of White River and 25 miles east of Ouray Indian Agency, Uinta County, Utah.

Name provisionally proposed "should future discoveries show that there are hornless forms with the same dental characters as *Diplacodon.*"

Extinct. Based on a skull with lower jaw (No. 11242, Coll. Princeton College).

Protitanotherium: πρό, before; + *Titanotherium.*

Protoadapis Lemoine, **1878.** Primates, Plesiadapidæ.

"Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat. Reims, 101, 1878" (fide Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., new ed., 75, 1897); Ass. Française Avancement Sci., Compte Rendu 8e sess., Montpellier, for 1879, 587–588, 1880; Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3e sér., XIX, No. 5, p. 281, pl. X figs. 71–78, May, 1891.

Species, 4: *Protoadapis copei* Lemoine, *P. crassicuspidens* Lemoine, *P. recticuspidens* Lemoine, and *P. curvicuspidens,* from the lower Eocene near Reims, France (1880).

Extinct. Based on teeth.

Protoadapis: πρῶτος, first; + *Adapis.*

Protobalæna Du Bus, **1867.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2e sér., XXIV, 573, 1867.

Probalæna Van Beneden, Ibid., 2e sér., XXXIV, 10–11, 1872.

Type species not mentioned by Du Bus. Van Beneden, in 1872, gave *Probalæna dubusii,* based on remains from the Antwerp Crag, Belgium.

Extinct.

Protobalæna: πρῶτος, first; + *Balæna.*

Protobalæna LEIDY, **1869.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Syn. Extinct Mamm. N. Am., in Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 440–441, 1869.

Type: *Balæna palæatlantica* Leidy, from the Miocene of City Point, Prince George County, Virginia.

Extinct. "Founded on a jaw fragment, accompanied by several vertebræ."

Name preoccupied by *Protobalæna* Du Bus, 1867, a distinct genus of Balænidæ. Replaced by *Rhegnopsis* Cope, 1896.

Protobalæna HAECKEL, **1895.** Cete, Balænidæ?

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, 466, 566, 1895.

Hypothetical genus: apparently the supposed ancestor of the whales.

Name preoccupied by *Protobalæna* Du Bus, 1867, a genus of extinct whales from the Antwerp Crag, Belgium; and by *Protobalæna* Leidy, 1869, from Virginia.

Protobradys AMEGHINO, **1902.** Edentata, Bradypodidæ (Protobradydæ).

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 49–50, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 47–48).

Type: *Protobradys harmonicus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Protobradys: πρῶτος, first; βραδύς, slow—i. e., a primitive sloth.

Protocamelus LEIDY, **1873.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Rept. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., I, 317, 1873.

Emendation of *Procamelus* suggested, but not adopted.

Extinct.

Protocamelus: πρῶτος, first; +*Camelus*.

Protoceras MARSH, **1891.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Protoceratidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XLI, 81–82, Jan., 1891.

Type: *Protoceras celer* Marsh, from the Oreodon beds of the Oligocene of South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on 'a single skull . . . in good preservation, except the extremity in front, which is broken off and lost.'

Protoceras: πρῶτος, first; κέρας, horn.

Protochœrus LE CONTE, **1848.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 2d ser., V, No. 13, pp. 105–106, Jan., 1848.

Protocheirus GERVAIS, Hist. Nat. Mamm., II, 242, 1855.

Type: *Protochœrus prismaticus* Le Conte, from the Pleistocene of Illinois.

Extinct. Based on 'the first and third molars and a canine, all from the lower jaw.'

Protochœrus: πρῶτος, first; χοῖρος, hog.

Protochriacus SCOTT, **1892.** Creodonta, Oxyclænidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 15, 1892, 296; LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1892, Mamm., 31, 1893 (type fixed).

Species: *Chriacus priscus* Cope (type), and *Chriacus simplex* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Protochriacus: πρῶτος, first; +*Chriacus*.

Protocyon GIEBEL, **1855.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Die Säugethiere, 851, 1855; 2d ed., 851, 1859.

New name for *Palæocyon* Lund, 1843, which is preoccupied by *Palæocyon* Blainville, 1841, a genus of Creodonta. "Der von Lund eingeführte Gattungsname *Palæocyon* musste durch einen neuen ersetzt werden, da derselbe von Blainville für einen Bärenhund angewandt worden." (GIEBEL.)

Extinct.

Protocyon: πρῶτος, first; κύων, dog.

Protodelphinus HAECKEL, **1895.** Cete, Delphinidæ?

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, 466, 566, 1895.

Hypothetical genus, apparently the supposed ancestor of the dolphins.

Protodelphinus: πρῶτος, first; +*Delphinus.*

Protodichobune LEMOINE, **1891.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3e sér., XIX, No. 5, pp. 287–288, pl. XI figs. 132–143, May, 1891.

Species: *Protodichobune oweni* Lemoine, and *P. lydekkeri* Lemoine, from the lower Eocene near Reims, France.

Extinct. "Il est représenté dans la faune agéienne par des dents assez nombreuses."

Protodichobune: πρῶτος, first; +*Dichobune.*

Protogaulus RIGGS, **1899.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Field Columbian Mus., Pub. 34, Geol. ser., I, No. 4, pp. 183–184, 1 fig. in text Mar., 1899; HAY, Science, new ser., X, 253, Aug. 25, 1899.

Type: *Meniscomys hippodus* Cope, from the Miocene (John Day) of Oregon.

Extinct. Based on the dentition of both jaws and portions of the cranium.

Protogaulus: πρῶτος, first; +(*Myla-*)*gaulus.*

Protogenia (see **Protogonia**), Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidæ.

Protoglyptodon AMEGHINO, **1885.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1, pp. 135–137, 1885; Cont. Conocimiento Mamif. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 838–839, pls. LIV fig. 6, LVIII fig. 7, 1889.

Type: *Protoglyptodon primiformis* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on part of the carapace composed of several scutes.

Protoglyptodon: πρῶτος, first; +*Glyptodon.*

Protogonia COPE, **1881.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidæ.

"Palæont. Bull., No. 33, pp. 492–493, Sept. 30, 1881;" Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, 492–493, Oct. 21, 1881.

Protogenia DOUVILLE, Ann. Géol. Univ., Paris, for 1891, VIII, 4e fasc., 644, Apr., 1893.

Type: *Protogonia subquadrata* Cope (=*Phenacodus puercensis* Cope*), from the lowest Eocene of New Mexico.

Name preoccupied by *Protogonius* Hübner, 1816, a genus of Lepidoptera. Replaced by *Euprotogonia* Cope 1893. (See *Tetraclænodon* Scott, 1892.)

Extinct. "Probably two specimens; one supporting three superior molars, the other including damaged superior molars and the last two inferior molars."

Protogonia: πρῶτος, first; γωνία, corner, angle.

Protogonodon SCOTT, **1892.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 29, 1892, 322.

Type: *Mioclænus pentacus* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Protogonodon: Protogonia; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to resemblance of the lower molars to those of *Protogonia.*

Protohippus (subg. of *Equus*) LEIDY, **1858.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1858, 26–27; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 275–279, 401, pls. XVII figs. 1, 2, XVIII figs. 39, 40, XXVII, figs. 3–7, 1869 (raised to generic rank).

Prohippus HEUDE. Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, II, pt. 3, 167, 1894 (misprint).

Type: *Equus* (*Protohippus*) *perditus* Leidy, from a Miocene deposit in the valley of the Niobrara River, Nebraska.

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*Fide Matthew Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. N. Y., IX, 303, 1897.

Protohippus—Continued.

Antedated by *Merychippus* Leidy, 1857.

Extinct. Based on 'a fragment of an upper jaw containing the posterior four molars.'

Protohippus: πρῶτος, first; ἵππος, horse.

Protoindris Lorenz-Liburnau, **1900.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Denkschriften K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, Math.-Nat. Cl., LXX, p. 11, Taf. III, fig. 2, 1900.

Type: *Protoindris globiceps* Lorenz-Liburnau, from the Pleistocene of Madagascar.

Extinct. Based on a skull.

Protoindris: πρῶτος, first; +*Indris.*

Protolabis Cope, **1876.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Sept. 5, 1876, 144–145.

Type: *Protolabis heterodontus* Cope, from the Miocene (Loup Fork) of northeastern Colorado.

Extinct. Based on 'the superior dentition of an adult.'

Protolabis: πρῶτος, first; λαβίς, handle, forceps.

Protolábis Wortman, **1898.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., X, 120–122, Apr. 9, 1898.

Type: *Protolabis transmontanus* Cope, from Cottonwood, John Day Valley, Oregon.

Not *Protolabis* Cope, 1876, which was based on *P. heterodontus* from northeastern Colorado. Replaced by *Miolabis* Hay, 1899.

Extinct.

Protolabis: πρῶτος, first; λαβίς, handle, forceps.

Protolagos Heude, **1898.** Glires, Leporidæ.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, IV, pt. 2, p. 65, 1898.

Name suggested but not used for a hypothetical ancestral form of Leporidæ. "Les dents caduques des Léporidés sont les dents ancestrales du *Protolagos* ou du *Prolepus*, et si cette bête ancestrale n'est pas une pure abstraction générique, cette forme léporide est concrète et doit se retrouver dans les couches géologiques anciennes, décomposées en bas, réunies en haut." (Heude.)

Protolagos: πρῶτος, first; λαγώς, hare.

Protolambda Osborn, **1898.** Ungulata, Amblypoda? ?

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., X, 172, fig. 1a, June 3, 1898.

Type: *Protolambda hatcheri* Osborn, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'four isolated upper molars.'

Protolambda: πρῶτος, first; +(*Panto-*)*lambda*—in allusion to the "type of tooth antecedent to that of *Pantolambda.*"

Protomeryx Leidy, **1856.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1856, 164; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 160–161, 382, pl. xv figs. 8, 9, 1869.

Type: *Protomeryx halli* Leidy from the Oligocene of Bear Creek, South Dakota.

Extinct. "Founded upon a fragment of the lower jaw."

Protomeryx: πρῶτος, first; μήρυξ, ruminant.

Protomeryx Schlosser, **1886.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidæ.

Morphol. Jahrb., Leipzig, XII, 1tes Heft, 95–96, Taf. v, figs. 20, 25, 1886.

Type: *Protomeryx suevicus* Schlosser, from the Oligocene of Örlingerthal, near Ulm, Württemberg, Germany.

Name preoccupied by *Protomeryx* Leidy, 1856, a genus of *Camelidæ.* Replaced by *Pseudogelocus* Schlosser, 1893.

Extinct. Based on a fragment of the lower jaw.

Protopalsis (see **Protopsalis**). Creodonta, Oxyænidæ.

Protopithecus LUND, **1838.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Forhandl. Kjöbenhavn, 1838, 14; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., XI, Zool., 230, 234, Apr., 1839; Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, 6e Ann., No. 430, 245, Apr. 17, 1839.

Type: *Protopithecus brasiliensis* Lund, from the bone caves of the region between the Rio das Velhas and Rio Paraopeba, Minas Geraes, Brazil (alt. 2,000 ft.).

Extinct.

Protopithecus: πρῶτος, first; πίθηκος, ape—i. e., the first extinct ape discovered. "L'existence de Singes à des époques antérieures à l'ordre de choses actuel était un fait encore nouveau pour la science, lorsque je découvris au mois de Juillet 1836 les premiers restes fossiles d'un animal de cette famille." (LUND.)

Protopithecus LARTET, **1851.** Primates, Simiidæ.

Notice sur la Colline de Sansan, 11–12, 1851.

Type: *Pithecus antiquus* Blainville, from the Miocene of Sansan, Gers, France.

Name preoccupied by *Protopithecus* Lund, 1838, a genus of Cebidæ. (See *Pliopithecus* Gervais, 1848–52.)

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Protopithecus: πρῶτος, first; πίθηκος, ape—i. e., a primitive ape.

Protoproviverra LEMOINE, **1891.** Creodonta, Proviverridæ.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3e sér., XIX, No. 5, p. 272, pl. x fig. 10, May, 1891.

Type: *Protoproviverra palæonictides* Lemoine, from the lower Eocene near Reims, France.

Extinct. Based on teeth.

Protoproviverra: πρῶτος, first; + *Proviverra*.

Protoproviverra AMEGHINO, **1891.** Marsupialia, Borhyænidæ.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 26–27, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 312–313, Oct. 1, 1891.

Species, 3: *Protoproviverra manzaniana* Ameghino, *P. ensidens* Ameghino, and *P. obusta* Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Name preoccupied by *Protoproviverra* Lemoine, May, 1891, a genus of Creodonta.

Replaced by *Amphiproviverra* Ameghino, 1891.

Extinct.

Protopsalis COPE, **1880.** Creodonta, Oxyænidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XIV, for Oct., 1880, 745–746, Sept. 20, 1880; Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, 193, 1881; Tert. Vert., 321–323, 709, 1885 (date of publication, under *Lambdotherium*).

Protopalsis OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XIII, 277, fig. 7, 1900.

Type: *Protopsalis tigrinus* Cope, from the Eocene 'bad lands' of the Big Horn River basin, west central Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'two true molars and a canine of the inferior series with bones of the skeleton.'

Protopsalis: πρῶτος, first; ψαλίς, scissors, also a razor—in allusion to one of the lower molars "without internal tubercle, and with rudimental heel, thus resembling the inferior sectorial of various existing Carnivora." (COPE.)

Protoptychus SCOTT, **1895.** Glires, Heteromyidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Sept., 1895, 269–286, figs. 1–4.

Type: *Protoptychus hatcheri* Scott, from the Uinta Eocene of Utah.

Extinct. Based on a skull.

Protoptychus: πρῶτος, first; πτύξ, πτυχός, fold—in allusion to the invagination of the enamel of the upper molars. (Compare *Entoptychus*.)

Protoreodon SCOTT & OSBORN, **1887.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXIV, No. 126, pp. 257–258, 1 fig. in text, Nov. 2, 1887; SCOTT, Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XVI, pt. III, 487–503, pl. VII figs. 1–8, Aug. 20, 1889.

Protoreodon—Continued.

Type: *Protoreodon parvus* Scott & Osborn, from the Eocene (Uinta beds) of White River, northeastern Utah.

Extinct.

Protoreodon: πρῶτος, first; +*Oreodon.*

Protorhea Moreno & Mercerat, **1891.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Anal. Mus. La Plata, I, 27, 69, pl. xix fig. 17, 1891; Ameghino, Rev. Argentina, I, entr. 6a, p. 448, Dec., 1891.

Type: *Protorhea azarae* Moreno & Mercerat, from the Pampean formation of Monte Hermoso, about 40 miles east of Bahia Blanca, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina. Described as a species of bird (Struthiones), but subsequently claimed to be based on remains of *Auchenia lujanensis.* (Ameghino.)

Extinct. Represented by an imperfect left femur, several phalanges of the foot, and a terminal phalanx.

Protorhea: πρῶτος, first; +*Rhea*—in allusion to the fact that the bones were originally supposed to be those of a primitive Rhea.

Protorohippus Wortman, **1896.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., VIII, art. vi, pp. 91–93, 104–105, figs. 14, 15 in text, May 12, 1896.

Type: *Hyracotherium venticolum* Cope, from the Eocene (Wind River beds) of Wyoming.

Extinct.

Protorohippus: πρῶτος, first; +*Orohippus.*

Protoryx Forsyth Major, **1891.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, CXIII, No. 18, pp. 608, 609, Séance Nov. 2, 1891.

Species, 4: *Protoryx carolinæ* Major, *P. longiceps* Major, *P. gaudryi* Major, and *P. hippolyte* Major, from the upper Miocene of the island of Samos, Greece.

Extinct.

Protoryx: πρῶτος, first; +*Oryx.*

Protoselene Matthew, **1897.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Mioclænidæ.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., IX, 317–319, figs. 19–20, Nov. 16, 1897.

Type: *Mioclænus opisthacus* Cope, from the Eocene (Torrejón) of New Mexico.

Extinct. Based on upper and lower jaws and some skeleton fragments.

Protoselene: πρῶτος, first; σελήνη, crescent—in allusion to the molar cusps, which "show a departure from the rounded form in the direction apparently of selenodontism." (Matthew.)

Protosimia Ameghino, **1884.** Primates, ?

Filogenia, 382, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 98, 1889.

Hypothetical genus: 'Primer antecesor del orangutan.'

Protosimia: πρῶτος, first; +*Simia.*

Protosirena Haeckel, **1895.** Sirenia, ?

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, 466, 566, 1895.

Hypothetical ancestor of the Sirenia.

Protosirena: πρῶτος, first; σειρήν, siren—i. e., a primitive sirenian.

Protosorex Scott, **1895.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1894, 446–448, Jan. 22, 1895.

Type: *Protosorex crassus* Scott, from the Oligocene (White River) of the Bad Lands of South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on 'the facial region and mandible, with nearly complete dentition.'

Protosorex: πρῶτος, first; +*Sorex.*

Prototalpa (see **Protalpa**). Insectivora, Talpidæ.

Prototapirus Pohlig, **1888.** Ungulata, ?

Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Caro[1], LIII, Nr. 1, p. 257, 1888 (nomen nudum).

Hypothetical genus, perhaps Cretaceous, supposed to be the common ancestor of the Ungulata and Sirenia.

Prototapirus: πρῶτος, first; +*Tapirus.*

Prototherium Zigno, **1887.** Sirenia, Halitheriidæ.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3e sér., XV, No. 8, p. 731, pl. xxvii fig. 1, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Halitherium veronense* Zigno, from the Eocene of Mont Zuello, near Ronca, Verona, Italy.

Extinct.

Prototherium: πρῶτος, first; θηρίον, wild beast.

Prototomus Cope, **1874.** Creodonta, Proviverridæ.

Rept. Vert. Fossils New Mexico, 13–14, Nov. 28, 1874; Ann. Rept. Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., App. F F 3, pp. 601–602, 1874; Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 751, 1902 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Prototomus viverrinus* Cope (type), *P. insidiosus* Cope, and *P. jarrovii* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Name preoccupied by *Prototoma* Heer, 1852, a genus of Coleoptera.

Prototomus: πρῶτος, first; τομός, cutting—probably in allusion to the slight sectional edge of the posterior tubercle of the first and second upper molars.

Protoxerus (subgenus of *Xerus*) Forsyth Major, **1893.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, June 1, 1893, 189, pls. viii figs. 7–8, ix figs. 7–8; Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. ii, 403–404, 1897; Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Sciurus stangeri* Waterhouse (type), *S. ebii* Temminck, and *S. aubinnii* Gray, from West Africa.

Protoxerus: πρῶτος, first; +*Xerus.*

Protoxodon Ameghino, **1887.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodontidæ.

Obs. Gen. sobre Mamíf. Estinguidos llamados Toxodontes, 62, May, 1887.

Type: *Toxodon patagonensis* Moreno, from the barrancas of the Rio Santa Cruz (above the middle of its course), southern Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on two or three molars.

Protoxodon: πρό, before; +*Toxodon.*

Protragelaphus Dames, **1883.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Sitzungs-Ber. Gesellsch. Naturforsch. Freunde Berlin, Nr. 6, pp. 95–97 (Sitzung June 19), 1883.

Type: *Protragelaphus skouzesi* Dames, from the Pliocene, Pikermi beds, of Greece.

Extinct.

Protragelaphus: πρό, before; +*Tragelaphus.*

Protragocerus Depéret, **1887.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, CIV, No. 6, p. 381, Jan.–June, 1887; Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3e sér., XV, No. 6, pp. 509, 511, Oct., 1887.

Protragoceros Depéret, Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat. Lyon, IV, 248–253, pl. xii, figs. 2–9, 11, 12, 1887; ibid, "V, 90, 1892;" Nicholson & Lydekker, Man. Palæont., II, 1348, 1889.

Type: *Protragocerus chantrei* Depéret, from the Miocene of the valley of the Rhône, near Grive Saint-Alban (Isère), France.

Extinct. Based on numerous remains.

Protragocerus: πρό, before; +*Tragoceros.*

Protroglodytes Ameghino, **1884.** Primates, ?

Filogenia, 384, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 98–99, 1889.

Hypothetical genus: 'Antecesor del gorilla y el chimpancé.'

Protroglodytes: πρό, before; +*Troglodytes.*

Protylopus WORTMAN, **1898.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., X, 104–110, pl. XI, fig. A; text figs. 3–6, Apr. 9, 1898.
Type: *Protylopus petersoni* Wortman, from the upper Eocene of the Uinta Basin, Utah.
Extinct. "Primarily founded upon the anterior portion of a skull from which the left ramus is missing."
Protylopus: πρό, before; τύλη, swelling, pad; πούς, foot—i. e., a primitive Tylopod or Cameloid. The name was evidently suggested by the subordinal term Tylopoda.

Protypotherium AMEGHINO, **1882.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Interatheridæ.
"Cat. de la prov. de Buenos Aires en la Expd. Cont. Sud-Amer., Mar. 1882;" "Bol Inst. Geog. Argentino, June, 1882" (fide AMEGHINO, 1889); Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 474–480, pls. XIV figs. 6–22, pl. XV fig. 1, 1889.
Type: *Protypotherium antiquum* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Entre Rios, Argentina.
Extinct. Based on a right mandible, the last four molars, and part of the alveolus of p. $\frac{3}{3}$.
Protypotherium: πρό, before; + *Typotherium*.

Proviverra RÜTIMEYER, **1862.** Creodonta, Proviverridæ.
Neue Denkschrift. Allgem. Schweiz. Gesellsch. gesammt. Naturwiss., Zürich, XIX, 80–86, Tab. V, figs. 82–85, 1862.
Type: *Proviverra typica* Rütimeyer, from the Eocene of Egerkingen, near Solothurn, Switzerland.
Extinct. Based on the greater part of a skull.
Proviverra: πρό, before; + *Viverra*.

Prox OGILBY, **1837.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. XLVIII, 135, June 27, 1837.
Type: *Prox moschatus* Ogilby (= *Cervus muntjak* Zimmermann), from Java.
Name antedated by *Muntiacus* Rafinesque, 1815.
Prox: πρόξ, deer (perhaps *Cervus capreolus*).

Prozaedius AMEGHINO, **1891.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.
Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 41, Aug., 1891; LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1891, XXVIII, Mamm., 52, 1892 (type fixed).
Prozaedyus Ameghino, Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 327, Oct. 1, 1891.
Species, 3: *Zaedius proximus* Ameghino (type), *Z. exilis* Ameghino, and *Z. minimus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Prozaedius: πρό, before; + *Zaedyus*.

Prozoziphius (see **Proroziphius**). Cete, Physeteridæ.

Psammomys CRETZSCHMAR, **1828.** Glires, Muridæ, Gerbillinæ.
CRETZSCHMAR, in Rüppel's Atlas zur Reise nördl. Afrika, 1ste Abth., Zool., Heft XI, 56–59, Tab. 22–23, 1828.*
Type: *Psammomys obesus* Cretzschmar, from Alexandria, Egypt.
Psammomys: ψάμμος, sand; μῦς, mouse.

Psammomys LE CONTE, **1830.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.
Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., III, for 1829, 132–133, 1830 (read Dec. 21, 1829); MILLER, N. Am. Fauna No. 12, pp. 15, 58, 1896 (in synonymy).
Type: *Psammomys pinetorum* Le Conte, from the vicinity of Riceboro, Georgia.
Name preoccupied by *Psammomys* Cretzschmar, 1828. Replaced by *Pitymys* McMurtrie, 1831; *Ammomys* Bonaparte, 1831; and *Pinemys* Lesson, 1836.

Psammomys PŒPPIG, **1835.** Glires, Octodontidæ.
"Reise in Chile, Peru, etc., 1827–32, I, 166, 1835" (fide WIEGMANN, Archiv Naturgesch., 1835, Bd. I, 252 footnote); WATERHOUSE, Nat. Hist. Mamm., II, Rodentia, 269, 1848 (in synonymy).

*For date of publication, see Oken's Isis, 1829, p. 1291.

Psammomys—Continued.

Type: *Psammomys* sp. (=*Spalacopus poeppigii* Wagler, 1832=*Psammoryctes noctivagus* Pœppig, 1835), from the northern coast of Chile.

Name preoccupied by *Psammomys* Cretzschmar, 1828, a genus of Gerbillinæ; and by *Psammomys* Le Conte, 1830, a genus of Microtinæ. **Replaced** by *Psammoryctes* Pœppig, 1835, which is antedated by *Spalacopus* Wagler, 1832.

Psammoryctes Pœppig, **1835.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., I, Bd. 2, pp. 252–255, 397, 1835.

Type: *Psammoryctes noctivagus* Pœppig (=*Spalacopus poeppigii* Wagler), from the northern coast of Chile.

Name antedated by *Spalacopus* Wagler, 1832.

Psammoryctes: ψάμμος, sand; ὀρύκτης, digger.

Psammoryctes Stirling, **1889.** Marsupialia, Notoryctidæ.

[Nature, XXXVIII, 588–589, Oct. 18, 1888; Trans. Roy. Soc. South Australia, XI, 21–24, Apr., 1889—described but not named.]

Trans. Roy. Soc. South Australia, XII, 158, Dec. 1889 (name only).

Type: *Psammoryctes typhlops* Stirling, from the Idracowra cattle station, Finke River, about 100 miles from Charlotte Waters, Alexandra Land, Australia.

Name preoccupied by *Psammoryctes* Pœppig, 1835, a genus of Glires. Replaced by *Notoryctes* Stirling, 1891.

Pselaphon Gray, **1870.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 110, 1870.

Type: *Pteropus ursinus* Kittlitz (=*P. pselaphon* Lay), from the island of Bonin, south of Japan.

Name preoccupied (?) by *Pselaphus* Herbst, 1792, a genus of Coleoptera.

Pselaphon: ψηλαφάω, to grope about.

[Psephophorus Meyer, **1847.** Reptilia, Chelonia.

Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1847, 579.

Type: *Psephorus polygonus* Meyer, "aus Tertiär-Sand unter dem Leitha-Kalk zu Neudorf und der March in Ungarn," Austria. This genus was described by Meyer as an Edentate, but was subsequently found to be a Chelonian. It is placed in the family Dermochelydidæ by Lydekker (Cat. Foss. Rept. & Amphib. Brit. Mus., pt. III, 224, 1889).

Extinct.

Psephophorus: ψέφος, darkness; φορός, bearing.]

Pseudadiantus Ameghino, **1901.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Adiantidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 372–373, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 26–27).

Species: *Pseudadiantus secans* Ameghino, and *P. imperfectus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pseudadiantus: ψευδής, false; +*Adiantus.*

Pseudælurus Gervais, **1848–52.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 1e éd., I, 127, 1848–52; 2e éd., 232, 1859.

Type: *Felis quadridentata* Blainville, from the Miocene of Sansan, near Auch, Dépt. du Gers, France.

Extinct.

Pseudælurus: ψευδής, false; αἴλουρος, cat.

Pseudalopex Burmeister, **1856.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Erläut. Fauna Brasiliens, 24, 44–54, Taf. XXV, XXVI fig. 3, XXVIII figs. 3, 4, XXIX figs. 3, 4, 1856; Reise durch die La Plata-Staaten, II, 404, 1861.

Species, 3: *Canis azarae* Rengger, *C. griseus* Gray, and *C. magellanicus* Gray, from South America. (Compare *Lycalopex* Burmeister, 1854.)

Pseudalopex: ψευδής, false; ἀλώπηξ, fox.

Pseudamphicyon Schlosser, **1887.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Schlosser, in Roger's Verzeichn. Foss. Säugeth., Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Augsburg, XXIX, 128–129, 1887; Schlosser, Beitr. Palæont. Oesterr.-Ungarns und des Orients, VII, 302–304, 1888 (sep. pp. 78–80).

Species, 3: *Cynodictis crassidens* Filhol, and *Amphicyon ambiguus* Filhol, from the Quercy Phosphorites, France; and *Pseudamphicyon lupinus* Schlosser, from the vicinity of Ulm, Germany, and also from the Quercy Phosphorites.

Extinct.

Pseudamphicyon: ψευδής, false; +*Amphicyon.*

Pseudanthropos Reichenbach, **1860.** Primates, Simiidæ.

"Fortsetzung vollständ. Naturgesch., 1860;" Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 191–194, Taf. xxxiv, xxxvii figs. 493–494; xxxviii fig. 501, 1862.

New name for *Troglodytes* É. Geoffroy, 1812, which is preoccupied by *Troglodytes* Vieillot, 1806, a genus of Birds.

Antedated by *Pan* Oken, 1816; by *Anthropopithecus* Blainville, 1838; and by several other names. "Blainville's lange Benennung *Anthropopithecus* aber, ist durch den Verf. selbst wieder getilgt." (Reichenbach.)

Pseudanthropos: ψευδής, false; ἄνθρωπος, man.

Pseudarctos Schlosser, **1899.** Feræ, Canidæ?

Palæontographica, XLVI, Lief. 4, pp. 117–121, Taf. xiii figs. 17, 21, 22, Oct., 1899.

Type: *Pseudarctos bavaricus* Schlosser, from the upper Miocene of Tutzing, on the Starnberger Lake, and from Häder, near Dinkelscherben, Swabia, Germany.

Extinct. Based on a lower canine and portions of the lower jaws belonging to one individual, and a left upper molar (the latter from Häder).

Pseudarctos: ψευδής, false; ἄρκτος, bear.

Pseudaxis Gray, **1872.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 70–72, 1872.

Species, 3: *Cervus taivanus* Blyth (=*Cervus pseudaxis* Eydoux & Souleyet, type), from Formosa; *C. mantchuricus* Swinhoe, from northern China; and *C. sika* Temminck, from Japan.

Pseudaxis: ψευδής, false; +*Axis*—from the specific name of the type species, so called on account of its spotted pelage, which resembles that of the axis deer.

[**Pseudelephant** Hunter, **1769.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.

Philos. Trans., London, LVIII, for 1768, 34–38, 1769.

Type (species not mentioned) from the banks of the Ohio River. *Pseudelephant* is probably not strictly a generic name: "I was now fully convinced that the supposed American elephant was an animal of another species, a *pseudelephant*, or *animal incognitum*, which naturalists were unacquainted with." (Hunter, l. c., p. 38.)

Extinct. Based on bones and teeth.

Pseudelephant: ψευδής, false; + elephant.]

Pseudeutatus Ameghino, **1902.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 57–58, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 55–56).

Type: *Pseudeutatus clypeus* Ameghino, from the Astraponotus beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pseudeutatus: ψευδής, false; +*Eutatus.*

Pseudhalmarhiphus Ameghino, **1903.** Marsupialia, Garzonidæ.

Anales Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, IX (ser. 3ª, II), 83, fig. 2, July 18, 1903.

Type: *Halmarhiphus guaraniticus* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a left lower molar.

Pseudhalmarhiphus: ψευδής, false; +*Halmarhiphus.*

Pseudhapalops Ameghino, **1891.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 33, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a. 319, Oct. 1, 1891.

Pseudhapalops—Continued.

Species, 3: *Pseudhapalops observationis* Ameghino, *P. forticularis* Ameghino, and *P. longitudinalis* Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pseudhapalops: ψευδής, false; +*Hapalops.*

Pseudhippus Ameghino, **1902.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Notohippidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 85, May, 1902 (sep. p. 17).

Type: *Pseudhippus tournoueri* Ameghino, from the Colpodon beds of Patagonia.

Extinct. "Représenté par un gros morceau des intermaxillaires et une branche mandibulaire avec la symphyse incomplète."

Pseudhippus: ψευδής, false; ἵππος, horse.

Pseudhyrax Ameghino, **1901.** Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Archaeohyracidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 362, July, 1901 (sep. p. 16).

Type: *Pseudhyrax eutrachytheroides* Ameghino, 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pseudhyrax: ψευδής, false; ὕραξ, shrew-mouse.

Pseudictis Schlosser, **1887.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Schlosser, in Roger's Verzeichn. Foss. Säugeth., Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Augsburg (a. V.), XXIX, 136, 1887; "Beitr. Palaeont. Oesterreich.-Ungarns und des Orients, VII, 379, 1888."

Type: *Pseudictis guntiana* Schlosser, from the middle Miocene of France.

Extinct.

Pseudictis: ψευδής, false; ἴκτις, weasel.

Pseudoborhyaena Ameghino, **1902.** Marsupialia, Borhyænidæ.

[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 77, Mar.-Apr., 1901—nomen nudum].

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 125–127, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 57–59).

Species: *Pseudoborhyaena macrodonta* Ameghino, and *P. longaeva* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation (Eocene) of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pseudoborhyaena: ψευδής, false; +*Borhyæna.*

Pseudocebus (subgenus of *Cebus*) Reichenbach, **1862.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 55, pls. vi–vii figs. 83, 84, 89, 90, 108, 1862.

Species, 3: *Cebus ochroleucus* Reichenbach, *C. flavus* Geoffroy, and *C. unicolor* Spix, from South America.

Pseudocebus: ψευδής, false; +*Cebus.*

Pseudocervus (subg. of *Cervus*) Hodgson, **1841.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist., II, No. vi, 219, July, 1841; Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, X, pt. ii, No. 119, p. 914, July–Dec., 1841.

Type: *Cervus wallichii* Wagner, from Kashmir, India.

Pseudocervus: ψευδής, false; +*Cervus.*

Pseudochirus Ogilby, **1837.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

[Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. xxxix, June 9, 1836, 26—nomen nudum.]

Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., I, 457, Sept., 1837; Waterhouse, Nat. Hist. Mamm., I, Marsupiata, 297–307, 1 fig. in text, 1846; Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 166, 1888 (type fixed).

Species: *Phalangista cookii* Ogilby, not Desmarest (= *Didelphis peregrinus* Boddaert, type), from eastern Australia; and *P. gliriformis* Bell (= *P. nana* Desmarest), from Tasmania.

Pseudochirus: ψευδής, false; χείρ, hand—in allusion to the hand-like character of the forefeet, the two inner toes being opposable to the other three.

Pseudocladosictis Ameghino, **1902.** Marsupialia, Borhyænidæ (Hathlyacynidæ).

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 47–48 May, 1902 (sep. pp. 45–46).

Type: *Pseudocladosictis determinabile* Ameghino, Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pseudocladosictis: ψευδής, false; +*Cladosictis.*

Pseudocoelosoma AMEGHINO, **1891.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Macraucheniidæ.
Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 8, Aug.,1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 294, Oct. 1, 1891.
Type: *Pseudocoelosoma patagonica* Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Pseudocoelosoma: ψευδής, false; +*Coelosoma.*

Pseudoconomys (subgenus of *Mus*) RHOADS, **1896.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Dec. 8, 1896, 531–532.
Type: *Mus* (*Pseudoconomys*) *proconodon* Rhoads, from Sheikh Husein, western Somaliland, East Africa.
Pseudoconomys: ψευδής, false; κῶνος, cone; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the "false, rounded tubercular cone [of the anterior upper molar], which lies so far below the grinding plane of the molars as never (?) to become functional."

Pseudocyon LARTET, **1851.** Feræ, Canidæ.
Notice sur la Colline de Sansan, 16, 1851.
Type: *Pseudocyon sansaniensis* Lartet, from the Miocene of Sansan, Gers, France.
Extinct.
Pseudocyon: ψευδής, false; κύων, dog.

Pseudocyon WAGNER, **1857.** Feræ, Canidæ.
Abhandl. Math.-Phys. Cl. K. Bayer. Akad. Wiss., München, VIII, 1ste Abth., 123–128, Tab. VI fig. 13, 1857.
Type: *Pseudocyon robustus* Wagner, from the Pliocene, Pikermi beds, of Greece.
Extinct. Based on "ein Gaumenstück mit einigen, meist verbrochenen Zähnen . . ., einen ganzen Schädel mit anschliessendem Unterkiefer."
Name preoccupied by *Pseudocyon* Lartet, 1851. Replaced by *Simocyon* Wagner, 1858. Zittel (Handb. Palaeont., IV, 634, 637) places both genera in the Canidæ, but puts *Pseudocyon* Wagner in the *Simocyoninæ* and *Pseudocyon* Lartet in the Amphicyoninæ.

Pseudoeuryurus AMEGHINO, **1889.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ (Dœdicuridæ).
Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 851–852, pl. LXV fig. 7, 1889.
Type: *Pseudoeuryurus lelongianus* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation of the Barrancas del Paraná, Argentina.
Extinct.
Pseudoeuryurus: ψευδής, false; +*Euryurus.*

Pseudogelocus SCHLOSSER, **1893.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidæ.
SCHLOSSER, in Zittel's Handb. Palaeont., IV, 2te Lief., 387, 1893.
New name for *Protomeryx* Schlosser, 1886, which is preoccupied by *Protomeryx* Leidy, 1856, a genus of Camelidæ.
Extinct.
Pseudogelocus: ψευδής, false; +*Gelocus.*

Pseudoïs HODGSON, **1846.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XV, No. 173, pp. 342–343, 1846.
Pseudovis GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., 79, Nov., 1872.
Species: *Ovis nayaur* Hodgson, and *O. burrhel* Blyth, from the Himalayas.
Pseudois: ψευδής, false; ὄϊς, sheep—from the absence of facial glands and from the character of the tail, in which this genus resembles the goats more than the sheep.

Pseudokobus FITZINGER, **1869.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Sitzungsber Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LIX, Abth. I, 173, Feb., 1869.
Type: *Antilope forfex* H. Smith, from Senegambia, West Africa.
Pseudokobus: ψευδής, false ; +*Kobus.*

Pseudolestodon H. Gervais & Ameghino, **1880.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.
Mamm. Foss. Am. du Sud, 158–165, 1880.
Type: *Lestodon myloides* Gervais, from Argentina (?)
Extinct. Based on an entire skull with all the teeth.
Pseudolestodon: ψευδής, false; + *Lestodon.*

Pseudolops Ameghino, **1902.** Allotheria, Polydolopidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 40–41, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 38–39).
Type: *Pseudolops princeps* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Pseudolops: ψευδής, false; + (*Poly-*)*dolops.*

Pseudomeles (Hodgson MS., 1850) Gray, **1855.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1853, No. cclix, 190–191, May 16, 1855; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 2d ser., XVI, 109, 1855.
Type: *Taxidea leucurus* Hodgson, from Tibet.
Pseudomeles: ψευδής, false; + *Meles*—'false badger,' on account of its differences from *Taxidea* and *Meles*, to which genera the type species has been referred.

Pseudomys Gray, **1832.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. xvi, Apr. 21, 1832, 39.
Type: *Pseudomys australis* Gray, from eastern Australia.
Pseudomys: ψευδής, false; μῦς, mouse—from the difference existing between this genus and the true rats in the character of the anterior lower molars.

Pseudomys ('Alston') Allen, **1877.** Glires, Ischyromyidæ.
Allen, Mon. N. Am. Rodentia, 944 footnote, 1877.
Lapsus for *Pseudotomus* Cope, 1872.

Pseudoneoreomys (subgenus) Ameghino, **1891.** Glires, Octodontidæ.
Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 14–15, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 300–301, Oct. 1, 1891; Énum Syn. Mamm. Foss. Patagonie, 69, Feb., 1894 (raised to generic rank).
Species, 3: *Pseudoneoreomys pachyrhynchus* Ameghino, *P. leptorhynchus* Ameghino, and *P. mesorhynchus* Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Pseudoneoreomys: ψευδής, false; + *Neoreomys.*

Pseudopachyrucos Ameghino, **1901.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Hegetotheridæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 371, July, 1901 (sep. p. 25).
Type: *Pseudopachyrucos foliiformis* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Pseudopachyrucos: ψευδής, false; + *Pachyrucos.*

Pseudopithecus Roth, **1901.** Primates, Notopithecidæ.
Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 251, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 1).
Type: *Pseudopithecus modestus* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Argentina.
Extinct. Based on teeth.
Pseudopithecus: ψευδής, false; πίθηκος, ape.

Pseudopterodon Schlosser, **1887.** Creodonta, Hyænodontidæ.
Die Affen, Lemuren, Chiropteren, etc., des Europäischen Tertiärs, Theil I, in Beitr. Palaeont. Oesterreich-Ungarns, VI, 169, 199–201, pl. v figs. 9, 26, 29, 35, 36, 1887.
Type: *Pseudopterodon ganodus* Schlosser, from the Phosphorites of Mouillac, Dépt. Tarn-et-Garonne, France.
Extinct. Based on some isolated upper teeth.
Pseudopterodon: ψευδής, false; + *Pterodon.*

Pseudorca Reinhardt, **1862.** Cete, Delphinidæ.
Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Forhandlinger, Kjöbenhavn, 1862, 151; Flower, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 470–471; Flower & Lydekker, Mamm. Living & Extinct, 268, 1891.

Pseudorca—Continued.

Type: *Pseudorca crassidens* (=*Phocæna crassidens* Owen), from Lincolnshire, England.

Pseudorca: ψευδής, false; +*Orca.*

Pseudorhinolophus SCHLOSSER, **1887.** Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.

Die Affen, Lemuren, Chiropteren, etc., des Europäischen Tertiärs, Theil I, in Beitr. Palaeont. Oesterreich-Ungarns, VI, 55, 61–70, Taf. II figs. 1–13, 15–31, 33–42, 1887.

Species: *Rhinolophus antiquus* Filhol, from the Quercy Phosphorites of France; five unnamed species, and *Vespertilio morloti* Pictet, from Mauremont, Switzerland. Extinct.

Pseudorhinolophus: ψευδής, false; +*Rhinolophus.*

Pseudorhyncocyon FILHOL, **1892.** Insectivora, Macroscelididæ.

Compte Rendu Sommaire Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 1892, No. 11, p. 2, Séance Mar. 26, 1892; Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 8e sér., IV, No. 4, p. 134, fig. 1 in text, 1892.

Type: *Pseudorhyncocyon cayluxi* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France. Extinct. Based on "une partie postérieure de mandibule comprenant l'alvéole de la dernière dent en série."

Pseudorhyncocyon: ψευδής, false; +*Rhyncocyon.*

Pseudosciurus HENSEL, **1856.** Glires, Pseudosciuridæ.

Zeitschr. Deutsch. Geol. Gesellsch., VIII, 660–670, Taf. XV figs. 1–9, 1856.

Type: *Pseudosciurus suevicus* Hensel, from Veringendorf, near Sigmaringen, Hohenzollern, Prussia.

Extinct.

Pseudosciurus: ψευδής, false; +*Sciurus.*

Pseudostegotherium AMEGHINO, **1902.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 78, Mar.–Apr., 1901—nomen nudum.]

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 137–138, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 69–70).

Type: *Pseudostegotherium glangeaudi* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation (Eocene) of Patagonia.

Extinct. "Représenté par des plaques isolées de plusieurs régions de la carapace et un morceau de mandibulaire droite."

Pseudostegotherium: ψευδής, false; +*Stegotherium.*

Pseudostoma SAY, **1823.** Glires, Geomyidæ.

Long's Expd. Rocky Mts., I, 406–407, 1823; MERRIAM, N. Am. Fauna, No. 8, pp. 109, 120, Jan. 31, 1895 (in synonymy).

Type: *Pseudostoma bursaria* (=*Mus bursarius* Shaw), from the upper Mississippi Valley.

Name antedated by *Geomys* Rafinesque, 1817.

Pseudostoma: ψευδής, false; στόμα, mouth—from the external cheek pouches, which give the animal the appearance of having a false mouth.

Pseudostylops AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Trigonostylopidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 395–396, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 49–50).

Type: *Pseudostylops subquadratus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia. Extinct.

Pseudostylops: ψευδής, false; στῦλος, pillar; ὄψ, aspect.

Pseudothylacynus AMEGHINO, **1902.** Marsupialia, Borhyænidæ (Prothylacynidæ).

[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 77, Mar.–Apr., 1901—nomen nudum.]

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 127–128, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 59–60).

Type: *Pseudothylacynus rectus* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation (Eocene) of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on an incomplete left mandible with seven perfect molars.

Pseudothylacynus: ψευδής, false; +*Thylacynus.*

Pseudotomus Cope, **1872.** Glires, Ischyromyidæ.
Palæont. Bull., No. 2, pp. 2-3, Aug. 3, 1892; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, for July–Dec., 1872, 467–468, Jan., 1873.
Pseudotomys Alston, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, 78, footnote.
Pseudomys ('Alston') Allen, Mon. N. Am. Rodentia, 944, footnote, 1877 (lapsus).
Type: *Pseudotomus hians* Cope, from the Bridger Eocene of Wyoming.
Extinct. "Represented by . . . a nearly perfect cranium."
Pseudotomus: ψευδής, false; τομός, cutting.

Pseudotoxodon Moreno, **1889.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidæ.
Bol. Mus. La Plata, Provincia Buenos Aires, 36–38, 1889.
Type: *Pseudotoxodon formosus* Moreno, from Monte Hermoso, about 40 miles east of Bahia Blanca, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Extinct. Based on the anterior portion of a cranium, including the four incisors, a part of the left canine, and the first premolar on the left side.
Pseudotoxodon: ψευδής, false; + *Toxodon.*

Pseudotroctes Gloger, **1841.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.
Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxii, 113, 1841; Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.
Type: *Pseudotroctes setosus* (=*Dasypus setosus* Maximilian), from Brazil.
Pseudotroctes: ψευδής, false; τρώκτης, gnawer, nibbler.

Pseudovis (see **Pseudois**), Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Psilodactylus Oken, **1816.** Primates, Daubentoniidæ.
Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., pp. xi, 1164–1165, 1816.
Type: *Psilodactylus madagascariensis* (=*Sciurus madagascariensis* Gmelin), from Madagascar.
Psilodactylus: ψιλός, bare; δάκτυλος, finger—in allusion to the long slender fingers.

Psilogrammurus Gloger, **1841.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.
Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxx, 85, 1841; Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 184, 1888 (in synonymy, type fixed); Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.
Species: *Phalangista vulpina* (=*Didelphis vulpecula* Kerr, type), and *P. canina* Ogilby, from Australia.
Name antedated by *Trichosurus* Lesson, 1828; and by *Cercaërtus* ('Gloger') Burmeister, 1837.
Psilogrammurus: ψιλός, bare; γραμμή, line; ὐρά, tail—in allusion to the naked strip on the under side of the tail.

Psittacotherium Cope, **1882.*** Edentata, Ganodonta, Stylinodontidæ.
Am. Naturalist, XVI, for Feb., 1882, 156–157, Jan. 25, 1882; Tert. Vert. 195, 1885.
Type: *Psittacotherium multifragum* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.
Extinct.
Psittacotherium; ψιττακός, parrot; θηρίον, wild beast. "The short deep jaws of this animal must have given it a very peculiar appearance, not unlike that of a parrot in outline." (Cope.)

Ptenochirus (subgenus of *Pachysoma*) Peters, **1861.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1861, pt. II, 707–708; Elera, Cat. Sist. Fauna Filipinas, I, 7, 1895.
Type: *Pachysoma* (*Ptenochirus*) *jagorii* Peters, from Daraga, province of Albay, Luzon, Philippine Islands.
Ptenochirus: πτηνός, winged; χείρ, hand.

Ptenos ('Jourdan') Gray, **1843.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.
List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxii, 1843.
Nomen nudum. No earlier reference found.
Ptenos: πτηνός, winged.

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*This name is given in the Zoological Record for 1881, Mamm., p. 29, but the description was not published until February, 1882.

Pteralopex Thomas, **1888.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., I, 155, Feb. 1, 1888.
Type: *Pteralopex atrata* Thomas, from Aola, Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands.
Pteralopex: πτερόν, wing; ἀλώπηξ, fox—i. e., a flying fox.

Pternopterus (subgenus of *Vespertilio*) Peters, **1867.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.
Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Nov., 1867, 706–707.
Type: *Vespertilio* (*Pternopterus*) *lobipes* Peters, from Akyab, Arracan, British Burma.
Pternopterus: πτέρνα, heel; πτερόν, wing—in allusion to the extension of the attachment of the wings to the base of the toes.

Pterobalæna Eschricht, **1849.** Cete, Balænidæ.
K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Skrifter, Nat. & Math. Afd., Kjöbenhavn, 5te Række, I, 108, 1849; Untersuch. Nordischen Wallthiere, 56, 149, 1849.
Type: the 'Finhval' of the northern seas.
Pterobalæna: πτερόν, wing, fin; +*Balæna*—in allusion to the dorsal fin.

Pterocyon Peters, **1861.*** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1861, 423; Matchie, Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. 1, Megachiroptera, 62–63, 1899.
Type: *Pterocyon paleaceus* Peters (=*Pteropus stramineus* Temminck), from Sennar, East Africa.
Pterocyon: πτερόν, wing; κύων, dog—i. e., a flying dog or fox.

Pteroderma Gervais, **1855.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
Expd. Comte de Castelnau Am. du Sud, Zool., Mamm., 34, pls. viii fig. 7, x fig. 1, 1855.
Type: *Vespertilio perspicillatus* Linnæus, from Jamaica.†
Pteroderma: πτερόν, wing; δέρμα, skin.

Pterodon Blainville, **1839.** Creodonta, Hyænodontidæ.
Ann. Françaises et Étrangères Anat. et Physiol., III, 23 footnote, 1839; Ostéog. Mamm., II, 'Subursus,' 49, 1841.
Type: *Pterodon dasyuroïdes* Blainville, from the Paris basin, France.
Extinct. Based on 'une mâchoire supérieure.'
Pterodon: πτερόν, wing; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Pterodon ('Blainville') Pomel, **1847.** Creodonta, Hyænodontidæ.
Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2e sér., IV, 385–393, Apr., 1847.
See *Pterodon* Blainville, 1839. The genus as redefined by Pomel, included 4 species: *Pterodon parisiensis* Blainville, *P. cuvieri* Blainville, *Hyænodon leptorynchus* Laizer & Parieu, and *H. brachyrhynchus* Dujardin.

Pteromys G. Cuvier, **1800.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
[Tableau Élém. Hist. Nat. Anim., 135, 1798—description under 'Polatouches.']
Leçons Anat. Comp., I, tabl. 1, 1800 (names only—'Polatouches, *Pteromys*'); F. Cuvier, Dict. Sci., Nat., XLIV, 40–41, 1826.
Species (in 1798): *Sciurus volans* Linnæus, from northern Europe; and *S. petaurista* Pallas (type), from the Molucca Islands. F. Cuvier (l. c.) says: "J'ai formé ce genre [*Pteromys*] du grand écureuil volant, nommé Taguan . . . . Le Taguan: *Pteromys petaurista* Pallas, Misc., p. 54, pl. 6, figs. 1, 2."
Pteromys: πτερόν, wing; μῦς, mouse—'flying mouse,' i. e., a 'flying squirrel,' in reference to the patagium or parachute, formed by the interfemoral membrane and the membranes connecting the fore and hind limbs.

Pteronotus Rafinesque, **1815.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
Analyse de la Nature, 54, 1815; Gill, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIV, 177, Sept. 25, 1901 (name revived).
New name for *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762.
Pteronotus: πτερόν, wing; νῶτος, back.

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* Date of publication erroneously given as '1860' by Dobson, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 77, 1878.

† For locality, see Allen & Chapman, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., ix, 3, 1897.

Pteronotus GRAY, **1838.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
Jardine's Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, 500, 1838.
Type: *Pteronotus davyi* Gray, from Trinidad.
Name preoccupied by *Pteronotus* Rafinesque, 1815, a genus of Pteropodidæ. Replaced by *Dermonotus* Gill, 1901.
Pteronotus: πτερόν, wing; *νῶτος* back—the wing membrane is connected with the middle line of the back by a narrow ligament instead of arising from the sides of the body as in closely related species.

Pteronura GRAY, **1837.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist, I, 580, 1837.
Pterura WIEGMANN, Archiv Naturgesch., 1838, Bd. II, 392.
Type: *Pteronura sambachii* Gray, from Demerara, British Guiana.
Pteronura: πτερόν, wing; *οὐρά*, tail—in allusion to the 'fin-like dilatation on each side of the hinder half' of the tail.

Pteropus BRISSON, **1762.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 153–155, 1762; ERXLEBEN, Systema Regni Animalis, 130–141, 1777; G. CUVIER, Tableau Élém. Hist. Nat. Anim., 104, 1798 ('les Rousettes'); Leçons Anat. Comp., I, tabl. I, 1800; DUMÉRIL, Zool. Analytique, 10, 11, 1806; MERRIAM, Science, new series, I, No. 14, p. 375, Apr. 5, 1895 (type fixed); MATSCHIE, Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. I, 12–19, 1899.
Type: *Pteropus pteropus* Brisson (= *Vespertilio vampyrus* Linnæus, part, = *P. celæno* Herrmann, 1804), from Malaysia.
Pteropus: πτερόπους, wing-footed—in allusion to the wing membrane which arises from the side of the back and the back of the second toe.

[Pterotherium G. FISCHER, **1814.** Reptilia.
Zoognosia, [3d ed., I, 15, 1813, nomen nudum], III, 506–508, 1814; Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, 422, 1817.
"*Pterotherium* Fischer, animal fossile ad volantia referendum. *Pterodactyle* Cuvier." Considered a mammal by Fischer and placed between *Petauristus* and *Galeopithecus*.
Extinct.
Pterotherium: πτερόν, wing: *θηρίον*, wild beast.]

Pterotix RAFINESQUE, **1815.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
Analyse de la Nature, 58, 1815.
Nomen nudum.
Pterotix: πτερόν, wing.

Pterura (see **Pteronura**). Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Pterycolobus ROCHEBRUNE, **1886–87.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.
Faune Sénégambie, Suppl. Vertébrés, 1er fasc., 96, 125–129, pl. x, 1886–87.
Pterygocolobus TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., I, 15, 1897 (in synonymy).
Type: *Colobus vellerosus* I. Geoffroy, from the west coast of Africa.
Pterycolobus: πτέρυξ, πτέρυγος, wing; + *Colobus*—in allusion to the character: "Pili temporum, gænarum, malarumque in alam latam flabellatam dehiscentes."

Pterygistes KAUP, **1829.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.
Entw.-Gesch. und Nat. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 99, 100, 1829.
Species: *Vespertilio proterus* Kuhl, and *V. leisleri* Kuhl, from Europe.
Pterygistes: πτερυγίζω, to flutter—in allusion to the animal's manner of flight.

Pterygocolobus (see **Pterycolobus**). Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Ptilocercus GRAY, **1848.** Insectivora, Tupaiidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. CLXXXI, Aug. 1, 1848, 24, pl. II.
Type: *Ptilocercus lowii* Gray, from Sarawak, Borneo.
Ptilocercus: πτίλον, feather; *κέρκος*, tail—'pentailed tree shrew,' from the terminal third of the tail, which has a bilateral fringe of long hairs.

Ptilodus Cope, **1881.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XV, for Nov., 1881, 921–922, Oct. 28, 1881; Tert. Vert., 172, 1885 (date of publication).

Type: *Ptilodus mediævus* Cope, from the lowest Eocene (Torrejon) of New Mexico.

Name preoccupied by *Ptilodon* Hübner, 1806, a genus of Lepidoptera.

Extinct. Based on 'a single tooth of the lower jaw.'

Ptilodus: πτίλον, feather; ὀδούς, tooth.

Ptilotus G. Fischer, **1814.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Zoognosia, III, 512–515, 1814; Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 150, 1888 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Species: *Petaurus australis* Shaw (type), from Botany Bay, New South Wales, Australia; and *Ptilotus sciureus* (= *Didelphis sciureus* Shaw), from Norfolk Island.

Name antedated by *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791.

Ptilotus: πτιλωτός, winged.

Ptychocetus Gloger, **1841.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiv, 174, 1841; Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

New name for *Balænoptera* Lacépède, 1804.

Ptychocetus: πτύξ, fold; κῆτος, whale—from the plicated skin of the throat.

Ptychochoerus Fitzinger, **1864.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Anzeiger Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, I, 181–182, 1864; Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, L, Abth. I (Sitz. Nov. 10, 1864), 408–414, 1865; Zool. Garten, Frankfurt a. M., VI, No. 1, pp. 34–36, Jan., 1865; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XV, No. 85, p. 80, Jan., 1865.

New name for *Centuriosus* Gray, 1862. "Betrachte ich das runzelstirnige Faltenschwein . . . für den Representanten einer besonderen Gattung, für welche ich statt des barbarischen Namens '*Centuriosus*' die Benennung *Ptychochoerus* in Vorschlage bringe." (Fitzinger, Sitzungsber., p. 413.)

Ptychochoerus: πτύξ, πτυχός, fold; χοῖρος, hog—in allusion to the wrinkled face.

Ptychorhina (subgenus of *Phyllorhina*) Peters, **1871.** Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, June, 1871, 325–326.

Type: *Rhinolophus caffer* Sundevall, from Africa.

Ptychorhina: πτύξ, πτυχός, fold; ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.

Ptyssophorus Ameghino, **1889.** Glires, Muridæ, Neotominæ.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 111–112, pl. IV fig. 1, 1889.

Type: *Ptyssophorus elegans* Ameghino, from the Pampean formation (Pliocene) near Villa de Lujan, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. "Representada por la rama derecha de la mandíbula inferior con el incisivo y las tres muelas."

Ptyssophorus: πτύσσω, to fold; φορός, bearing—in allusion to the complicated enamel folds of the lower molars.

Pudu (subgenus of *Coassus*) Gray, **1852.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1850, No. ccxvi, 242, Jan. 24, 1852; Cat. Ungulates Brit. Mus., 240, 1852 (raised to generic rank).

Pudua Brooke, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1878, 926–927.

Type: *Cervus humilis* Bennett (= *Capra pudu* Molina), from Chile.

Pudu: From the specific name, which is evidently based on a native South American name.

Puelia Roth, **1901.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 252, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 4).

Type: *Puelia plicata* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Puelia—Continued.

Extinct.

Puelia: Puelo, name of a lake and river on the west slope of the Andes, Chile, S. lat. 42°.

Pugmeodon KAUP, **1838.** Sirenia, Halitheriidæ.

Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1838, 319, Taf. II fig. c 1, 2.

Type: *Pugmeodon schinzii* Kaup, from the Oligocene of Flonheim, Rhein-Hessen, Germany.

Extinct. Based on 'einen Zahn, wahrscheinlich der erste des linken Oberkiefers.'

Pugmeodon: πυγμή, fist; *ὀδών = ὀδούς*, tooth.

Puma JARDINE, **1834.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm., II, 266–267, 1834; 2d ed., Mamm., I, 179–180, 1858; II, 266–267, 1858; REICHENBACH, Deutschlands Fauna, I, Säugth., p. xiii, 1837.

Species, 6: *Felis concolor* Linnæus (type), *F. nigra* Griffith, *F. yaguarundi* Lacépède, *F. eyra* Desmarest, *F. pajeros* Desmarest, and *F. chalybeata* H. Smith, from America.

Puma: Peruvian name of the animal.

Pusa SCOPOLI, **1777.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Introd. Hist. Nat., 490, 1777; HERRMANN, Beschäft. Berlin. Gesellsch. Naturf. Freunde, IV, 464 footnote, 1779; GILL, Johnson's New Univ. Cycl., III, 1226, 1878 (= *Halichœrus grypus*); ALLEN, Hist. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 462, 557, 683–689, 1880.

Type: *Phoca fœtida* Fabricius (= *P. hispida* Schreber), from the coasts of Greenland and Labrador. (See ALLEN, l. c., p. 557.).

Pusa: According to Houttuyn (Nat. Hist., I, Stuck II, 15, 1761), and Müller (Natursyst., I, 199, 1773), simply the Greenlandic word for seal. Scopoli apparently derived it from Anderson (Efterr. om Strat-Davis, Iv), who, according to Fabricius, spelled it *Pusa* incorrectly. *Puirse* is given by Fabricus as one of the Greenlandic names of the harp seal. (For further discussion of the word, see ALLEN, N. Am. Pinnipeds, 683, 1880.)

Pusa OKEN, **1816.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, 2te Abth., 986–987, 1816.

Type: *Pusa orientalis* (=*Mustela lutris*=*Lutra marina*), from the coasts of northeastern Asia and northwestern America and the intervening islands.

Name preoccupied by *Pusa* Scopoli, 1777, a genus of Phocidæ. (See *Latax* Gloger, 1827.)

Putoriodus (BRAVARD MS.) GERVAIS, **1848-52.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

BRAVARD, in Gervais' Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 1e éd., II, expl. pl. XXVII fig. 9, p. 7, 1848–52; 2e éd., 253 (under *Mustela putoriodus*), Atlas, VII, pl. 27 fig. 9, 1859.

Type: *Mustela putoriodus* Bravard, from the Miocene of Limagne, Dépt. Puy-de-Dôme, France.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw with teeth.

Putoriodus: Putorius; ὀδούς, tooth.

Putorius FRISCH, **1775.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 11, Tab. Gen., 1775; G. CUVIER, Règne Animal, I, 147–149, 1817; 2e éd., 143–144, 1829 (subgenus); GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. XX, 64, 1843 (raised to generic rank); MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 220–226, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).

Pictorius GRAY, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 145, 1869 (misprint).

Putorius—Continued.

Type: 'Der Iltis' of Europe. Cuvier's subgenus includes 8 species: *Mustela putorius* Linnæus (type), *M. furo* Linnæus, *M. sarmatica* Pallas, *M. vulgaris* Linnæus, *M. erminea* Linnæus, *M. sibirica* Pallas, *M. lutreola* Pallas, and *Viverra zorilla* Gmelin, all from Eurasia except *M. furo* and *M. zorilla*, which were described from Africa.

Putorius: Lat. *putor*, stench—in allusion to the characteristic odor.

Pygathrix Geoffroy, **1812.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, XIX, 90, 1812.

Type: *Simia nemæus* Linnæus, from Cochin China.

Pygathrix: πυγή, rump; *θρίξ*, hair—in allusion to the character: "Les fesses garnies et en outre bordées de longs poils." (Compare *Lasiopyga.*)

Pygeretmus Gloger, **1841.** Glires, Dipodidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxi, 106, 1841; Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, 192, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Dipus platyurus* Lichtenstein, from the mouth of the Kuwan-Darja, Aral Sea, southwestern Siberia.

Pygeretmus: πυγή, rump; *ἐρετμόν*, oar—probably in allusion to the long tail, which is used in steadying the animal in leaping.

Pygmaeus Linnæus, **1760.** ? ?

"Amoen. Acad., VI, 68, 1760" (fide Sherborn, Index Anim., 801, 1169, 1902).

Type: *Pygmaeus edwardi* Linnæus.

This name is entered on the authority of Sherborn. The description has not been seen, and the entry affords no clue to the systematic position of the genus beyond the note that it is a mammal.

Pygmaeus: πυγμαῖος, dwarf, pygmy.

Pygmura Anderson, **1873.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1873, 229 footnote.

[Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XVI, No. 94, p. 282, Oct., 1875—*Anurosorex.*]

Type not given. The species was subsequently described in 1875 under the the name of *Anurosorex assamensis* Anderson, from Subsasugu, Assam.

Pygmura: πυγμή, fist; *οὐρά*, tail—from the very short, naked, scaly tail.

Pygoderma (subg. of *Stenoderma*) Peters, **1863.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Monatasber. K. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Feb., 1863, 83–85; ibid., 1865, 357 (raised to generic rank); Handb. Zool., I, 5ter Bogen, 73, Mar., 1863 (unpublished?).

Type: *Stenoderma* (*Pygoderma*) *microdon* Peters, from Surinam.

Pygoderma: πυγή, rump; *δέρμα*, skin.

Pyramidon Roth, **1901.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 255, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 7).

Type: *Pyramidon klaatschi* Roth, from the lower Tertiary of Cañadon Blanco, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pyramidon: πυραμίς, pyramid; *ὀδών* = *ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the form of the lower teeth. "Los incisivos, caninos y el primer premolar inferior son casi de la misma construcción. La corona es muy corta y en forma de pirámide." (Roth.)

Pyrofelis Gray, **1874.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XIV, No. 83, p. 354, Nov., 1874.

Type: *Pyrofelis temminckii* Gray (= *Felis aurata* Temminck, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 815–816, pl. xxxvi), from Sumatra.

Pyrofelis: πῦρ, fire; + *Felis*—in allusion to the reddish color of the pelage.

Pyrotherium Ameghino, **1888.** Ungulata, ? Pyrotheriidæ.

"Rápidas Diagnosis de Mamíf. Fós. Nuevos, p. 10, No. 13, Feb., 1888" (fide Ameghino, Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 617–619, pls. lxxii fig. 11, lxxvii fig. 10, 1889).

Pyrotherium—Continued.

Type: *Pyrotherium romeri* Ameghino, from the Rio Neuquen, northern Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a canine, a premolar, and two molars.

Pyrotherium: πῦρ, fire; θηρίον, wild beast.

Q.

Quadriscopa Fitzinger, **1869.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LIX, Abth. I, 167, Feb., 1869.

Type: *Quadriscopa smithii* Fitzinger (=*Antilope quadriscopa* Smith), from Senegambia, West Africa.

Quadriscopa: Lat. *quattuor* (*quadri-*) four; *scopa*, tuft, from the original specific name of the type 'the four-tufted antelope'—in allusion to the four tufts of hair, one on each leg below the knee.

Quatriodon Ameghino, **1881.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ (Scelidotheriidæ).

"La Antigüedad del Hombre en el Plata, II, 307, 1881" (fide Ameghino, 1889); Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 738–739, pl. XLIV fig. 8, 1889 (under *Glossotherium bonærense*).

Type: *Quatriodon bonæriensis* Ameghino, from Villa de Lujan, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a right upper jaw with four molars and part of the palate.

Quatriodon: Lat. *quatrio*, four; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the number of molars.

Quercytherium Filhol, **1880.** Creodonta, Proviverridæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XC, No. 26, p. 1579, Jan.–June, 1880.

Inercytherium Scott, Am. Naturalist, XXVII, 659, July 24, 1893 (misprint).

Type: *Quercytherium tenebrosum* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy (upper Eocene), France.

Extinct. Based on 'un maxillaire inférieur.'

Quercytherium: Quercy, the type locality, an old district of France; θηρίον, wild beast.

R.

Rabdiodon Ameghino, **1882.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ (Scelidotheridæ).

"Cat. Sec. Prov. de Buenos Aires Exp. Cont. Sud-Am., 1882 (nomen nudum)" (fide Ameghino, 1889); Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 732, 1889 (under *Platyonyx oliveri*).

Rhabdodon Ameghino, Revista Argentina, 1891, 250.

Rhabdiodon Zittel, Handb. Palaeont., IV, 139, 1892 (in synonymy).

Type: *Rabdiodon oliveri* Ameghino, from the barrancas of the Rio Lujan, near Olivera, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on some molars and a fore limb nearly complete.

Rabdiodon: ῥαβδίον, little rod; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Rabdogale (see **Rhabdogale**). Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Rabienus Gray, **1821.** Primates, Tarsiidæ.

London Med. Repos., XV, No. 88, p. 299, Apr. 1, 1821.

Rubienus Gray, Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 96, 1870 (in synonymy).

Type: *Lemur spectrum* Pallas, from Borneo or Celebes. (See *Tarsius* Storr, 1780:)

Rachianectes (see **Rhachianectes**). Cete, Balænidæ.

Radinotherium (see **Rhadinotherium**). Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidæ.

Ragatherium (see **Rhagatherium**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidæ.

Ranculcus AMEGHINO, **1891.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 160, fig. 66, June 1, 1891.

Type: *Ranculcus scalabrinianus* Ameghino, from the lower Oligocene in the vicinity of the city of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct.

Ranculcus: In honor of Ranculco, an Araucanian Indian chief of Patagonia.

Rangifer FRISCH, **1775.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 3, Tab. Gen., 1775; H. SMITH, in Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 304–305, 1827; GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvii, 181, 1843.

Species: 'Das Rennthier': *Rangifer lapponicus* Frisch, and *R. americanus* Frisch, from the Arctic regions of Eurasia and America.

Rangifer: Old French *rangier* or *ranger*, reindeer (+Lat. *fera*, wild beast), probably through the later *rangifère*. (AUDUBON & BACHMAN, Quad. N. Am., III, 111, 1854.)

Rankelia ROTH, **1901.** Primates, Notopithecidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 252, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 4).

Type: *Rankelia elegans* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Rankelia: Rankel, an Araucanian name signifying 'reed dweller.' "Indiansnamen aus dem Araukanischen Rankel abgeleitet, bedeutet wahrscheinlich Schilfbewohner." (ROTH.)

Raphicerus (subg. of *Antilope*) H. SMITH, **1827.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 342–343, 1827; GRAY, Cat. Ungulates Brit. Mus., 95, 1852 (raised to generic rank); SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. v, 33–48, pl. xxvii, Jan., 1896 (type fixed).

Rhaphocerus AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 321, 1846; 2d ed., 927, 1848.

Species: *Antilope acuticornis* (Blainville) (=*A. campestris* Thunberg, type), from South Africa; and *A. subulata* Smith, from the East Indies.

Raphicerus: ῥαφίς, ῥαφίδος, needle, pin; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the slender, round, sharp horns.

Ratelus BENNETT, **1830.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Gardens and Menagerie Zool. Soc., I, Quad. [1830*; 2d ed.?], 13–20, 1 fig. in text, 1835; FROST, Naturalist's Own Book, Phila., 151–154, 1 fig. in text, 1835.

Rattelus SWAINSON, Nat. Hist. & Class. Quad., 158–160, 2 figs. in text, 1835.

Ratellus SWAINSON, ibid., 363, 1835.

Type: *Ratelus mellivorus* Bennett, from India.

Ratelus: Cape Dutch *ratel*, of uncertain origin (MURRAY, New English Dict.).

Rattus FRISCH, **1775.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 7, Tab. gen., 1775;† FITZINGER, Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LVI, 1ste Abth., 63–68, 1867.

Species; 'Die Ratze.' Fitzinger's genus comprised 49 species and 13 subspecies from the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, including *Mus rattus*, *M. decumanus*, *M. alexandrinus*, etc.

Rattus: Lat., rat.

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*For date see Engelmann's Bibliography, p. 10. The genus *Ratelus* is usually attributed to Sparrman (K. Vetensk. Acad. Handl. Stockholm, XXXVIII, 147–150, Apr.–June, 1777), but *Viverra ratel* is the only name there used. Sparrman's animal came from the Cape of Good Hope, Bennett's specimen "from Madras, whither it was brought from the interior."

†*Rattus* Zimmermann, 1777 (Specimen Zool. Geog. Quad., 344–347) is not generally regarded as a valid generic name.

Rattus DONOVAN, **1827.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Naturalist's Repository or Monthly Miscellany, London, III, pl. 73, 2 pp. text unnumbered, 1827.

Type: *Rattus donovani*, from the Cape of Good Hope. Description (genus): "Upper fore-teeth cuneated; grinders three, rarely two each side each jaw; clavicles or collar bones perfect." (Species): "Tail moderate and somewhat hairy; body varied with fuscous, black and cinereous, and three pale dorsal stripes."

Rattus Donovan antedates *Arvicanthis* Lesson, 1842, and is entitled to recognition if *Rattus* Frisch, 1775, is not a valid name. Donovan does not appear as the author of the genus in the description, but he was editor of the Repository.

Ratufa (subgenus of *Sciurus*) GRAY, **1867.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 273, Oct., 1867; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Sciurus indicus* Erxleben, from eastern India.

Ratufa: Ratuphar, native name of this squirrel in Monghyr, a district of Bengal, India. (JERDON, Mamm. India, 166, 1874.)

Recervus, Recurvus (see **Rucervus**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Redunca (subgenus of *Antilope*) H. SMITH, **1827.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 337–340, 1827; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. VIII, 155, Mar., 1897 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Species, 5: *Antilope eleotragus* Schreber, *A. redunca* Pallas (type), *A. isabellina* Afzelius, *A. villosa* H. Smith, and *A. scoparia* Schreber, from Africa.

Redunca: Lat. *reduncus*, curved backward—in allusion to the horns, the tips of which curve forward instead of backward as in many antelopes.

Reduncina (subg. of *Cervus*) WAGNER, **1844.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, IV, 363–384, Taf. CCXLVII H, 1844; JÄGER & BESSELS, Petermann's Geog. Mittheil., XVI, 85, 86, 1870.

Species, 5: *Cervus virginianus* Boddaert, from Virginia; *C. leucurus* Douglas, from the lower Columbia River; *C. mexicanus* Gmelin, from North America; *C. gymnotis* Wiegmann, from South America; and *C. nemoralis* H. Smith, from Central America.

Reduncina: Dim. of *Redunca*.

Reithrodon WATERHOUSE, **1837.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. L, Nov. 21, 1837, 29–30; Voy. H. M. S. 'Beagle,' pt. II, Mamm., No. 4, pp. 68–73, pls. 26–27, Sept., 1839.

Rithrodon AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 327, 1846; 2d ed., 929, 1848.

Rheitrodon ROGER, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. f. Schwaben u. Neuburg (a. V.), Augsburg, XXIX, 102, 1887.

Rhithrodon FLOWER & LYDEKKER, Mamm., Living & Extinct, 464, 1891.

Species: *Reithrodon typicus* Waterhouse, from Maldonado, Uruguay; and *R. cuniculoïdes* Waterhouse, from Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

Reithrodon: ῥεῖθρον, channel; *ὀδών=ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the grooved upper incisors.

Reithrodontomys GIGLIOLI, **1873.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Ricerche intorno Dist. Geog. Gen., Roma, 160, 1873; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., VII, 107–143, 1895; MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 95–99, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).

Rhithrodontomys LYDEKKER, Royal Nat. Hist., III, 127, 1895.

Name proposed to distinguish the North American mice of the genus *Reithrodon* from those of South America. Type: *Mus leconti* Audubon & Bachman, from Georgia, probably from the Le Conte plantation, near Riceboro, Liberty County. This name antedates *Ochetodon* Coues, 1874

Reithrodontomys: Reithrodon; μῦς, mouse.

Reithronycteris MILLER, **1898.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., July 27, 1898, 333–337, figs. 2–5.

Type: *Reithronycteris aphylla* Miller, from Jamaica.

Reithronycteris: *ῥεῖθρον*, channel; *νυκτερίς*, bat—in allusion to the grooved palate. "The roof of the posterior nares is formed by two longitudinal folds, given off by the pterygoids and nearly meeting in the median line in the region usually occupied by the basisphenoid and presphenoid." (MILLER.)

Rhabdiodon, Rhabdodon (see **Rabdiodon**). Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

Rhabdogale WIEGMANN, **1838.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1838, I, 278–279 footnote.

Rabdogale POMEL, Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 47, 1854.

Species: The Zorillas of Africa, type not mentioned.

Name antedated by *Zorilla* Oken, 1816; and by *Ictonyx* Kaup, 1835.

Rhabdogale: *ῥάβδος*, wand, switch (i. e., a stripe); *γαλῆ*, weasel—'striped weasel,' in allusion to the markings.

Rhabdosteus COPE, **1867.** Cete, Platanistidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila, 1867, 145.

Type: *Rhabdosteus latiradix* Cope, from the Miocene near the Patuxent River, Charles County, Maryland.

Extinct. Based on "a portion of the muzzle . . . Three teeth are referred, with much probability, to this species."

Rhabdosteus: *ῥάβδος*, rod; *ὀστέον*, bone—in allusion to the prolonged sword-like rostrum.

Rhachianectes COPE, **1869.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1869, 14, 15.

Rachianectes TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, 1087, Nov., 1898 (misprint).

Type: *Agaphelus glaucus* Cope, from the coast of California, near Monterey.

Rhachianectes: *ῥαχία*, rocky shore; *νήκτης*, swimmer. The type species is a coast whale which is said to lie at times in shallow water waiting for the tide to float it off.

Rhadinotherium AMEGHINO, **1887.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodontidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 18, Dec., 1887.

Radinotherium ZITTEL, Handb. Palæont., IV, 2te Lief., 486, 1893.

Type: *Rhadinotherium limitatum* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Rhadinotherium: *ῥαδινός*, slender; *θηρίον*, wild beast.

Rhagatherium PICTET & HUMBOLDT, **1855–57.** Ungulata, Anthracotheriidæ.

"Mat. Paléont. Suisse, pl. III fig. 1, 1855–57" (fide ROGER, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben u. Neuberg (a. V.) in Augsburg, XXIX, 62, 1887); ZITTEL, Handb. Palæont., IV, 2te Lief., 330, 1893.

Rhogatherium GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Gén., I, 255, 1867–69 (misprint).

Ragatherium FILHOL, Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7e sér., I, 53, 1877; AMEGHINO, Mam. Fós. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., VI, 966, 1889 (misprint).

Type: *Rhagatherium valdense* Pictet & Humboldt, from the Oligocene of Switzerland.

Extinct.

Rhagatherium: *ῥαγάς*, crack, crevice; *θηρίον*, wild beast—"ce nom rappelle que les dépôts sidérolithiques du Mauremont sont des remplissages de crevasses où sont tombés les ossements des animaux qui vivaient dans cette localité." (GAUDRY, Enchaîn. Monde Animal, Mamm. Tert., 2e éd., 96, 1895.)

Rhagodon MERCERAT, **1891.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, I, 450, 468, 1890–91.

Type: *Rhagodon gracilis* Mercerat, from the Eocene of Monte Leon, Patagonia.

Rhagodon—Continued.

Extinct. Based on 'el m^1 de un individuo ya bastante viejo.'

Rhagodon: *ῥάξ*, *ῥαγός*, a berry, a grape; *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, tooth.

Rhamphocetus GLOGER, **1841.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiv, 170, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

New name for *Delphinorhynchus* Blainville, 1817. Includes *Delphinorhynchus coronatus*, from the Arctic Ocean, off Spitzbergen.

Rhamphocetus: *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak; *κῆτος*, whale—an equivalent of *Delphinorhynchus*.

Rhaphocerus (see **Raphicerus**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Rhegnopsis COPE, **1896.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Proc. Am. Philos Soc., XXXV, No. 151, p. 145, Aug., 1896.

New name for *Protobalæna* Leidy, 1869, which is preoccupied by *Protobalæna* Du Bus, 1867, another genus of Balænidæ.

Extinct.

Rhegnopsis: *ῥηγνύω*, to break asunder; *ὄψις*, appearance—in allusion to "the presence of a Meckelian fissure, which extends deeply into the mandibular ramus."

Rheithrosciurus GRAY, **1867.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 271–272, Oct., 1867; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933.

Rhithrosciurus LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 452, 1891.

Type: *Sciurus macrotis* Gray, from Sarawak, Borneo.

Rheithrosciurus: *ῥεῖθρον*, channel; +*Sciurus*—'groove-toothed squirrel,' from the seven to ten minute parallel vertical grooves running down the front face of its incisors. (FLOWER & LYDEKKER.)

Rheitrodon (see **Reithrodon**). Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Rhesus (subgenus of *Macacus*) LESSON, **1840.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

[Revue Zool., Paris, II, 70, Mar., 1839—nomen nudum, full genus.]

Species Mamm., 49, 95–96, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 5, 1842.

Species, 5: *Macacus rhesus* Desmarest (type), from the banks of the Ganges, India; *M. nemestrina* Desmarest, from Java and Sumatra; *M. libidinosus* I. Geoffroy, from ——; *M. maurus* Cuvier, from Cochin China; and *M. melanotus* Lesson, from Madras, India.

Rhesus: Rhesus, in Greek legend, a Trojan prince. The generic name is evidently taken from the specific name, but Audebert, in applying it to the species, stated that it had no signification. (Hist. Nat. Singes Makis, 1800, Fam. 11^e, sec. 1.)

Rhinalazon GLOGER, **1841.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxvii, 36, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.

New name for *Nasalis* Geoffroy, 1812. Type: *Rhinalazon nasica* (F. Cuvier) = *Nasalis larvatus* (Wurmb), from Borneo.

*Rhinalazon:** *ῥίς*, *ῥινός*, nose; *ἀλαζών*, wanderer, vagabond—i. e., a 'long-nosed wanderer,' from its most striking characteristics.

Rhinaster WAGLER, **1830.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 14, 1830.

Type: *Sorex cristatus* Linnæus, from Pennsylvania.

Name antedated by *Condylura* Illiger, 1811.

Rhinaster: *ῥίς*, *ῥινός*, nose; *ἀστήρ*, a star—in allusion to the circle of prominences at the extremity of the nose.

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*The prefix *Rhin-* ordinarily requires no explanation when it indicates simply a large nose.

Rhinaster GRAY, **1862.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.

GRAY, in Gerrard's Cat. Bones Mamm. Brit. Mus., 282–283, 1862; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 1024–1026; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 316–318, 1869.

Type: *Rhinoceros bicornis* Linnæus, from Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Rhinaster* Wagler, 1830, a genus of Insectivora. (See *Opsiceros* Gloger, 1841.)

Rhinchonycteris TSCHUDI MS., **1844.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Fauna Peruana, I, 71, 1844.

A manuscript name apparently suppressed in favor of *Choeronycteris*, which is here first described. "Wir hatten in unsern Reisenotizen die peruanische Form dieses Subgenus als Rhinchonycteris [Choeronycteris] peruana aufgeführt; bei der Untersuchung der Handflügler des Museums in Berlin fanden wir eine als Choeronycteris opercularis bezeichnete verschiedene Species aus Mejico vor. Wir behalten, um etwaige spätere Namenverwirrung zu vermeiden, für das Subgenus die bezeichnende Benennung Choeronycteris." (TSCHUDI.)

Rhinchonycteris: *ῥύγχος*, snout; *νυκτερίς*, bat.

Rhinippus BURMEISTER, **1875.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Caballos Fós. Pampa Argentina, 15, 1875.

Species: *Equus neogæus* Lund, and *E. principalis* Lund, from Brazil. "Como la figura particular del hueso de la nariz del caballo fósil no dejaba ninguna duda, que este animal debe formar un género aparte de los caballos vivos, le había dado el nuevo apelativo *Rhinippus*, derivado de la figura particular de su nariz. Más tarde he visto que ya D. Ric. Owen [1869] había fundado en los caballos fósiles de la pampa . . . un género aparte, nombrándole *Hippidium* . . . no puede conservarse mi nombre por la ley de la ancianidad del otro." (BURMEISTER.)

Extinct.

Rhinippus: *ῥίς*, *ῥινός*, nose; *ἵππος*, horse.

Rhinoceroides FEATHERSTONHAUGH, **1831.** ? ?

Monthly Am. Journ. Geol. & Nat. Sci., Phila., I, No. 1, pp. 10–12, pl. 1, July, 1831; RAFINESQUE, Atlantic Journ., No. 3, pp. 114–115, 1832 (autumn); HARLAN, Edinb. New Philos. Journ., XVII, 353, 1834.

Type: *Rhinoceroides alleghaniensis* Featherstonhaugh, from Castleman River, about 13 miles above the village of Turkey-foot, Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

Renamed *Tropodon* by Rafinesque in 1832.

Extinct. "Founded on a fragment of sandstone rock with several projecting pebbles, which were mistaken for incisor teeth. According to De Blainville, who says 'c'est sans doute une pièce artificielle,' the specimen is preserved in the Museum at Paris." (LEIDY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 444, 1869.)

Rhinoceroides: Rhinoceros; *εἶδος*, form.

Rhinoceros LINNÆUS, **1758.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 56, 1758; 12th ed., I, 104, 1766; BRISSON, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 78–79, 1762; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 297–308, figs. 75–76, 1900 (type fixed).

Species: *Rhinoceros unicornis* Linnæus (type), from India; and *R. bicornis* Linnæus, from Africa.

Rhinoceros: *ῥινόκερως*, rhinoceros, lit. 'horned nose.'

Rhinochoerus WAGLER, **1830.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiridæ.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 17, 1830.

New name for *Tapirus* Brisson, 1762. "Nomina generica quæ ex græca vel latina lingua radicem non habent rejicienda sunt." (WAGLER.)

Rhinochoerus: *ῥίς*, *ῥινός*, nose; *χοῖρος*, hog—in allusion to the nose, which is elongated into a flexible snout, or short proboscis.

Rhinocrepis CUVIER & GEOFFROY, **1795.** Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.
"Mag. Encyclopédique, No. VI, 1795" (fide GERVAIS, Dict. Pittoresque Hist. Nat., IV, pt. 2, p. 617, 1836).
Type: 'Fer à cheval' (= *Vespertilio ferrum-equinum* Schreber), of Europe.

Rhinodelphis (subgenus of *Delphinus*) WAGNER, **1846.** Cete, Delphinidæ.
Schreber's Säugthiere, VII, 281, 316–349, 11 plates, 1846.
Species, 16 (arranged in 4 groups, *Lagenorhynchi*, *Tursiones*, *Delphinii proprii* and *Iniæ*): *Delphinus eschrichtii* Schlegel, *D. albirostris* (Gray), *D. tursio* Fabricius, *D. abusalam* Rüppell, *D. planiceps* Schlegel, *D. reinwardtii* Schlegel, *D. delphis* Linnæus, *D. pseudodelphis* Wiegmann, *D. plumbeus* Dussumier, *D. loriger* Wiegmann, *D. coeruleo-albus* Meyen, *D. superciliosus* Lesson, *D. novae zeelandiæ* Quoy, *D. longirostris* Gray, *D. leucoramphus* Péron, and *D. amazonicus* Spix & Martius.
Rhinodelphis: *ῥίς*, *ῥινός*, nose; *δελφίς*, dolphin.

Rhinogale GLOGER, **1841.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxix, 75, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.
New name for *Melogale* Geoffroy, 1834. Equals *Helictis* Gray, 1831. (THOMAS.)
Rhinogale: *ῥίς*, *ῥινός*, nose; *γαλῆ*, weasel.

Rhinogale GRAY, **1864.** Feræ, Viverridæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 509, 573–575, 1 fig. in text; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 172–174, fig. 22, 1869.
Type: *Rhinogale melleri* Gray, from East Africa.
Name preoccupied by *Rhinogale* Gloger, 1841, a genus of Mustelidæ. Replaced by *Rhynchogale* Thomas, 1894.

Rhinolophus LACÉPÈDE, **1799.** Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.
['Les Rhinolophes' CUVIER, Tabl. Élém. Hist. Nat. Anim., 105, 1798.] LACÉPÈDE, Tabl. Mamm., 15, 1799; Nouv. Tabl. Méth., in Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 500, 1801; CUVIER, Leçons Anat. Comp., I, tabl. 1, 1800 (names only, 'Rhinolophes—*Rhinolophus*'); DESMAREST, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., V, 108, 113, 1803; GEOFFROY, ibid., XIX, 383–384, 1803.
Type: *Vespertilio ferrum-equinum* Schreber, from Europe.
Rhinolophus: *ῥίς*, *ῥινός*, nose; *λόφος*, crest—in allusion to the complicated nose-leaf, which consists of three distinct parts.

Rhinomus MURRAY, **1861.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.
Proc. Roy. Phys. Soc. Edinburgh, II, session 1860–61, 159 (read Mar. 28, 1860); GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 57.
Type: *Rhinomus soricoides* Murray, from old Calabar, West Africa.
Name preoccupied by *Rhinomys* Lichtenstein, 1827–34, a genus of Macroscelididæ.
Rhinomus: *ῥίς*, *ῥινός*, nose; *μῦς*, mouse—from the animal's long snout.

Rhinomys LICHTENSTEIN, **1827–34.** Insectivora, Macroscelididæ.
Darstellung neuer oder wenig bekannt. Säugeth. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 7tes Heft, 2 pp. text with Tab. XXXVIII, 1827–34; Abhandl. Phys. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, for 1831, 357–360, 1832.
Type: *Rhinomys jaculus* Lichtenstein, from northern Caffraria, southeast Africa.
Rhinomys: *ῥίς*, *ῥινός*, nose; *μῦς*, mouse.

Rhinonicteris GRAY, **1847.** Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. CLXIX, Apr. 13, 1847, 16; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XIX, 408, June, 1847.
Rhinonycteris GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 81.
Type: *Rhinolophus aurantius* Gray, from Port Essington, North Australia.
Rhinonycteris: *ῥίς*, *ῥινός*, nose; *νυκτερίς*, bat.

Rhinophoca WAGLER, **1830.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.
Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 27, 1830.

Rhinophoca—Continued.

Rhinophora Allen, Hist. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 466, 742, 1880 (in synonymy).

New name for *Macrorhinus* Cuvier, 1826, which is preoccupied by *Macrorhinus* Latreille, 1825, a genus of Coleoptera. Antedated by *Mirounga* Gray, 1827.

Rhinophoca: ῥίς, ῥινός, nose; +*Phoca*.

Rhinophylla Peters, **1865.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, July, 1865, 355, 520–521; Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 115 (not p. 82); Dobson, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 495–496, 1878.

Type: *Rhinophylla pumilio* Peters, from Brazil.

Rhinophylla: ῥίς, ῥινός, nose; φύλλον, leaf—i. e., 'a leaf-nosed bat.'

Rhinophylla Gray, **1866.** Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 82.

Type: *Phyllorrhina labuanensis* Tomes, from Labuan.

Name preoccupied by *Rhinophylla* Peters, 1865, a genus of Phyllostomatidæ.

Rhinopithecus Milne-Edwards, **1872.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Recherches Mamm., 233–243, pls. xxxvi, xxxvii, 1872.*

Type: *Semnopithecus roxellanæ* Milne-Edwards, from Moupin, eastern Tibet.

Rhinopithecus: ῥίς, ῥινός, nose; πίθηκος, ape.

Rhinopoma Geoffroy, **1813.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

Descr. l'Égypte, II, 113, 123–125, pl. 1, no. 1, 1813; Oken, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 926, 1816.

Rhynopoma Bowdich, Anal. Nat. Class. Mamm., 30, 1821 (misprint).

Type: *Rhinopoma microphyllus* Geoffroy, from Erment, upper Egypt.

Rhinopoma: ῥίς, ῥινός, nose; πῶμα, lid, cover—from the valvular nostrils, which open through a narrow transverse slit.

Rhinops Gray, **1866.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1866, 115.

Type: *Rhinops minor* Gray, from Bahia, Brazil (fide Dobson, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 495, 1878.

Rhinops: ῥίς, ῥινός, nose; ὄψ, face.

Rhinosciurus Gray, **1843.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxv, 195, 1843; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 286, Oct., 1867; Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (type mentioned).

Type: *Rhinosciurus tupaioides* Gray, 1843, from Singapore, Straits Settlements (= *Sciurus laticaudatus* Müller & Schlegel, 1839, from Pontianak, Borneo).

Rhinosciurus: ῥίς, ῥινός, nose; + *Sciurus*—from the long, sharp nose.

Rhinostictus †(subg. of *Cercopithecus*) Trouessart, **1897.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. 1, 17–18, 1897.

Species and subspecies 14: *Cercopithecus petaurista* (Schreber), *C. petaurista fantiensis* Matschie, *C. petaurista ascanius* Audebert, *C. buttikoferi* Jentink, *C. erythrogaster* Gray, *C. signatus* Jentink, *C. erythrotis* Waterhouse, *C. martini* Waterhouse, *C. nictitans* (Linnæus), *C. ludio* Gray, *C. schmidti* Matschie, *C. melanogenys* Gray, *C. stampflii* Jentink, and *C. cephus* (Linnæus), all from West Africa. Based on Sclater's Section A, *Cercopitheci rhinosticti* (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1893, 224–247).

Rhinostictus: ῥίς, ῥινός, nose; στικτός, spotted—in allusion to the distinct nose spot possessed by each species of the group.

Rhinostodes Du Bus, **1868.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Bull Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2e sér., XXV, No. 5, pp. 629–630, 1868.

Type: *Rhinostodes antwerpensis* Du Bus, from the Antwerp Crag, Belgium.

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*For date of publication, see Zool. Record for 1872, Mamm., pp. 4, 7.

†Erroneously credited to 'Sclater, 1892,' by Trouessart, l. c., p. 17; and by C. O. Waterhouse, Index Zool., 32 8, 1902.

Rhinostodes—Continued.

Extinct. Based on 'un seul fragment de tête . . . c'est la partie moyenne d'un rostre extrêmement mutilé.'

Rhinostodes: *ῥίνη*, file (also a shark); *ὀστώδης*, like bone, bony.

Rhinosus (subgenus of *Sus*) HEUDE, **1894.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, II, pt. 4, pp. 213 footnote, 222, pl. XL figs. 1, 2, 5, 1894 (provisional name).

Species, 3: *Sus barbatus* Müller & Schlegel, from Borneo; *S. longirostris* Nehring, from southeastern Borneo; and *S. calamianensis* Heude (type), from the Calamian Islands, Philippines.

Rhinosus: *ῥίς*, *ῥινός*, nose; +*Sus*.

Rhinozolis GLOGER, **1841.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, 58, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.

New name for *Thiosmus* Lichtenstein, 1838. On p. xxix *Ozolictis*, instead of *Rhinozolis*, is given as a new name for *Thiosmus*. *Ozolictis* was afterwards substituted for *Ictonyx* (p. 76).

Rhinozolis: *ῥίς*, *ῥινός*, nose; *ὄζολις*, strong smelling—in allusion to the animal's strong and characteristic odor.

Rhipidomys (subg. of *Hesperomys*) ('WAGNER') TSCHUDI, **1844.** Glires, Muridæ.

TSCHUDI, Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1844, I, 252 ('Wagner, in litt.'); Fauna Peruana, Mamm., 183–184, 1845; WINGE, E Museo Lundi, I, 54–57, 1888 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Hesperomys leucodactylus* Tschudi, from Peru.

Rhipidomys: *ῥιπίς*, *ῥιπίδος*, fan; *μῦς*, mouse.

Rhithrodon (see **Reithrodon**). Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Rhithrodontomys (see **Reithrodontomys**). Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Rhithrosicurus (see **Rheithrosciurus**). Glires, Sciuridæ.

Rhizomys GRAY, **1831.** Glires, Spalacidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. VIII, Aug. 5, 1831, 95; Philos. Mag., new ser., X, 235, 1831.

Species: *Rhizomys sinensis* Gray, from China; and *R. sumatrensis* (=*Mus sumatrensis* Raffles), from Sumatra.

Rhizomys: *ῥίζα*, root; *μῦς*, mouse—in allusion to the animal's habit of feeding largely on roots of the bamboo, whence the common name 'bamboo rat.'

Rhizoprion JOURDAN, **1861.** Cete, Squalodontidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LIII, No. 22, pp. 959–962, July–Dec., 1861; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 4e sér., XVI, Zool., No. 6, pp. 369–372, "pl. 10," 1861; Revue Soc. Savantes, Paris, I, 126–128, 1862.

Type: *Rhizoprion bariensis* Jourdan, from the Miocene in the vicinity of the village of Bari [Département du Rhône?], France.

Extinct. Based 'principalement sur une tête presque complète.'

Rhizoprion: *ῥίζα*, root; *πρίων*, saw—from the flattened, saw-like teeth, the molars having two roots, while the premolars have only a single root.

Rhodanomys DEPÉRET, **1902.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ?

Mém. Soc. Paléont. Suisse, XXIX, 1902 (sep. pp. 69–71, pl. VI figs. 34–38, text fig. 4).

Type: *Rhodanomys schlosseri* Depéret, from the Oligocene of Pyrimont, Switzerland.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Rhodanomys: Lat. *Rhodanus*, the river Rhone; *μῦς*, mouse—in allusion to the type locality.

Rhogatherium (see **Rhagatherium**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidæ.

Rhogeëssa H. ALLEN, **1866.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, 285–286; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 13, pp. 122–129, figs. 37–40, Oct. 16, 1897 (type fixed).

Rhogeëssa—Continued.

Rhogöessa MARSCHALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 11, 1873; TROUESSART, Rev. et Mag. Zool., 3e sér., VI, 242, 1878.

Species: *Rhogeëssa parvula* H. Allen, from the Tres Marias Islands; and *R. tumida* H. Allen (type), from Mirador, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Rhombomys WAGNER, **1841.** Glires, Muridæ, Gerbillinæ.

Gelehrte Anzeiger, K. Bayer. Akad. Wiss., München, XII, No. 52, p. 421, Mar. 13, 1841; ibid., No. 53, pp. 429–430, Mar. 16, 1841; ibid., No. 54, pp. 433–434, Mar. 17, 1841; Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., VII, pt. I, 129–132, 1841; Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, III, 485, 1843.

Type: *Rhombomys pallidus* Wagner, from southeastern Russia.

Rhombomys: ῥόμβος, rhomb, lozenge; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the upper molars; "Molarium laminæ obtuse rhomboideæ, medio dilatatæ." (WAGNER, l. c., 1843.)

Rhynchippus AMEGHINO, **1897.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Notohippidæ.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 15, 16, 17, 19 (2 text figs.), 1897; Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 462–464, figs. 48–51, Oct. 6, 1897.

Species: *Rhynchippus equinus* Ameghino, and *R. pumilus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Rhynchippus: ῥύγχος, muzzle, nose; ἵππος, horse.

Rhynchocetus ('ESCHRICHT') MARSCHALL, **1873.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

MARSCHALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 11, 1873.

Given by Marschall as a genus ("=*Delphini edentuli* Schlegel"), but used as a family, *Rhynchoceti*, by Eschricht in 1849 (K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Nat. & Math. Skrifter, Kjöbenhavn, 5te Række, I, 98).

Rhynchocetus: ῥύγχος, muzzle, snout; κῆτος, whale.

Rhynchocyon PETERS, **1847.** Insectivora, Macroscelididæ.

Bericht und Verhandl. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Feb., 1847, 36–37.

Rhyncodon ALLEN, Visitor's Guide Coll. Mamm. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., 34, 1892 (misprint).

Type: *Rhynchocyon cirnei* Peters, from Mozambique, southeastern Africa.

Rhynchocyon: ῥύγχος, snout; κύων, dog—in allusion to the prolonged snout, which forms a conspicuous proboscis.

Rhynchocyon (subgenus of *Pteropus*) GISTEL, **1848.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Naturgesch. Thierreichs für höhere Schulen, p. ix, 1848 (under *Macroglossus*).

New name for *Macroglossus* Schinz, 1824, which is preoccupied by *Macroglossum* Scopoli, 1777, a genus of Lepidoptera.

Name preoccupied by *Rhynchocyon* Peters, 1847, a genus of Insectivora. See *Kiodotus* Blyth, 1840.

Rhynchocyon: ῥύγχος, snout; κύων, dog.

Rhynchogale THOMAS, **1894.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, June 1, 1894, 139.

New name for *Rhinogale* Gray, 1864, which is preoccupied by *Rhinogale* Gloger, 1841, a genus of Mustelidæ.

Rhynogale: ῥύγχος, snout; γαλῆ, weasel.

Rhynchomys THOMAS, **1895.** Glires, Muridæ, Rhynchomyinæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVI, 160, Aug., 1895; Trans. Zool. Soc. London, XIV, pt. VI, 396–399, pls. XXXI fig. 2, XXXV figs. 7, 10, June, 1898.

Type: *Rhynchomys soricoides* Thomas, from Monte Data (alt. 8,000 ft.), northern Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Rhynchomys: ῥύγχος, snout; μῦς, mouse—from the 'enormously elongated muzzle.

Rhynchonycteris Peters, **1867.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.
Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, July, 1867, 477–478; Dobson, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 366–369, 1878.
Type: *Vespertilio naso* Maximilian, from the vicinity of Morro d'Arara, on the Rio Mucurí, Minas Geraës, Brazil.
Rhynchonycteris: ῥύγχος, snout; νυκτερίς, bat—from the shape of the muzzle, the upper extremity being very pointed and produced beyond the lower lip.

Rhynchopithecus Dahlbom, **1857.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.
Zool. Studier, I, Andra Häftet, 83, 91–94, Tab. IV, 1857.
New name for *Nasalis* É. Geoffroy, 1812, which is considered untenable as a generic name, because it is formed from a Latin adjective.
Rhynchopithecus: ῥύγχος, snout; πίθηκος, ape.

Rhyncodon ('Peters') Allen, **1892.** Insectivora, Macroscelididæ.
Visitor's Guide Coll. Mamm. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., 34, 1892.
Misprint for *Rhynchocyon* Peters, 1847.
Name preoccupied by *Rhynchodon* Nitzsch, 1840, a genus of Birds.

Rhyncotherium Falconer, **1868.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.
Palæont. Memoirs and Notes, II, 74–75, 1868.
Type species not given. "At Genoa I saw a cast of a large lower jaw of a Mastodon from Mexico . . . The specimen is unpublished material, and I was therefore only allowed to examine it very cursorily. The Genoese paleontologists had provisionally named it *Rhyncotherium*, from the enormous development of the beak, approaching *Dinotherium*." (Falconer, ext. from letter to M. Lartet, Sept. 12, 1856.)
Extinct.
Rhyncotherium: ῥύγχος, snout; θηρίον, wild beast.

Rhynopoma (see **Rhinopoma**). Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

Rhyphodon Roth, **1899.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidæ.
Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 388, 1899; Ameghino, Sin. Geol.-Paleont., Segundo Censo Nac. Rep. Argentina, I, Supl., p. 12, July, 1899.
Type: *Rhyphodon lankesteri* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
Extinct.
Rhyphodon: ῥυφέω(=ῥοφέω), to gulp down; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Rhytina (see **Rytina**). Sirenia, Hydrodamalidæ

Rhytiodus (see **Rytiodus**). Sirenia, Halitheriidæ.

Rhytisodon Paolo, **1897.** Cete, Squalodontidæ.
Atti Soc. Veneto-Trentina Sci. Nat., Padova, ser. II, vol. III, 49, 1897.
Type: (?) *Squalodon tuberculatus* Costa, from Italy. The name stands "Gen. *Rhytisodon* vel *Squalodon* . . . *Squalodon tuberculatus* O. G. Costa."
Extinct.
Rhytisodon: ῥυτίς, wrinkle; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Rhyzaena (see **Ryzaena**). Feræ, Viverridæ.

Ribodon Ameghino, **1883.** Sirenia, Trichechidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, V, entr. 1, pp. 112–113, 1883; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 493–496, pl. XXIII, figs. 13–17, 1889.
Type: *Ribodon limbato* [*limbatus*] Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Entre Rios, Argentina.
Extinct. Based on a single molar.

Ribodon—Continued.

Ribodon: Contraction of *ῥύβ(δην)*, lit. with a noise; *ὀδών=ὀδούς*, tooth. "*ῥύβδην*, adverbe ayant la même signification que *ῥύδην* ou *ῥυδόν*, lisse, coulant, fluide, etc. . . . j'ai employé ce nom à cause de l'émail des molaires à surface très polie de sorte que ces dents glissent des doigts." (AMEGHINO, in epist.)

Ricardolydekkeria AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Pantolambdidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 397, July, 1901 (sep. p. 51).

Species: *Ricardolydekkeria præcrupta* Ameghino, and *R. profunda* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Ricardolydekkeria: In honor of Richard Lydekker, 1849—, author of Catalogues of Fossil Mammals, Birds, and Reptiles in the British Museum, 'Geographical History of Mammals,' 'Royal Natural History,' and numerous other works on mammals; co-author of 'Manual of Palæontology,' 1889; 'Mammals, Living and Extinct,' 1891.

Ricardowenia AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata, ? (Carolozittelidæ).

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 390, July 1, 1901 (sep. p. 44).

Type: *Ricardowenia mysteriosa* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Ricardowenia: In honor of Sir Richard Owen, 1804–92, professor of comparative anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons, 1834–56; a director of the British Museum, 1856–84; author of 'Odontography,' 1840–45, 'Anatomy of Vertebrates,' 1866–68, and a long list of brilliant zoological monographs.

Rigoon GISTEL, **1848.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Naturgesch. Thierreichs für höhere Schulen, p. x, 1848 (under *Pelagius*).

New name for *Pelagios* F. Cuvier, 1824 (=*Pelagius* F. Cuvier, 1826), which is preoccupied by *Pelagia* Péron, 1809, a genus of Acalephæ.

Antedated by *Monachus* Fleming, 1822; and by *Pelagocyon* Gloger, 1841.

Rigoon: ῥιγόω, to be cold, to shiver—evidently from the animal's aquatic habits, but the name is not very appropriate for a genus of tropical seals.

Risia (subgenus of *Antilope*) LAURILLARD, **1841.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

D'Orbigny's Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., I, 625–626, 1841 (art. 'Antilope').

Species, 3: *Antilope picta* Gmelin, from India; *A. furcifer* H. Smith, from the plains of the Missouri River; and *A. palmata* H. Smith, from Mexico.

Risia: Sanskrit *ris'ya*, or *rishya* (from Hindu *rojh, raksh?* lightning), a name applied to *Antilope picta* in the Amera Cosha, and in the Indian Sacred Volume, chap. XXIV. (H. SMITH, Griffith's Cuvier, IV, 363, 1827.)

Rithrodon (see **Reithrodon**). Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Rityna (see **Rytina**). Sirenia, Hydrodamalidæ.

Rizaena (see **Ryzaena**). Feræ, Viverridæ.

Robus (see **Kobus**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Rodiotherium AMEGHINO, **1895.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Leontiniidæ.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11–12, p. 653, 1895 (sep. p. 53).

Type: *Rodiotherium armatum* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds in the interior of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on an imperfect mandibular symphysis.

Rodiotherium: Anagram of *Diorotherium* Ameghino, 1891.

Romerolagus MERRIAM, **1896.** Glires, Leporidæ.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., X, 173–174, fig. 33, Dec. 29, 1896.

Type: *Romerolagus nelsoni* Merriam, from Mt. Popocatepetl, Mexico (alt. 3,350 meters).

Romerolagus—Continued.

Romerolagus: Romero; λαγώς, hare—in honor of Don Matías Romero, 1837–98, Mexican Minister to the United States 1863–68 and 1882–98, in recognition of his assistance to the Biological Survey in connection with its investigations in Mexico.

Romicia GRAY, **1838.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Jardine's Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, No. 12, p. 495, 1838.

Romicius BLYTH, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 1840, 75; new ed., 1849, 75; new ed., 1863, 63.

Type: *Romicia calcarata* Gray, Eurasia, exact locality unknown.

Romicia: Apparently a coined name.

Ronzotherium AYMARD, **1856.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.

[Comptes Rendus, XXXVIII, No. 14, pp. 675, 676, Jan.–June, 1854—nomen nudum].

Congrès Sci. France, for 1855, I, 233, 264, 1856; ROGER, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben u. Neuburg (a. V.), in Augsburg, XXXIII, 26, 1898.

Type not mentioned in 1854. "On y trouve [dans le bassin supérieur de la Loire] Rhinoceros à incisives (*Ronzotherium*) . . . Cependant il est intéressant de remarquer . . . dans le curieux gisement de Ronzon (Miocène inférieur) . . . l'apparition d'un véritable Rhinocère *Ronzotherium*), qui est signalé pour la première fois au-dessous des couches dans lesquelles on avait limité la présence de ces sortes de Pachydermes." (AYMARD.)

In 1856 two species were mentioned: *Ronzotherium velaunum* Aymard, and *R. cuvieri* Aymard, from the lower Miocene in the vicinity of Puy, France. These species were briefly described, in 1853, as *Acerotherium velaunum* and *A.* (?) *cuvieri* in Pictet's Traité Paléont., 2d ed., I, 296.

Extinct.

Ronzotherium: Ronzon, France, the type locality; θηρίον, wild beast.

Rorqual G. CUVIER, **1829.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Règne Animal, 2e éd., I, 298, 1829.

Rorqualus F. CUVIER, Hist. Nat. Cétacées, 303–354, pl. 20, 1836; Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm., VI, 125–153, pls. v–vii, 1837; 2d ed., Mamm., I, 265, 1858; ibid., XII, 125–153, 1861.

Species: *Balæna boops* Linnæus, and *B. musculus* Linnæus, from the European seas.

Rorqual: French *rorqual*, probably from Swedish *rörhval*, the 'round-headed cachalot,' from *rör*, reed; *hval*, whale. (Century Dict.)

Rosmarus BRÜNNICH, **1772.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Odobenidæ.

Zoologiæ Fundamenta, 34, 38–39, 1772 (no species given); SCOPOLI, Introd. Hist. Nat., 490, 1777; STORR, Prodromus Methodi Mamm., 41, Tab. C, 1780.

Type: *Trichechus rosmarus* Linnæus, from the Arctic Ocean (Scopoli).

Rosmarus: Danish *rosmar*, walrus.

Rousettus GRAY, **1821.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

London Med. Repos., XV, 299, Apr. 1, 1821.

Type: *P* [*teropus*] *ægyptiacus* Geoffroy, from Egypt.

Rousettus: French *roussette* (from *rousset*, reddish)—in allusion to the characteristic color.

Roussa (see **Rusa**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Rubienus (see **Rabienus**). Primates, Tarsiidæ.

Rucervus (subgenus of *Cervus*) HODGSON, **1838.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Ann. Nat. Hist., I, 154, Apr., 1838; Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, X, pt. 2, p. 914, 1841.

Recervus GRAY, Cat. Mamm. & Birds of Nepal & Thibet, Brit. Mus., 33, 1846.

Rucervus—Continued.

Recurvus JÄGER & BESSELS, Petermann's Geog. Mitth., XVI, 87, 1870 (misprint).

Type: *Cervus elaphoïdes* Hodgson, from Nepal, India.

Rucervus: Ru(sa); +*Cervus.*

Rudolphius (subgenus of *Sibbaldus*) GRAY, **1866.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 170–175, figs. 37, 38, 1866; Syn. Whales & Dolphins, 3, 1868 (raised to generic rank.)

Type: *Balænoptera laticeps* Gray (= *Balæna rostrata* Rudolphi, not Hunter), from the North Sea.

Name preoccupied (?) by *Rudolpha* Schumacher, 1817, a genus of Mollusca.

Rudolphius: In honor of Karl Asmund Rudolphi, 1771–1832, professor at Gripswald and Berlin, an eminent comparative anatomist and authority on Entozoa. He described the type species of Gray's subgenus in the Abhandlungen of the Berlin Academy for 1820–21.

kaia (subgenus of *Macroxus*) GRAY, **1867.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 275–276, Oct., 1867; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Sciurus macrourus* Forster (type), from southern India; *S. bicolor* Sparrmann, and *S. ephippium* S. Müller, from India and Borneo.

Rukaia: Rukiya, Cingalese name of *Sciurus macrourus* (BLANFORD, Fauna Brit. India, Mamm., 374, 1888–91).

picapra FRISCH, **1775.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 2, Tab. Gen., 1775; BLAINVILLE, Bull. Soc. Philomatique, Paris, May, 1816, 75.

Type: 'Die Gemse' of Europe. Blainville's genus included 3 species: *Antilope rupicapra* (Linnæus, type), from Europe; *A. pudu* Blainville, from South America; and *A. americana* Ord, from North America.

Rupicapra: Lat., chamois (from *rupes*, rock; *capra*, goat).

Rusa (subgenus of *Cervus*) H. SMITH, **1827.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

H. SMITH, in Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 309–312, 1827; BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci. Lit. & Art, XXVIII, for Oct.–Dec., 1829, 353, 1830 (raised to generic rank); GRAY, List. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvii, 179, 1843.

Roussa HEUDE, Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, II, 8, 1888.

Russa JENTINK, Notes Leyden Museum, XIX, 63, 1897.

Species, 7: *Cervus hippelaphus* G. Cuvier, from India; *C. unicolor* Smith, from Ceylon; *C. aristotelis* G. Cuvier, from India; *C. equinus* G. Cuvier, from Java and Sumatra; *C. peronii* G. Cuvier, from Timor; *C.* ——— ? from Malacca; and *C. mariannus* Desmarest, from the Mariana or Ladrone Islands.

Rusa: Malay name for deer.

Ruscinomys DEPÉRET, **1890.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Mém. Soc. Géol. de France, Paléont., I, fasc. II, Mém. No. 3, pp. 60–61, pl. IV figs. 38, 38a, 1890.

Type: *Ruscinomys europæus* Depéret, from the Pliocene of Serrat d'en Vacquer, Dépt. Pyrénées Orientales, southern France.

Extinct.

Ruscinomys: Ruscino, Roman name of a town in southern France (now Perpignan), near the type locality; *μῦς*, mouse.

Russa (see **Rusa**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Rutimeyeria AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Meniscotheriidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 385–386, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 39–40).

Type: *Rutimeyeria conulifera* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Rutimeyeria—Continued.

Rutimeyeria: In honor of Ludwig Rütimeyer, 1825–95; Extraordinary Professor of comparative anatomy at Berne in 1853, and Professor of zoology and comparative anatomy at Bâle in 1855. Author of monographs on the Comparative Odontography of the Ungulata, 1863; Contributions to a Natural History of the Ruminants, 1865, of Oxen, 1866–67, and of Deer, 1881.

Rutitherium FILHOL, **1876.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXXXII, No. 4, p. 289, Jan., 1876; Bibl. École Hautes Études, Paris, XVI, Art. 1, pp. 245–247, 1877 (synonym of *Dorcatherium*).

Type: *Rutitherium noulcti* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, near Caylux, France.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Rutitherium: ῥυτίς, wrinkle, fold; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the enamel folds of the lower molars.

Rysæna (see **Ryzaena**). Feræ, Viverridæ.

Rytina ILLIGER, **1811.** Sirenia, Hydrodamalidæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 141, 1811.

Rhytina GLOGER, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., pp. xxxiv, 165, 1841; GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., 92, Nov., 1872; LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. v, 15, 1887.

Rityna LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 155, 1842 (misprint).

Type: *Trichechus manatus borealis* Gmelin, from Bering Island, Bering Sea.

Rytina: ῥυτίς, wrinkle—in allusion to the character of the epidermis.

Rytiodus É. LARTET, **1866.** Sirenia, Halitheriidæ.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2e sér., XXIII, feuilles 42–51, pp. 673–682, pl. xiii figs. 1–5, Oct., 1866 (provisional name).

Rhytiodus ROGER, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben und Neuburg (a. V.), in Augsburg, XXIX, 31, 1887.

Type: *Rytiodus capgrandi* Lartet, from the Miocene of Bournic in the valley of La Gélise, Lot-et-Garonne, France.

Extinct. Based on 'des parties de plusieurs dents fracturées.'

Rytiodus: ῥυτίς, wrinkle; ὀδούς, tooth.

Ryzaena ILLIGER, **1811.** Feræ, Viverridæ

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 134–135, 1811.

Rysæna LESSON, Man. Mammalogie, 178, 1827 (misprint).

Rhyzaena WAGNER, Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, II, 330, 1841.

Rizaena BLAINVILLE, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., IX, 339, 1817 (misprint).

Species: *Viverra tetradactyla* Gmelin, and *V. zenik*, Gmelin, from South Africa.

Ryzaena: ῥυζέω, to growl, snarl.

S.

Sacalius (subgenus of *Chaon*) H. SMITH, **1839.** Feræ, Canidæ

Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm., IX, 206–221, 1839; 2d ed., Mamm., I, 152, 1858 IV, 206–221, pl. 15, 1866; V, 289, 1865.

Jacalius BOURGUIGNAT, Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, VI, art. 6, p. 16 footnote, 1875.

Species, 3: *Canis aureus* auct., from northern Persia and Asia Minor; *C. barbarus* Shaw, from North Africa; and *C. procyonoides* Gray, from China.

Sacalius: "The precise name of the animals of this group [the jackals] having thus escaped distinct notice among the ancients, the modern Greeks adopted those of *Squilatchi* and *Sakalia*, one of which, being an oriental adaptation, proves the absence of a national and ancient name; and for the same reason we apply it to the present form of minor gregarious canines." (H. SMITH, 1839.)

Saccolaimus (KUHL MS.) GRAY, **1866.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

['KUHL,' LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 19, 1842; 'KUHL,' GRAY, List. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xix, 1843—synonym of *Taphozous*—nomen nudum.]

GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, No. 98, p. 92, Feb., 1866; FITZINGER, Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LXI, Abth. I, 483–493, Apr., 1870.

Type (species not mentioned by Gray), but described as follows: "Forehead with a deep concavity; chin with a large transverse fold."

Saccolaimus of Fitzinger includes 5 species: *Taphozous peli* Temminck, from West Africa; *T. crassus* Blyth (=*T. saccolaimus* Temminck, type), from southern Asia and the Malay Archipelago; *T. brevicaudus* Blyth, *T. fulvidus* Blyth, and *T. cantori* Blyth, from India.

Saccolaimus: σάκκος, sac; λαιμός, throat, gullet—in allusion to the well-developed gular sacs of the type species.

Saccomys F. CUVIER, **1823.** Glires, Heteromyidæ.

['Saccomys anthophile' F. CUVIER, Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, X, 419–428,* pl. 26, 1823.]

Dents Mamm., 186–187, 256, pl. LXXIV, 1823.

Sacomys CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 488, 1829.

Type: *Saccomys anthophilus* Cuvier, from North America.

Saccomys: σάκκος, sac; μῦς, mouse—from the external cheek pouches.

Saccophorus KUHL, **1820.** Glires, Geomyidæ.

Beitr. Zool. und vergl. Anat., 65–66, 1820; MERRIAM, N. Am. Fauna, No. 8, pp. 109, 120, Jan. 31, 1895 (in synonymy).

Type: *Mus bursarius* Shaw, from the upper Mississippi Valley. (See *Geomys* Rafinesque, 1817.)

Saccophorus: σάκκος, sac; φορός, bearing—in allusion to the external cheek pouches.

Saccopteryx ILLIGER, **1811.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 121–122, 1811.

Type: *Vespertilio lepturus* Schreber, from Surinam.

Saccopteryx: σάκκος, sac; πτέρυξ, wing—'sac-winged bat,' from the peculiar glandular wing sac of the male, which opens along the forearm on the outer side of the antebrachial membrane.

Saccostomus PETERS, **1846.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Bericht und Verhandl. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Aug., 1846, 258; Naturwiss. Reise nach Mossambique, Säugeth., 166–169, Taf. XXXIV fig. 3, XXXV figs. 12, 13, XXXVI fig. 4, 1852.

Type: *Saccostomus campestris* Peters (=*S. lapidarius* Peters, 1852), from Tette, Mozambique, southeastern Africa (S. lat. 16°–17°).

Name preoccupied by *Saccostoma* Fitzinger, 1843, a genus of Reptilia. Replaced by *Eosaccomys* Palmer, 1903.

Saccostomus: σάκκος, sac; στόμα, mouth—from the large internal cheek pouches which open on either side of the mouth, just beside the tongue.

Sacomys (see **Saccomys**). Glires, Heteromyidæ.

Sacrophilus (see **Sarcophilus**). Marsupialia, Dasyuridæ.

Sadypus AMEGHINO, **1902.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 64–65, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 62–63).

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*This article refers to 'Des Dents des Mammifères,' p. 186, as though the latter book were already published.

Sadypus—Continued.

Species, 3: *Sadypus confluens* Ameghino, and *S. ascendens* Ameghino, from the Astraponotus beds; and *S. nepotulus* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Sadypus: Anagram of *Dasypus* Linnæus, 1758.

Saghatherium Andrews & Beadnell, **1902.** Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Procaviidæ?

Preliminary Note on some New Mammals from the Upper Eocene of Egypt, Surv. Dept., Cairo, 5–7, fig. 4, 1902; Andrews, Geol. Mag., London, new ser., decade IV, vol. X, p. 338, fig. 2, August, 1903.

Species: *Saghatherium antiquum* Andrews & Beadnell, and *S. minus* Andrews & Beadnell, from the upper Eocene near Schweinfurth's Temple (Qasr-el-Sagha), Egypt.

Extinct.

Saghatherium: (Qasr-el-)Sagha, Egypt, the type locality; θηριον, wild beast.

Sagmatias Cope, **1866.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, 294–295; True, Review Family Delphinidæ, Bull. 36, U. S. Nat. Mus., 106, 174–175, pl. xxx fig. 1, 1889.

Type: *Sagmatias amblodon* Cope, exact locality unknown, probably South Pacific.

Sagmatias: σάγμα, σάγματος, saddle; + ending *-ias*, indicating possession—in allusion to the form of the supraorbital plates, which are described as "obliquely descending and diminishing to a thin edge."

Sagoinus (subgenus) Kerr, **1792.** Primates, Hapalidæ.

Animal Kingdom, I, Mamm., 80–83, Syst. Cat., Nos. 78–84 (full genus), 1792; Rafinesque, Analyse de la Nature, 53, 1815; Allen, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York, VII, 181, June 19, 1895.

Sagouin Lacépède, Tabl. Mamm., 4, 1799; Nouv. Tableau Méth. Mamm., in "Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot ed., Quad., XIV, 147, 1799."

Saguinus Hoffmansegg, Mag. Ges. Naturforsch. Freunde, Berlin, I, 102, 1807.

Species and subspecies, 7: *Sagoinus pithecia, S. jacchus* (type), *S. jacchus moschatus, S. œdipus, S. rosalius, S. argenteus,* and *S. midas.* (See *Callithrix* Erxleben, 1777.)

Sagoinus: "French *sagouin*, said to be from Brazilian *sahui*, native name near Bahia." (Century Dict.)

Sagouin Lacépède, **1799.** Primates, Hapalidæ.

Tabl. Mamm., 4, 1799; Nouv. Tableau Méth. Mamm., in Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 490, 1801.

Sagunus Blyth, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 1840, 61 footnote; new ed., 1849, 61 footnote; new ed., 1863, 49 footnote.

Type: *Sagouin jacchus* (=*Simia jacchus* Linnæus), from Guiana.

Compare *Sagoinus* Kerr, 1792, and *Callithrix* Erxleben, 1777.

Saguinus (see **Sagoinus**). Primates, Hapalidæ.

Sagunus Blyth, **1840.** Primates, Hapalidæ.

Blyth, in Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 1840, 61 footnote; new ed., 1849, 61 footnote; new ed., 1863, 49 footnote.

Emendation suggested but not adopted. "*Sagoinus* (or, what would be preferable, *Sagunus*) of some. This name, however, originally proposed by Lacépède for the Sagouins (*Callithrix*), among which the *Saimiri* was included, can only lead to confusion if applied to the latter exclusively. We would suggest, therefore, the appellation *Samiris*, formed out of the vernacular." (Blyth.)

Saiga Gray, **1843.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvi, 160, 1843; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XVIII, 231, Oct., 1846; Sclater & Thomas, Book of Antelopes, III, pt. ix, 29–41, pl. xlix, text figs. 49–51, Aug., 1897.

Type: *Capra tatarica* Linnæus, from the steppes of Siberia.

Saiga: Russian *saĭga* or *saigàk*, antelope.

Saimiri (subgenus of *Simia*) VOIGT, **1831.** Primates, Cebidæ.

VOIGT, Cuvier's Thierreich, I, 95,* 1831; I. GEOFFROY, Leçons de Mammalogie, 19, 1835 (extrait Écho du Monde Savant, I, 1835).

Saimiris GEOFFROY, Comptes Rendus, Paris, XVI, 1151, 1843; Zool. Voy. 'Vénus,' 45, 1855; DAHLBOM, Zool. Stud., I, 146, 155–158, 1857; PALMER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XI, 174, June 9, 1897 (name revived); MEERWARTH, Zool. Garten, XXXVIII, No. 9, p. 265, Sept., 1897.

Samiris BLYTH, in Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 1840, 61 footnote; new ed., 1849, 61 footnote; new ed., 1863, 49 footnote.

Type: *Simia sciurea* Linnæus, from Brazil.

Saimiri: Caymiri (pronounced *saïmiri*), native name of this monkey on the Amazon, adopted by Buffon (Hist. Nat., XV, 67, 1767). Probably from the Brazilian *sai*, or *çai*, monkey.

Sajus RAFINESQUE, **1815.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 53, 1815.

New name for *Callithrix* Cuvier, in part ("*Sajus* R. *Callit*[*h*]*rix* Cuv. *Cebus* Erxl.").

Sajus: French *sajou*, abbreviation of *cayouassou* or *sajouassou;* native name of a monkey on the Amazon. Probably from Brazilian *sai*, or *çai*, monkey.

Sakinus RAFINESQUE, **1815.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, Addendum, p. 219, 1815.

New name for *Sylvanus* Rafinesque, previously proposed on p. 53 of the 'Analyse.' The latter name is preoccupied by *Sylvanus* Latreille, 1807, a genus of Coleoptera.

Sakinus: Saki, native name of a South American monkey adopted by Buffon (Hist. Nat., XV, 88, 1767).

Salanoia (subgenus of *Galidia*) GRAY, **1864.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 523–524; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 56, 1869.

Species: *Galidia concolor* I. Geoffroy, and *G. olivacea* I. Geoffroy, from Madagascar.

Salanoia: Salano, native name of *Galidia olivacea* in Madagascar.

Salmacis GLOGER, **1841.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxvii, 35–36, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.

New name for *Macaca* Lacépède, 1799.

Salmacis: In Greek mythology the nymph of a fountain in Caria, a weak, effeminate person—possibly in allusion to the fact that the macaques are more tractable and gentle than the baboons. (D'Orbigny's Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., VII, 527.)

Sambur HEUDE, **1888.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, II, p. 8, pls. II, XII, 1888; LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1887, XXIV, Mamm., p. 45, 1888.

Type: *Cervus aristotelis* Cuvier. "Je nommerai . . . *Sambur* le type de *C. aristotelis* de la plaine de Mékong," Cochin China. (HEUDE.)

Sambur: Hindu *sambre*, from Sanscrit *çambara*, a kind of deer.

Samiris BLYTH, **1840.** Primates, Cebidæ.

BLYTH, in Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 1840, 61 footnote; new ed., 1849, 61 footnote; new ed., 1863, 49 footnote.

Sagoinus "originally proposed by Lacépède for the Sagouins (*Callithrix*), among which the Saimiri was included, can only lead to confusion if applied to the latter exclusively. We would suggest, therefore, the appellation *Samiris*, formed out of the vernacular." (BLYTH.)

See *Saimiri* Voigt, 1831.

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*Alston does not admit that the name is here used as a generic term. (See Biologia Centrali-Americana, Mamm., 15 footnote, 1880.)

Samotherium Forsyth Major, **1889.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidæ.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, CVII, No. 27, Séance du 31 Dec., 1888, p. 1181, 1889; Lydekker, Nature, XLIII, 86, 1 fig. in text, Nov. 27, 1890; Forsyth Major, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1891, 317–319, fig. 1.
Type: *Samotherium boissieri* Forsyth Major, from the Pliocene of the Island of Samos, Greece.
Extinct. "Représenté par les restes d'au moins douze individus, dont six crânes plus ou moins complets."
Samotherium: Samos, the type locality; *θηρίον*, wild beast.

Sanitherium Meyer, **1865-66.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ?
Paleontographica, XV, 15–17, Taf. II, figs. 9–12, 1865–66.
Type: *Sanitherium schlagintweiti* Meyer, from Koshialgarh, Punjab, India.
Extinct. Based on 'ein Paar Bruchstücke aus dem Unterkiefer.'
Sanitherium: Sani, an Indian deity; *θηρίον*, wild beast.

Sapajus (subgenus) Kerr, **1792.** Primates, Cebidæ.
Animal Kingdom, I, Mamm., 74–79, Syst. Cat., Nos. 64–77 (full genus), 1792; Allen, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., VII, 181, June 19, 1895.
Sapajou Lacépède, Tabl. Mamm., 4, 1799; Nouv. Tableau Méth. Mamm., in Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot éd., Quad., XIV, 146, 1799; Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 489, 1801; Slack, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862, 509–513.
Sapaju Ritgen, Naturl. Eintheilung Säugthiere, Giessen, 33, 1824.
Species and subspecies, 14: *Sapajus beelzebub, S. seniculus, S. paniscus, S. exquina, S. trepidus, S. trepidus fulvus, S. fatuellus, S. apella, S. capucinus, S. capucinus albulus, S. sciureus, S. sciureus mortus, S. syrichtus*, and *S. variegatus*, from South America.
Sapajus: Sapajou, from *sajouassou*, a native name of these monkeys on the Amazon, adopted by Buffon (Hist. Nat., XV, 37, 1767).

Sarcolemur Cope, **1875.** Primates, Hyopsodidæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., July 20, 1875, 256; Tert. Vert., 233–234, pl. xxxv, figs. 18–19, 1885; Osborn, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 189, June 28, 1902.
Type: *Antiacodon furcatus* Cope, from the Eocene (Bridger) of Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on a lower jaw containing the fourth premolar and three molars.
Sarcolemur: σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh; + *Lemur*.

Sarcophilus F. Cuvier, **1837.** Marsupialia, Dasyuridæ.
Hist. Nat. Mamm., VII, livr. lxx, pl. ('Sarcophile oursin') with 6 pp. text, Aug., 1837.
Sacrophilus Boitard, Jardin des Plantes, 204, 1842.
Type: *Sarcophilus ursinus* (= *Didelphis ursina* Harris), from the vicinity of Hobart Town, Tasmania.
Sarcophilus: σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh; *φίλος*, loving—in allusion to its carnivorous habits.

Sarcothraustes Cope, **1882.** Creodonta, Triisodontidæ.
"Palæont. Bull., No. 34, pp. 193–194, Feb. 20, 1882;" Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XX, 193–194, Apr. 4, 1882; Tert. Vert., 346, 1885 (date of publication).
Type: *Sarcothraustes antiquus* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.
Extinct. Based on 'the last two superior molars, the last one lacking the crown; and parts of both mandibular rami . . . all belonging to one individual.'
Sarcothraustes: σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh; *θραυστής*, from *θραύω*, to tear in pieces—indicative of the animal's supposed carnivorous habits.

Saricovia (subgenus of *Lutra*) Lesson, **1842.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 72, 1842.
Type: *Lutra brasiliensis* Zimmermann, from Brazil.

Saricovia—Continued.

Saricovia: Saricovienne, native name of the animal in La Plata adopted by Buffon. Probably from *carigueibeju*, the Brazilian name (pronounced *sarigoviou*) signifying, according to Thevet, 'dainty animal.' (Buffon, Hist. Nat., XIII, 319.) Both words, according to Azara, are corrupted from *sarigouérembiou*, meaning 'eating sarigues,' or opossums.

Sarigua Muirhead, **1819.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.

Muirhead in Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopædia, XIII, 429, 1819 (under Mazology*).

Species, 9: *Sarigua marsupialis* (=*Didelphis marsupialis* and *D. cancrivora* Linnæus), *Didelphis virginiana* Kerr, *D. opossum* Linnæus, *D. murina* Linnæus, *Sarigua cayopollin* (=*D. cayopollin* Schreber, and *D. dorsigera* Linnæus), *D. brachyura* Linnæus, *D. memmima* Cuvier, *Sarigua crassicaudata* (=*D. crassicaudata* Desmarest), and *D. pusilla* Desmarest, from North and South America.

Sarigua: French *sarigue*, from Brazilian *Sarigueya, çarigueia*, or *çarigueira*, opossum (appelé *quatre œil* et *carigueia*—Gervais, Dict. Pittoresque Hist. Nat., II, 534, 1835).

Satyrus Linnæus, **1760.** ?

"Amoen. Acad., VI, 69, 1760" (fide Sherborn, Index Anim., 871, 1172, 1902).

Type: *Satyrus tulpii* Linnæus.

This name is entered on the authority of Sherborn. The description has not been seen and the entry in the 'Index Animalium' affords no clue to the systematic position of the genus beyond the note that it is a mammal.

Satyrus: σάτυρος, satyr.

Satyrus Oken, **1816.** Primates, Simiidæ.

Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., pp. xi, 1225–1227, 1816.

New name for *Hylobates* Illiger, 1811. Type: *Satyrus niger* Oken (=*Simia longimana* Schreber), from the Malay Peninsula.

Name preoccupied by *Satyra* Meigen, 1803, a genus of Diptera.

Satyrus Lesson, **1840.** Primates, Simiidæ.

Species Mamm., 39–46, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 2, 1842; "Mastologie Méthodique, 29, 1843;" Mayer, Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1856, I, 281–282; Haeckel, Gen. Morphologie Organismen, II, p. cl footnote, 1866.

Type: *Satyrus rufus* Lesson (=*Simia satyrus* Linnæus), from Sumatra and Borneo.

Name preoccupied by *Satyra* Meigen, 1803, a genus of Diptera; by *Satyrus* Oken, 1816, a different genus of Simiidæ; and by *Satyrus* Latreille, 1819, a genus of Lepidoptera. (See *Simia* Linnæus, 1758.)

Saurocetes Burmeister, **1871.** Cete, Platanistidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., VII, 51–55, pl. 1, Jan., 1871.

Saurocetus Coues, Century Dict., V, p. 5355, 1890.

Type: *Saurocetes argentinus* Burmeister, from the Tertiary of the Rio Paraná, near 'Las Curtiembres,' Entre Rios, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a 'fragment of the lower jaw.'

Name preoccupied by *Sauro-cetus* Agassiz, 1848, a genus of Basilosauridæ. Replaced by *Pontoplanodes* Ameghino, Aug., 1891; and by *Saurodelphis* Burmeister, Oct., 1891.

Saurocetes: σαῦρος, lizard; κῆτος, whale—in allusion to the teeth.

*For date see last page of volume. This article is signed 'H. N. A.' but in the list of authors in Vol. I is credited to Lockhart Muirhead. Desmarest, who is given as authority for *Sarigua*, used it only as a common name.

Sauro-cetus Agassiz, **1848.** Cete, Basilosauridæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1848, 4–5, 57.
Type: *Sauro-cetus gibbesii* Agassiz, from the Eocene of South Carolina.
Extinct. Based on an isolated tooth.

Saurodelphis Burmeister, **1891.** Cete, Platanistidæ.
Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, XXXII, entr. iv, 161–162, Oct., 1891; Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, III, entr. 18, pp. 451–460, pl. viii, 1891.
New name for *Saurocetes* Burmeister, 1871, which is preoccupied by *Sauro-cetus* Agassiz, 1848, a genus of Basilosauridæ.
Name antedated (?) by *Pontoplanodes* Ameghino, Aug. 1, 1891. Burmeister's article, however, is said to have been published in 'La Prensa' of June 26, 1891, in which case his name has precedence over that of Ameghino.
Extinct.
Saurodelphis: σαῦρος, lizard; δελφίς, dolphin—in allusion to the teeth.

Savia (see **Cavia**). Glires, Caviidæ.

Scabellia Ameghino, **1901.** Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea (Albertogaudryidæ).
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 400, July, 1901 (sep. p. 54).
Type: *Scabellia laticincta* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Scabellia: Lat. *scabellum*, low stool, cricket.

Scaeopus Peters, **1865.** Edentata, Bradypodidæ.
Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, for 1864, 678 footnote, 1865.
Type: *Bradypus torquatus* Illiger, from Brazil.
Scaeopus: σκαιός, clumsy, crooked; πούς, foot.

Scalabrinia Lydekker, **1894.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Macraucheniidæ.
Nat. Science, IV, No. 24, p. 122 footnote, Feb., 1894; Anal. Mus. La Plata, Palæont. Argentina, II, art. No. iii, 69, Mar., 1894.
Emendation of *Scalabrinitherium* Ameghino, 1883, "a hybrid and barbarous name which can not be admitted." (Lydekker.)

Scalabrinitherium Ameghino, **1883.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Macraucheniidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, V, entr. 1, pp. 108–112, 1883; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 533–543, 920, figs. in pls. xxiii, xxiv, xxvii, xxxiii, lxx, lxxi, lxxiii, lxxviii, 1889.
Scalabrinia Lydekker, Nat. Science, IV, No. 24, p. 122 footnote, Feb., 1894; Anal. Mus. La Plata, Palæont. Argentina, II, art. No. iii, 69, Mar., 1894.
Type: *Scalabrinitherium bravardi* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Entre Rios, Argentina.
Extinct. Based on 3 molars.
Scalabrinitherium: Scalabrini; θηρίον, wild beast—in honor of Prof. Pedro Scalabrini, of Paraná, Argentina.

Scaldicetus Du Bus, **1867.** Cete, Physeteridæ.
Bull. Acad. Roy. Belgique, 2e sér., XXIV, 567–568, 1867.
Type: *Scaldicetus caretti* Du Bus, from the Antwerp Crag of Borgerhout, Belgium.
Extinct. Based on teeth.
Scaldicetus: Lat. *Scaldis*, the river Scheldt, on which Antwerp is situated, and near the type locality; *cetus*, whale.

Scalopus* ('Cuvier') Geoffroy, **1803.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.
[G. Cuvier, Leçons Anat. Comp., I, 1800, Tabl. I—names only, 'Scalope, *Scalops*'.]
Geoffroy, Cat. Mamm. Mus. National Hist. Nat., 77–78, 1803.

*This form strictly antedates the commonly accepted spelling *Scalops*, which is only a nomen nudum in 1800.

Scalopus—Continued.

Scalops Illiger, Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 126, 1811; G. Cuvier, Règne Animal, I, 134–135, 1817; 2d ed., 132, 1829.

Species: *Scalopus cristatus* (= *Sorex cristatus* Linnæus), from Pennsylvania; and *S. virginianus* Geoffroy (= *Sorex aquaticus* Linnæus, type), from the eastern United States.

Scalopus: Apparently derived from σκάλλω, to dig; and πούς, foot, but more probably a modification of *Scalops*, σκάλοψ, σκάλοπος, mole (from σκάλλω, to dig).

Scapanus Pomel, **1848.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.

Archiv. Sci. Phys. & Nat., Bibl. Univ., Genève, IX, 247, Nov., 1848; Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 1848–49, 57.

Scapasius Beddard, Cambridge Nat. Hist., X, Mamm., 518, 1902 (misprint).

Species: *Scalops townsendii* Bachman (type), from the Columbia River, near Fort Vancouver; and *S. breweri* Bachman, from Marthas Vineyard, Massachusetts.

See *Scapanes* Burmeister, 1847, a genus of Coleoptera.

Scapanus: σκαπάνη, a digging tool, mattock—in allusion to the powerful fossorial fore limbs.

Scaphops Ameghino, **1895.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Leontiniidæ.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11–12, pp. 629–630, 1895 (sep. pp. 29–30).

Type: *Scaphops grypus* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on an incomplete intermaxillary.

Scaphops: σκάφη, basin, boat; ὄψ, aspect.

Scapteromys (subgenus of *Mus*) Waterhouse, **1837.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. L, Nov. 21, 1837, 20–21; Fitzinger, Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LVI, 79–80, 1867 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Mus* (*Scapteromys*) *tumidus* Waterhouse, from Maldonado, Uruguay.

Scapteromys: σκαπτήρ, digger; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the long claws, "but slightly curved and formed for burrowing."

Scaptochirus Milne-Edwards, **1867.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 5e sér., Zool., VII, 375, 1867; Recherches Hist. Nat. Mamm., 173–175, pl. 17 fig. 4, pl. 17a fig. 1, 1868–74.

Type: *Scaptochirus moschatus* Milne-Edwards, from Mongolia.

Scaptochirus: σκάπτω, to dig; χείρ, hand—in allusion to the powerful fossorial fore limbs.

Scaptogale Trouessart, **1897.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.

Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. I, 207, 1897.

New name for *Echinogale* Pomel, 1848, which is preoccupied by *Echinogale* Wagner, 1841, a genus of Tenrecidæ.

Extinct.

Scaptogale: σκάπτω, to dig; γαλῆ, weasel.

Sceptonyx Milne-Edwards, **1871.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.

Bull. Nouv. Archiv. Mus., VII, 92, 1871; Recherches Mamm., I, 278–280, II, pl. 38B fig. 4, pl. 40A fig. 2, 1868–74.

Type: *Scaptonyx fuscicauda* Milne-Edwards, from the boundary between Kokonor and Sé-tschouan, Tibet.

Scaptonyx: σκάπτω, to dig; ὄνυξ, claw—in allusion to the long, nearly straight claws on the fore feet.

Scartes Swainson, **1835.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Nat. Hist. & Class. Quad., 352, 1835.

Type: *Lemur murinus* Miller, from Madagascar.

Scartes: σκάρτης, a leaper.

Scarturus Gloger, **1841.** Glires, Dipodidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxi, 106, 1841; Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, 192, Feb. 1, 1895.

Based on the four-toed species of *Dipus* from the Libyan Desert, northeast Africa.

Type: *Dipus tetradactylus* Lichtenstein (fide Thomas).

Scarturus: σκάρτης, a leaper; οὐρά, tail—i. e., a 'long-tailed leaper,' in allusion to the use of the tail in leaping.

Scavia, Sçavia (see **Cavia**). Glires, Caviidæ.

Scelidodon Ameghino, **1881.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ (Scelidotheriidæ).

"La Antigüedad del Hombre en el Plata, II, 307, 1881" (fide Ameghino, Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 724–731, pls. xlii fig. 6, xliii, xliv figs. 1–3, 5, 7, xlviii fig. 3, 1889).

Type: *Scelidodon copei* Ameghino, from "las toscas del fondo del Rio de la Plata, en el Municipio de Buenos Aires," Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a fragment of the left upper jaw containing parts of three molars.

Scelidodon: Scelido- (*therium*); ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—i. e., a tooth resembling that of *Scelidotherium*.

Scelidotherium Owen, **1840.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ (Scelidotheriidæ).

Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Beagle,' pt. i, Foss. Mamm., 73–99, 111, pls. xx–xxiii, xxiv fig. 1, xxv, xxvi figs. 2, 4, 6, xxvii, xxviii fig. 2, 1840.

Type: *Scelidotherium leptocephalum* Owen, from Punta Alta, Bahia Blanca, northern Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on 'the cranium, nearly entire, with the teeth and part of the os hyoides; the seven cervical, eight of the dorsal, and five of the sacral vertebræ, the two scapulæ, left humerus, radius and ulna, two carpal bones, and an ungueal phalanx; both femora, the proximal extremities of the left tibia and fibula, and the left astragalus.'

Scelidotherium: σκελίς, σκελίδος, leg, femur; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the breadth of the femur.

Scelopleura (see **Scleropleura**). Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Sceparnodon Ramsay, **1881.** Marsupialia, Phascolomyidæ.

Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, V, 495, 1881 (nomen nudum?);* Owen, Proc. Roy. Soc. London, XXXVI, No. 228, for Nov. 1883, 3–4, 1884; Phil. Trans Roy. Soc. London, vol. 175, for 1884, 245–248, pl. 11, 1885 (description).

Type: *Sceparnodon ramsayi* Owen, from the Pleistocene of Queensland and South Australia.

Extinct. Based on casts of teeth from the vicinity of Lake Eyre, central South Australia, and from Gelgoine Station, New South Wales; and also on a portion of a tooth from Kings Creek, near Toowoomba, Queensland.

Sceparnodon. σκέπαρνον, adze; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the upper incisors.

Schismotherium Ameghino, **1887.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 21, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Schismotherium fractum* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Schismotherium: σχισμός, cleaving; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the transverse groove of the lower molars.

Schistodelta Cope, **1899.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., XI, pt. 2, p. 206, 1899.

Type: *Microtus sulcata* Cope (=*M. diluvianus* Cope), from the Pleistocene of the Port Kennedy bone cave, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

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*"Mr. Ramsay exhibited a tooth of a Marsupial allied to *Diprotodon*, for which he proposed the name *Sceparnodon*, from the adze-like character of the upper incisor."

Schistodelta—Continued.

Extinct. Based on molar teeth.

Schistodelta: σχιστός, divided; δέλτα, the Greek letter Δ, a triangle—in allusion to the interruption or division of the enamel layer of the molars by a fine groove at the external or free apex of each triangle.

Schistomys Ameghino, **1887.** Glires, Eocardidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 13, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Schistomys erro* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Schistomys: σχιστός, cloven, divided; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the upper molar, which is divided into two nearly equal prisms.

Schistopleurum Nodot, **1855.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XLI, No. 8, pp. 335–338, July–Dec., 1855.

Species, 3: *Schistopleurum typus* Nodot, *S. gemmatum* Nodot, and *Glyptodon tuberculatum* Owen, from the Pampas of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct.

Schistopleurum: σχιστός, cloven, divided; πλευρά, side—"parce que la carapace . . . n'offre jamais de segmentations latérales."

Schizastoma (see **Schizostoma**). Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Schizodelphis Gervais, **1861.** Cete, Platanistidæ.

Mém. Acad. Sci. Montpellier, V, pt. I, 125–126, pl. IV figs. 1–3, 1861; Zool. et Paléont. Gén., 1e sér., 152, 237, 1867–69.

Type: *Delphinorhynchus sulcatus* Gervais, from the Miocene of Loupian, Dépt. du Hérault, France.

Extinct.

Schizodelphis: σχίζω, to split, to divide; δελφίς, dolphin—in allusion to the longitudinal grooves on the rostrum.

Schizodon (subgenus) Waterhouse, **1842.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1841, No. CVI, 89–91, Mar., 1842; Nat. Hist. Mamm., II, Rodentia, 263–267, 1848.

Type: *Schizodon fuscus* Waterhouse, from Valle de las Cuevas, about 6 leagues from the volcano of Peteroa, Chile.

Name preoccupied by *Schizodon* Agassiz, 1829, a genus of Pisces. Replaced by *Aconaemys* Ameghino, 1891.

Schizodon: σχίζω, to divide, to split; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—from the fact that "the crown of each molar is divided into two parts by the meeting of the folds of enamel of the outer and inner side," thus forming a series of cylinders which are compressed antero-posteriorly.

Schizodon Stutchbury, **1853.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

"Rept. Geol. Surveyor, Australia, 1853" (fide Owen, Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, vol. 149 for 1859, 320, 1860).

Extinct. "The portion of the lower jaw with the carnassial and tubercular teeth of the same extinct species [*Thylacoleo carnifex* Owen], which was obtained by my friend Mr. Stutchbury during the period in which he was fulfilling his valuable duties as 'Geological Surveyor' of the colony of Australia, is alluded to under the name *Schizodon* in a Report to the Colonial Secretary, dated Darling Downs, 1st October, 1853. If this generic name had had priority of the one given by me to the same extinct genus, it must have been suppressed, since *Schizodon* had been previously applied in 1829 to a genus of Fishes, which still retains it, by Agassiz; to a genus of Mammals by Mr. Waterhouse, in 1842; and slightly modified as *Schizodus* to a genus of Mollusks by Mr. King."

Schizostoma Gervais, **1855.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Expd. Comte de Castelnau, Am. Sud, Zool., Mamm., 49, 1855 (also pp. 44–45).

Schizastoma Gray, Cat. Bones Mamm. Brit. Mus., 38, 1862.

Schizostoma—Continued.

Type: *Schizostoma minutum* Gervais, from Capella-Nova, Brazil.

Name preoccupied by *Schizostoma* Bronn, 1835, a genus of Mollusca.

Schizostoma: σχίζω, to split; στόμα, mouth—in allusion to the grooved or split lower lip.

Schizotherium GERVAIS, **1876.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Chalicotheriidæ.

Zool. et Paléont. Gén., 2e sér., 3e livr., 58–59, 1876 ["pl. XI figs. 13, 14"—not published?].

Type: *Ancylotherium priscum* Gaudry, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France. Extinct.

Schizotherium: σχίζω, to divide; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the terminal fissure of the phalanges.

Schoinobates (subgenus of *Petaurus*) LESSON, **1842.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 190, 1842.

Type: *Petaurista leucogenys* Temminck, said to be from Japan; but, according to Wallace, there are no marsupials in Japan.

Schoinobates: σχοινοβάτης, ropedancer—in allusion to its arboreal habits.

Sciamys AMEGHINO, **1887.** Glires, Erethizontidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 9, Dec., 1887.

Species: *Sciamys principalis* Ameghino, and *S. varians* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Sciamys: σκιά, shadow; μῦς, mouse.

Scirteta (subgenus of *Alactaga**) BRANDT, **1844.** Glires, Dipodidæ.

Bull. Cl. Phys.-Math. Acad. Imp. Sci., St.-Pétersbourg, II, Nos. 14–15, pp. 220–225, 230, Jan. 20, 1844.

Species and subspecies, 8: *Alactaga jaculus* (= *Dipus jaculus* Gmelin), *A. jaculus macrotis* Brandt, *A. jaculus brachyotis* Brandt, from southern Siberia; *A. acontion* (= *Dipus acontion* Pallas), from southern Russia and Siberia; *A. elater* (= *Dipus elater* Lichtenstein), from the Kirghiz steppes; *A. indica* Gray, from Quetta, Baluchistan; *A. arundinis* F. Cuvier, from North Africa; and *A. alaucotis* (= *Dipus alaucotis* Wagner), from Arabia.

Name preoccupied by *Scirtetes* Hartig, 1838, a genus of Hymenoptera.

Scirteta: σκιρτητής, leaper.

Scirtetes WAGNER, **1841.** Glires, Dipodidæ.

Gelehrte Anzeiger, K. Bayerisch. Akad. Wiss., München, XII, No. 51, p. 413, Mar. 12, 1841; Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., VII, pt. I, 119–120, 1841; Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, III, 283, 1843.

New name for the 'barbaric' *Alactaga* F. Cuvier, 1836.

Name preoccupied by *Scirtetes* Hartig, 1838, a genus of Hymenoptera.

Scirtomys (subgenus of *Alactaga*) BRANDT, **1844.** Glires, Dipodidæ.

Bull. Cl. Phys.-Math. Acad. Imp. Sci., St.-Pétersbourg, II, Nos. 14–15, pp. 220, 230, Jan. 20, 1844.

Type: *Alactaga tetradactylus* (Lichtenstein), from the Libyan Desert, northeastern Africa.

Scirtomys: σκιρτάω, to leap; μῦς, mouse—i. e., a jumping mouse.

Scirtopoda (subgenus of *Dipus*) BRANDT, **1844.** Glires, Dipodidæ.

Bull. Cl. Phys.-Math. Acad. Imp. Sci., St.-Pétersbourg, II, Nos. 14–15, pp. 212–217, 230, Jan. 20, 1844.

Comprises 2 sections, *Halticus* Brandt (including *Dipus halticus* Illiger), and *Haltomys* Brandt (including *D. aegyptius* Hemprich & Ehrenberg, *D. hirtipes* Lichtenstein, *D. macrotarsus* Wagner, and *D. mauritanicus* Duvernoy).

Scirtopoda: σκιρτάω, to leap; πούς, foot.

**Alactaga* was renamed *Scirtetes* by Wagner in 1841; *Scirteta* Brandt is a subgenus of the latter, and includes only part of the species.

Sciuravus MARSH, **1871.** Glires, Ischyromyidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., II, 122, Aug., 1871 (sep. issued June 21); HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 723, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Sciuravus nitidus* Marsh (type), and *S. undans* Marsh, from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Sciuravus: Sciurus; Lat. *avus*, grandfather—i. e., an ancestral squirrel.

Sciurocheirus GRAY, **1872.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1872, 857–858, fig. 5.

Type: *Galago allenii* Waterhouse, from Fernando Po, West Africa.

Sciurocheirus: Sciurus; χείρ, hand—from the squirrel-like form of the anterior limbs.

Sciurodon SCHLOSSER, **1884.** Glires, Pseudosciuridæ.

Die Nager Europ. Tertiärs, in Palæontographica, XXXI (sep. pp. 73–75), Taf. II figs. 3, 10, 1884.

Type: *Sciurodon cadurcense* Schlosser, from the upper Eocene Phosphorites of Mouillac, Dépt. Tarn-et-Garonne, France.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Sciurodon: Sciurus; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Sciuroides FORSYTH MAJOR, **1873.** Glires, Pseudosciuridæ.

Palæontographica, XXII, 2te Lief., 79–86, Taf. III figs. 4–12, Aug., 1873.

Species, 4: *Sciuroides rutimeyeri* (=*Sciurus rutimeyeri* Pictet & Humbert in part), *S. fraasi* Major, *S. siderolithicus* (=*Theridomys siderolithicus* Pictet in part), and *S. minimus* Major, from the upper Eocene of southern Germany and Switzerland.

Extinct.

Sciuroides: Sciurus; εἶδος, form.

Sciuromys SCHLOSSER, **1884.** Glires, Ischyromyidæ.

Die Nager Europ. Tertiärs, in Palæontographica, XXXI (sep. pp. 81–83), Taf. VIII figs. 2, 3, 7–9, 18, 1884.

Type: *Sciuromys cayluxi* Schlosser, from the upper Eocene Phosphorites of Mouillac, Dépt. Tarn-et-Garonne, France.

Extinct. Based on lower jaws.

Sciuromys: Sciurus; μῦς, mouse.

Sciuropterus F. CUVIER, **1825.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

['Sciuroptère' F. CUVIER, Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., X, 126–128, pl. x fig. 5, 1823.]

Dents Mammifères, 161–162, pl. 56 ('Sciuroptère'), 255 (*Sciuropterus*), 1825.

Type: *Sciurus volans* Linnæus, from northern Europe.

Sciuropterus: Sciurus; πτερόν, wing—from the lateral membrane uniting the fore and hind limbs, thus forming a parachute.

Sciurotamias MILLER, **1901.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIV, p. 23, Apr. 2, 1901.

Type: *Sciurus davidianus* Milne-Edwards, from the mountains near Pekin, China.

Sciurotamias: Sciurus + *Tamias*—in allusion to its close relations to these genera.

Sciurus LINNÆUS, **1758.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 63–64, 1758; 12th ed., I, 86–88, 1766; BRISSON, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 104–113, 1762; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (type fixed).

Species, 7: *Sciurus vulgaris* Linnæus (type), from Europe; *S. niger* Linnæus, and *S. cinereus* Linnæus, from North America; *S. flavus* Linnæus, from America; *S. getulus* Linnæus, from Africa; *S. striatus* Linnæus, from eastern North America; and *S. volans* Linnæus, from northern Europe.

Sciurus: σκίουρος, squirrel lit. 'shade-tailed' (from *σκιά*, shade, shadow; *οὐρά*, tail)—in allusion to the position of the tail when the animal is sitting upright.

Sclerocalyptus AMEGHINO, **1891.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.
Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 4a, 251, Aug. 1, 1891.
New name for *Hoplophorus* Lund, 1838, which is preoccupied by *Hoplophora* Perty, 1830, a genus of Orthoptera.
Extinct.
Sclerocalyptus: σκληρός, hard; καλυπτός, covered—in allusion to the bony carapace.

Scleromys AMEGHINO, **1887.** Glires, Octodontidæ.
Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 11, Dec., 1887.
Type: *Scleromys angustus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Scleromys: σκληρός, hard; μῦς, mouse.

Scleropleura A. MILNE-EDWARDS, **1871.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.
Nouv. Archiv. Mus. Paris, VII, 4e fasc., 177–179, pl. 12, 1871; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 5e sér., Zool., XVI, art. No. 3 [p. 1], 1872.
Scelopleura TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, 1141, 1898 (misprint.)
Type: *Scleropleura bruneti* A. Milne-Edwards, from the vicinity of San Antonio, Province of Ceará, Brazil.
Scleropleura: σκληρός, hard; πλευρά, side—in allusion to the hard carapace.

Scolecophagus GEOFFROY, **1795.** Primates, Daubentoniidæ.
"Décad. Phil. et Litt. (No. 28, 10 pluv., an 3), 196, 1795" (fide SHERBORN, Index Anim., 878, 1902).
New name "suggested for *Daubentonia*" Geoffroy, 1795, which is described on the preceding page. (SHERBORN.)
Scolecophagus: σκωληκοφάγος, worm-eating (from σκώληξ, σπώληκος, worm; φαγεῖν, to eat)—in allusion to the animal's food.

Scopophorus GRAY, **1846.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XVIII, No. 119, p. 232, Oct., 1846; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. v, p. 13, Jan., 1896 (in synonomy, type fixed).
Species: *Scopophorus ourebi* (=*Antilope ourebi* Zimmermann, 1783=*A. scoparia* Schreber, 1785, type), from South Africa; and *S. montanus* (Cretzschmar), from Abyssinia.
Name antedated by *Ourebia* Laurillard, 1841.
Scopophorus: Lat. *scopæ*, brushes; *fero* to bear. "Taken from the peculiar brushes that defend its knees." (SCLATER & THOMAS, l. c., 17).

Scopotherium AMEGHINO, **1887.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodontidæ.
Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 18, Dec., 1887.
Type: *Scopotherium cyclops* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Scopotherium: σκοπός, watcher, watchful; θηρίον, wild beast.

Scotaeumys AMEGHINO, **1887.** Glires, Chinchillidæ.
Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 12, Dec., 1887.
Type: *Scotaeumys imminutus* Ameghino, from the Tertiary of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Scotaeumys: σκοταῖος, obscure; εὖ, typical; μῦς, mouse.

Scoteinus (subgenus of *Scotophilus*) DOBSON, **1875.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1875, 371; Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 257–258, 1878; ANDERSON, Cat. Mamm. Indian Mus., I, 136, 1881.
Species, 3: *Nyctiecjus emarginatus* Dobson, from India; *N. rüppellii* Peters, from Sydney, New South Wales; and *Scotophilus greyii* Gray, from Port Essington, North Australia.
Scoteinus: σκοτεινός, dark.

Scoteops (see **Scotœops**). Monotremata (Scoteopsidæ).

Scotœcus Thomas, **1901.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., VII, 263–264, Mar., 1901.
Type: *Scotophilus albofuscus* Thomas, from Bathurst, Gambia River, Gambia.
Scotœcus: σκότος, darkness; οἰκέω to dwell—i. e. dwelling in darkness.

Scotœops Ameghino, **1887.** Monotremata (Scoteopsidæ).
Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 24, Dec., 1887.
Scoteops Ameghino, Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, 183, 1894.
Type: *Scotœops simplex* Ameghino, from the Tertiary of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Scotœops: σκοταῖος, obscure; ὄψ, aspect.

Scotomanes (subgenus of *Scotophilus*) Dobson, **1875.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1875, 371; Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus. 258, 1878; Anderson, Cat. Mamm. Indian Mus., I, 137, 1881.
Type: *Scotophilus ornatus* (=*Nycticejus ornatus* Blyth), from India.
Scotomanes: σκότος, darkness; μάνης, slave—'slave of darkness,' in allusion to its crepuscular habits.

Scotonycteris Matschie, **1894.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
Sitzungs-Ber. Gesellsch. Naturforsch. Freunde, Berlin, No. 8, pp. 200–203, 1894.
Type: *Scotonycteris zenkeri* Matschie, from the Yaunde Station in the southern Cameroon district, southwestern Africa, about S. lat. 3° 49′, E. lon. 11° 41′.
Scotonycteris: σκότος, darkness; νυκτερίς, bat—from its crepuscular habits.

Scotophilus Leach, **1821.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.
Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XIII, pt. 1, 69, 71–72, 1821; Dobson, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 256–266, 1878.
Scotophylus Gray, Zool. Journ., II, 243, July, 1825.
Scotophillus Cuvier, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 417, 1829.
Type: *Scotophilus kuhlii* Leach. Locality unknown, possibly India.
Name preoccupied by *Scotophila* Hübner, 1816, a genus of Lepidoptera.
Scotophilos: σκότος, darkness; φίλος, loving—from its crepuscular habits.

Scotozous Dobson, **1875.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1875, 372–373; Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 243–244, 1878.
Type: *Scotozous dormeri* Dobson, from the Bellary Hills, Madras, southern India.
Scotozous: σκότος, darkness; ζωός, living—i. e., living in darkness.

Scrofa Gray, **1868.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, 38; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 345–347, 1869.
Type: *Sus domesticus* Brisson, "domesticated in most parts of the inhabited world."
See *Scropha* Gistel, 1848, a genus of Pisces.
Scrofa: Lat., sow.

Selatherium Ameghino, **1894.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Hegetotheridæ.
Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Éocènes Patagonie 19–20, Feb., 1894.
Species: *Selatherium pachymorphum* Ameghino, and *S. remissum* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Selatherium: σέλας, σέλαος, light; θηρίον, wild beast.

Selenacodon Marsh, **1889.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, 86–87, pl. II figs. 22–24, July, 1889.
Type: *Selenacodon fragilis* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on an upper molar.
Selenacodon: σελήνη, crescent; ἀκή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the sharply pointed, crescentic cones of the upper molars.

Selenoconus Ameghino, **1901.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 381–382, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 35–36).

Selenoconus—Continued.

Species, 3: *Selenoconus centralis* Ameghino, *S. senex* Ameghino, and *S. ogilis* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Selenoconus: σελήνη, crescent; κῶνος, cone.

Selopoda Rafinesque, **1814.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

"Osserv. Gen. Phoca, nello Specc. delle Scienze, o Giornale Encic. di Sicilia, Palermo, II, 1814" (fide Minà Palumbo); Analyse de la Nature 60, 1815; Minà Palumbo, Cat. Mamm. Sicilia, in Ann. Agr. Sic., 2a ser, XII, 108, 1868.

Type: *Selopoda fusca* Rafinesque, from "Tonnara di Mazzameni, vicino Capo Passaro" on the northern coast of Sicily (fide Minà Palumbo).

Selysius Bonaparte, **1841.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Iconografia Fauna Italica, I, Introd. [p. 3], 1841; Cat. Metod. Mamm. Europei, 19, 1845.

Type: *Vespertilio mystacinus* Leisler, from Europe.

Selysius: In honor of Baron Edmond de Sélys-Longchamps, 1813–1900, an eminent naturalist and statesman, sometime president of the Belgian senate; author of 'Études de Micromammalogie,' 1839, and 'Faune Belge,' 1844.

Semicricetus Nehring, **1898.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Zool. Anzeiger, XXI, No. 567, p. 494 footnote, Sept. 5, 1898.

Name suggested, but not used, for the subgenus of *Cricetus* called *Mesocricetus*. "Man könnte ja auch an '*Semicricetus*' und '*Mediocricetus*' denken; aber diese Zusammensetzungen drücken nicht das aus, was ich ausdrücken will, wie denn überhaupt die lateinische Sprache in dieser Beziehung nicht genügt."

Semicricetus: Lat. *semi*, half; +*Cricetus*.

Semnocebus Lesson, **1840.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Species Mammifères, 207, 209–212, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 9, 1842.

Type: *Semnocebus avahi* Lesson, from the east coast of Madagascar, between the mouth of the Manangara River and the Bay of Atongil.

Semnocebus: σεμνός, sacred; κῆβος, monkey.

Semnocebus (subgenus of *Cercocebus*) Gray, **1870.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 27–28, 1870; Lydekker, Novit. Zool., VII, No. 4, pp. 595–596, Dec. 29, 1900 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Presbytis albigena* Gray, from West Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Semnocebus* Lesson, 1840, a genus of Lemuridæ. Replaced by *Lophocebus* Palmer, 1903.

Semnopithecus F. Cuvier, **1825.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

['Semno-pithèque' F. Cuvier, Hist. Nat. Mamm., III, livr. xxx, pl. with 2 pp. text under 'le Cimepaye,' July, 1821.]

Dents Mammifères [14–16, pl. 4], 247, 1825; Dict. Sci. Nat., XLVIII, 436–441, 1827.

Species (in 1821): 'l'Entelle' (*Simia entellus* Dufresne), from India; and 'le Cimepaye' (*Simia melalophos* Raffles, type), from Sumatra. Two others, *Simia maura* Linnæus, and *Semnopithecus comatus* Desmarest, were added in 1825.

Name antedated by *Presbytis* Eschscholtz, 1821.

Semnopithecus: σεμνός, sacred; πίθηκος, ape—from the fact that *Simia entellus* is considered sacred by the Hindus.

Seniocebus Gray, **1870.** Primates, Hapalidæ.

Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 68, 1870.

Type: *Midas bicolor* Spix, from Brazil.

Seniocebus: Lat. *senium*, an old man; +*Cebus*—in allusion to the head, which is bald in front of the ears and covered with long white hair behind.

Senodon AMEGHINO, **1895.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodontidæ.
Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11–12, pp. 628–629, 1895 (sep. pp. 28–29).
Type: *Senodon platyarthrus* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.
Extinct. Based on a calcaneum and an astragalus.
Senodon: Anagram of *Nesodon* Owen, 1847.

Senonycteris (subgenus of *Xantharpyia*) GRAY, **1870.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 115–116, 1870.
Type: *Pteropus seminudus* Kelaart MS. (=*P. leschenaultii* Kelaart), from Ceylon.
Senonycteris: Anagram of *Nesonycteris?*

Septailurus (see **Leptailurus**). Feræ, Felidæ.

Sericonycteris (subgenus of *Pteropus*) MATSCHIE, **1899.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. 1, Megachiroptera, 7, 30–33, 1899.
Type: *Pteropus rubricollis* Geoffroy, from the Island of Bourbon (Réunion), in the Indian Ocean.
Sericonycteris: σηρικόν, silk; νυκτερίς, bat.

Serval (subgenus of *Felis*) GRAY, **1867.** Feræ, Felidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 272; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 23–26, 1869; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XIV, 352, 1874.
Species, 5: *Felis serval* Schreber (type), from Africa; *F. rutila* Waterhouse, from Sierra Leone; *F. neglecta* Gray, from Gambia; *F. celidogaster* Temminck, from Guinea; and *F. senegalensis* Lesson, from Senegal.
Name antedated by *Leptailurus* Severtzow, 1858; and by *Galeopardus* Heuglin, 1866.
Serval: From the specific name of the type (derived from a South African native name?). According to Buffon, a name given to the animal by the Portuguese. (Hist. Nat., Quad., IX, 141.)

Servalina (subgenus of *Felis*) GREVÉ, **1894.** Feræ, Felidæ.
[*Servalinæ* WAGNER, Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, II, 505, 1841.]
Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., LXIII, No. 1, pp. 76–77, 1894.
Type: *Felis serval* Schreber, from Africa. (See *Serval* Gray, 1867.)
Servalina: Dim. of *Serval.*

Setebos ROTH, **1901.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidæ.
Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 252, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 5).
Type: *Setebos terribilis* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
Extinct.
Setebos: A divinity of the natives of Patagonia.

Setifer FRORIEP, **1806.** Insectivora, Tenrecidæ.
Duméril's Analyt. Zoologie, aus Franz., mit Zusätzen, p. 15, 1806.
Type: *Erinaceus setosus* Schreber, from Madagascar.
Setifer: Lat. *sæta* or *seta*, a stiff hair; *fero*, to bear—i. e., 'bristle-bearing,' from the character of the pelage.

Setifer TIEDEMANN, **1808.** Insectivora, Tenrecidæ.
Zoologie, I, pp. xiv, 384, 1808.
Species: *Erinaceus ecaudatus* Schreber, and *Setifer caudatus* Tiedemann, from Madagascar.
Not *Setifer* Froriep, 1806, which is a distinct genus. (See *Setiger* Cuvier, 1800.)

Setiger G. CUVIER, **1800.** Insectivora, Tenrecidæ.
[Tabl. Élém. Hist. Nat. Anim., 108, 1798—description under 'Tenrecs.']
Leçons Anat. Comp., I, tabl. 1, 1800 (names only—'Tenrecs, *Setiger*').
Setifer TIEDEMANN, Zoologie, I, pp. xiv, 384, 1808.
Species, 3: *Erinaceus ecaudatus, E. setosus,* and *E. semispinosus,* all from Madagascar.
Setiger: Lat., bristle-bearing—from the bristly character of the pelage.

Setiger E. Geoffroy, **1803.** Insectivora, Erinaceidæ.

Cat. Mamm. Mus. National Hist. Nat., 70–72, 1803; I. Geoffroy, Guérin's Mag. de Zool., 2e sér., I, Mamm., p. 5, 1839; Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1892, 503 footnote.

Species, 3: *Setiger inauris, S. setosus,* and *S. variegatus,* from Madagascar. Type: "*Setiger inauris* Geoffroy . . . this animal, as we know from p. 22 of Isidore Geoffroy's paper on the group (Guérin, Mag. Zool., Mamm. (2), 1839, art. 1), was neither more nor less than the common hedgehog [*Erinaceus europæus*], which had lost its ears. This being the case, *Setiger* [Geoffroy] becomes a synonym of *Erinaceus* Linn." (Thomas.)

Not *Setiger* Cuvier, 1800, a genus of Tenrecidæ.

Setonix (subgenus of *Macropus*) Lesson, **1842.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.

Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 194, 1842.

Setonyx Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 10, 1888 (in synonymy).

Type: *Macropus brachyurus* (Quoy & Gaimard), from King George Sound, Western Australia.

Setonix (*Setonyx*): Lat. *seta,* bristle; ὄνυξ, claw.

Siamanga Gray, **1843.** Primates, Simiidæ.

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xvii, 1, 1843; List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. viii, 2, 1847; Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 9, 1870.

Type: *Simia syndactyla* Raffles (= *Pithecus syndactylus* Desmarest), from Sumatra.

Name antedated by *Symphalangus* Gloger, 1841; and by *Syndactylus* Boitard, 1842.

Siamanga: Samang or *siamang,* the name of certain tribes of natives of the Malay Peninsula. (Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIII, 242, 1822.)

Sibbaldus Gray, **1864.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 222–223, figs. 16, 17.

Sibbaldius Flower, ibid., 1864, 391.

Species: *Balænoptera laticeps* Gray (= *Balæna rostrata* Rudolphi, *not* Hunter) and *Sibbaldus borealis* Gray, both from the North Sea.

Sibbaldus: In honor of Robert Sibbald, 1641–1722 (?), author of a paper on the whales of Scotland, entitled 'Balænologia Nova,' published in Edinburgh in 1692.

Sica (see **Sika**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Sicista Gray, **1827.** Glires, Dipodidæ.

Gray, in Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 227–228, 1827; Allen, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIV, 185, Dec. 12, 1901 (name revived).

Type: *Mus subtilis* Pallas, from Siberia.

Antedates *Sminthus* Nordmann, 1839.

Sicista: Sikistan, the Tartar name, meaning 'gregarious mouse.' (Pallas, Nov. Spec. Glires, 328, 1778.)

Sideroderma (subgenus of *Phyllorhina*) Peters, **1871.** Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, June, 1871, 324–325.

Type: *Phyllorhina fuliginosa* Temminck, from Guinea, West Africa.

Sideroderma: σίδηρος, iron; δέρμα, skin—probably in allusion to the dark brown or reddish color of the fur.

Siderotherium Jäger, **1839.** Ungulata, ?

Foss. Säugethiere Würtemberg, 2te Abth., 75, 201, 206, Tab. x, figs. 20–22, 1839.

Type (species not mentioned), from the 'Bohnerzgruben' of Heudorf, near Mösskirch, Baden, Germany.

Extinct. Based on part of an upper molar.

Siderotherium: σίδηρος, iron; θηρίον, beast—in allusion to the iron-ore beds in which the type specimen was found.

Sigmodon Say & Ord, **1825.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., IV, pt. 2, pp. 352–354, pl. xxii, figs. 5–8, 1825; Miller & Rehn, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 89–91, Dec., 1901 (exact locality); Bailey, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XV, 101–116, June 2, 1902.

Sigmodon—Continued.

Sygmodon Blyth, in Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 1840, 113; new ed., 1849, 113; new ed., 1863, 101 (misprint).

Type: *Sigmodon hispidus* Say & Ord, from the St. Johns River, eastern Florida.

Sigmodon: *σίγμα*, the Greek letter Σ; *ὀδών* = *ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the sigmoid pattern of the enamel of the molars when their crowns are worn down.

Sigmodontomys Allen, **1897.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., IX, 38–40, pl. I, figs. 8–14, Mar. 11, 1897.

Type: *Sigmodontomys alfari* Allen, from Jimenez, Costa Rica (alt., 700 ft.).

Sigmodontomys: Sigmodon; μῦς, mouse.

Sigmogomphius J. C. Merriam, **1896.** Glires, Castoridæ.

Bull. Dept. Geol. Univ. Calif., I, No. 13, pp. 363–370, 2 figs. in text, Mar., 1896; Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. II, 450, 1897.

Type: *Sigmogomphius lecontei* Merriam, from the Pliocene near Bald Peak, 2 miles east of Berkeley, Alameda County, California.

Extinct. Based on 'the greater part of a skull with the upper molars and incisors.'

Sigmogomphius: σίγμα, the Greek letter Σ; *γομφίος*, molar—in allusion to the sigmoid pattern of the enamel of the upper molars.

Sigmomys Thomas, **1901.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., VIII, 150–151, Aug., 1901.

Species: *Reithrodon alstoni* Thomas (type), from Cumaná, Venezuela; and *Sigmomys savannarum* Thomas, from the savannas at the base of the Kanuku Mountains, British Guiana.

Sigmomys: Sigmo- (*don*); *μῦς*, mouse—in allusion to its resemblance to *Sigmodon*.

Sika (subgenus of *Cervus*) Sclater, **1870.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, 115; ('Hodgson') Gill, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., 80, 1872.

Sica Trouessart,* Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. IV, 878, 1898 (in synonymy).

Species, 3: *Cervus mantchuricus* Swinhoe, from northern China; *C. taëvanus* Blyth, from Formosa; and *C. sika* Temminck (type), from Japan.

Sika: A kind of deer found in Japan. (Century Dict.)

Sikaïllus Heude, **1898.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, IV, pt. 2, pp. 98–111, pls. XIV–XIX, XXII, 1898; Elera, Cat. Sist. Fauna Filipinas, I, 34, 1895.

Sikaïlus Heude, ibid., p. 110.

Species, 13: *Cervus sika* Temminck & Schlegel, *Sikaïllus infelix* Heude, *S. daimius* Heude, *S. rex* Heude, *S. paschalis* Heude, *S. regulus* Heude, *S. aceros* Heude, *S. sicarius* Heude, *S. dejardinius* Heude, *S. consobrinus* Heude, *S. marmandianus* Heude, *S. latidens* Heude, and *S. brachypus* Heude, from the Goto Islands, Japan.

Sikaïllus: Dim. of *Sika*.

Sikelaphus Heude, **1894.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, II, pt. III, 146–149, 1894; Lydekker, Deer of all Lands, 124, 1898.

Type: *Sikelaphus soloensis* Heude, from the Sulu Islands, Philippine Islands.

Sikelaphus: Sika; +Elaphus.

Silenus (subgenus of *Cynocephalus*) Goldfuss, **1820.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Handbuch Zool., II, 479, 1820; Lesson, Compl. Œuvres Buffon, IV, 100, 1834. Revue Zoologique, Paris, II, 70, Mar., 1839 (raised to generic rank); Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 5, 1842.

Type: *Cynocephalus silenus* (Schreber), from Ceylon.

Silenus: Σειλήνος, leader of the satyrs—more appropriate than most of the mythological names that have been applied to monkeys.

*Credited to Lydekker, who does not recognize the genus, but gives *sica* as the spelling of the specific name (Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1897, 39).

Simenia GRAY, **1868.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, 494, 506; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 192, 1869.

Dimenia TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. II, 299, 1897 (under *Canis*).

Type: *Canis simensis* Rüppell, from Abyssinia.

Simenia: Simen, common name of the species in Abyssinia.

Simia LINNÆUS, **1758.** Primates, Simiidæ.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 25–29, 1758; 12th ed., I, 34–44, 1766; BRISSON, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 132–153, 1762.

Species, 21: *Simia satyrus* Linnæus (type), from Borneo and Sumatra; *S. sylvanus* Linnæus, from North Africa; *S. sphinx* Linnæus, from West Africa ('Borneo'); *S. apedia* Linnæus, from 'the Indies;' *S. silenus* Linnæus, from India ('Ceylon'); *S. faunus* Linnæus, from —; *S. paniscus* Linnæus, from Brazil and Guiana; *S. diana* Linnæus, from Guinea; *S. cephus* Linnæus, from West Africa; *S. aygula* Linnæus, from India; *S. hamadryas* Linnæus, from northeast Africa; *S. jacchus* Linnæus, from Brazil; *S. œdipus* Linnæus, from Colombia; *S. æthiops* Linnæus, from Ethiopia; *S. midas* Linnæus, from Surinam; *S. cynamolgus* Linnæus, from Africa; *S. apella* Linnæus, from South America; *S. morta* Linnæus, from South America; *S. capucina* Linnæus, from South America; *S. sciurea* Linnæus, from Brazil, and *S. syrichta* Linnæus, from the Island of Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Simia: Lat., ape.

Simias MILLER, **1903.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Smithsonian Misc. Coll., XLIX, 66–70, pls. XIV–XVI, Nov. 6, 1903.

Type: *Simias concolor* Miller, from South Pagi Island, on the west coast of Sumatra.

Simias: σιμός, snub-nosed; + suffix *-ias*, denoting a special characteristic—in allusion to its snub-nose in comparison with that of *Nasalis*, to which this genus is closely allied.

Simocyon WAGNER, **1858.** Feræ, Canidæ.

"Geschichte der Vorwelt, II, 1858;" HENSEL, Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Aug., 1862, 565–566.

New name for *Pseudocyon* Wagner, 1857, which is preoccupied by *Pseudocyon* Lartet, 1851, a different genus of Canidæ.

Extinct.

Simocyon: σιμός, flat-nosed; κύων, dog.

Simotes G. FISCHER, **1817.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, 373, 444, 1817; J. B. FISCHER, Syn. Mamm., p. 289 footnote, 1829.

New name for *Fiber* Cuvier, 1800. Type: *Mus zibethicus* (= *Castor zibethicus* Linnæus), from eastern Canada.

Simotes: σιμότης, snub-nosed.

Sinetheres F. CUVIER, **1822.** Glires, Erethizontidæ.

['Sinéthère' F. CUVIER, Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., IX, 426–427, pl. 20 ter, figs. 3–4, 1822.]

Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., IX, 433, 1822; AGASSIZ, Nomencl. Zool., Mamm., 31, 1842.

Sinætherus F. CUVIER, Dents Mammifères, 178–179, 256, 1825.

Synetheres G. CUVIER, Règne Animal, 2e éd., I, 216, 1829; MCMURTRIE, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, I, 154, 1831.

Sinethere F. CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 484, 1829.

Sinætherus BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art., XXVIII, for Oct.–Dec., 1829, 350, 1830.

Synætheres LUND, Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., XI, 233, 1839.

Ignitherus LAURILLARD, in D'Orbigny's Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., XI, 205, 1849 (probably misprint).

Sinetheres—Continued.

Synætheres GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2e éd., 370, 1859.

Type: *Hystrix prehensilis* Linnæus, from tropical America.

In the first reference *Sinetheres* seems to be only a French name, except on p. 433, where it is abbreviated ('*S.*[*inetheres?*] *prehensilis*'). The spelling is slightly changed in 'Dents des Mammifères,' p. 256—*Sinætherus.*

Synetheres: συνήθης, living together (AGASSIZ). "Etym. not apparent." (Century Dict.)

Sinisus (subgenus of *Sus*) HEUDE, **1892.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, II, pt. 2, pp. 102, 106, 107, 1892.

Species: 'Les sangliers chinois.' It is not clear whether *Sinisus* is intended as a subgenus or merely as a descriptive term for the hogs of China.

Sinisus: New Lat. *Sina*, China; +*Sus.*

Sinopa LEIDY, **1871.** Creodonta, Proviverridæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., July 11, 1871, 115–116 (description said to be insufficient); Ann. Rept. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., for 1871, 355–356, 1872.

Type: *Sinopa rapax* Leidy, from the Bridger Eocene near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on a "portion of the ramus . . . The specimen contains two teeth, apparently the last premolar and the sectional molar, behind which are portions of two other teeth."

Sinopa: A name "according to Prof. Hayden . . . applied by the Blackfeet Indians to a small fox." (LEIDY, Rept. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., I, 117, 1873.)

Sipalocyon AMEGHINO, **1887.** Marsupialia, Borhyænidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 8–9, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Sipalocyon gracilis* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Sipalocyon: σιπαλός, deformed; κύων, dog.

Sipalus G. FISCHER, **1813.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Zoognosia, II, pp. ix, 581–582, 1813.

New name for *Phalanger* Storr, 1780, and *Coescoes* Lacépède, 1799, which are not Latin or Greek names. Type: *Didelphis orientalis* Pallas, from the Moluccas.

Sipalus: σιπαλός, deformed—"propter pedem posticum phalangibus concretis quodammodo deformem." (FISCHER.)

Siphneus BRANTS, **1827.** Glires, Muridæ, Myotalpinæ.

Het Geslacht Muizen, 19–23, 1827.

Siphenus GRAY, List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. xiv, 52, 1847 (misprint).

Type: *Mus aspalax* Pallas, from Siberia.

Name antedated by *Myotalpa* Kerr, 1792.

Siphneus: σιφνεύς, mole.

Siphonocetus COPE, **1895.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXXIV, No. 147, pp. 140–141, pl. VI figs. 3–5, May 29, 1895; Am. Naturalist, XXIX, No. 342, p. 573, June 3, 1895 (type fixed.)

Type: *Balæna prisca* Leidy, from the Yorktown (Middle) Neocene beds of Westmoreland County, Virginia (locality fide LEIDY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 441, 1869).

Extinct. Based on a fragment of a jaw and a caudal vertebra.

Siphonocetus: σίφων, σίφωνος, tube, pipe; κῆτος, whale—in allusion to the alveolar grove which is distinct, 'roofed over, and perforate.'

Sirene LINK, **1794.** Sirenia, Hydrodamalidæ.

Beytr. Naturgesch., I, pt. I, 67–68, 1794; Mag. Thiergesch., I, pt. II, 40, 1794.

Type: *Sirene borealis* (=*Trichechus manatus β borealis* Gmelin), from Bering Island, Bering Sea. "*Manatus* unterscheidt sich schon von den *Trichechis* sehr und verdiente deswegen ein eigenes Geschlecht auszumachen, noch mehr aber ist *Sirene* nicht allein von den *Trichechis*, sondern vom *Manatus* verschieden." (LINK, l. c., pp. 67–68.)

Sirene—Continued.

This name appeared in the same year as *Hydrodamalis* Retzius, 1794, but it is uncertain which name was actually published first. *Hydrodamalis* having come into common use, should be retained unless it can be clearly proved that *Sirene* has priority.

Sirene: σειρήν, siren.

Sitomys FITZINGER, **1867.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LVI, 97, 1867; MERRIAM, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., VII, 27, 1892.

Type: *Cricetus myoides* Gapper, from Lake Simcoe, Ontario, Canada.

Name antedated by *Peromyscus* Gloger, 1841.

Sitomys: σῖτος, grain, food; μῦς, mouse.

Sivalarctos BLAINVILLE, **1841.** Feræ, Ursidæ.

Ostéog. Mamm. Récents et Foss., II, fasc. IX (Carnassiers, *Subursus*), 114, 1841.

New name for the genus provisionally called *Amphiarctos* on p. 96. Type: *Ursus sivalensis* Cautley & Falconer, from the Sub-Himalayas, India.

Extinct.

Sivalarctos: Siwalik (Hills), India, the type locality; ἄρκτος, bear.

Sivalhippus LYDDEKER, **1877.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Records Geol. Surv. India, X, pt. 1, pp. 31–32, Feb., 1877.

Type: *Sivalhippus theobaldi* Lydekker, from the Siwaliks of Keypar, in the Punjab, India.

Extinct. Based on the left maxilla containing the four anterior teeth of the molar series.

Sivalhippus: Siwalik (Hills), India, the type locality; ἵππος, horse.

Sivalours BLAINVILLE, **1841.** Feræ, Ursidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XIII, No. 4, p. 165, July–Dec., 1841.

Type: *Ursus sivalensis* Falconer & Cautley, from the Tertiary of the Siwalik Hills, India.

Extinct.

Sivalours: Siwalik (Hills), India, the type locality; French *ours*, bear.

Sivameles FALCONER, **1868.** Feræ, Ursidæ.

Palæont. Memoirs, I, 328, 1868.

Not published as a generic term, but merely suggested as a better name for *Sivalarctos:* "It is strange that M. de Blainville should have adopted this term [*Sivalarctos*] while convinced against its being a Bear. If he thought it nearer the Badger, *Sivataxus* or *Sivameles*, should such combinations be admissible, would have been more appropriate. But we can not assent to his conclusion." (FALCONER.)

Extinct.

Sivameles: Siva, a Hindu deity; +*Meles*.

Sivameryx LYDEKKER, **1878.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidæ.

Records Geol. Surv. India, XI, 80, 1878; Palaeontologia Indica (Mem. Geol. Surv. India), ser. 10, II, pt. v, 169–170, pl. XXIII, fig. 11, Feb., 1883.

Type: *Sivameryx sindiensis* Lydekker (1883), from the lower Manchhars of Sind, India.

Extinct. Based on a single upper molar.

Sivameryx: Siva, a Hindu deity; μήρυξ, ruminant.

Sivataxus FALCONER, **1868.** Feræ, Ursidæ.

Palæont. Memoirs, I, 328, 1868.

Not published as a generic term, but merely suggested as a better name for *Sivalarctos*. (See *Sivameles* Falconer.)

Extinct.

Sivataxus: Siva, a Hindu deity; +*Taxus*.

Sivatherium CAUTLEY & FALCONER, **1835.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidæ.
Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, IV, No. 48, p. 706, Dec., 1835; Asiatic Researches, XIX, Zool., pt. I, 1–24, pl. I, 1836; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., VII, 61, Jan., 1837.
Type: *Sivatherium giganteum* Cautley & Falconer, from the Tertiary of the Siwalik Hills, India.
Extinct. Based on 'a remarkably perfect head.'
Sivatherium: Siva, a Hindu deity; θηρίον, wild beast.

Smilocomptus GERVAIS, **1849.** Cete, Squalodontidæ.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXVIII, 645 footnote, Jan.–June, 1849 (provisional).
Smilocamptus GERVAIS, Mém. Acad. Sci. Montpellier, I, pt. III, 218, 1849.
Type: *Smilocamptus burgueti* Gervais, from the shell marls at Salles, Dépt. de la Gironde, France.
Extinct. Based on a tooth.
Smilocomptus: σμίλη, knife; καμπτός, bent.

Smilodectes WORTMAN, **1903.** Glires, Proglires, Mixodectidæ.*
Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., XVI, 362–364, fig. 118, Nov., 1903.
Type: *Hyopsodus gracilis* Marsh, from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, Bridger Basin, Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on the anterior part of a left mandibular ramus containing the fourth premolar, first molar, and part of the third premolar.
Smilodectes: σμίλη, knife; δήκτης, biter.

Smilodon LUND, **1842.** Feræ, Felidæ.
K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Nat. & Math. Afhandl., Kjöbenhavn, IX, 190–193, 198, Tab. XXXVI figs. 3–7, XXXVII, 1842.
Type: *Smilodon populator* Lund, from the valley of the Rio das Velhas, Minas Geraës, Brazil.
Extinct.
Smilodon: σμίλη, knife; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the huge, saber-like upper canines.

Sminthopsis THOMAS, **1887.** Marsupialia, Dasyuridæ.
Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat., Genova, 2d ser., IV, 503, Apr. 9, 1887; Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 298–307, 1888.
New name for *Podabrus* Gould, 1845, which is preoccupied by *Podabrus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1821, a genus of Coleoptera.
Sminthopsis: σμίνθος, mouse; ὄψις, appearance—in allusion to its small size.

Sminthus (NATHUSIUS MS.) NORDMANN, **1839.** Glires, Dipodidæ.
NORDMANN, in Demidoff's Voy. Russie Mérid., III, livr. I, cah. 1, pp. 49–51; Atlas, tab. 4 fig. 2, 1839; KEYSERLING & BLASIUS, Wirbelthiere Europa's, pp. x, 13, 38, 1840; Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1840, I, 330; NORDMANN, Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, VIII, 195, Apr. 3, 1841.
Type: *Sminthus loriger* ('Nathusius') Nordmann, from the vicinity of Odessa, Russia (= *Mus subtilis* Pallas, from Siberia).
Name antedated by *Sicista* Gray, 1827.
Sminthus: σμίνθος, mouse.

Smutsia GRAY, **1865.** Effodientia, Manidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 369–370; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 374–375, 1869.
Type: *Manis temminckii* Smuts, from Sennar, East Africa.
Smutsia: In honor of Johannes Smuts, a Dutch naturalist, who visited Cape Colony in the early part of the nineteenth century; author of 'Enumeratio Mammalium Capensium,' 1832.

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* Wortman uses the family name Microsyopsidæ for this group and maintains that it belongs to the Primates (see p. 851).

Solenodon BRANDT, **1833.** Insectivora, Solenodontidæ.
Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, 6e sér., II, 459–478, tab. I, II, 1833.
Solenodonta GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxii, 1843.
Type: *Solenodon paradoxus* Brandt, from Haiti.
Solenodon: σωλήν, channel, pipe; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—from the second pair of lower incisors, which are deeply channeled on the inner side.

Soosoo (see **Susu**). Cete, Platanistidæ.

Sorex LINNÆUS, **1758.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.
Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., 53, 1758; 12th ed., 73–74, 1766.
Species, 3: *Sorex araneus* Linnæus (type), from Europe; *S. cristatus* Linnæus, from Pennsylvania; and *S. aquaticus* Linnæus, from eastern North America.
Sorex: Lat., shrew (from ὕραξ, shrew).

Sorex Glis (subg. of *Sorex*) DIARD & DUVAUCEL, **1822.** Insectivora, Tupaiidæ.
Asiatick Researches, Calcutta, XIV, 472–475, pl. IX, 1822; BLAINVILLE, Ann. Franç. et Étrang. d'Anat. et Physiol., Paris, II, 221, 1838; Ostéog., Descr. Icon. Mamm. Récents et Foss., I, Insectivores, 56, 109, 111, pl. III, figs. in pls. VI–VIII, 1850; OWEN, Odontography, III, 1845.
Glisorex DESMAREST, Mammalogie, II, Suppl., 535–536, 1822.
Glisosorex GIEBEL, Odontographie, 18, fig. 6, 1855.
Glirisorex SCUDDER, Nomenclator Zool., pt. II, 131, 1882.
Type: *Sorex Glis* Diard & Duvaucel, from Pulo Penang, or Singapore, Straits Settlements.
Sorex Glis is written as two words without a hyphen and seems to be the name of a genus and species rather than a single name. "On aura certainement tout le droit possible de le prendre pour un type d'une nouvelle sous-division: nous lui assignerons le nom de (*Sorex Glis*) qui donne à la fois, l'idée de sa forme extérieure et de sa véritable nature." It was regarded as a generic name (*Sorexglis*) by Desmarest, who emended it to *Glisorex*.
Sorex Glis: Sorex + *Glis.*

Soricictis POMEL, **1848-52.** Feræ, Viverridæ.
POMEL, in Gervais' Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 1e éd., II, expl. to pl. XXVIII, p. 11, 1848–52 (fide WATERHOUSE MS.); ibid., 2e éd., 223, 1859.
Soricitis ZITTEL, Handb. Palaeont., IV, 3te Lief., 656, 1893.
Apparently a manuscript name applied by Pomel to specimens, in the British Museum, from Saint-Gérand-le-Puy, France. "M. Pomel, qui a visité cette collection [de Londres] avant nous, y a nommé *Soricictis elegans* et *Soricictis leptorhyncha*, deux autres espèces dont on y voit aussi des mâchoires inférieures." (GERVAIS, l. c., 223, 1859.)
Extinct.
Soricictis: Sorex; ἴκτις, weasel.

Soriciscus (subgenus of *Blarina*) COUES, **1877.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.
Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., III, No. 3, p. 649, May 15, 1877.
Type: *Sorex parvus* Say,* from Engineer Cantonment (near Blair), Nebraska.
Soriciscus: Dim. of *Sorex*—in allusion to the diminutive size of the type species.

Sorictis (see **Soricictis**). Feræ, Viverridæ.

Soriculus BLYTH, **1854.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.
Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XXIII, No. 7, p. 733, 1854; XXIV, No. 1, p. 36, 1855; WAGNER, Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, V, p. 806, 1855.
Type: *Corsira nigrescens* Gray, from Nepal, India.
Soriculus: Dim. of *Sorex*.

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*Coues gives "Type—*Sorex parvus* Say or *S. cinereus* Bachman," but *S. cinereus*, 1837=*S. parvus*, 1823.

Sotalia GRAY, **1866.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 393, 401–402, 1866; Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 67, 1871.

Type: *Delphinus guianensis* Van Beneden, from British Guiana.

Sotalia: Apparently a coined name.

Sousa (subgenus of *Steno*) GRAY, **1866.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 213; Syn. Whales & Dolphins Brit. Mus., 5, 1868.

Species: *Steno capensis* Gray, from the Cape of Good Hope; and *S. lentiginosus* Gray, from India.

Spalacodon CHARLESWORTH, **1844.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ?

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XIV, 350 footnote, Nov., 1844; Proc. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci. for 1844, Abstracts, etc., p. 50, 1845.

Type (species not given), from Hordwell Cliff, Hampshire, England.

Extinct. Based on part of the upper jaw and a considerable portion of the lower jaw.

Spalacodon: σπάλαξ, σπάλακος, mole; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Spalacomys PETERS, **1861.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Abhandl. K. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, for 1860, 139–147, Taf. II fig. 1, 1861.

Type: *Spalacomys indicus* Peters, from eastern India.

Spalacomys: σπάλαξ, σπάλακος, mole; μῦς, mouse—'mole rat,' from its burrowing habits.

Spalacopus WAGLER, **1832.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Oken's Isis, 1832, 1219–1220.

Type: *Spalacopus poeppigii* Wagler (=*Psammoryctes noctivagus* Pœppig, 1835), from the foot of the Andes, Chile.

Spalacopus: σπάλαξ, σπάλακος, mole; πούς, foot—from its burrowing habits, and its resemblance to *Spalax*. (BEDDARD, Mamm., 487, 1902.)

Spalacotherium OWEN, **1854.** Marsupialia, Triconodontidæ.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2e sér., XI, feuilles 27–31, p. 482, Aug., 1854; Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, X, pt. 4, No. 40, pp. 426–433, figs. 9–12 in text, Nov. 1, 1854.

Spalotherium MARSCHALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 12, 1873 (misprint).

Type: *Spalacotherium tricuspidens* Owen, from the Purbeck formation at Durdlestone Bay, Dorsetshire, England.

Extinct. Based on portions of several lower jaws.

Spalacotherium: σπάλαξ, σπάλακος, mole; θηρίον, wild beast.

Spalax GUELDENSTAEDT, **1770.** Glires, Spalacidæ.

Nov. Comment. Acad. Sci. Petropolitanæ, XIV, pt. 1, pp. 409–440, tab. VIII, IX, 1770; LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 477, 1891.

Sphalax FRORIEP, Duméril's Anal. Zool. aus Franz. mit Zusätzen, 19, 1806; TIEDEMANN, Zoologie, 476, 1808.

Type: *Spalax microphthalmus* Gueldenstaedt =*S. typhlus* (Pallas), 1778, from southern Russia.

Spalax: σπάλαξ, mole—in allusion to the cylindrical body, short limbs, inconspicuous eyes and ears, large claws, and absence of tail.

Spalotherium (see **Spalacotherium**). Marsupialia, Triconodontidæ.

Spaniomys AMEGHINO, **1887.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 10, Dec., 1887.

Species: *Spaniomys riparius* Ameghino, and *S. modestus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Spaniomys: σπάνιος, rare; μῦς, mouse.

Spaniotherium Filhol, **1882.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ?

Mém. Mamm. Foss. Phosphorites du Quercy, in Ann. Soc. Sci. Phys. Nat., Toulouse, 113–114, 1882.

Spanotherium Zool. Record for 1883, XX, Index New Gen., 11, 1884 (misprint).

Type: *Spaniotherium speciosum* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct. Based on the three upper molars.

Spaniotherium: σπάνιος, rare; θηρίον, wild beast.

Sparassocynus Mercerat, **1899.** Marsupialia, Borhyænidæ?

Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, XLVII, entr. 2, pp. 58–60, Feb., 1899.

Type: *Sparassocynus bahiai* Mercerat, from Monte Hermoso, about 40 miles east of Bahia Blanca, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on portions of the cranium.

Sparassocynus: σπαράσσω, to tear, to mangle; κύων, κυνός, dog.

Spasma (subgenus of *Megaderma*) Gray, **1866.** Chiroptera, Megadermatidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 83.

Type: *Megaderma spasma* (= *Vespertilio spasma* Linnæus), from Ternate, Malay Archipelago.

Spasma: σπάσμα, a piece torn off—in allusion to the deeply notched tragus, which has the appearance of having had a piece cut out of the upper margin.

Spectrellum Gervais, **1855.** Chiroptera, Natalidæ.

Expd. du Comte de Castelnau l'Amérique du Sud, Zool., Mamm., 51, 1855; Comptes Rendus, Paris, XLII, 550, 1856.

Type: *Spectrellum macrourum* Gervais, from Bahia, Brazil.

Spectrellum: Dim. of *Spectrum*.

Spectrum Lacépède, **1799.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Tabl. Méth., 15, 1799; "Buffon's Hist. Nat., Quad., Didot ed., XIV, 188, 1799;" Nouv. Tableau Méth. Mamm., in Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 500, 1801; Gray, Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 100–102, 1870; Matschie, Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. 1, Megachiroptera, 19–30, 1899 (type given as *Pteropus vulgaris* Geoffroy, 1810).

Type: *Spectrum vampirus* (= *Vespertilio vampyrus* Linnæus), from Asia.

Name preoccupied by *Spectrum* Scopoli, 1777, a genus of Lepidoptera.

Spectrum: Lat., apparition, specter.

Spelæus* Brookes, **1828.** Feræ, Ursidæ.

"Cat. Anat. & Zool. Museum of Joshua Brookes, London, 31, 1828 (previous to July 14)."

Type: *Spelæus antiquorum* Brookes (= *Ursus spelæus* auct.?), from Europe.

Extinct.

Spelæus: σπήλαιον, cave—i. e., a cave bear.

Spelearctos É. Geoffroy, **1833.** Feræ, Ursidæ.

Revue Encyclopédique, LIX, 81 footnote, July–Sept.,† 1833; "Inst., IV, 1836;" Comptes Rendus, Paris, II, 187, 1836.

Spelearctus Geoffroy, Études Progressives d'un Naturaliste, 92, 93 footnote, 1835.

Name provisionally proposed for the extinct bears. "Que l'on en vienne à faire ressortir, à l'égard des êtres à l'état fossile, le degré différentiel de leurs fronts aussi fortement relevés et bombés, en les élevant à la condition d'une famille générique sous le nom de *Spelearctos;* . . . Les *Spelearctos* propres à la zoologie antédiluvienne, et les *Ursus* à l'actuelle, . . . seraient aperçus ceux-là plus grands et plus robustes . . . et ceux-ci au contraire plus rabougris et de taille restreinte." (Geoffroy.)

Spelearctos: σπήλαιον, cave; ἄρκτος, bear—a cave bear.

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*This name is open to question, as it was published in a sale catalogue.

†Probably published a month or two later; see 'Postscriptum,' dated Oct. 29, 1833 (p. 95).

Speorifera GRAY, **1866.** Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 82.

Type: *Speorifera vulgaris* (= *Rhinolophus vulgaris* Horsfield), from Java.

Speorifera: σπέος, cave; φέρω, to bear—from the large transverse 'pore' in the forehead of the male.

Speothos LUND, **1839.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., XI, Zool., 223–224, 232, Apr., 1839; Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, 6e ann., No. 430, p. 245, Apr. 17, 1839; WAGNER, in Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1843, I, 349, 354–355.

Type: *Speothos pacivorus* Lund, from the bone caves between the Rio das Velhas and Rio Paraopeba, Minas Geraës, Brazil (alt. 2,000 ft.).

Extinct.

Speothos: σπέος, cave; θώς, a kind of wolf—cave wolf, in allusion to the occurrence of its remains in bone caves.

Spermatophilus (see **Spermophilus**). Glires, Sciuridæ.

Spermolegus DAVID? **1875.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Journ. 3e Voy. dans l'Empire Chinois, I, 52; II, 329, 1875; MÖLLENDORFF, Vert. Prov. Chihli, 16–17, 1877.

Type: *Spermophilus mongolicus* Milne-Edwards, from the vicinity of Pekin, China.

Spermolegus: σπέρμα, seed; λέγω, to gather, pick up—i. e., a seed gatherer. (Compare *Spermophilus.*)

Spermophila, Spermophilis, Spermophillus (see **Spermophilus**).

Spermophilopsis BLASIUS, **1884.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Tageblatt 57ten Versamml. Deutsch. Naturforsch. und Aerzte in Magdeburg (Sept. 18–23), 1884, No. 5, pp. 324–325 (provisional name); W. L. SCLATER, Zool. Record for 1884, XXI, Mamm., pp. 4, 43, 1885; TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. II, 441, 1897.

Type: *Spermophilus leptodactylus* (Lichtenstein), from Turkestan.

Spermophilopsis: Spermophilus; ὄψις, appearance.

Spermophilus F. CUVIER, **1825.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

['Spermophile' CUVIER, Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, IX, 293–305, pl. 15, 1822.]

Dents Mammifères, 160–161, pl. LV, 255, 1825; Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 246, 1827.

Spermophila RICHARDSON, in Parry's 2d Voyage, App., 313, 1825.

Spermophillus CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 473, 1829.

Sphermophilus BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVIII, for Oct.–Dec., 1829, 350, 1830.

Spermatophilus WAGLER, Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 22, 1830; FITZINGER, Bilder-Atlas Wiss.-Pop. Naturgesch. Säugethiere, figs. 104–105, 1860.

Spermophilis RICHARDSON, Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Blossom,' Mamm., 12, 1839 (misprint).

Type: *Mus citellus* Linnæus, from Europe.

Name antedated by *Citellus* Oken, 1816.

Spermophilus: σπέρμα, seed; φίλος, loving—in allusion to the animal's principal food.

Spermosciurus (subgenus) LESSON, **1836.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Hist. Nat. Mamm. et Oiseaux découv. depuis 1788 (Compl. Œuvres Buffon), V, 398–403, 1836 (only in plural, '*Spermosciuri*'); Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 110–111, 1842.

Species, 15: *Sciurus rutilus* Rüppell (type), from eastern Abyssinia; *S. setosus* Forster, from the Cape of Good Hope; *S. namaquensis* Lichtenstein, from Cape Colony; *S. erythropus* Geoffroy, from Senegal; *S. pyrropus* F. Cuvier, from Sierra Leone; *S. brachyotus* Hemprich & Ehrenberg, from Abyssinia; *S. ocularis* Smith, from Plettensbergs Bay, Cape Colony; *S. abessinicus* Gmelin, from Abyssinia;

Spermosciurus—Continued.

S. congicus Kuhl, from the Congo region; *S. persicus* Gmelin, from Persia; *S. anomalus* Gueldenstaedt, from Georgia; ? *S. getulus* Linnæus, from northern Africa; *S. marabatus* Lesson, *S. simplex* Lesson, and *S. prestigiator* Lesson, from Senegal.

In 1842 the subgenus contained only 13 species, *S. madagascariensis* Shaw, from Madagascar; *S. multicolor* Rüppell, from Abyssinia; and *S. syriacus* Hemprich & Ehrenberg, from Syria, being added, while *S. ocularis*, *S. namaquensis*, and *S. marabatus* were reduced to synonymy, and *S. persicus* and *S. anomalus* omitted.

Spermosciurus: σπέρμα, seed; + *Sciurus*.

Sphæramys Ameghino, **1887.** Glires, Chinchillidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral., p. 13, Dec., 1887.

Sphæromys Ameghino, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 169, 1889.

Type: *Sphæramys irruptus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of the Rio Santa Cruz, southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Sphæramys: σφαῖρα, ball, globe; μῦς, mouse.

Sphærocephalus (subgenus of *Globiocephalus*) Gray, **1864.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 244; Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 323–326, figs. 63–64, 1866 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Globiocephalus incrassatus* Gray, from Bridport, Dorsetshire, England.

Sphærocephalus: σφαῖρα, ball, globe; κεφαλή, head—in allusion to the shape of the head.

Sphaerocormus Fitzinger, **1871.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl., K. Akad. Wiss. Wien., LXIV, pt. 1, pp. 376–382, Oct., 1871.

Sphaerocomus Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, 1148, 1898 (misprint in synonymy).

Type: *Tolypeutes conurus* I. Geoffroy, from the Province of Santa Cruz, Argentina.

Sphaerocormus: σφαῖρα, ball, globe; κορμός, trunk—in allusion to the animal's habit of rolling itself into a ball.

Sphæromys (see **Sphæramys**). Glires, Chinchillidæ.

Sphaeronycteris Peters, **1882.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Sitzungsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Nov., 1882, 988–990, Taf. xvi.

Type: *Sphaeronycteris toxophyllum* Peters, from tropical America.

Sphaeronycteris: σφαῖρα, ball, globe; νυκτερίς, bat—in allusion to the shape of the head.

Sphalax (see **Spalax**). Glires, Spalacidæ.

Sphenocœlus Osborn, **1895.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Chalicotheriidæ?

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., VII, 75, May 17, 1895; ibid., 98–102, figs. 12–15, May 20, 1895; Matthew, ibid., XII, 50, 1899.

Type: *Sphenocœlus uintensis* Osborn, from the Eocene of the Uinta Basin, northeastern Utah.

Extinct. Based on the posterior part of a skull.

Sphenocœlus: σφήν, wedge; κοῖλος, hollow—in allusion to the arrangement of the foramina at the base of the sphenoid.

Sp[h]enodon Lund, **1839.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Ann. Sci. Nat. Paris, 2e sér., XI, Zool., 220, Apr., 1839.

Sphenodon Lund, ibid., 231; Afhandl. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk., VIII, 264, 270, 292, pl. xii, figs. 5–10, 1841.

Type: *Megalonyx minutus* Lund, from the bone caves between the Rio das Velhas and Rio Paraopeba, Minas Geraës, Brazil (alt. 2,000 ft.).

Name preoccupied by *Sphenodon* Gray, 1831, a genus of Chelonia.

Extinct. Based on an upper jaw.

Sp[h]enodon—Continued.

Sphenodon: σφήν, wedge; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—from the form of the upper teeth. "Elles sont en forme de cônes, dont la base regarde le fond de l'alvéole, de sorte qu'elles y paraissent enclavées comme des coins. Cette conformation particulière m'a fait nommer ce genre *Sp[h]enodon.*" (LUND.)

Sphenotherus AMEGHINO, **1891.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 2a, 95–99, figs. 24, 25 in text, Apr. 1, 1891.

Type: *Sphenotherus zaraletianus* Ameghino, from the Miocene of Tucuman or Catamarca, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Sphenotherus: σφήν, wedge; θήρ, wild beast.

Sphermophilus (see **Spermophilus**). Glires, Sciuridæ.

Sphiggomys AMEGHINO, **1887.** Glires, Chinchillidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 12, Dec., 1887.

Sphingomys LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1891, XXVIII, Mamm., 33, 1892.

Type: *Sphiggomys zonatus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Sphiggomys: σφίγγω, to bind; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the molars, "formadas por dos láminas separadas por una hendidura y unidas en un estremo como en *Perimys.*"

Sphiggurus F. CUVIER, **1822?** Glires, Erethizontidæ.

Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, IX, 427, 433–435, pl. 20 bis figs. 5–7, 1822 ('Sphiggure'); Dents Mammifères, 178–179, 256, 1825.

Sphingura WAGLER, Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 18–19, 1830.

Spigurus SWAINSON, Nat. Hist. Quad., 390, 1835.

Spiggurus GRAY, List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. xiii, 45, 1847.

Sphingurus WATERHOUSE, Nat. Hist. Mamm., II, Rodentia, 409, 1848; ALSTON, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, 94.

Type: *Sphiggurus spinosus* F. Cuvier, from Brazil.

In the first reference *Sphiggurus* seems to be only a French name ('Sphiggure'), except on pp. 433–434, where it is abbreviated ('*S. spinosa*').

Sphiggurus: σφίγγω, to bind; οὐρά, tail—in allusion to the prehensile tail.

Sphingomys (see **Sphiggomys**). Glires, Chinchillidæ.

Sphingura (see **Sphiggurus**). Glires, Erethizontidæ.

Sphinx ('LESSON') GRAY, **1843.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

['Les vrais Papions ou Sphynx' LESSON, Spécies Mammifères, 104–107, 1840.]

['Sphynx' LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 6, 1842.]

GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xvii (under *Cynocephalus*).

Lesson uses *Sphynx* as a 'tribe' or section of the subgenus *Papio*, for *P. babuin* (=*Simia cyanocephalus*), and *P. sphynx* (=*S. sphinx*), but only in French form. Gray merely quotes Lesson's name in the synonymy of *Cynocephalus* without recognizing the group.

Name preoccupied by *Sphinx* Linnæus, 1758, a genus of Lepidoptera.

Sphinx: σφίγξ, sphinx, supposed to mean lit. 'strangler,' the story being that the Sphinx strangled those who could not solve her riddles. (Century Dict.)

Sphodromys AMEGHINO, **1887.** Glires, Chinchillidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 13, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Sphodromys scalaris* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of the Rio Santa Cruz, southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Sphodromys: σφοδρός, strong, robust; μῦς, mouse.

Sphyrocephalus MURRAY, **1862.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1862, 8–11, pl. 1 (*Zygænocephalus*).

Spyrocephalus DOBSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 6, 1878 (misprint).

Sphyrocephalus—Continued.

Type: *Sphyrocephalus labrosus* Murray, from Old Calabar River, West Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Sphyrocephala* Westwood, 1848, a genus of Diptera; and by *Sphyrocephalus* Schmarda, 1859, a genus of Vermes. May be replaced by *Zygænocephalus*, the name used on the plate.

Sphyrocephalus: σφῦρα, hammer; κεφαλή, head. "Head very large, massive, . . . with some resemblance to a hammer, whence the name hammer-headed." (Murray.)

Spigurus, Spiggurus (see **Sphiggurus**). Glires, Erethizontidæ.

Spilocuscus (subgenus of *Cuscus*) Gray, **1861.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, 316-318; Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 193, 1888 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Species: *Cuscus chrysorrhous* (=*Phalangista chrysorrhous* Temminck), from the Moluccas; and *C. maculatus* (=*Phalangista maculata* Geoffroy, type), from New Guinea?

Spilocuscus: σπίλος, spot; +*Cuscus*—'spotted cuscus,' from the variegated pelage.

Spilogale Gray, **1865.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 150; Merriam, N. Am. Fauna, No. 4, pp. 1–15, pl. 1, 2 figs. in text, Oct. 8, 1890.

Type: *Mephitis interrupta* Rafinesque, from the Mississippi Valley, probably from Kansas.

Spilogale: σπίλος, spot; γαλῆ, weasel—from the spotted character of the markings, in contrast with the stripes of *Mephitis*.

Spinigera (subgenus of *Antilope*) Lesson, **1842.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 178, 1842; Sclater & Thomas, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. v, 59, 62, Jan., 1896 (in synonymy).

Type: *Antilope spinigera* Temminck (= *Capra pygmæa* Linnæus), from the west coast of Africa, from Liberia to Ashantee.

Name antedated by *Neotragus* H. Smith, 1827.

Spinigera: Lat., thorn-bearing, thorny—in allusion to the diminutive horns, which are sharply pointed and less than an inch in length.

Spyrocephalus (see **Sphyrocephalus**). Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Squalodon Grateloup, **1840.** Cete, Squalodontidæ.

Actes Soc. Linn. Bordeaux, XI, for 1839, No. 56, p. 346, 1840; "Act. Acad. R. Sci. Bordeaux, 1840, 208" (fide Flower & Lydekker, Mamm., Living & Extinct, 257, 1891); Meyer, Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1840, 587–588; Grateloup, ibid., 1841, 567–568, 830–832.

Type: *Squalodon grateloupii* Meyer, 1843, from Léognan, near Bordeaux, France. Originally described as a reptile but later shown to be a mammal (Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1840, 587–588; 1841, 567–568).

Extinct. Based on part of the left upper jaw.

Squalodon: Squalus, a genus of sharks; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—from the resemblance of the teeth to those of a shark.

Stachycolobus Rochebrune, **1886–87.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Faune Sénégambie, Suppl. Vert., 1er fasc., 96, 114–116, pl. vii, 1886–87.

Type: *Colobus satanas* Waterhouse, from Fernando Po, west coast of Africa.

Stachycolobus: στάχυς, στάχυος, ear of corn, spike; +*Colobus*—in allusion to the hair of the head. "Pili frontis et superciliorum setosi, recti; verticis, gænarum malarumque rigidi, flabellati."

Stagodon Marsh, **1889.** Marsupialia, Stagodontidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, 178, pl. vii figs. 17–25, Aug., 1889.

Species: *Stagodon nitor* Marsh (type), and *S. tumidus* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.

Stagodon—Continued.

Extinct. "Based on a number of molar and premolar teeth, some of which were found together, but may pertain to separate individuals."

Stagodon: *στᾰγών*, drop; *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the resemblance of the crowns of the molars to a drop of viscous fluid.

Staurodon Roth, **1899.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 386–387, 1899; Ameghino, Sin. Geol.-Paleont., Segundo Censo Nac. Rep. Argentina, I, Supl., 12, July, 1899.

Species: *Staurodon gegenbauri* Roth, and *S. supernus* Roth, from the Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Name preoccupied by *Staurodon* Lowe, 1854, a genus of Mollusca. Replaced by *Chiodon* Berg, 1899.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw, a single canine, and a single molar.

Staurodon: *σταυρός*, an upright stake, cross; *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, tooth.

Steatomys Peters, **1846.** Glires, Muridæ, Dendromyinæ.

Bericht und Verhandl. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Aug., 1846, 258–259; Naturwiss. Reise nach Mossambique, Säugeth., 162–166, Taf. xxxiv fig. 2, xxxv fig. 11, xxxvi fig. 3, 1852.

Type: *Steatomys pratensis* Peters (=*S. edulis* Peters, 1852), from Tette, Mozambique, southeastern Africa (S. Lat. 16°–17°).

Steatomys: *στέαρ*, *στέατος*, fat; *μῦς*, mouse—'fat mouse,' from its plump form, due to storage of fat all over the body.

Stegodon (subg. of *Elephas*) Falconer, **1857.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.

Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., London, XIII, pt. 4, pp. 314, 318, Synopt. Table, Nov. 1, 1857.

Stego-(lopho-)don Pohlig, Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., LIII, Nr. 1, p. 252, 1888.

Species, 4: *Elephas cliftii* Falconer & Cautley, *E. bombifrons* Falconer & Cautley, *E. ? ganesa* Falconer & Cautley, and *E. insignis* Falconer & Cautley, from the Miocene and Pliocene of India.

Extinct.

Stegodon: *στέγη*, roof (*στέγω*, to cover); *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, tooth.

Stegotherium Ameghino, **1887.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 25, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Stegotherium tessellatum* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Stegotherium: *στέγη*, roof; *θηρίον*, wild beast—in allusion to the carapace.

Steiromys Ameghino, **1887.** Glires, Erethizontidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, pp. 9–10, Dec., 1887.

Species: *Steiromys detentus* Ameghino, and *S. duplicatus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of the Rio Santa Cruz, southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Steiromys: *στεῖρα*, keel; *μῦς*, mouse.

Stellera ('Cuvier') Bowdich, **1821.** Sirenia, Hydrodamalidæ.

['Les Stellères' G. Cuvier, Règne Animal, I, 275, 1817.]

Bowdich, Anal. Nat. Class. Mamm., 86, 1821.

Stellerus Desmarest, Mammalogie, II, 510–511, 1822; Lesson, Man. Mammalogie, 403–404, 1827; McMurtrie, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, I, 204, 1831; abridged ed., 109, 1834.

Type: *Trichechus manatus borealis* Gmelin, from Bering Island, Bering Sea.

Stellera: In honor of George Wilhelm Steller, 1709–45, discoverer of the sea cow.

Stemmatopus F. Cuvier, **1826.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.
['Stemmatope' F. Cuvier, Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., XI, 196–200, pl. 13, 1824.]
Dict. Sci. Nat., XXXIX, 550–551, 1826 (art. 'Phoques'); McMurtrie, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, abridged ed., 71, 1834.
Stemmatopis Gloger, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., 163, 1841.
Stemmatops Van der Hoeven, Handboek Dierkunde, 2d ed., II, 992, 1855.
Type: *Phoca cristata* Erxleben, from the North Atlantic Ocean.
Stemmatopus: στέμμα, στέμματος, wreath; πούς, foot! Apparently Cuvier intended *Stemmatops*, 'qui signifie front couronné.'

Stenacodon Marsh, **1872.** Primates, Hyopsodidæ?
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 210, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 13); Osborn, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 173, 179, June 28, 1902 (synonym of *Hyopsodus*).
Type: *Stenacodon rarus* Marsh, from Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on 'a single last molar, in good preservation.'
Stenacodon: στενός, narrow; ἀκή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the last molar.

Stenella (subgenus of *Steno*) Gray, **1866.** Cete, Delphinidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 213; Syn. Whales & Dolphins Brit. Mus., 5, 1868.
Type: *Steno attenuatus* Gray, from India. (Gray, l. c., 1868.)
Stenella: Dim. of *Steno*.

Steneocranius (see **Stenocranius**). Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Steneodon Croizet, **1833.** Feræ, Felidæ.
Revue Encyclopédique, LIX, 86 footnote, July–Sept., 1833.*
Species: *Ursus cultridens* Cuvier, from the Pliocene of the Val d'Arno, Tuscany, Italy; and *Steneodon megantereon* Croizet, from the Auvergne basin, France.
Name antedated by *Megantereon* Croizet & Jobert, 1828; and by *Machairodus* Kaup, 1833.
Extinct.
Steneodon: στενός, narrow; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the huge upper canines.

Steneofiber É. Geoffroy, **1833.** Glires, Castoridæ.
[Revue Encyclopédique, LIX, 95, 1833—*Steneotherium* not *Steneofiber*.]
Considérations Ossem. Foss. Bassin l'Auvergne, 'Postscriptum,' 20, Oct. 29, 1833; Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, V, for 1833, 442, 1834; Laurillard, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., XI, 205–206, 1848; Geoffroy, Zool. de la France, Patria, 522, Feb., 1845.
Type (species not stated) from Saint-Gérand-le-Puy, Auvergne, France. "Je me borne à citer . . . le crâne d'un genre nouveau . . . qui s'en vient très heureusement combler l'intervalle existant entre le castor et l'ondatra. Je ferai connaître ce nouveau genre sous le nom de sténéofiber; les dents, le palais, l'occiput, la caisse auditive y sont comme dans le castor; mais la face s'y trouve jointe avec l'arrière-crâne par une sorte de pédicule très-étroit, et, au contraire, cette région interorbitaire est large dans le castor." (Geoffroy, Ossem. Foss. Auvergne.)
Extinct. Based on a skull.
Steneofiber: στενός, narrow, little; +*Fiber*.

Steneotherium É. Geoffroy, **1833.** Glires, Castoridæ.
Revue Encyclopédique, LIX, 95, July–Sept., 1833.*

*This paper probably appeared several months later—see 'Postscriptum' (p. 95) dated Oct. 29, 1833.

Steneotherium—Continued.

Type (species not stated) from the quarries of Saint-Gérand-le-Puy, Auvergne, France.

Extinct. Based on a skull.

Steneotherium: στενός, narrow; θηρίον, wild beast.

Steno GRAY, **1846.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Zool. Vol. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' I, Mamm., 30, 43–44, tab. 26 fig. 1, 27, 28, 1846; Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 232–239, 1866; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 212–213, 1901 (type fixed).

Species, 5: *Delphinus rostratus* Cuvier (type), *D. malayanus* Lesson, and *D. frontatus* Cuvier, from the Indian Ocean; *D. compressus* Gray, locality unknown; and *D. attenuatus* Gray, from India.

Steno: In honor of Dr. Nikolaus Steno, 1638–1687, a celebrated Danish anatomist and geologist; author of 'De Solido intro Solidum naturaliter Contento,' 1669.

Stenobalæna GRAY, **1874.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XIV, 304–305, 1 fig. in text, Oct., 1874.

Type: *Stenobalæna xanthogaster* Gray, from Port Underwood, South Island, New Zealand.

Stenobalæna: στενός, narrow; +*Balæna*—in allusion to the general form, which is 'slender in proportion to the height.'

Stenocephalus MERCERAT, **1891.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ (Orthotheridæ).

Revista Mus. La Plata, II, 10–12, 1891.

Itenocephalus MERCERAT, Revista Mus. La Plata, II, 12, 1891 (misprint).

Species, 3: *Stenocephalus australis* Mercerat, *S. cognatus* Mercerat, and *S. hybridus* Mercerat, all from the barrancas of the Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

Name preoccupied by *Stenocephalus* Latreille, 1825, a genus of Hemiptera.

Extinct.

Stenocephalus: στενός, narrow; κεφαλή, head.

Stenocranius (subg. of *Microtus*) KASTSCHENKO, **1901.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Imp. Sci., St.-Pétersbourg, VI, Nos. 2–3, pp. 167–198, fig. 1, 1901.

Steneocranius LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1901, XXXVIII, Mamm., 32, 1902.

Species, 5: *Arvicola arvalis* var. *slowzowi* Poliakoff, *A. raddei* Poliakoff, *Microtus tianschanicus* Büchner, *Arvicola eversmanni* Poliakoff, and *Mus gregalis* Pallas, from Siberia.

Name preoccupied by *Stenocranus* Fieber, 1866, a genus of Hemiptera.

Stenocranius: στενός, narrow; κρανίον, skull.

Stenodelphis (subgenus of *Delphinus*) GERVAIS, **1847.** Cete, Platanistidæ.

GERVAIS, in D'Orbigny's Voy. dans l'Amérique Mérid., IV, 2e part., Mamm., 31–32, "pl. XXIII," 1847; Hist. Nat. Mamm., II, 322, 1855 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Delphinus blainvillei* Gervais, from the mouth of the Rio de La Plata, near Montevideo, Uruguay.

Stenodelphis: στενός, narrow; δελφίς, dolphin.

Stenoderma GEOFFROY, **1813.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Desc. l'Égypte, II, 114, 1813; OKEN, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 933, 1816.

Type: *Stenoderma rufum* Geoffroy, locality unknown.

Stenoderma: στενός, narrow; δέρμα, skin—in allusion to the narrow, concave interfemoral membrane.

Stenodon VAN BENEDEN, **1865.** Cete, Balænidæ?

Recherches Ossem. Crag d'Anvers, in Mém. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, XXXV, 75–79, pl. IV, 2 figs. in text, 1865.

Stenodon—Continued.

Type: *Balænodon lentianus* Meyer, from the vicinity of Linz, Upper Austria.

Name preoccupied by *Steneodon* Croizet, 1833, a genus of Feræ.

Extinct.

Stenodon: στενός, narrow; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Stenodon Ameghino, **1885.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ (Scelidotheriidæ).

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1, pp. 116–117, 1885; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 731, pl. xlix fig. 10 (*Stenodontherium*), 1889.

Type: *Stenodon modicus* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Argentina.

Name preoccupied by *Stenodon* Van Beneden, 1865, a genus of Cete. Replaced by *Stenodontherium* Ameghino, 1889.

Extinct. Based on a single molar.

Stenodontherium Ameghino, **1889.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ (Scelidotheriidæ).

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 731, pl. xlix fig. 10, 1889.

New name for *Stenodon* Ameghino, 1885, which is preoccupied by *Stenodon* Van Beneden, 1865, a genus of Cete.

Extinct.

Stenodontherium: Stenodon; θηρίον, wild beast.

Stenogale Schlosser, **1887.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Schlosser, in Roger's Verzeichniss Foss. Säugeth., Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Augsburg, XXIX, 135–136, 1887; "Schlosser, Beitr. Palaeont. Oesterreich.-Ungarns und des Orients, VII, 375, 1888."

Species: *Plesiogale gracilis* Filhol, and *Pseudælurus intermedius* Filhol, from the Quercy Phosphorites, France. (Zool. Record for 1888, Mamm., 33.)

Extinct.

Stenogale: στενός, narrow; γαλῆ, weasel.

Stenogenium Ameghino, **1895.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Leontiniidæ.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11–12, 654, 1895 (sep. p. 54).

Type: *Stenogenium sclerops* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds in the interior of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a mandibular symphysis containing the alveoli and in part the roots of the incisors and canines.

Stenogenium: στενός, narrow; γένειον, jaw, cheek.

Stenoplesictis Filhol, **1880.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XCI, No. 6, p. 345, July–Dec., 1880.

Type: *Stenoplesictis cayluxi* Filhol, from the upper Eocene of the Phosphorites of Quercy, near Caylux, France.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Stenoplesictis: στενός, narrow; +*Plesictis.*

Stenops Illiger, **1811.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 73, 1811.

Sterops ——, London Encyclopædia, XXII (art. Zoology), 736, 1845.

Type: *Lemur tardigradus* Linnæus, from Ceylon.

Name antedated by *Tardigradus* Boddaert, 1784 (preoccupied); and by *Loris* E. Geoffroy, 1796.

Stenops: στενός, narrow; ὤψ, face.

Stenopterus Dobson, **1871.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ?

Proc. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, No. iii, 77–78, Mar., 1871.

Type (species not mentioned), from Darjiling, India.

Name preoccupied by *Stenopterus* Illiger, 1804, a genus of Coleoptera.

Stenopterus: στενός, narrow; πτερόν, wing.

Stenorhinchus F. Cuvier, **1826.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

['Sténorhinque' F. Cuvier, Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XI, 190–193 ('Sténorhynque'), pl. 13, fig. 1, 1824.]

Dict. Sci. Nat., XXXIX, 548–549, 1826 (art. 'Phoques').

Stenorhynchus Lesson, Man. Mammalogie, 199, 1827; Compl. Œuvres Buffon, IV, 353, 1834.

Stenorhyncus Cuvier, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 463, 1829.

Stenorhincus McMurtrie, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, abriged ed., 71, 1834.

Type: *Phoca leptonyx* Blainville, from the Falkland Islands.

Name preoccupied by *Stenorhynchus* Lamarck, 1819, a genus of Crustacea. Replaced by *Hydrurga* Gistel, 1848; and by *Ogmorhinus* Peters, 1875.

Stenorhinchus: στενός, narrow; ῥύγχος, snout, muzzle.

Stenorhynchotes Turner, **1888.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Rept. Voy. H. M. S. 'Challenger,' Zool., XXVI, pt. lxviii, 63 footnote, 1888.

New name suggested for *Stenorhynchus* Cuvier, 1826, but apparently never used. "The name *Stenorhynchus* was given to a Brachyurous Crustacean so far back as 1818 . . . and is regularly in use at the present time . . . Taking as a precedent Gill's name *Leptonychotes*, as a modification of *Leptonyx*, it would have been better to have modified *Stenorhynchus* into *Stenorhynchotes*, and thus to obtain a generic name, which whilst distinctive, would have been a less departure from the name most commonly in use than the generic term *Ogmorhinus* proposed in 1875 by Peters." (Turner.)

Stenorhynchotes: στενός, narrow; ῥύγχος, snout, muzzle; + suffix *-οτης*, signifying possession.

Stenorhynchus, Stenorhyncus (see **Stenorhincus**). Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Stenotatus Ameghino, **1891.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 4a, 253, Aug. 1, 1891.

Type: *Stenotatus karaikensis* Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Stenotatus: στενός, narrow, little; *tatou*, native name of the armadillo.

Stenotephanos Ameghino, **1886.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, IX, 106–109, 1886.

Type: *Toxodon plicidens* Ameghino, from the older Tertiary formations of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on an upper molar.

Stenotephanos: στενότης, narrowness, straightness; φανός, conspicuous.

Stentor Geoffroy, **1812.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XIX, 107, 1812.

Species, 6: *Stentor seniculus* (=*Simia seniculus* Linnæus), from Guiana; *S. ursinus* Humboldt & Bonpland, from the Rio Negro and Upper Amazon; *S. stramineus* Geoffroy, from Para; *S. fuscus* Geoffroy, from Brazil; *S. flavicaudatus* Geoffroy, from the Province of Jaen, Colombia; and *S. niger* Geoffroy, from Brazil and Paraguay.

Name antedated by *Alouatta* Lacépède, 1799.

Stentor: Στέντωρ, "a Greek herald in the Trojan war, who, according to Homer, had a voice as loud as that of fifty other men together." (Century Dict.) The application to a 'howling monkey' is obvious.

Stephanodon Meyer, **1847.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1847, 183.

Type: *Stephanodon mombachensis* Meyer, from the Miocene, 'Tertiär-Kalk von Mombach,' Rhein-Hessen, Germany.

Extinct. Based on 'eine des hintern Theils beraubte Unterkiefer-Hälfte.'

Stephanodon: στέφανος, crown; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Stereoceros Duvernoy, **1853.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.
L'Institut, XXI, 109, 1853; Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXXVI, No. 11, pp. 453–454, Mar., 1853; Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, VII, 125, 1854.
Type: *Stereoceros typus* (or *S. galli*) Duvernoy, from the valley of the Rhine.
Extinct. Based on 'un fragment de crâne fossile.'
Stereoceros: στερεός, solid; κέρας, horn.

Stereodectes Cope, **1869.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1869, 3; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XI, 172–173, pl. III fig. 3, 1869.
Type: *Stereodectes tortus* Cope, from the Pleistocene limestone breccia of a cave in Wythe County, Virginia.
Extinct. Based on 'a nearly perfect upper incisor tooth, and fragments of numerous others.'
Stereodectes: στερεός, solid, δήκτης, biter—i. e., a rodent with incisors "which are more solid than in existing allied genera."

Stereodelphis Gervais, **1848–52.** Cete, Squalodontidæ.
Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 1e éd., I, 152, expl. pl. 9 figs. 4–6, 1848–52; 2e éd., 310–311, Atlas, V, pl. 9 figs. 4–6, 1859.
Type: *Delphinus brevidens* Dubreuil & Gervais, from "la molasse dite pierre de Marabel," near Castries, Dépt. Hérault, France.
Extinct. Based on a portion of the lower jaw with teeth.
Stereodelphis: στερεός, solid; δελφίς, dolphin.

Stereognathus Charlesworth, **1855.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.
Rept. Brit. Ass. Adv. Science, for 1854, Notes & Abstracts, 80, 1855; Owen, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XIII, pt. I, No. 49, pp. 1–11, pl. I, Feb. 1, 1857.
Type: *Stereognathus ooliticus* Charlesworth, from the Stonesfield Slate, Oxfordshire, England.
Extinct. Based on 'part of the centre of one division of the lower jaw.'
Stereognathus: στερεός, solid; γνάθος, jaw.

Sterops (see **Stenops**). Primates, Lemuridæ.

Sthenomerus De Vis, **1883.** Marsupialia, Diprotodontidæ?
Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, VIII, pt. I, 11–15, 1883.
Type: *Sthenomerus charon* De Vis, from Gowrie Creek, Queensland, Australia.
Extinct. Based on a molar tooth and fragments of various bones.
Sthenomerus: σθένος, strength; μηρός, femur—evidently in allusion to the size of the femur, which "as restored measures 13 inches in length and 2½ inches in its least transverse diameter."

Sthenurus Owen, **1873.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.
Proc. Roy. Soc. London, XXI, No. 141, p. 128, 1873; Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, CLXIV, pt. I, 265–274, pls. XX fig. 30, XXII figs. 3–9, XXIV figs. 4–9, XXVII figs. 5–9, 1874.
Species: *Macropus atlas* Owen (type?), and *Sthenurus brehus* Owen, from the breccia cave in Wellington Valley, New South Wales, Australia.
Extinct.
Sthenurus: σθένος, strength; οὐρά, tail.

Stibarus Cope, **1873.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ (Leptochœridæ).
Palæont. Bull., No. 16, p. 3, Aug. 20, 1873; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VII, for 1873, 503, 1874.
Type: *Stibarus obtusilobus* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado.
Extinct. Based on 'a portion of a mandibular ramus which supported the three anterior premolars.'
Stibarus: στιβαρός, strong, stout

Stichomys AMEGHINO, **1887.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 10, Dec., 1887.

Species: *Stichomys regularis* Ameghino, and *S. constans* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of the Rio Santa Cruz, southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Stichomys: στίχος, line; μῦς, mouse.

Stilauchenia AMEGHINO, **1889.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, IV, 591–593, pls. XXXV fig. 4, XXXVI fig. 7, 1889.

Type: *Palæolama owenii* H. Gervais & Ameghino, from the Pampean formation in the vicinity of 'La Laguna del Chichí,' in the southern part of the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. "Fundé la especie . . . sobre un maxilar superior . . . en el que se conservaban implantados el último premolar, y los tres verdaderos molares."

Stilauchenia: "στήλη, colonnette; +*Auchenia*." (AMEGHINO.)

Stilodon (see **Stylodon**). Marsupialia, Amphitheriidæ.

Stilotherium AMEGHINO, **1887.** Marsupialia, Garzonidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 7, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Stilotherium dissimile* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of the Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Stilotherium: "στήλη, colonnette; θηρίον, wild beast." (AMEGHINO.)

Stolicnus (see **Otolicnus**). Primates, Lemuridæ.

Strabosodon AMEGHINO, **1891.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 161, figs. 67–68, June 1, 1891.

Species: *Strabosodon acuticavus* Ameghino, from the lower Oligocene in the vicinity of the city of Paraná; and *S. obtusicavus* Ameghino, from the lower Oligocene of the Arroyo Espinillo, 15 miles from the city of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct.

Strabosodon: στραβός, distorted, oblique; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Strangaliocerus, Strangyloceros (see **Strongyloceros**). Ungulata, Cervidæ.

Strata AMEGHINO, **1886.** Glires, Caviidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, IX, 70–71, 1886.

Type: *Strata elevata* Ameghino, from the older Tertiary formations of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a left lower incisor.

Strata: Lat. *strata*, a paved road, a layer.

Strepriceros RAFINESQUE, **1817.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Am. Monthly Magazine, I, No. 6, p. 437, Oct., 1817.

Probably a misprint for *Strepsiceros* Rafinesque, 1815.

"My genus *Strepriceros* includes the species of goats and antelopes with spiral horns." The only species here mentioned is *Strepriceros eriphos* Rafinesque, based on the 'Cabree' or Missouri antelope of Leraye, from the plains of the Missouri River.

Strepsiceros FRISCH, **1775.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Das Natur-System vierfüss Thiere, in Tabellen, Tab. Gen., 1775; RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815; H. SMITH, Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 365–366, 1827 (subgenus of *Damalis*); GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvi, 155, 1843 (full genus); SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, IV, 171–192, pls. XCVI–XCVII, text figs. 114, 115, 1900.

Type: 'Der Zickelwidder.' The type of Rafinesque's genus is *Antilope strepsiceros* Pallas, 1766 (=*Strepsiceros capensis* A. Smith, 1834,) from Cape Colony, South Africa.

Strepsiceros: στρεψίκερως, an antelope with twisted horns—in allusion to the spirally twisted horns of the male.

Strigocuscus (subgenus of *Cuscus*) GRAY, **1861.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, 318–319, 2 figs. in text; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 193, 1888 (in synonymy).
Type: *Cuscus celebensis* Gray, from Macassar, Celebes.
Strigocuscus: Lat. *striga*, furrow, streak; + *Cuscus*—in allusion to the dorsal streak.

Strogulognathus FILHOL, **1890.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
"Bibl. l'École Hautes Études, Sci. Nat., Paris, XXXVI, art. 1, p. 265;" "Ann. Sci. Géol., 1890, art. 1," p. — (fide LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1890, XXVII, Mamm., p. 46, 1892).
Strongylognathus LYDEKKER, ibid, XXVII, Mamm., p. 46, 1892 (preoccupied by *Strongylognathus* Mayer, 1853, a genus of Hymenoptera).
New name for *Platuprosopos* Filhol, 1888, which is preoccupied by *Platyprosopus* Mannerheim, 1830, a genus of Coleoptera.
Extinct.
Strogulognathus: στρογγύλος, round; γνάθος, jaw.

Strongyloceros (subg. of *Cervus*), OWEN, **1846.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
Brit. Foss. Mamm. & Birds, 469–478, figs. 193, 195, 1846; GRAY, Knowsley Menagerie, 58, pl. XXXVI, 1850; POMEL, Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 104–105, 1854 (section).
Strangaliocerus, *Strangyloceros* ALSTON, Zool. Record for 1874, XI, 556, 1876.
Species: *Strongyloceros spelæus* Owen (type?), from Kents Hole, near Torquay, England; and *Cervus* (*Strongyloceros*) *elaphus* Linnæus, from Europe.
Extinct.
Strongyloceros: στρογγύλος, round; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the supposition that the type species 'belonged to the round-antlered section' of the genus.

Strongylognathus (see **Strogulognathus**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Strophostephanos AMEGHINO, **1891.** Glires, Chinchillidæ.
Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 142–143, fig. 42, June 1, 1891.
Type: *Strophostephanos iheringii* Ameghino, from the lower Oligocene of the city of Paraná, Argentina.
Extinct.
Strophostephanos: στρόφος, twisted; στέφανος, crown.

Sturnira GRAY, **1842.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 257, Dec., 1842.
Sturnia GRAY, Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Sulphur,' Mamm., pt. 1, p. 17, Apr., 1843.
Type: *Sturnira spectrum* Gray, from Brazil (= *Phyllostoma lilium* É. Geoffroy, from Paraguay).
Sturnira: Lat. *sturnus*, starling. Possibly in memory of the 'Starling,' consort of H. M. S. 'Sulphur' on the voyage to Brazil and the Pacific in 1836, when the type specimen was collected.

Stylacodon MARSH, **1879.** Marsupialia, Amphitheriidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XVIII, 60–61, July, 1879.
Type: *Stylacodon gracilis* Marsh, from the Jurassic of Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on a left lower jaw.
Stylacodon: στῦλος, pillar; ἀκή, point; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the elevated conical crowns of the lower molars.

Stylinodon MARSH, **1874.** Edentata, Ganodonta, Stylinodontidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., VII, 532–533, May, 1874.
Type: *Stylinodon mirus* Marsh, from the upper Eocene (Bridger) of western Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on 'portions of both jaws with teeth, and a few other remains.'
Stylinodon: στῦλος, column; ἴς, ἰνός, fiber; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—probably in allusion to the outer face of the incisor, which "was coated with enamel, marked with transverse lines of growth, and vertical striæ."

Stylocerus (subg. of *Cervus*) H. Smith, **1827.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 319–321, 1827.
Styloceros Gloger, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., pp. xxxiii, 140, 1841.
Species, 5: *Cervus muntjak* Zimmermann, *C. philippinus* H. Smith, *C. subcornutus* H. Smith, *C. aureus* H. Smith, and *C. moschatus* H. Smith, from India and Malaysia.
Stylocerus: στῦλος, column, pillar; κέρας, horn—from the long pedicels of the horns, which equal or exceed the antlers in length.

Styloctenium Matschie, **1899.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. I, Megachiroptera, 33, 1899.
Type: *Pteropus wallacei* Gray, from Celebes.
Styloctenium: στῦλος, pillar; κτενίον, dim. κτείς, comb.

Stylodon Owen, **1866.** Marsupialia, Amphitheriidæ.
Geol. Mag., London, III, No. xxiii, 199–201, pl. x figs. 1, 2, May, 1866.
Stilodon Ameghino, Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 348, 1889 (misprint).
Type: *Stylodon pusillus* Owen, from the upper Oolite of Durdlestone Bay, Swanage, Dorsetshire, England.
Name preoccupied by *Stylodon* Beck, 1837, a genus of Mollusca. Replaced by *Athrodon* Osborn, 1887 (preoccupied); and by *Kurtodon* Osborn, 1887.
Extinct. Based on part of the lower jaw.
Stylodon: στῦλος, column, pillar; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Stylognathus Ameghino, **1891.** Marsupialia, Microbiotheridæ.
Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 23, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 309, Oct. 1, 1891.
Type: *Stylognathus diprotodontoides* Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Stylognathus: στῦλος, pillar; γνάθος, jaw.

Stylonus Cope, **1878.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.
Palæont. Bull., No. 30, pp. 14–15, Dec. 3, 1878; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XVIII, 76–77, Dec. 30, 1878.
Type: *Stylonus seversus* Cope from the Pliocene formation of Cottonwood, Grant County, Oregon.
Extinct. Based on 'superior molar teeth.'
Stylonus: στῦλος, pillar; ὄνος, ass—in allusion to the prismatic character of the upper molars, and the relationship of the genus to *Hippotherium.*

Stylophorus Roth, **1901.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidæ.
Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 252, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 4).
Type: *Stylophorus alouatinus* Roth, from the 'Cretaceous' of Argentina.
Name preoccupied by *Stylephorus* Shaw, 1791, a genus of Pisces; by *Stylophora* Desvoidy, 1830, a genus of Diptera; and by *Stylophorus* Hesse, 1870, a genus of Crustacea. Replaced by *Distylophorus* Ameghino, 1902.
Extinct.
Stylophorus: στῦλος, pillar; φορός, bearing.

Stypolophus Cope, **1872.** Creodonta, Proviverridæ.
Palæont. Bull. No. 2, p. 1, Aug. 3, 1872; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, for July–Dec., 1872, 466, Jan., 1873; 6th Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., for 1872, 559–560, 1873; Tert. Vert., pp. 260, 285–301, several figs., 1885.
Type: *Stypolophus pungens* Cope, from the Eocene of the bluffs of Cottonwood Creek, Wyoming.
Extinct. "Represented by the posterior portion of the left mandibular ramus, which contains the last two molars."
Stypolophus: στύπος, stem, stump; λόφος, crest—in allusion to the lower molars, which have a 'posterior table' and lack a 'cutting edge on the posterior lobe.'

Subhyracodon (subg. of *Aceratherium*) BRANDT, **1878.** Ungulata, Rhinocerotidæ.
Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci., St. Pétersbourg, VIIe sér., XXVI, No. 5, pp. 30–32, 1878.

Species, 3: *Aceratherium mite* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado; *A. occidentale* Leidy, from the Oligocene (White River) of South Dakota, and *A. quadriplicatum* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado.

Extinct.

Subhyracodon: Lat. *sub*, under, near; + *Hyracodon.*

Subulo (subgenus of *Cervus*) H. SMITH, **1827.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 318–319, 1827.

Subula LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 174, 1842 (preoccupied by *Subula* Schumacher, 1817, a genus of Mollusca).

Species, 3: *Cervus rufus* Illiger, *C. simplicicornis* Illiger, and *C. nemorivagus* Cuvier, all from Paraguay.

Subulo: Lat., a kind of hart with pointed horns. "We have adopted the term Subulo or Brocket, . . . the word itself designating, in the technical phraseology of the chase, the stag with his first or simple horns." (H. SMITH, Griffith's Cuvier, IV, 140, 1827.)

Subulus* BROOKES, **1828.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
"Cat. Anat. & Zool. Mus. of Joshua Brookes, London, 35–36, 1828 (previous to July 14)."

Species: *Subulus americanus* Brookes, from New Jersey; and *S. spinosus* Brookes, locality not stated.

Subunicuspidens (subg. of *Plesiadapis*) LEMOINE, **1887.** Primates, Plesiadapidæ.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, CIV, No. 3, p. 193, Jan.–June, 1887; Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3e sér., XV, No. 3, p. 149, Apr., 1887.

Type: *Plesiadapis daubrei* Lemoine, from the lower Eocene in the vicinity of Reims, France.

Extinct.

Subunicuspidens: Lat. *sub*, under, near; *unus*, one; *cuspis*, point; *dens*, tooth—'single-pointed tooth,' in allusion to the simple form of the upper incisors in comparison with those of *Tricuspidens.*

Subursus BLAINVILLE, **1837.** Feræ, ?
Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., Zool., VIII, 279, Nov., 1837; Ostéog. Mamm. Récents et Foss., II, fasc. VII (Carnassiers), 50, 60–62, 78, 1840; fasc. IX (Carnassiers, *Subursus*), 1–123, Atlas, II, *Subursus*, pls. I–XVII, 1841.

A group of supergeneric value, but called a 'genus' in fasciculus IX, page 1. It was based on the following seven genera now placed in several distinct families: *Arctitis* or *Ictides*, *Cercoleptes*, *Ailurus*, *Procyon*, *Nasua*, *Mydaus*, and *Meles.* Several others were added to the list in 1841.

Subursus: Lat. *sub*, under, near; + *Ursus.*

Sukotyro KERR, **1792.** Ungulata, ?
Animal Kingdom, I, Mamm., No. 163, 1792; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York, VII, 181–182, June 19, 1895.

Sukotyrus KERR, Animal Kingdom, I, 114–115, fig. 163, 1792.

Type: *Sukotyro indicus* Kerr, from Java. "Apparently a fabulous beast, mentioned by the traveler Nieuhoff . . . *Sukotyro* has no status, having a mythical basis, as shown by Kerr's description and figure." (ALLEN.)

Sukotyro: The name given to a mythical beast by the Chinese in Java. (PENNANT, Hist. Quad., 3d ed., I, 175–176, 1793.)

Suncus HEMPRICH & EHRENBERG, **1832.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.
Symbolæ Physicæ, Mamm., II, sig. k, Sept., 1832; WAGNER, Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, V, 554, 1855 (under *Sorex crassicaudus*).

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* This name is open to question, as it was published in a sale catalogue.

Suncus—Continued.

Junkus A. Milne-Edwards, Recherches Mamm., I, 259, 1868–74; Gill, Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., I, 2d ser., No. 1, p. 111, 1875.

Type: *Suncus sacer* Ehrenberg (=*Sorex crassicaudis* Hemprich & Ehrenberg MS., Lichtenstein), from Suez, Egypt.

Suncus: From the Arabic name, *'far sunki.'*

Suricata Desmarest, **1804.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., XXIV, Tabl. Méth. Mamm., 15, 1804; Mammalogie, I, 36, 214, 1820; Gray, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xx, 53, 1843; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 578–579.

Type: *Suricata capensis* Desmarest (=*Viverra tetradactyla* Linnæus), from the Cape of Good Hope.

Suricata: Suricat, suricate, or *surikate,* from a native South African name.

Suricoria (see **Saricovia**). Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Sus Linnæus, **1758.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 49–50, 1758; 12th ed., I, 102–104, 1766; Brisson, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 73–78, 1762; Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 661, 1902 (type fixed).

Species, 4: *Sus scrofa* Linnæus (type), from southern Europe; *S. porcus* Linnæus, from Africa; *S. tajacu* Linnæus, from tropical America; and *S. babyrussa* Linnæus, from Celebes.

Sus: Lat., pig; from σῦς, hog, pig.

Susu Lesson, **1828.** Cete, Platanistidæ.

Hist. Nat. Mamm. et Oiseaux découv. depuis 1788 (Compl. Œuvres Buffon), I, 212–218, pl. 3, fig. 3, 1828.

Soosoo H. Smith, Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm., I, 266, 1842.

Type: *Delphinus gangeticus* Lebeck (*Susu platanista* Lesson on plate), from the River Ganges, India.

Susu: Sousou or *susu* (Bengali *súsúk* or *sishúk*), the Hindu name of the Gangetic dolphin.

Swinhoia (subgenus of *Balænoptera*) Gray, **1866.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 382–386, figs. 88–93 in text, 1866; Synopsis Whales & Dolphins Brit. Mus., 3, 1868 (raised to generic rank); Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 57, 1871.

Type: *Balænoptera swinhoei* Gray, from the coast of Formosa.

Swinhoia: In honor of Robert Swinhoe, 1836–77, British consul at Amoy, Shanghai, Ningpo, Chefoo, and Formosa; author of numerous papers on the mammals and birds of China and neighboring regions.

Syarctus Gloger, **1841.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxviii, 55, 1841; Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.

Synarchus Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 137 (in synonymy); Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 122, 1869 (in synonymy).

New name for *Arctonyx* F. Cuvier, 1825. Type: *Arctonyx collaris* F. Cuvier, from the mountains of northeast India.

Syarctus: σῦς, συός, hog; ἄρκτος, bear—from the long, truncated, mobile snout.

Sycium Cope, **1899.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., XI, pt. 2, pp. 201, 203–204, 1 text fig., 1899.

Type: *Sycium cloacinum* Cope, from the Pleistocene of the Port Kennedy bone cave, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Name preoccupied by *Sycia* Léger, 1892, a genus of Protozoa.

Extinct. Based on molar teeth of 2 individuals.

Sycium: σύν, together; κίων, pillar, column—probably in allusion to the tooth character of "a common pulp cavity with lateral bony walls which close the lateral grooves, but do not close the pulp cavity below."

Syconycteris (subg. of *Macroglossus*) MATSCHIE, **1899.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. I, Megachiroptera, 95, 98–101, pl. 14, 1899.
Type: *Macroglossus australis* (Peters), from Rockhampton, northeast Australia.
Syconycteris: σῦκον, fig; νυκτερίς, bat.

Sycophaga (subgenus of *Phyllostoma*) (LUND MS.) WINGE, **1892.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
WINGE, E Museo Lundi, II, 10–11, Dec., 1892 (under *Stenoderma humerale*).
Species, 4: *Stenoderma humerale* Lund, and *Chiroderma villosum* Peters, from Brazil; *Phyllostoma lineatum* Geoffroy, and *P. lilium* Geoffroy, from Paraguay.
Sycophaga: συκοφάγος, fig-eating.

Sygmodon (see **Sigmodon**). Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Syllophodus COPE, **1881.** Glires, Ischyromyidæ.
Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, No. 2, p. 375, Sept. 19, 1881.
New name for '*Myops*' [*Mysops*] Leidy, 1871, which is supposed to be preoccupied by *Myops* Schiner, 1868, a genus of Diptera.
Extinct.
Syllophodus: σύν, together; λόφος, crest; ὀδούς, tooth.

Sylvanus RAFINESQUE, **1815.** Primates, Cebidæ.
Analyse de la Nature, 53, 1815.
New name for *Callithrix* Cuvier ("*Sylvanus* R. *Callit*[*h*]*rix* Cuv. *Pithecia* Desm.").
Name preoccupied by *Sylvanus* Latreille, 1807, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Sakinus* Rafinesque, 1815 (l. c., 219).
Sylvanus: Lat. *Sylvanus* or *Silvanus*, god of the woods.

Sylvanus OKEN, **1816.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.
Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 1223–1225, 1816.
New name for *Inuus* Geoffroy, 1812. Type: *Inuus ecaudatus* Geoffroy (= *Simia inuus* Linnæus), from the north coast of Africa.
Name preoccupied by *Sylvanus* Latreille, 1807, a genus of Coleoptera, and by *Sylvanus* Rafinesque, 1815, a genus of Cebidæ. (See *Macaca* Lacépède, 1799.)

Sylvanus VIREY, **1819.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.
Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 2d ed., XXXI, 275, 1819.
Species, 6: 'Magot' (*Simia sylvanus* Linnæus, type), 'Rhesus' (*S. monachus* Schreber), 'Maimon' (*S. nemestrina* Linnæus), 'Macaque' (*S. cynomolgus* Linnæus), 'Macaque à crinière' (*S. leonina*), and 'Bonnet chinois' (*S. sinica* Gmelin), from Asia and Africa.
Name preoccupied by *Sylvanus* Latreille, 1807, a genus of Coleoptera; and by *Sylvanus* Rafinesque, 1815, a genus of Cebidæ.

Sylvicapra OGILBY, **1837.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1836, No. XLVIII, 138, June 27, 1837; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, I, 121, 203, 1895 (in synonymy).
Type: *Antilope mergens* Desmarest = *A. grimmia* (Linnæus), from South Africa.
Sylvicapra: Lat. *sylva*, *silva*, wood; *capra*, goat.

Sylvicola BLAINVILLE, **1837.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, V, No. 24, p. 821, July–Dec., 1837; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., IX, Zool., 361, June, 1838.
Nomen nudum. Name preoccupied by *Sylvicola* Harris, 1782, a genus of Diptera; and by *Sylvicola* Humphrey, 1797, a genus of *Mollusca*.
Sylvicola: Lat., inhabiting woods.

Sylvicola (subgenus of *Arvicola*) FATIO, **1867.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.
Campagnols Bassin du Léman, Ass. Zool. Léman, 63–72, 75, pl. I figs. 18–25, pl. VI, 1867; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 17, 62, 1896 (in synonymy).

Sylvicola—Continued.

Type: *Mus agrestis* Linnæus, from Europe. (*Sylvicola* Fatio, 1867 = *Agricola* Blasius, 1857.)

Name preoccupied by *Sylvicola* Harris, 1782, a genus of Diptera; and by *Sylvicola* Humphrey, 1797, a genus of *Mollusca*.

Sylvilagus Gray, **1867.** Glires, Leporidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 221–222, Sept., 1867; Forsyth Major, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., 2d ser., VII, 433–520, Nov., 1899; Miller & Rehn, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 184, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Lepus nanus* Schreber (= *L. americanus* Desmarest = *L. sylvaticus* Bachman, type), from eastern North America; *L. artemisia* Bachman (= *L. nuttalli* Bachman), from Walla Walla, Washington; and *L. bachmani* Waterhouse, from the southwest coast of North America.

Forsyth Major's *Sylvilagus* includes *Sylvilagus*, *Limnolagus*, *Romerolagus*, and *Tapeti*.

Sylvilagus: Lat. *sylva*, wood; λαγῶς, hare—i. e., 'a wood-rabbit.'

Symborodon Cope, **1873.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.

Paleont. Bull., No. 15, pp. 2–3, Aug. 20, 1873; Synopsis New. Vert. Colorado, 11, 1873; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VII for 1873, 480, 1874; Osborn, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 103–104, fig. 8, 1902.

Type: *Symborodon torvus* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado (locality fide Osborn, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., VIII, 176, 1896).

Extinct. Based on 'mandibular rami only.'

Symborodon: σύν, together; βορός, devouring; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—probably in allusion to the absence of the lower incisors, so that the canines stand together though separated by a space.

Symphalangus Gloger, **1841.** Primates, Simiidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxvii, 34, 1841; Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, 192, Feb. 1, 1895; Palmer, Science, new ser., X, 493, Oct. 6, 1899 (name revived).

Type: *Symphalangus syndactylus* (= *Pithecus syndactylus* Desmarest), from Sumatra.

Symphalangus: σύν, together; φάλαγξ, phalanx—in allusion to the second and third toes of the hind foot which are united by skin as far as the last joint.

Synætheres (see **Sinetheres**). Glires, Erethizontidæ.

Synagodus Cope, **1879.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 4, 1879, 179, 186.

Type: *Synagodus mansuetus* Cope. (A 'lapdog' presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, by Dr. Paul Goddard.)

Synagodus: συνάγω, to bring together; ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the absence of the second lower tubercular molar, and the absence of the internal tubercle of the lower sectorial.

Synaphodus Pomel, **1848.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidæ.

Archiv. Sci. Phys. & Nat., Bibl. Univ., Genève, VIII, 325, Aug., 1848; Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 93–94, 1854.

Type: *Synaphodus brachygnathus* Pomel (= *Anthracotherium gergovianum* Croizet), from the Oligocene of central France.

Extinct. Based on a mandible with teeth.

Synaphodus: συναφή, union; ὀδούς, tooth—'ayant tous ses dents presque en série continue.'

Synaptodon De Vis, **1889.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.

Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland, V, for 1888, 153–160, pl. vii, 1889.

Synaptodus Lydekker, Zool. Record for 1889, XXVI, Mamm., 52, 1890.

Synaptodon—Continued.

Type: *Synaptodon severum* De Vis, from the Pleistocene of Darling Downs, Queensland, Australia.

Extinct.

Synaptodon: συναπτός, joined together; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Synaptomys (subgenus of *Myodes*) Baird, **1857.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Mamm. N. Am., pp. xliv, 558, 1857; Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1874, 192 (raised to generic rank); Miller, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 32–35, pls. I figs. 12, 13, III fig. 1, text fig. 8, July 23, 1896; Merriam, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., X, 55–64, Mar. 19, 1896.

Type: *Synaptomys cooperi*, Baird (locality unknown—probably New Jersey).

Synaptomys: συναπτός, joined together; μῦς, mouse—i. e., a connecting link between the lemmings and the field-mice.

Synarchus (see **Syarctus**). Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Synceros (subgenus of *Bubalus* Gray, **1872.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 12, 1872.

Type: *Bos caffer* Sparrman, from the Zitzikamma forest, South Africa.

This is not the *Syncerus* of Hodgson, 1847, based on *Bos brachyceras* and *B. bornouensis*, as in this Catalogue Gray places *B. brachyceras* in the subgenus *Planiceros*.

Synceros: σύν, together; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the horns, which are close together at the base.

Syncerus Hodgson, **1847.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, XVI, pt. II, new ser., No. 7, p. 709, July–Dec., 1847.

Species: *Bos brachyceros* Gray, from Africa; and *B. bornouensis*, from ———?

Synconodon Osborn, **1898.** Ungulata, Amblypoda? ?

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. N. Y., X, 171, fig. 1c, June 3, 1898.

Type: *Synconodon sexicuspis* Osborn, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'isolated upper and lower molars.'

Synconodon: σύν, together; κῶνος, cone; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the crowns of the molars, which are laterally compressed, thus bringing the primary cones very close together.

Syncryptus Illiger, **1815.** Edentata, ?

Abhandl. K. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, for 1804–11, 138–139, 1815.

Nomen nudum. The name is quoted, without reference or authority, as follows: "Sud-Amerika ernährt mit seinen unzähligen Haufen von Termiten und Ameisen an 16 zahlreiche Arten von Säugethieren aus den Gattungen *Myrmecophaga, Dasypus* und *Syncryptus.*" (Illiger.)

Syncryptus: σύν, together; κρυπτός, hidden, concealed.

Syndactylus Boitard, **1842.** Primates, Simiidæ.

Jardin des Plantes, 55, 1842; Gervais, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., VI, 214, 1843; Dahlbom, Zoologiska Studier, I, Andra Häftet, 70–72, 1857.

Type: *Syndactylus siamang* Boitard (=*Pithecus syndactylus* Desmarest), from Sumatra.

Name antedated by *Symphalangus* Gloger, 1841.

Syndactylus: σύν, together; δάκτυλος, finger—in allusion to the second and third toes of the hind foot, which are united by skin as far as the last joint.

Syndesmotis (subgenus of *Phyllorhina*) Peters, **1871.** Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, June, 1871, 329–330.

Syndesmotus C. O. Waterhouse, Index Zool., 362, 1902.

Type: *Phyllorhina megalotis* Henglin, from Bogos Land, northeast Africa.

Syndesmotis: σύνδεσμος, bond, fastening; οὖς, ὠτός, ear—in allusion to the distinct band uniting the inner sides of the ears posteriorly.

Synethere ('F. Cuvier') Lesson, **1827.** Glires, Erethizontidæ.

Lesson, Man. Mammalogie, 291, 1827.

['Synethères' G. Cuvier's Règne Animal, 2e éd., I, 216, 1829—French name.]

Synetheres Lesson, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 97, 1842 (synonym of *Coendu*); McMurtrie, Cuvier's Anim. Kingdom, I, 154, 1831; abridged ed., 154, 1834.

Emendation of *Sinetheres* F. Cuvier, 1822.

Synodontherium Costa, **1850.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.

Paleont. Regno Napoli, pt. I, 41–44, tav. III, 1850; Marschall, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 12, 1873.

Type (species not mentioned) from Mormanno, Cosenza, Italy. "Genus fictitium in laminam dentis molaris *Elephantis primigeni* constitutum." (Marschall.)

Extinct. Based on a tooth.

Synodontherium: σύν, together ['saldato']; ὀδούς, tooth; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the character of the tooth.

Synœtheres (see **Sinetheres**). Glires, Erethizontidæ.

Synoplotherium Cope, **1872.** Creodonta, Mesonychidæ.

Palæont. Bull., No. 6, pp. 1–2, Aug. 20, 1872; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, for July–Dec., 1872, 483–485, Jan., 1873; XIII, 203, 1873.

Type: *Synoplotherium lanius* Cope, from the Eocene of the upper part of Bitter Creek, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Synoplotherium: σύν, together; ὅπλον, arms; θηρίον, wild beast—probably in allusion to the close approach of the lower canines to each other so that the intervening space is about equal to the diameter of one of them and shows no trace of alveoli or roots of lower incisors.

Synostodon Van den Broeck & Miller, **1874.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Ann. Soc. Malacol. Belgique, IX, 147, 1874.

Nomen nudum. '*Synostodon* sp.' occurs under the Delphinides in a list of vertebrates 'des Sables inférieurs d'Anvers,' without reference to place or year of publication. The name may have been taken from a museum label.

Extinct.

Synostodon: σύν, together; ὀστέον, bone; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Synotus Keyserling & Blasius, **1839.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Archiv Naturgesch., I, 305–306, 1839; Wirbelthiere Europa's, pp. xvi, 55–56, 1840.

Synotis Gloger, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxviii, 50, 1841.

Type: *Vespertilio barbastellus* Schreber, from Burgundy, France. (See *Barbastella* Gray, 1821.)

Synotus: σύν, together; οὖς, ὠτός, ear—in allusion to the union of the ears at the base; the inner margins of the ears meet on the forehead, slightly in front of the eyes.

Syntheosciurus Bangs, **1902.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, XXXIX, 25–27, figs. 1–4, Apr., 1902.

Type: *Syntheosciurus brochus* Bangs, from Boquete (alt. 7,000 ft.), on the southern slope of the Volcan de Chiriqui, Colombia.

Syntheosciurus: σύνθετος, combined; +*Sciurus*—in allusion to the characters resembling those of *Microsciurus* and other genera.

Syodon Kutorga, **1838.** Ungulata? Proboscidea? Elephantidæ?

"Beitr. Kenntniss organ. Ueberreste Kupfersandsteins am west. Abhange des Urals, 19, 1838" (fide Waterhouse MS.); Agassiz, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 32, 1842; Bronn, Handb. Geschichte Natur, Index Palaeont., III, 625; IV, 1212, 1848.

Syodon—Continued.

Type: *Syodon biarmicum.* Agassiz refers this genus to the Pachydermata, but in Bronn's Index, p. 625, it is given as a synonym of *Lamnodus hastatus* (a fish), while on p. 1212 is added the remark, "e piscium rudimentis compositum fide Ag."

Extinct.

Syodon: σῦς, συός hog; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Syotherium ('Owen') Meyer, **1848.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Meyer, in Bronn's Index Palæont., Handb. Geschichte Natur, III, 603, 1848 (under *Hyracotherium*); IV, 1212, 1848.

"*Syotherium* Ow.=*Hyracotherium* Ow." (Meyer,) "Said to be in the Athenæum (London), about 1840, but I have never been able to find it . . . I take it to be a misprint somewhere for *Hyotherium*. *Syotherium* can not exist as a classical word." (Sherborn, in epist., June 28, 1897.)

Extinct.

Syotherium: σῦς, συός, hog; θηρίον, wild beast.

Syphomia Rafinesque, **1815.** Monotremata, Tachyglossidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 57, 1815.

New name for *Echidna* Cuvier, 1798. In the addendum, p. 219, occurs the note, "Effacez—Syphomia R."!

Syspotamus Billberg, **1828.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiridæ.

Syn. Faunae Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Conspectus A (before p. 1), 1828.

New name for *Tapir* Gmelin, 1788 (= *Tapirus* Brisson, 1762).

Syspotamus: σῦς, hog; πόταμος, river—i. e., a river hog.

Systemodon Cope, **1881.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiridæ.

Am. Naturalist, XV, for Dec., 1018, Nov. 29, 1881; "Palæont. Bull., No. 34, p. 183, 1881."

Type: *Hyracotherium tapirinum* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Systemodon: σύστημα, a union of several parts; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the superior dentition which is uninterrupted from the canine inclusive, in contrast with that of *Hyracotherium* which has one or two diastemata.

T.

Tachyglossus Illiger, **1811.** Monotremata, Tachyglossus.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 114, 1811; Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 377, 1888 (type fixed).

Species: *Myrmecophaga aculeata* Shaw (type), and *Echidna setosa* Cuvier, from Australia.

Tachyglossus: ταχύς, swift; γλῶσσα, tongue—in allusion to the movement of the slender, extensible tongue in gathering ants and similar food.

Tachymys (see **Taxymys**). Glires, Ischyromyidæ.

Tachynices Brookes, **1828.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

"Cat. Anat. & Zool. Museum of Joshua Brookes, London, 40, 1828 (previous to July 14)" (sale catalogue); Gray, Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 311, 1866 (synonym of *Monodon*).

Type: *Tachynices megacephalus* Brookes (=*Monodon monoceros* Linnæus), from the Arctic Ocean.

Tachynices: ταχύς, swift; νικήεις, conquering—in allusion to the habits and formidable aspect of the male.

Tachyoryctes Rüppell, **1835.** Glires, Spalacidæ.
Neue Wirbelth. Fauna Abyssinien, Säugeth., 35 footnote, 36–37, Taf. 12, 1835 (provisional name); Wagner, Archiv Naturgesch., 1843, pt. II, 49.
Tachyorictes Trouessart, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, fasc. II, 158, 1881.
Type: *Bathyergus splendens* Rüppell, from Abyssinia, northeastern Africa.
Tachyoryctes: ταχύς, swift; ὀρύκτης, digger—in allusion to the animals' fossorial habits.

Tachytypotherium Roth, **1903.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Typotheriidæ.
Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 156, 1903 (sep. p. 26).
New name for *Eutypotherium* Roth, 1901, which is preoccupied by *Eutypotherium* Haeckel, 1895, a hypothetical genus of Typotheria.
Trachytypotherium: ταχύς, swift; +*Typotherium.*

Tadarida Blainville, **1837.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, V, No. 24, p. 821, July–Dec., 1837; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., Zool., IX, 362, June, 1838; Gray, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, No. 98, p. 93, Feb., 1866.
Tadarina Gray, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xix, 1843.
Type: "*Tadarida tæniotis* ou *Dinops cestoni*" Savi, from Pisa, Italy.
See *Tadaris* Rafinesque, 1815.

Tadaris Rafinesque, **1815.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ?
Analyse de la Nature, 54, 1815.
Nomen nudum.

Tæniodus (see **Tœniodus**). Glires, Theridomyidæ.

Tæniogale Gray, **1864.** Feræ, Viverridæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 569–570; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 167–168, 1869; Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1882, 63, (in synonymy).
Type: *Herpestes vitticollis* Bennett, from India.
Tæniogale: ταινία, band; γαλῆ, weasel—probably from the black band extending down each side of the neck, from ear to shoulder.

Tæniolabis Cope, **1882.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.
Am. Naturalist, XVI, for July, 604, June, 1882; Tert. Vert., 193–194, pl. xxiiid fig. 7, 1885 (date of publication).
Type: *Tæniolabis sulcatus* Cope (changed to *T. scalper* in 1885), from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.
Extinct. Based on 'a tooth whose position is on the arc of the alveolar line which connects the molar and middle incisor regions.'
Tæniolabis: ταινία, band; λαβίς, handle, forceps—in allusion to the tooth, presumably an incisor, which has a wide band of enamel on its external face.

Taguanus Rafinesque, **1815.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.
Analyse de la Nature, 55, 1815.
Type: "*Taguanus* R. q. pren."—i. e., *Taguanus* à queue préhensile.
Taguanus: taguan, a name applied to a flying squirrel in the Philippines. (Buffon, Hist. Nat. Suppl., III, 151, 1776).

Tajassus (see **Tayassu**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidæ.

Talpa Linnæus, **1758.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.
Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 52–53, 1758; 12th ed., I, 73, 1766; Brisson, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 203–207, 1762.
Species: *Talpa europæa* Linnæus (type), from Europe; and *T. asiatica* Linnæus, from Siberia.
Talpa: Lat., mole.

Talpasorex SCHINZ, **1821.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.
Das Thierreich, I, 191–192 footnote, 1821; IV, 312, 1825; MINDING, Geog. Vertheilung Säugeth., 64, 1829.
New name for *Condylura* Illiger, 1811. "Cuvier [hat] die Gattung *Condylura* Illig. mit Unrecht underdrückt, da sie wirklich, wie er selbst nun überzeugt ist, besteht; nur taugt der Name Knotenschwanz nicht, da er nicht ausgezeichnet knotig ist. Ich schlage *Talpa sorex* vor, da die Gattung zwischen *Talpa* und *Sorex* steht." (SCHINZ.)
Talpasorex: Talpa+*Sorex.*

Talpasorex LESSON, **1827.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.
Man. Mammalogie, 124–125, 1827.
Type: *Scalops pennsylvanica* Harlan, from the eastern United States.
Name preoccupied by *Talpasorex* Schinz, 1821, a different genus of Talpidæ.

Talpavus MARSH, **1872.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 128, Aug., 1872 (sep. issued July 22).
Type: *Talpavus nitidus* Marsh, from the Eocene of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on 'several fragments of lower jaws with teeth.'
Talpavus: Talpa; Lat. *avus*, grandfather—i. e., an ancestral mole.

Talpoïdes LACÉPÈDE, **1799.** Glires, Spalacidæ.
Tabl. Mamm., 10, 1799; Nouv. Tableau Méth., Mamm., in Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot éd., Quad., XIV, 1799, 169; Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 495, 1801.
Type: *Talpoides typhlis* (=*Spalax typhlus* Pallas), from southern Russia. (See *Spalax* Gueldenstaedt, 1770.)
Talpoïdes: Talpa; εἶδος, form—in allusion to its form and its burrowing habits.

Talpops (subgenus of *Talpa*), GERVAIS, **1868.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.
GERVAIS, in Carus & Gerstaecker's Handb. Zool., I, 92, 1868.
Type: *Talpa wogura* Temminck, from Japan. (See *Mogera* Pomel, 1848; and *Heterotalpa* Petters, 1863.)
Talpops: Talpa; ὄψ, aspect.

Talposorex POMEL, **1848.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.
Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ., Genève, IX, 248, Nov., 1848.
Type: *Talposorex platyurus* Pomel (=*Sorex carolinensis* Dekay=*Sorex brevicaudus* Say), from the eastern United States.
Name preoccupied by *Talpasorex* Schinz, 1821; and by *Talpasorex* Lesson, 1827, both genera of Talpidæ. (See *Blarina* Gray, 1838.)
Talposorex: Talpa+*Sorex.*

Tamandua FRISCH, **1775.** Edentata, Myrmecophagidæ.
Das Natur-System vierfüss. Tniere, in Tabellen, 5, Tab. Gen., 1775; RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 57, 1815.
[GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, 305, Apr. 1, 1821 (common name); THOMSON'S Ann. Philos., XXVI, 343, Nov., 1825—nomen nudum.]
LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 152, 1842 (subgenus); GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 191, 1843.
Tamanduas F. CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 501, 1829; ALLEN, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIV, 92, 1901.
Species: *Tamandua guacu* Frisch, *T. I.*, *T. urivau* Frisch, and *T. minima* Frisch, from Brazil.
Tamandua: Brazilian *tamandua*, said to be from Tupi *taa*, ant; and *mundeu*, trap. (Century Dict.)

Tamarin (subgenus of *Midas*) GRAY, **1870.** Primates, Hapalidæ.
Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 68, 1870.
Type: *Midas ursulus* Geoffroy, from Brazil.
Tamarin: Native name in Cayenne, French Guiana, adopted by Buffon, in 1767. (Hist. Nat., XV, 92.)

Tambla-Mastodon Roger, **1887.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.

Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben u. Neuburg (a. V.), Augsburg, XXIX, 33, 1887; XXXII, 161, 1896.

A common name, given by Roger as one of the generic synonyms of *Mastodon*, under *M. andium* Cuvier. This name is evidently taken from Leidy's Extinct Mamm. N. Am. (Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 242, 397, 1869.) Leidy, however, uses it only as a common name in mentioning a mastodon tooth which he had examined and figured, and which had been collected at Tambla, a village in Honduras, in one of the passes leading from the plain of Comayagua to the Pacific.

Extinct.

Tambla-Mastodon: Tambla, the type locality in Honduras; + *Mastodon*.

Tamias Illiger, **1811.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 83, 1811.

Tamia Lesson, Man. Mammalogie, 230, 1827.

Type: *Sciurus striatus* Linnæus, from the eastern United States.

Tamias: ταμίας, a steward—so-called from the animal's habit of laying up stores.

Tamiasciurus (subgenus of *Sciurus*) Trouessart, **1880.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Le Naturaliste, II, No. 37, 292, Oct. 1, 1880; Cat. Mamm., in Bull. Soc. Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 1er fasc., 81–82, 1880; Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, No. 2, p. 306, Sept. 19, 1881; Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933.

Type: *Sciurus hudsonius* Pallas (= *S. hudsonicus* Erxleben, 1777), from the vicinity of Hudson Strait.

Tamiasciurus: Tamias + *Sciurus*.

Tanrecus (subgenus of *Erinaceus*) Blainville, **1838.** Insectivora, Tenrecidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, VI, No. 22, p. 742, Jan.–June, 1838.

Modification of *Tenrec* Lacépède, 1799. Species: *Erinaceus semispinosus* Cuvier ou *variegatus* (Geoffroy), and *E. ecaudatus* Gmelin, from Madagascar.

Tanrecus: Tenrec, a Malagasy name.

Tanyops Marsh, **1894.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiridæ.

Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLVIII, No. 286, p. 348, Oct., 1894.

Type: *Tanyops undans* Marsh, from the Miocene (Miohippus beds) of South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on a pair of lower jaws.

Tanyops: τανύω, to stretch; ὄψ, aspect—probably in allusion to the extent of the premolar and molar series.

Tapeti Gray, **1867.** Glires, Leporidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 224, Sept., 1867.

Type: *Lepus brasiliensis* Linnæus, from Brazil.

Tapeti: Brazilian name of a rabbit.

Taphonycteris (subg. of *Taphozous*) Dobson, **1875.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1875, 548, 555–556; Mon. Asiatic Chiroptera, 172, 1876; Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 388–390, 1878.

Species, 3: *Taphozous saccolaimus* Temminck, from India and Malaysia; *T. affinis* Dobson, from Labuan; and *T. peli* Temminck, from West Africa.

Taphonycteris: τάφος, grave, tomb; νυκτερίς, bat—from the group to which this subgenus belongs (*Taphozous*, 'tomb bat'), which was discovered in the tombs of Egypt.

Taphozous Geoffroy, **1813.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

Desc. l'Égypte II, 113–114, 126–128, pl. 3, No. 1, 1813. Oken, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth. 926–927, 1816.

Thaphozous Bowdich, Anal. Nat. Class. Mamm., 30, 1821; ——, London Encyclopædia, XXII, 738, 1845 (art. Zool.).

Type: *Taphozous perforatus* Geoffroy, from Ombos or Thebes, Egypt.

Taphozous—Continued.

Taphozous: τάφος, grave, tomb; ζωός, living—living in tombs, hence 'tomb bat'—from the fact that great numbers of these bats were found in the tombs by the great French expedition which collected the type during its investigations in Egypt at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Tapinodon MEYER, **1846.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidæ.

Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1846, 471.

Type: *Tapinodon gresslyi* Meyer, from the Tertiary of Egerkingen in Solothurn, Switzerland.

Extinct.

Tapinodon: ταπεινός, low; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Tapinotherium MERCERAT,* **1891.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, II, 17–18, 1891.

Type: *Tapinotherium aguirrei* Mercerat, from Monte Leon, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a cranium somewhat injured superiorly.

Tapinotherium: ταπεινός, low; θηρίον, wild beast.

Tapir (see **Tapirus**). Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiridæ.

Tapiravus MARSH, **1877.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiridæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XIV, 252, Sept., 1877.

Type: *Lophiodon validus* Marsh, from the Miocene of Cumberland Co., New Jersey.

Extinct.

Tapiravus: Tapir; Lat. *avus*, grandfather—i. e., an ancestral tapir.

Tapirella PALMER, **1903.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiridæ.

Science, new ser., XVII, 873, May 29, 1903.

New name for *Elasmognathus* Gill, 1865, which is preoccupied by *Elasmognathus* Fieber, 1844, a genus of Hemiptera.

Tapirella: Dim. of *Tapirus.*

Tapiroporcus JÄGER, **1835.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Die Fossilen Säugethiere in Würtemberg, 1ste Abtheil., 40, 43, Tab. IV figs. 18–20, 1835; 2te Abtheil. 201, 1839 (provisional name); ROGER, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben u. Neuburg, XXIX, 90, 1887.

Tapiroporcus JÄGER, l. c. 206, 1839.

Type (species not mentioned) from the 'Bohnerzgruben' of Salmendingen, Hohenzollern, Germany.

Extinct. Based on a molar tooth.

Tapiroporcus: Tapirus; Lat., *porcus*, pig.

Tapirotherium BLAINVILLE, **1817.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Lophiodontidæ.

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., IX, 329–330, 1817; GERVAIS, Comptes Rendus, XXVIII, No. 17, p. 547, Apr., 1849.

"Je crois devoir placer sous ce nom les différentes espèces de palæotherium, qui ont une disposition et une forme de dents pour ainsi dire intermédiaire aux deux genres tapir et palæotherium." (BLAINVILLE.)

Tapirotherium: Tapirus; θηρίον, wild beast—i. e., an extinct tapir-like beast.

Tapirotherium LARTET, **1851.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Notice sur la Colline de Sansan, 31–32, 1851.

Type: *Tapirotherium blainvilleanum* Lartet. Based on specimens from Simorre and Villefranche, Dépt. du Gers; and Castelnau-Magnoac, Dépt. des Hautes-Pyrénées, southwestern France.

Name preoccupied by *Tapirotherium* Blainville, 1817, a genus of Lophiodontidæ. Replaced by *Lophiochœrus* (Lartet MS.) Bayle, 1855.

Extinct.

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*Erroneously credited to Ameghino by C. O. WATERHOUSE, Index Zool., p. 306, 1902.

Tapirulus GERVAIS, **1850.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXX, No. 19, p. 604, Jan.–June, 1850; EARLE, Am. Naturalist, XXX, 306–308, Apr., 1896.

Type: *Tapirulus hyracinus* Gervais, from the Eocene near Apt, Vaucluse, France. Extinct.

Tapirulus: Dim. of *Tapirus*.

Tapirus BRISSON, **1762.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiridæ.

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 81–82, 1762; BRÜNNICH, Zoologiæ Fundamenta, 32, 44–45, 1772 (no species mentioned); SCOPOLI, Introd. Hist. Nat., 492, 1777; G. CUVIER, Tabl. Élém. Hist. Nat., 152–153, 1798; MERRIAM, Science, new ser., I, No. 14, p. 376, Apr. 5, 1895 (type fixed).

Tapir BLUMENBACH, Handb. Naturgesch., I, 129, 1779; ZIMMERMANN, Geog. Geschichte Menschen und vierfüss. Thiere, II, 154, 1780; GMELIN, Linn. Systema Naturæ, 13th ed., I, 216, 1788.

Tapyra LIAIS, Climats, Géol., Faune et Géog. Botanique du Brésil, 397, 1872.

Type: *Tapirus tapirus* Brisson (=*Hippopotamus terrestris* Linnæus), from Brazil.

Tapirus: Brazilian (Tupi), *tapyra*, tapir. "Probably from *tapy*, thick, in reference to the thickness of the hide." (LIAIS.)

Tapoa LESSON, **1842.** Marsupialia, Dasyuridæ.

[OWEN, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1839, 19—subgenus, nomen nudum.]

LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 190, 1842.

Type: *Tapoa tafa* Lesson (=*Didelphis penicillata* Shaw), from New South Wales.

Tapoa: Tapoa [*tafa*], native name of this animal published by White, in 1790 (Journ. Voy. New South Wales, p. 281), and later adopted by Lesson as a generic name.

Tapyra LIAIS, **1872.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiridæ.

Climats, Géol., Faune et Géog. Botanique du Brésil, 397, 1872.

Modification of *Tapirus*. " . . . Il serait plus exact et plus conforme à l'origine du nom d'appeler l'espèce dont nous parlons en ce moment *Tapyra americana*, plutôt que *Tapyrus americanus*, et comme il y a une seconde espèce en Amérique, il serait mieux encore de l'appeler *Tapyra sabatyra*. Ce tapir a des plis transversaux sur la trompe." (LIAIS.)

Tarandus BILLBERG, **1828.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Syn. Faunae Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Conspectus A, D, 22–23, 1828; KAUP, Entw.-Gesch. & Nat. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 181, 182, 1829; OGILBY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. XLVIII, 134, June 27, 1837; GLOGER, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiii, 144, 1841.

Type: *Tarandus lapponum* Billberg (= *Cervus tarandus* Linnæus), from Lapland. (See *Rangifer* Frisch, 1775.)

Tarandus: τάρανδος, a horned animal of the North, perhaps the reindeer.

Tardigradus BRISSON, **1762.** Edentata, Bradypodidæ.

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 21–23, 1762; MERRIAM, Science, new ser., I, No. 14, p. 375, Apr. 5, 1895 ("*Tardigradus* Brisson= *Bradypus* Linnæus").

Species: *Tardigradus tardigradus*, from Guiana and Brazil; and *T. ceylonicus*, from Ceylon.

Tardigradus: Lat., slow-going, slow-paced.

Tardigradus BODDAERT, **1784.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Elenchus Animalium, I, 43, 67, 1784; STONE & REHN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., June 4, 1902, 137–138, 141 (type fixed).

Species: *Tardigradus loris* Boddaert (= *Lemur tardigradus* Linnæus, type), from Ceylon; and *T. coucang* Boddaert, from Bengal, India.

Name preoccupied by *Tardigradus* Brisson, 1762, a genus of Bradypodidæ. (See *Loris* E. Geoffroy, 1796.)

Tarsipes* GERVAIS & VERREAUX, **1842.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., IX, 40, Mar., 1842; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. CVIII, June, 1842, 1–5; Procès-Verb. Soc. Philom., Paris, 1842, 19; l'Institut, X, 75, 1842; Mag. de Zool., 1842, Mamm., pls. XXXV–XXXVII.
Type: *Tarsipes spenseræ* Gray, from King George Sound (= *T. rostratus* Gervais & Verreaux, from Swan River), Western Australia.
Tarsipes: Tarsius; Lat. *pes*, foot. "Its feet . . . nearly resemble those of *Tarsius*, differing only in the union of the second and third toes of the hind feet."

Tarsius STORR, **1780.** Primates, Tarsiidæ.
Prodromus Methodi Mamm., 33–34, Tab. A, 1780; CUVIER, Leçons Anat. Comp., I, table 1, 1800.
Type: *Lemur tarsius* 'Erxleben,' from the East Indies. (The name is given as '*Lemur tarsier*' by Erxleben, in Syst. Regni Animalis, 71, 1777.)
Tarsius: ταρσός, tarsus—in allusion to its elongated slender tarsus.

Tatera (subgenus of *Gerbillus*) LATASTE, **1882.** Glires, Muridæ, Gerbillinæ.
Le Naturaliste, Paris, II, No. 16, p. 126, Aug. 15, 1882; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., IX, 441–442, June, 1902 (raised to generic rank).
Type: *Gerbillus indicus* Hardwicke, from India.
Tatera: "Nom euphonique, sans étymologie." (LATASTE.)

Tatoua (subgenus of *Xenurus*), GRAY, **1865.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 378; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 384, 1869.
Type: *Dasypus unicinctus* Linnæus, from South America.
Name antedated by *Cabassous* McMurtrie, 1831; and by *Arizostus* Gloger, 1841.
Tatoua: Tatu, native name of the armadillo.

Tatu FRISCH, **1775.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.
Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 5, Tab. Gen., 1775; BLUMENBACH, Handbuch Naturgesch., I, 74, 1779; 7te Auflage, 105–106, 1803; 10te Ausgabe, 111, 1821; Abbildungen Naturhist. Gegenstände, Nr. 83, 1809 (2 pages text unnumbered); PALMER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XI, 174, June 9, 1897 (name revived).
Tatou ——, London Encyclopædia, XXII, 748, 1845 (art. Zoology).
Type: The armadillo. Blumenbach's genus was based on *Dasypus novemcinctus* Linnæus, from Brazil.
Tatu (French *tatou*, Span. *tato*, Port. *tatu*): native name of the armadillo in Paraguay and other parts of South America.

Tatu LIAIS, **1872.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.
Climats, Géol., Faune et Géog. Botanique du Brésil, 346, 1872.
"Nous réunirons donc les genres *Dasypus* et *Tatusia* de F. Cuvier en un seul, sous le nom indien de Tatu." This genus includes *Tatu* Blumenbach, 1803.

Tatusia F. CUVIER, **1827.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.
['Tatusie' F. CUVIER, Hist. Nat. Mamm., text to pl. 293, 1822; Dents Mamm., pp. 197, 257, pl. No. 80, 1825.]
F. CUVIER, in Lesson's Man. Mammalogie, 309–312, 1827.
Species, 7: *Dasypus apar* Desmarest, from Argentina; *D. quadricinctus* Linnæus, from South America; *D. peba* Desmarest, from Brazil and Paraguay; *D. hybridus* Desmarest, from Paraguay; *D. tatouay* Desmarest, from Guiana and Brazil; *D. villosus* Desmarest, from the pampas of Argentina; and *D. minutus* Desmarest, from Port Desire, Patagonia.

*Gervais and Verreaux gave a description of *Tarsipes rostratus* at the meeting of the Zoological Society of London on Jan. 11, 1842, but their paper did not appear in the 'Proceedings' until June. In the meantime, Gray, who had received a specimen from King George Sound, Western Australia, published an account of it in the 'Annals & Magazine of Natural History' for March, 1842, adopting Gervais & Verreaux's name for the genus, but describing the species as *T. spenseræ*. Gray's specific name apparently has priority over *T. rostratus* Gervais & Verreaux.

Tatusia—Continued.

Tatusia: French *tatusie*, from *tatu* (French *tatou*, Span. *tato*, Port. *tatu*), Indian name of the armadillo in Paraguay and other parts of South America.

Taumastognathus FILHOL, **1890.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidæ.

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 8e sér., II, No. 2, pp. 34–38, 1 fig. in text, 1890 (*Taumastognatus*, p. 38, misprint for *Taumastognathus*).

Thaumatognathus LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1890, XXVII, Mamm., p. 47, 1891.

Type: *Taumastognathus quercyi* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct. Based on 'une portion de mandibule gauche, portant la canine, les prémolaires et les deux premières molaires.'

Thaumastognathus: θαυμαστός, wonderful, extraordinary; γνάθος, jaw.

Taurotragus (subg. of *Antilope*) WAGNER, **1855.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugethiere, V, 438-439, 1855; HEUGLIN, Nova Acta. Cæs. Leop.-Carol. Acad., XXX, 19, pl. I, 1863 (raised to generic rank); SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, IV, 193–222, pls. XCVIII–C, text figs. 116–121, 1900 (type fixed).

Species: *Antilope oreas* Pallas, 1777 (=*A. oryx* Pallas, 1766, type), from South Africa; and *Boselaphus derbianus* Gray, from Senegambia.

Taurotragus: ταῦρος, bull; τράγος, goat, antelope—in allusion to its large size, heavily built, bovine form, and the presence of horns in both sexes.

Taurus STORR, **1780.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Prodromus Methodi Mamm., 41, Tab. C, 1780; RAFINESQUE, "Précis Découv. Somiol. 1814;" Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815; Atlantic Journ., No. 3, p. 112, 1832; REICHENBACH, Deutschlands Fauna, I, Säugthiere, p. IX, 1837.

Storr mentions no type, but simply renames *Bos* Linnæus, 1758 (see GILL, Bull. Philos. Soc. Wash., II, App., p. viii, 1875–1880). Rafinesque says: "I have substituted the name of *Taurus* (Bull) to the absurd generic name of Bos, (Ox) ever since 1814, (see Princ. Somiol.) as I never could believe it right to call animals by neutral names."* (Atlantic Journal, 112.)

Taurus: ταῦρος, bull.

Taxidea (subgenus of *Meles*) WATERHOUSE, **1839.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1838, No. LXXI, 153–154, May, 1839; Trans. Zool. Soc. London, II, 347, 1841; LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 79, 1842; GRAY, List. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxi, 70, 1843 (raised to generic rank); MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 217–218, Dec. 27, 1901 (name erroneously referred to Storr, 1780, and type given as *Ursus taxus*).

Type: *Meles labradoria* (Gmelin), from North America.

Taxidea: Taxus; εἶδος, form—from its general resemblance to the common badger of Europe (*Meles taxus*).

Taxodon LARTET, **1851.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Notice sur la Colline de Sansan, 15–16, 1851.

Type: *Taxodon sansaniensis* Lartet, from Sansan, Dépt. du Gers, France.

Extinct.

Taxodon: Taxus; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Taxotherium BLAINVILLE, **1841.** Creodonta, Hyænodontidæ.

Ostéog. Mamm. Récents et Foss., II, fasc. IX (Carnassiers: *Subursus*), 55–72, 111–112; Atlas, II, *Subursus*, pl. XII, 1841.

Type: *Taxotherium parisiense* Blainville (=*Nasua parisiense* G. Cuvier), from the Eocene gypsum beds of Paris, France.

Extinct.

Taxotherium: Taxus; θηρίον, wild beast—i. e., an extinct badger-like beast.

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*See footnote under *Aper*, p. 111.

Taxus GEOFFROY & CUVIER, **1795.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

"Mag. Encyclopédique II, No. 6, p. 187, 1795" (fide GERVAIS, Dict. Pittoresque Hist. Hat., IV, pt. 2, p. 617, 1836); CUVIER [Tabl. Élém. Hist. Nat. Anim., 112, 1798—description under 'Blaireaux']; Leçons Anat. Comp., I, tabl. 1, Class. Mamm., 1800 (names only—'Blaireaux, *Taxus*'); TIEDEMANN, Zoologie, pp. XIV, 375–378, 1808.

Type: 'Le Blaireau' (*Ursus meles* Schreber), from Europe. In 1798 Cuvier used Blaireaux as a subgroup of *Ursus*, including 3 species: *Ursus meles* Linnæus, and *U. gulo* Linnæus, from Europe; and *U. mellivorus* G. Cuvier, from Africa. Name antedated by *Meles* Brisson, 1762.

Taxus: New Lat., badger.

Taxymys MARSH, **1872.** Glires, Ischyromyidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 219–220, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 17).

Tachymys OSBORN, Scott & Speir, Cont. Mus. Geol. & Archæol., Princeton, No. 1, p. 138, Sept. 1, 1878.

Toxymys ZITTEL, Handbuch Palaeont., IV, 2te Lief., 522, 1893.

Type: *Taxymys lucaris* Marsh, from the Eocene in the vicinity of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'a fragment of an upper jaw, with the first two molars in position.'

Taxymys: $\tau\alpha\chi\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, swift; $\mu\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$, mouse.

Tayassu G. FISCHER, **1814.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidæ.

Zoognosia, III, 284–289, 1814; PALMER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XI, 174, June 9, 1897 (name revived); MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 12–13, Dec., 1901 (type given as *T. pecari* = *Sus albirostris* Illiger; but see *Olidosus*).

Tajassus RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815.

Species: *Tayassu pecari* Fischer, and *T. patira* Fischer, from tropical America.

T. pecari (not Link, 1795) is characterized by 'maxilla inferiore alba,' and is the white-lipped peccary of later authors; *T. patira*, by 'fascia humerali alba,' and is the collared peccary (= *Sus tajacu* Linnæus, *S. patira* Sonnini).

Tayassu, tajassou, tajacu, or *tajoussou,* native name of the peccary in Brazil. (BUFFON, Hist. Nat., X, 21, 1763.)

Tayra OKEN, **1816.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., pp. XI, 1001, 1816; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. N. Y., XVI, 377, Oct. 11, 1902 (name revived, type fixed.)

Species: *Mustela barbara* Linnæus (type), from Brazil; *M. lanata* Goldfuss, from Guiana; and *M. canadensis* Schreber, from Canada. (See *Galera* Browne, 1789.)

Tayra: Native name.

Teanopus MERRIAM, **1903.** Glires, Muridæ, Neotominæ.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVI, 81, May 29, 1903.

Type: *Teanopus phenax* Merriam, from Camoa, Rio Mayo, Sonora, Mexico.

Teanopus: Teono-(ma); $\pi o\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, foot—i. e., suggesting the foot of *Teonoma.*

Tehuelia ROTH, **1901.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 253–254, Oct., 1901 (sep. pp. 5–6).

Type: *Tehuelia regia* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Tehuelia: Tehuelche, name of a tribe of Indians, and also of a geological formation in Patagonia.

Telacodon MARSH, **1892.** Marsupialia, Cimolestidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XLIII, 258, pls. IX figs. 2–4, XI figs. 1, 8, Mar., 1892.

Telacodon—Continued.

Species: *Telacodon lævis* Marsh (type), and *T. præstans* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on a right lower jaw containing three premolars.

Telacodon: τελήεις, perfect, complete; ἀκή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the condition of the premolars in the type specimen.

Teleoceras HATCHER, **1894.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.

Am. Geol., XIII, 149–150, Mar., 1894 (sep. issued Feb. 1); Am. Naturalist, XXVIII, 241–246, pls. I fig. 1, II figs. 2, 6, Mar., 1894.

Type: *Teleoceras major* Hatcher, from the Miocene (Loup Fork beds) of Sheridan County, Nebraska. "Hatcher's type of *T. major* proves to be a middle-aged male of *A*[*phelops*] *fossiger*, and his distinction of *Teleoceras* as a genus supersedes *Aphelops* Cope, because Cope originally applied the term *Aphelops* to *A. megalodus* . . . [which] species should . . . be referred to the genus *Aceratherium*." (OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., X, 51–52, 1898.)

Extinct. Based on 'the greater portion of the skull and lower jaw.'

Teleoceras: τελήεις, perfect, complete; κέρας, horn.

Teleodus MARSH, **1890.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXIX, 524, June, 1890.

Type: *Teleodus avus* Marsh, from the Oligocene (Brontotherium beds) of South Dakota.

Extinct.

Teleodus: τελήεις, perfect, complete; ὀδούς, tooth—probably in allusion to the presence of 6 (the full number,) of lower incisors.

Teleopternus COPE, **1899.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ?

Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., XI, pt. 2, pp. 263–265, pl. XXI figs. 4, 4a, 1899.

Type: *Teleopternus orientalis* Cope, from the Port Kennedy bone deposit, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Extinct. Represented by molar teeth of three individuals.

Teleopternus: τελήεις, complete, perfect; πτέρνα, heel—in allusion to the well-developed heel of the last lower molar.

Telmalestes MARSH, **1872.** Primates, Notharctidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts., 3d ser., IV, 206, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 7).

Telmatolestes MARSH, Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, No. 23, p. 405, Nov., 1872; Scudder's Nomenclator Zool., pt. I, 327, 1882; OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 198, June 28, 1902.

Type: *Telmalestes crassus* Marsh, from the Eocene in the vicinity of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Telmalestes: τέλμα, swamp; λῃστής, robber.

Telmatherium MARSH, **1872.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 123–124, Aug., 1872 (sep. issued July 22).

Telmatotherium MARSH, List of Genera, 1862–79, 10, 1880 (privately issued); Scudder's Nomenclator Zool., pt. I, 328, 1882.

Type: *Telmatherium validus* Marsh (Eocene), from Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'the greater portion of a skull with teeth, and portions of several other skeletons.'

Telmatherium: τέλμα, swamp; θηρίον, wild beast.

Telmatocyon MARSH, **1899.** Creodonta, Viverravidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., VII, 397, May, 1899.

Type: *Limnocyon riparius* Marsh, from the Bridger Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.

Extinct. "Represented by both lower jaws and a single upper molar."

Telmatocyon: τέλμα, swamp; κύων, dog.

Telmatolestes (see **Telmalestes**). Primates, Notharctidæ.

Telmatotherium (see **Telmatherium**). Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.

Tembotherium MORENO, **1882.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Interatheridæ.

"Patagonia, Resto de un Continente hoy sumergido, p. 23, July, 1882" (fide AMEGHINO, Obs. Gen. sobre Mamíf. Estinguidos llamados Toxodontes, 65, May, 1887).

Type: *Tembotherium holmbergii* Moreno, from the barrancas of the Rio Santa Cruz, southern Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a fragment of the lower jaw with four molars.

Temnocyon COPE, **1878.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Palæont. Bull., No. 30, pp. 6–8, Dec. 3, 1878; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XVIII, 68–70, Dec. 30, 1878; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Aug. 12, 1879, 178, 180–184; Tert. Vert., 902–914, 1885.

Type: *Temnocyon altigenis* Cope, from the Miocene of John Day River, Oregon.

Extinct. Based on 'a mandibular ramus which supports all the teeth excepting the incisors and probably the last molar.'

Temnocyon: τέμνω, to cut; κύων, dog—in allusion to the character, 'heel of sectorial simply cutting,' in contrast with that of *Canis*, which has the 'heel of sectorial concave, with raised borders.'

Tendrac (subgenus of *Erinaceus*) BLAINVILLE, **1838.** Insectivora, Tenrecidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, VI, No. 22, p. 742, Jan.–June, 1838.

Name used for a section of *Tanrecus* (which latter is given as a subgenus of *Erinaceus*). "*Tendrac* ou *Ericulus* [includes] *Erinaceus spinosus* ou *setosus*, le *Tendrac* de Buffon."

Tendracus RAFINESQUE, **1815.** Insectivora, Tenrecidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 59, 1815 (nomen nudum).

Type: *Tenrecus* sp. ('*Tendracus* R. sp. do.' [espèce du genre précédent, *Tenrecus*]).

Tenomys RAFINESQUE, **1815.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 58, 1815 (nomen nudum).

Type: *Mus* sp. ('*Tenomys* R. sp. do.' [espèce du genre précédent, *Mus*]).

Tenotis RAFINESQUE, **1817.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Am. Monthly Mag., I, No. 5, p. 362, Sept., 1817.

Tenotus RAFINESQUE, [Analyse de la Nature, 58, 1815—nomen nudum]; Am. Monthly Mag., II, No. 1, p. 45, Nov., 1817.

Type: *Tenotis griseus* Rafinesque (=*Sciurus erythopus* Geoffroy, 1803), locality unknown. "Perhaps a species of my genus *Tenotis*, which contains all the squirrels with pouches like the genus *Cricetus*, and who live under ground, then it might be called *Tenotis griseus*." (RAFINESQUE, p. 362, 1817.)

Tenrec LACÉPÈDE, **1799.** Insectivora, Tenrecidæ.

Tabl. Mamm., 7, 1799; "Nouv. Tabl. Méth. Mamm., in Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot éd., Quad., XIV, 156, 1799;" Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 492, 1801; GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, 301, Apr. 1, 1821.

Tenrecus RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 59, 1815.

Tanrecus BLAINVILLE, Comptes Rendus, Paris, VI, 742, Jan.–June, 1838.

Type: *Tenrec ecaudatus* (=*Erinaceus ecaudatus* Schreber), from Madagascar.

Tenrec: A Malagasy name.

Teonoma GRAY, **1843.** Glires, Muridæ, Neotominæ.

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxiv, 117, 1843; FITZINGER, Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl., K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LVI, 76–77, 1867; MERRIAM, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., VII, p. 23, Apr., 1892 (revived as a subgenus).

Type: *Myoxus drummondi* Richardson, from the Rocky Mountains, British Columbia.

Teonoma: Anagram of *Neotoma*.

Teonopus. (See **Teanopus.**) Glires, Muridæ, Neotominæ.

Terpone GRAY, **1871.*** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1871, 592–593; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, I, pt. III, 121, 126, May, 1895 (in synonymy).
Terphone GRAY, Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 24–25, 1872.
Type: *Cephalophus longiceps* Gray (=*Antilope silvicultrix* Afzelius), from the Gaboon, West Africa.

Terricola (subgenus of *Arvicola*) FATIO, **1867.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.
Campagnols Bassin du Léman, Ass. Zool. Léman, 73, 75, 1867; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 17, 58, July 23, 1896 (in synonymy).
Species: *Arvicola subterraneus* Sélys, and *A. savii* Sélys, from Europe.
Name preoccupied by *Terricola* Fleming, 1828, a genus of Mollusca.
Terricola: Lat., a dweller upon land (from *terra*, land; *colo*, to dwell).

Tetheopsis COPE, **1885.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Uintatheriidæ.
Am. Naturalist, XIX, No. 6, p. 594, June, 1885.
Type: *Tinoceras stenops* Marsh, from the Eocene of Haystack Mountain, Sweetwater County, Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on a skull with lower jaw.
Tetheopsis: τήθη, grandmother; ὄψις, appearance—possibly in allusion to the absence of lower canines and incisors.

Tetrabelodon COPE, **1884.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.
Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXII, pt. I, for Jan., 1885, 4–5, Oct. 21, 1884.
Type: *Mastodon angustidens* Cuvier, from the Miocene of Europe. (See *Gamphotherium* Gloger, 1841.)
Extinct.
Tetrabelodon: τετρα-, four; βέλος, dart; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the presence of both upper and lower incisors in the male, in contrast with *Mastodon*, in which the lower incisors are wanting. (Compare *Dibelodon.*)

Tetracaulodon GODMAN, **1830.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.
Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., III, 478–485, pls. XVII–XVIII, 1830; HAYS, ibid., IV, 317–339, pl. XXIX, 1834; KOCH, Proc. Geol. Soc. London, III, No. 88, pp. 714–716, 1842.
Type: *Tetracaulodon mastodontoideum* Godman, found about 12 miles from Newburgh, Orange County, New York.
Extinct. Based on 'parts of the frontal, intermaxillary, superior maxillary and two-thirds of the lower jaw bones; the tusks; and sixteen teeth.'
Tetracaulodon: τετρα-, four; καυλός, stem; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth (χαυλιόδων, tusk).

Tetracerus LEACH, **1825.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XIV, pt. III, 524, 1825; H. SMITH, in Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, IV, 253–257, 1 plate, 1825; V, 343–344, 1827; BLANFORD, Fauna Brit. India, Mamm., 519–521, 1888–91.
Tetraceros VOIGT, Cuvier's Thierreich, I, 314–315, 1831; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, I, pt. IV, 213–220, pl. XXIV, Sept., 1895.
Type: (*Antilope chickara* Hardwicke) = *A. quadricornis* Blainville, from India.
Tetracerus: τετρα-, four; κέρας, horn—the four-horned antelope.

Tetraclænodon SCOTT, **1892.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 15, 1892, 299–300; MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. N. Y., IX, 303–305, 1897 (synonym of *Euprotogonia*); ibid., XII, 29 footnote, Apr. 8, 1899, HAY, Science, new ser., IX, 593, Apr. 21, 1899.

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* Erroneously credited to Gray, '1853,' by C. O. WATERHOUSE, Index Zool., 369, 1902.

Tetraclænodon—Continued.

Type: *Mioclænus floverianus* Cope (= *Phenacodus puercensis* Cope—fide MATTHEW), from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Tetraclænodon: τετρα-, four; +*Clænodon.*

Tetraconodon FALCONER, **1868.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Palæont. Memoirs, I, 149–156, fig. 5 in text, 1868.

Type: *Tetraconodon magnum* Falconer, from "the Tertiary hills between the Murkunda Pass and Pinjore," India.

Extinct. Based on 'a portion of the right side of the upper jaw, containing the two posterior molars.'

Tetraconodon: τετρα-, four; κῶνος, cone; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Tetracus AYMARD **1850.** Insectivora, Erinaceidæ.

Ann. Soc. Agr. Sci., Arts et Comm. du Puy, XIV, pp. 105, 81, 82 footnote, 1850; Congrès Sci. France for 1855, I, 232, 1856; POMEL. Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 16, 1854; GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2e éd., 53–54, 1859.

Type: *Tetracus nanus* (*Erinaceus nanus* Aymard), from the Miocene of Velay, near Puy, Dépt. Haute-Loire, France.

Extinct. Species originally based on a fragment of a mandible with two premolars and three molars.

Tetracus: τετρα-, four; ἀκή, point.

Tetralophodon (subg. of *Mastodon*) FALCONER, **1857.** Ungulata, Elephantidæ.

Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XIII, pt. 4, pp. 312–314, 316–317, synopt. table, pls. XI figs. 1, 2, XII, Nov. 1, 1857.

Species 6, from the Miocene and Pliocene: *Mastodon longirostris* Kaup, from Eppelsheim, Germany; *M. arvernensis* Croizet & Jobert, from France; *M. andium* Cuvier, from South America; *M. sivalensis* Cautley, from the Siwalik Hills, India; *M. perimensis* Falconer & Cautley, from Perim Island, India; and *M. latidens* (Clift), from Ava, southern India.

Extinct.

Tetralophodon: τετρα-, four; λόφος, crest, ridge; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the four transverse crests on the third premolar and the first and second molars.

Tetramerodon (subg. of *Arvicola*) RHOADS, **1894.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Oct. —, 1894, 282–283; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna No. 12, pp. 18–19, 62, July 23, 1896 (in synonymy).

Tetramesodon LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1894, XXXI, Mamm., 33, Index New Genera, 14, 1895 (misprint).

Type: *Arvicola* (*Tetramerodon*) *tetramerus* Rhoads, from Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, British Columbia.

Tetramerodon: τετραμερής, four parted; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—from the middle upper molar, which lacks a postero-internal triangular loop, and is "composed of an anterior loop, a closed antero-exterior triangle, a closed median inner triangle, and a postero-exterior triangle."

Tetramerorhinus AMEGHINO, **1894.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidæ.

Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Éocènes de Patagonie, 39–40, Feb., 1894.

Species: *Tetramerorhinus fortis* Ameghino, and *T. lucarius* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Tetramerorhinus: τετραμερής, four parted; ῥίς ῥινός, nose.

Tetramesodon (see **Tetramerodon**). Glires, Muridæ Microtinæ.

Tetraproctodon (see **Tetraprotodon**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Hippopotamidæ.

Tetraprothomo Ameghino, **1884.** Primates, ?

Filogenia, 1884, 381; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 98, 1889.

Hypothetical genus defined to show the probable evolution of man. "Cuarto antecesor del hombre."

Tetraprothomo: τετρα-, four; πρῶτος, first; + *Homo.*

Tetraprotodon (subgenus of *Hippopotamus*, Falconer & Cautley), **1836.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Hippopotamidæ.

Asiatic Researches, Calcutta, XIX, pt. I, 51, 1836.

Tetraproctodon Gray, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 357, 1869 (in synonymy).

Species: *Hippopotamus amphibius* Linnæus, from the Nile, Africa; and four extinct species, *H. antiquus* Cuvier, *H. minor* Cuvier, *H. medius* Cuvier, and *H. minimus* Cuvier.

Tetraprotodon: τετρα-, four; πρῶτος, first; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Tetraselenodon Schlosser, **1886.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Morphol. Jahrbuch, Leipzig, XII, 1tes Heft, 44–45, 134, Taf. VI, fig. 5, 1886.

Type: *Tetraselenodon kowalevskii* Schlosser, from the Oligocene, 'Calcaire de Lemandine', Dépt. Tarn-et-Garonne, France.

Extinct. Based on an upper molar.

Tetraselenodon: τετρα-, four; σελήνη, crescent; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Tetrastylus Ameghino, **1886.** Glires, Chinchillidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, IX, 46–49, 1886.

Type: *Megamys* (?) *lævigatus* Ameghino, from the older Tertiary formations of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on one lower incisor and a portion of a jaw.

Tetrastylus: τετρα-, four; στῦλος, pillar.

Tetrodon Ameghino, **1882.*** Edentata, Megatheriidæ (Scelidotheriidæ).

"Cat. Sec. de la Prov. de Buenos Aires en el Exp. Cont. Sud-Am. 4, 1882" (fide Ameghino); Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 738–739, pl. XLIV fig. 8, 1889 (under *Glossotherium bonærense*).

New name for the 'hybrid' word *Quatriodon* Ameghino, 1881. "Mas siendo esto un nombre de composición hibrida, lo cambiaba . . . por el de *Tetrodon.*"

Name preoccupied by *Tetrodon* Linnæus, 1766, a genus of Pisces.

Extinct.

Tetrodon: τετρα-, four; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Thalacomys (see **Thylacomys**). Marsupialia, Peramelidæ.

Thalarctos (subgenus of *Ursus*) Gray, **1825.** Glires, Ursidæ.

Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, 62, July, 1825; List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxi, 73, 1843 (genus).

Thalassarctos Gray, Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, 339, Nov., 1825 (raised to generic rank).

Thalassarctus Gloger, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., pp. xxviii, 54, 1841.

Type: *Ursus maritimus* Phipps, from Spitzbergen.

Thalarctos: Contraction of θάλασσα, sea; ἄρκτος, bear.

Thalassictis Nordmann, **1848-52.†** Glires, Viverridæ.

Nordmann, in Gervais' Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 1e éd, I, 120, 1848–52; 2e éd., 221–222, pl. XXIII fig. 3, 1 text fig., 1859.

"*Thallasictis* Nordmann, Palaeont. Suedrusslands, 149, 1858" (fide Waterhouse MS.).

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*Erroneously given as Ameghino, '1881,' by C. O. Waterhouse, Index Zool., 370, 1902.

† Date erroneously given as '1839' by Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., new ed., 320, 1898.

Thalassictis—Continued.

Type: *Thalassictis robusta* Nordmann, from Bessarabia, southern Russia.

Extinct.

Thalassictis: θάλασσα, sea; ἴκτις, weasel.

Thaphozous (see **Taphozous**). Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

Thaumastolemur Filhol, **1895.** Primates, Lemuridæ

Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, No. 1, p. 13, Feb., 1895; Carus, Zool. Anzeiger, XVII No. 480, p. 240, July 22, 1895.

Type: *Thaumastolemur grandidieri* Filhol, from the Pleistocene of Ambolisatra, Madagascar.

Extinct. Based on the lower extremity of a humerus.

Thaumastolemur: θαυμαστός, wonderful, extraordinary; +*Lemur*.

Thaumatherium Gloger, **1841.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, 138, 1841; Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

New name for the 'ill-chosen' *Sivatherium* of Falconer & Cautley, 1835.

Extinct.

Thaumatherium: θαῦμα, wonder, marvel; θηρίον, wild beast.

Thaumatognathus (see **Taumastognathus**). Ungulata, Anthracotheriidæ.

Theocodus (see **Phenacodus**). Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidæ.

Theosodon Ameghino, **1887.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Macraucheniidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamif. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 19, Dec., 1887; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5, 294–295, Oct. 1, 1891.

Type: *Theosodon lydekkeri* Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Theosodon: "θέος, fortune" (Ameghino); ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Theranthropus* Brookes, **1828.** Primates, Simiidæ.

"Cat. Anat. and Zool. Museum of Joshua Brookes, London, 28, 1828" (previous to July 14).

Type: *Theranthropus niger* (=*Troglodytes niger* Geoffroy), from West Africa.

Name antedated by *Troglodytes* Geoffroy, 1812 (preoccupied); by *Pan* Oken, 1816; and by *Mimetes* Leach 1820 (preoccupied).

Theranthropus: θήρ, wild beast; ἄνθρωπος, man.

Thereutherium Filhol, **1876.** Creodonta, Hyænodontidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXXXII, No. 4, p. 289, Jan.–July, 1876; Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, VIII, 2–7, pl. 1 figs. 189–196, 1877.

Type: *Thereutherium thylacodes* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, at Caylux, near Saint-Antonin, Dépt. Tarn-et-Garonne, France.

Extinct. Based on 'toute la face avec le maxillaire inférieur en place et toutes les dents.'

Thereutherium: θηρεύω, to hunt; θηρίον, wild beast—i. e., an extinct carnivorous beast.

Theridomys Jourdan, **1837.** Glires, Theridomyidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, V, No. 13, pp. 483–484, July–Dec., 1837; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., VIII, Zool., 127–128, Aug., 1837.

Type (species not given), based on "quelques débris provenant du Cantal, et . . . plusieurs mâchoires [recueillies] dans les calcaires d'eau douce de Ronzon près le Puy-en-Velay et dans ceux de Perrier près d'Issoire," southern France.

Extinct.

Theridomys: θηρίδιον (dim. of θηρίον), a little animal; μῦς, mouse.

Theridosorex Jourdan, **1859.** Insectivora, Tupaiidæ?

"Musée de Lyon" (fide Gervais, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2e éd., 55, 1859).

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*This name is open to question, as it was published in a sale catalogue.

Theridosorex—Continued.

Theridosorex seems to be a manuscript name. It occurs only as a synonym of *Plesiosorex* Pomel, 1848, which is based on *Erinaceus soricinoides* Blainville, from the Miocene of Issoire, Auvergne, France.

Extinct.

Theridosorex: θηρίδιον, a little animal; +*Sorex*.

Theriodesmus Seeley, **1887.** Allotheria ?

Proc. Roy. Soc. London, XLIII, No. 260, p. 172, 1887 (read Nov. 24); Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, vol. 179B, for 1888, 141–155, pl. 26, 1889; Proc. 4th Int. Congress Zool., 68, 1899 (regarded as a reptile).

Type: *Theriodesmus phylarchus* Seeley, from the Triassic of Klipfontein, Fraserberg, Cape Colony.

Extinct. Based on 'a slab showing impressions of the forelimb and some other bones of the skeleton.'

Theriodesmus: θηρίον, wild beast; δεσμός, bond—in allusion to its reptilian characters, which indicate an animal forming a connecting link between reptiles and mammals.

Theriodictis Mercerat, **1891.** Creodonta, ?

Revista Mus. La Plata, II, 55–56, 1891.

Type: *Theriodictis platensis* Mercerat, from the "base del Pampeano, Mar del Plata," Argentina.

Extinct.

Theriodictis: θηριώδης, savage; ἴκτις, weasel.

Theropithecus I. Geoffroy, **1843.*** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, II, for 1841, 576–578, 1843; Cat. Méth. Mamm. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, 10, 32, 1851; Dahlbom, Zoologiska Studier, I, Andra Häftet, 114, 128–129, 1857.

Type: *Macacus gelada* Rüppell, from Abyssinia.

Theropithecus: θήρ, wild beast; πίθηκος, ape—in allusion to the position of its nostrils, which open high up.

Thinocyon Marsh, **1872.** Creodonta, Uintacyonidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 204–205, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 7); Matthew, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 40, 1899.

Type: *Thinocyon velox* Marsh, from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'a nearly perfect lower jaw with several teeth.'

Thinocyon: θίς, θινός, shore; κύων, dog—in allusion to its occurrence on the margin of an ancient Bridger lake basin.

Thinohyus Marsh, **1875.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IX, 248–249, Mar., 1875; Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 657, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Thinohyus lentus* Marsh (type), and *T. socialis* Marsh, from the Miocene of the John Day River, Oregon.

Extinct.

Thinohyus: θίς, θινός, shore; ὗς, hog—in allusion to its occurrence on the margin of the ancient John Day lake basin.

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*This date is on the authority of Geoffroy himself (l. c., 1851, p. 32). The article in which the genus was described evidently appeared *subsequent* to 1842. (See page 550, on which *Miopithecus* is quoted from Comptes Rendus, XV, pp. 720, 1037, 1842; and from Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., III, 308, 1842.) *Theropithecus*, although published in the same year as *Gelada* Gray, is entitled to adoption until the priority of the latter name is proved beyond question.

Thinolestes MARSH, **1872.** Primates, Notharctidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 205–206, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 7). OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 197, June 28, 1902.

Type: *Thinolestes anceps* Marsh, from the Eocene (Bridger) of western Wyoming; Extinct. Based on 'the more important part of several skeletons.'

Thinolestes: θίς, θινός, shore; λῃστής, robber—in allusion to the supposed affinities of the species with the carnivores, and to its occurrence on the margin of an ancient Bridger lake basin.

Thinotherium COPE, **1870.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XI, 292–293, 1870.

Type: *Thinotherium annulatum* Cope, from the Miocene (?) of Stafford County, Virginia.

Extinct. Based on 'a second inferior incisor of the right side.'

Thinotherium: θίς, θινός, shore; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to its supposed habits. "A small Hippopotamus-like animal . . . no doubt like its recent allies, a shore-and-swamp-loving beast." (COPE.)

Thinotherium MARSH, **1872.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Helohyidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 208, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 7).

Tinotherium ROGER, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben u. Neuburg (a. V.), Augsburg, XXIX, 149, 1887 (misprint).

Type: *Thinotherium validum* Marsh, from the Eocene in the vicinity of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Name preoccupied by *Thinotherium* Cope, 1870, a genus of Tayassuidæ.

Extinct. Based on 'a portion of a lower jaw containing the last true molar, and two isolated lower molars.'

Thiosmus (subgenus of *Mephitis*) LICHTENSTEIN, **1838.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Abhandl. K. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, for 1836, 270–276, 1838.

Species, 10: *Mephitis mapurito* (= *Viverra mapurito* Gmelin), from the vicinity of Pamplona, Colombia; *M. leuconota* Lichtenstein, from the upper Rio Alvarado, Mexico; *M. mesoleuca* Lichtenstein, from the vicinity of Chico, Mexico; *M. molinæ* Lichtenstein, from Chile; *M. chilensis* Lichtenstein, from Chile; *M. quitensis* (= *Gulo quitensis* Humboldt), from Quito, Ecuador; *M. suffocans* (= *Gulo suffocans* Illiger), from southern Brazil and Paraguay; *M. patagonica* Lichtenstein, from the Straits of Magellan; *M. amazonica* Lichtenstein, from the Amazon River; and *M. gumillae* Lichtenstein, from the Rio Apure, Venezuela.

"It has been supposed that Lichtenstein has the priority for the subgenus *Thiosmus* [over *Conepatus* Gray, 1837], because the paper appears nominally in the 'Transactions' for 1836, and my paper in the 'Mag. Nat. Hist.,' 1837; but there can not be a doubt that my paper was anterior, for Lichtenstein quotes it throughout." (GRAY, Cat. Carn. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 134, 1869.)

Thiosmus: θεῖον, sulphur; ὀσμή or ὀσμός, odor—in allusion to the strong and characteristic odor.

Thiroptera (see **Thyroptera**). Chiroptera, Natalidæ.

Thlæodon COPE, **1892.** Marsupialia, Stagodontidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XXVI, 758–762, pl. XXII, Sept., 1892: TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. IV, 669, 1898.

Type: *Thlæodon padanicus* Cope, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'a mandibular ramus of the left side which is nearly complete, . . . with another true molar . . . the right maxillary bone . . . and a molar lacking the protocone.'

Thlæodon: θλάω, to crush; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the form of the teeth, "specialized in the direction of . . . the development of a molar or crushing type of premolars."

Thoatherium AMEGHINO, **1887.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidæ.
Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, pp. 19–20, Dec., 1887.
Type: *Thoatherium minusculum* Ameghino, from the Tertiary of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Thoatherium: θοός, active, swift; θηρίον, wild beast.

Thomashuxleya AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 409–410, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 63–64).
Type: *Thomashuxleya rostrata* Ameghino (= *Asmodeus scotti* Ameghino, 1897, not *A. scotti* Ameghino, 1895), from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Thomashuxleya: In honor of Thomas Henry Huxley, 1825–95; author of 'The Theory of the Vertebrate Skull,' 1859; 'Evidence of Man's Place in Nature,' 1863; 'Manual of the Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals,' 1871; and many special papers on anatomy and zoology.

Thomasomys (subg. of *Hesperomys*) COUES, **1884.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.
Am. Naturalist, XVIII, for Dec., 1884, p. 1275, Nov. 19, 1884;* THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., I, 453, June, 1898 (raised to generic rank).
Type: *Hesperomys cinereus* Thomas, from Cutervo, Province of Chota, northern Peru (alt. 9,200 ft.).
Thomasomys: Thomas; μῦς, mouse—in honor of Oldfield Thomas, 1858—, curator of mammals in the Natural History Museum, London; author of 'Catalogue of the Marsupialia and Monotremata in the British Museum,' 1888, and numerous papers on mammals.

Thomomys MAXIMILIAN, **1839.** Glires, Geomyidæ.
Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., XIX, pt. I, 377–384, 1839; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., V, 62, 1893 (locality of type); MERRIAM, N. Am. Fauna, No. 8, pp. 198–199, figs. 68–71, Jan. 31, 1895.
Tomomys BRANDT, Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, 6e sér., Sci. Nat., VII, 188–191, 1855.
Type: *Thomomys rufescens* Maximilian, from the Missouri River; exact locality unknown.
Thomomys: θωμός, heap; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the heaps of earth thrown out at frequent intervals along the line of the burrows.

Thoopterus (subg. of *Cynopterus*) MATSCHIE, **1899.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. I, Megachiroptera, 73, 77, 1899.
Type: *Cynopterus nigrescens* (Gray), from Morty Island, Malay Archipelago.
Thoopterus: θώς, wolf; πτερόεις, winged—i. e., a flying wolf or fox.

Thoracophorus H. GERVAIS & AMEGHINO, **1880.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.
Les Mammifères foss. Amérique du Sud, 206–211, 1880.
Type: *Glyptodon elevatus* Nodot, from the Pleistocene of Argentina.
Name preoccupied by *Thoracophorus* Hope, 1840, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Neothoracophorus* Ameghino, 1889. (See *Myloglyptodon* Ameghino, 1884.)
Extinct. Based on a large fragment of the carapace.
Thoracophorus: θώραξ, breastplate; φορός, bearing—in allusion to the carapace.

Thoracotherion GRAY, **1869.** Ungulata, ?
Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 262, 1869 (nomen nudum).
"A large number of fossil genera belong to this suborder [Nasuta], as . . . *Lophiodon, Thoracotherion, Anthracotherion, Coryphodon;* but many of these are only known from a few bones or teeth." (GRAY.)
Extinct.
Thoracotherion: θώραξ, θώρακος, breastplate; θηρίον, wild beast.

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*For exact date of publication, see Am. Naturalist, XIX, 57, Jan., 1885.

Thoracotherium MERCERAT, **1891.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.
Revista Mus. La Plata, II, 42–46, 1891.
Species, 6: *Thoracotherium priscum* Mercerat, *Eutatus œnophorum* Ameghino, *Thoracotherium vetum* Mercerat, *Eutatus lagena* Ameghino, *E. distans* Ameghino, and *Thoracotherium cruentum* Mercerat, from the Eocene of Patagonia.
Name antedated by *Procutatus* Ameghino, Aug., 1891.
Extinct.
Thoracotherium: θώραξ, θώρακος, breastplate; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the carapace.

Thos (subgenus of *Canis*) OKEN, **1816.** Feræ, Canidæ.
Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 1037–1039, 1816; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 377, Oct. 11, 1902 (name revived).
Species, 4: *Canis ceylonensis*, from Ceylon; *C. mesomelas*, from Africa; *C. barbarus*, from Barbary; and *Thos vulgaris* (=*C. aureus*), from Asia and Africa.
Thos: θώς, θωός, a beast of prey like a wolf, probably the jackal.

Thous (subgenus of *Chaon*) H. SMITH, **1839.** Feræ, Canidæ.
Jardine's Naturalist's Library, Mamm., IX, 193–205, 1839; 2d ed., Mamm., I, 152, 1858; IV, 193–205, pls. 11–14, 1866; V, 289, 1865.
Species, 6: *Canis anthus* Cuvier, *C. variegatus* Rüppell, *C. mesomelas* auct., *Thous senegalensis* Cuvier, *T. tokla* H. Smith, and *T. acmon* H. Smith, from Africa and southwestern Asia.

Thous GRAY, **1868.** Feræ, Canidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, 514; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 201, 1869.
Species: *Canis cancrivorus* Desmarest, from French Guiana; and *Vulpes fulvipes* Martin, from the island of Chiloe, Chile.
Name preoccupied by *Thous* H. Smith, 1839, a genus of Old World Canidæ, several of the species of which are placed by Gray in *Lupus* and *Vulpes*.

Thrichomys (subgenus of *Echimys*) TROUESSART, **1881.*** Glires, Octodontidæ.
Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 2e fasc., 179, 1881; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1896, 1025, Apr., 1897 (raised to generic rank).
Thricomys TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. III, 606, 1897 (misprint).
Species, 3: *Thrichomys antricola* (Lund), *T. inermis* (Pictet), and *T. brevicauda* (Günther), from South America.
Thrichomys: θρίξ, τριχός, hair; μῦς, mouse.

Thrinacodus GÜNTHER, **1879.** Glires, Octodontidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1879, 144–145, pl. x, 2 figs. in text.
Type: *Thrinacodus albicauda* Günther, from Medellin, Antioquia, Colombia.
Thrinacodus: θρῖναξ, θρίνακος, trident; ὀδούς, tooth—from the fork-shaped enamel folds of the two anterior upper molars.

Thylacinus (see **Thylacynus**). Marsupialia, Dasyuridæ.

Thryonomys FITZINGER, **1867.** Glires, Octodontidæ.
Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LVI, 141, 1867; W. L. SCLATER, Fauna S. Africa, Mamm., II, 86–88, figs. 109–110, 1901.
Type: *Aulacodus semipalmatus* Heuglin, from the Djur and Kosanga rivers, Central Africa.
Thryonomys: θρύον, a rush; μῦς, mouse—from the animal's habit of living in thick jungle grass and reed beds.

Thylacis ILLIGER, **1811.** Marsupialia, Peramelidæ.
Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 76, 1811; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 227, 1888 (type fixed).
Thylax OKEN, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., pp. xi, 1128–1130, 1816.

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*Date given as '1880' (without reference) by TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc., III, 606, 1897.

Thylacis—Continued.

Species: *Didelphis obesula* Shaw (type), and *Perameles nasuta* Geoffroy, from Australia.

Thylacis: θύλαξ, pouch.

Thylacodictis MERCERAT, **1891.** Marsupialia, Borhyænidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, II, 54–55, 1891.

Type: *Thylacodictis exilis* Mercerat; locality not stated, but probably Patagonia. Extinct.

Thylacodictis: θύλακος, pouch; [δ] ἴκτις, weasel—i. e., a carnivorous marsupial.

Thylacoleo OWEN, **1848–52.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

OWEN, in Gervais' Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 1e éd., I, 192, 1848–52; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., IV, 63–64, July, 1859; Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, vol. 149, for 1859, 320, pls. XI, XIII–XV, 1860.

Thylacoleon WINGE, E Museo Lundi, 1893, 127, 129.

Type: *Thylacoleo carnifex* Owen, from the Pleistocene of Lake 'Colungoolac,' 80 miles southwest of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Extinct. Based on part of a skull, including several teeth.

Thylacoleo: θύλακος, pouch; λέων, lion—i. e., a marsupial lion.

Thylacomorphus GERVAIS, **1876.** Creodonta, Proviverridæ?

Zool. et Paléont. Gén., 2e sér., 3e livr., 52 footnote, 1876; FILHOL, Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, VIII, 1-2, 1877.

Type: *Thylacomorphus cristatus* Gervais, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France. Extinct. Based on a skull.

Thylacomorphus: θύλακος, pouch; μορφή, form.

Thylacomys OWEN, **1840.** Marsupialia, Peramelidæ.

[Athenæum, London, No. 572, p. 747, Oct. 13, 1838—nomen nudum].

THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 221–222 footnote, 1888; PALMER, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., IV, 300–302, Oct., 1899; WAITE & THOMAS, ibid., V, 222–223, Feb., 1900.

Thalacomys OWEN, in Blyth's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, 1840, 104; new ed., 1849, 104; new ed., 1863, 92 (misprint).

Type: *Perameles lagotis* Reid, from Swan River, Western Australia.

The original account of the genus appeared in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London for 1838, the name only in the Athenæum. For this reason *Thylacomys* is treated as a nomen nudum in 1838 and dates from Blyth's Cuvier, 1840. The form *Thalacomys*, although an obvious misprint, is adopted as the original spelling by Thomas (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., Feb., 1900, 223).

This name antedates *Paragalia* Gray, 1841.

Thylacomys: θύλακος, pouch; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the pouch, which is complete.

Thylacomys WAITE, **1898.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria, new ser., X, pt. 2, pp. 121–124, pl. VI fig. 3, May, 1898.

Type: *Hapalotis cervinus* Gould, from the interior of South Australia.

Name preoccupied by *Thylacomys* Owen, 1840, a genus of Marsupialia. Replaced by *Ascopharynx* Waite, 1900.

Thylacomys: θύλακος, pouch; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the presence of "an external pouch on the lower part of the throat."

Thylacopardus OWEN, **1888.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Proc. Roy. Soc. London, XLV, 99, 1888; ZITTEL, Handb. Palaeont., IV, Lief. 1, p. 110, 1892.

Type: *Thylacopardus australis* Owen, from New South Wales. This name is a nomen nudum in both references. It originally appeared in the title of a paper which was apparently never published: "Description of the Skull of an extinct Carnivorous Marsupial of the size of a Leopard (*Thylacopardus australis*, Ow.), from a recently opened cave near 'Wellington Cave' locality, New South Wales. [Publication deferred.]"

Thylacopardus—Continued.

Extinct.

Thylacopardus: θύλακος, pouch; πάρδος, leopard—i. e., a marsupial leopard.

Thylacotherium Valenciennes, **1838.** Marsupialia, Amphitheriidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, VII, No. 11, p. 580, July–Dec., 1838; "L'Institut, 1838;" Owen, Athenæum, London, No. 579, pp. 859–860, Dec. 1, 1838 (type fixed); Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, IV, No. —, pp. 367–368, Dec., 1838.

Species: *Didelphis prevostii* Cuvier (type), and *D. bucklandi* Broderip.

New name for the genus called *Amphigonus* by Agassiz and *Amphitherium* or *Heterotherium* by Blainville. "M. Agassiz . . . a proposé pour nom générique celui d'*Amphigonus*. M. Blainville . . . a proposé celui d'*Amphitherium* ou d'*Heterotherium* . . . les noms proposés par ces savants expriment des doutes qui ne sont plus fondés dans mon opinion, je crois qu'il serait plus convenable de donner à présent un nom plus significatif . . . Le nom de *Thylacotherium* me semblerait préférable." (Valenciennes.)

Extinct.

Thylacotherium: θύλακος, pouch; θηρίον, wild beast—i. e., an extinct marsupial.

Thylacotherium Lund, **1839.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., XI, Zool., 233, Apr., 1839; Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, 6e ann., No. 430, p. 245, Apr. 17, 1839.

Type: *Thylacotherium ferox* Lund, from the basin of the Rio das Velhas, Minas Geraës, Brazil.

Extinct.

Name preoccupied by *Thylacotherium* Valenciennes, 1838, a genus of Amphitheriidæ. Replaced by *Gambatherium* Liais, 1872.

Thylacynus Temminck, **1827.** Marsupialia, Dasyuridæ.

Mon. Mammalogie, I, 3e Mon., pp. xxiii, 23–24 footnote, 267, pl. 7 figs. 1–4, 1827.

Thylacinus Temminck, ibid., 60–65.

Type: *Didelphis cynocephala* Harris, from the mountainous parts of Tasmania.

Thylacynus: θύλακος, pouch; κύων, dog—i. e., a marsupial dog.

Thylamys Gray, **1843.** Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxiii, 101, 1843; Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 340, 1888 (in synonymy).

Type: *Didelphis elegans* Waterhouse, from Valparaiso, Chile.

Thylamys: Contraction of θύλακος, pouch; μῦς, mouse—i. e., a marsupial mouse.

Thylax Oken, **1816.** Marsupialia, Peramelidæ.

Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., pp. xi, 1128–1130, 1816.

Species: *Didelphis obesula* Shaw, and *Perameles nasuta* Geoffroy, from Australia.

Emendation of *Thylacis* Illiger, 1811. "Thylax, Perameles, Beuteldachs; Schein ziemlich wie Didelphen." (Oken.)

Thylax: θύλαξ, pouch.

Thylogale (subgenus of *Halmaturus*) Gray, **1837.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.

Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., I, 583, Nov., 1837; List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxii, 90, 1843; Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., pp. 10, 52, 1888 (in synonymy).

Type: *Halmaturus eugenii* Schinz, from Swan River, Western Australia (Gray). According to Thomas, Gray's *Halmaturus eugenii* equals *H. thetidis* Cuvier, from Eastern Australia.

Thylogale: Contraction of θύλακος, pouch; γαλῆ, weasel—i. e., a marsupial weasel.

Thyreorhina (subgenus of *Phyllorhina*) Peters, **1871.** Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, June, 1871, 327–328.

Type: *Phyllorhina coronata* Peters, from Mainit, northeastern Mindanao, Philippine Islands.

Thyreorhina: θυρεός, a large, oblong shield; ῥίς, ῥινός, nose—in allusion to the character, "oberes Nasenblatt mit verdicktem Rande."

Thyroptera Spix, **1823.** Chiroptera, Natalidæ.

Sim. et Vespert. Brasil. Nov. Spec., 61, tab. xxxvi fig. 9, 1823.

Thiroptera Agassiz, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 33, 1842; Index Univ., 369, 1846.

Thyreoptera Cantraine, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. et Belles-Lett., Bruxelles, XII, pt. i, 489, 1845.

Tyroptera Milne-Edwards & Grandidier, Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7e sér., II, 221, 1878.

Type: *Thyroptera tricolor* Spix, from the Amazon River, Brazil.

Thyroptera: θυρεός, a large oblong shield; πτερόν, wing—probably in allusion to the shape of the suctorial disk on the base of the thumb.

Tichodon Ameghino, **1894.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidæ.

Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Éocènes de Patagonie, 43–44, Feb., 1894.

Type: *Tichodon quadrilobus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a portion of the mandible, with the last and part of the next to the last molars.

Tichodon: τεῖχος, wall; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Ticholeptus Cope, **1878.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.

Am. Naturalist, XII, 129, Feb., 1878; Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., IV, No. 2, pp. 380–382, May 3, 1878.

Tricholeptus Scudder, Nomenclator Zool., pt. i, 340, 1882 (misprint, preoccupied by *Tricholeptus* Fromentel, 1875, a genus of Protozoa.

Type: *Ticholeptus zygomaticus* Cope, from the upper Miocene of Deep River, Montana.

Extinct.

Ticholeptus τεῖχος, wall; λεπτός, delicate, slight—possibly in allusion to the consolidation of the premaxillaries, or the absence of vacuities between the orbits.

Tichorhinus (subg. of *Rhinoceros*) Brandt, **1849.** Ungulata, Rhinocerotidæ.

Mém. Acad. Imp. St. Pétersbourg, 6e sér., Sci. Nat., V, 393, 1849 (provisonal name*); ibid., 7e sér., XXIV, No. 4, pp. 3–6, 1877.

Type: *Rhinoceros tichorhinus* Fischer (=*R. antiquitatis* Blumenbach), from Eurasia.

Extinct.

Tichorhinus: τεῖχος, wall; ῥίς, ῥινός, nose—in allusion to the ossified nasal septum.

Tideus Ameghino, **1890.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XI, cuad. vii–ix, pp. 157, 175, 187, July–Sept., 1890.

Tidaeus Ameghino, Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, 84, Feb., 1894.

Type: *Tideus trisulcatus* Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Name said to be preoccupied by '*Tydæus*' (? misprint for *Tydeus* Koch, 1842, a genus of Arachnida; or for *Tydeus* Sauvage, 1842, a genus of Pisces). Replaced by *Mannodon* Ameghino, 1893.

Extinct. Based on a lower incisor.

Tideus: Τυδεύς, *Tydeus*, son of Œneus, King of Calydon.

Tigrina (subgenus of *Felis*), Grevé, **1894.** Feræ. Felidæ.

[*Tigrinæ* Wagner, Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, II, 469–474, 1841.]

Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., LXIII, No. 1, pp. 48–55, 1894.

Species and subspecies, 5: *Felis tigris* Linnæus, *F. tigris sondaica* (=*Tigris sondaica* Fitzinger), *F. macroscelis* Temminck, *F. marmorata* Martin, and *F. tristis* Milne-Edwards, from southern Asia.

Tigrina: Lat., like a tiger.

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* "Sectionis itaque peculiaris inter species dentibus incisoriis evolutis et abortientibus mediæ notisque propriis instructæ typum componere valet *Tichorinorum* nomine forsan designandum." (Brandt.)

Tigris Frisch, **1775.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 13, Tab. Gen., 1775; Oken, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 1066–1070, 1816; Gray, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xix, 40, 1843 (*Felis tigris* only); Geoffroy, Jacquemont's Voyage l'Inde, IV, Zool. Mamm., pp. 37–38, 40–44, 1844.

Type: *Tigris vera* Frisch (= *Felis tigris* Linnæus) from southern Asia. Oken's genus includes 7 species: *Tigris minima* Oken (= *Felis bengalensis* Kerr), *T. europæa* Oken (= *Felis catus* Linnæus), *Felis japanica*, *F. guttata* Hermann, and *F. pantherina* Oken, from Eurasia; *Tigris cajennen* Oken (= *F. tigrina* Gmelin), from South America; and *T. maxima* Oken (= *Felis tigris* Linnæus, type), from Asia.

Tigris: τίγρις, tiger.

Tillomys Marsh, **1872.** Glires, Ischyromyidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 219, Sept. 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 17); Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 724, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Tillomys senex* Marsh (type), from the Eocene of Henry Fork of Green River; and *T. parvus* Marsh, from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Tillomys: τίλλω, to tear; μῦς, mouse.

Tillotherium Marsh, **1873.** Tillodontia, Anchippodontidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., V, 485–486, June, 1873.

Type: *Tillotherium hydracoides* Marsh, from the Eocene of Wyoming.

Extinct.

Tillotherium: τίλλω, to tear; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the strong chisel-shaped incisors.

[**Tinnunculus** Linnæus, **1769.** Aves.

Amoen. Acad., VII, 450, 1769; Sherborn, Index Animalium, 979, 1902.

Tinnunculus is erroneously given by Sherborn as a genus of mammals, without indication of any species. As used by Linnæus, *Tinnunculus fuliginosus* is evidently applied to a bird, but is merely a nomen nudum occurring in a list of the mammals and birds in the St. Petersburg Museum.

Tinnunculus: Lat., kestrel.]

Tinoceras Marsh, **1872.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Uintatheriidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 504, errata, Aug. 19, 1872; ibid, IV, for Oct., 322, Aug. 24, 1872; 323, Sept. 21;* Mon. U. S. Geol. Surv., X, *Dinocerata*, App., 202–218, pls. xv–xix, lvi, numerous text figs., 1886.

Type: *Titanotherium? anceps* Marsh, from the Dinoceras beds of the Eocene on the divide near Sage Creek, 15 miles southeast of Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'portions of the skull, cervical and dorsal vertebræ, and a tibia.'

Tinoceras: τίνω, to punish, to avenge; κέρας, horn.

Tinodon Marsh, **1879.** Marsupialia, Triconodontidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XVIII, 215–216, 1 fig. in text, Sept., 1879.

Type: *Tinodon bellus* Marsh, from the Jurassic (Atlantosaurus beds) of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Tinodon: τίνω, to punish, to avenge; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the three-pointed molars.

Tinotherium (see **Thinotherium**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Helohyidæ.

Titanomys Meyer, **1843.** Glires, Ochotonidæ.

Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1843, 390; Forsyth Major, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 2d ser., Zool., VII, pt. 9, pp. 436–449, pls. 36–39, several figs., Nov., 1899.

Type: *Titanomys visenoviensis* Meyer, from the Miocene of Weisenau, Germany.

Extinct. Based on 'Überreste, welche wenigstens sechs Individuen angehören, worunter Fragmente aus dem Ober- und Unterkiefer.'

Titanomys: Τιτάν, Titan; μῦς, mouse.

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* For dates of publication see Marsh, Mon. U. S. Geol. Surv., X, 226, 1886; Cope, Am. Nat., May, 1873, and Palæont. Bull., No. 13, p. 7.

Titanops MARSH, **1887.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXIV, 330–331, figs. 11–12, Oct., 1887; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 634, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Titanops curtus* Marsh (type), from the Oligocene of Colorado; and *T. elatus* Marsh, from the Brontotherium beds of South Dakota.

Extinct.

Titanops: Τιτάν, Titan; *ὄψ*, aspect.

Titanotherium LEIDY, **1852.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.

LEIDY, in D. D. Owen's Rept. Geol. Surv. Wis., Ia., Minn., etc., 551–552, tab. IX figs. 3, 3a, XII[b] figs. 3, 4, 6–8, 1852; Ancient Fauna Nebr., in Smithson. Cont. Knowledge, VI, art. VII, 72–78, pls. XVI, XVII figs. 1–10, June, 1853; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1853, 392; OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 95–96, fig. 2, 1902.

Type: *Palæotherium ? proutii* Owen, Norwood & Evans, from the Bad Lands (Oligocene) of White River, Nebraska, about 150 miles south St. Pierre, and near the Nebraska-South Dakota boundary.

Extinct.

Titanotherium: Τιτάν, Titan; *θηρίον*, wild beast—"as expressive of its very great size." (LEIDY.)

Tœniodus POMEL, **1854.** Glires, Theridomyidæ.

Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 36–37, 1854.

Tœniodus GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 2e éd., 31, 1859 (under *Theridomys breviceps*).

Type: *Echimys curvistriatus* Laizer & Parieu, from the Eocene of Auvergne, France.

Name preoccupied by *Tœniodon* Dunker, 1848, a genus of Mollusca.

Extinct.

Tœniodus: ταινία, band; *ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the character, "molaires comme formées de trois bandelettes."

[Tolmodus AMEGHINO, **1891.** Aves.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 157, fig. 62, June 1, 1891; entr. 4a, 255, Aug. 1, 1891.

Type: *Tolmodus inflatus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct. Described as an Edentate (family Megalonychidæ), but subsequently shown to be an extinct bird. (l. c., p. 255.)

Tolmodus: τόλμα, boldness, daring; *ὀδούς*, tooth.]

Tolypeutes ILLIGER, **1811.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 111, 1811.

Species: *Dasypus tricinctus* Gmelin, from Brazil; and *D. quadricinctus* Gmelin, from South America.

Tolypeutes: τολυπεύω, to wind up, from *τολύπη*, ball—in allusion to the animal's habit of rolling itself up into a ball as a means of defense.

Tomarctus COPE, **1873.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Palæont. Bull., No. 16, pp. 2–3, Aug. 20, 1873; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., VII, for 1873, 519, 1874; MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 68, 1899 (locality).

Type: *Tomarctus brevirostris* Cope, from the Miocene (Loup Fork beds) of Logan and Weld counties, northeastern Colorado.

Extinct. Based on 'a mandibular ramus supporting a perfect carnassial tooth and fangs of the following dentition: C. 1, M. 4.'

Tomarctus: τομός, cutting; *ἄρκτος*, bear.

Tomiopsis COPE, **1893.*** Edentata, ?

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXXI, No. 142, pp. 317–318, Dec. 7, 1893; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 581, 1902.

Type: *Tomiopsis ferruminatus* Cope, from the Neocene (?) beds on Lapara Creek, western Texas.

Extinct. Based on a tooth.

Tomiopsis: τομία, a cutting, division; ὄψις, appearance.

Tomitherium COPE, **1872.** Primates, Notharctidæ.

Palæont. Bull., No. 3, pp. 2–3, Aug. 7, 1872; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, for July–Dec., 1872, 470–471, Jan., 1873; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., for 1872, 546, 1873; OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 197, June 28, 1902.

Type: *Tomitherium rostratum* Cope, from the Eocene in the vicinity of Blacks Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Tomitherium: τομός, cutting, sharp; θηρίον, wild beast—from the transverse cutting edges on the middle incisors.

Tomodus AMEGHINO, **1886.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, IX, 111–112, 1886.

Type: *Tomodus elautus* Ameghino, from the older Tertiary formations of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a left lower incisor.

Name preoccupied by *Tomodus* Trautschold, 1879, a genus of Pisces. Replaced by *Eutomodus* Ameghino, 1889.

Tomodus: τομός, cutting, sharp; ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the lower incisors.

Tomolabis COPE, **1892.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXX, 125 footnote, Mar. 30, 1892; ibid., XXXIV, for 1895, 466, Feb. 21, 1896.

Type: *Equus fraternus* Leidy, 1889, from Florida (not *E. fraternus* Leidy, 1858, from Charleston, South Carolina).

Tomolabis: τομός, cutting, sharp; λαβίς, forceps, tongs—in allusion to "the posterior wall of the cup of the incisor teeth [which] is extensively interrupted, so as to reduce the triturating surface to a single crescent." (COPE.)

Extinct.

Tomomys (see **Thomomys**). Glires, Geomyidæ.

Tomopeas MILLER, **1900.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., VI, 570–574, fig. in text, Dec., 1900.

Type: *Tomopeas ravus* Miller, from Yayau, Cajamarca, Peru.

Tomopeas: τομή, stump; ὄπεας, awl—'stump awl,' in allusion to the short, blunt tragus.

Tonatia GRAY, **1827.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

GRAY, in Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 71 footnote, 1827; BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVII, 269, Apr.–June, 1829; PALMER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XII, 110, 111, Apr. 30, 1898 (name revived); ALLEN, ibid., XIV, 184, Dec. 12, 1901; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., X, 53–54, July 1, 1902.

Type: *Vampyrus bidens* Spix, from Brazil.

"Vampyrus, it is understood, was long ago appropriated by M. Geoffroy (in a MS. communication to Dr. Leach) as a generic name to V. spectrum of Linnæus; but Spix, in his splendid work on the animals of Brazil, now publishing, has adopted it for three species there described, the Cirrhosus, Soricinus, and Bidens. . . . Mr. Gray proposes . . . to divide the three species of Spix's genus Vampyrus above mentioned into two genera, the one under the name Istiophorus, including Cirrhosus and Soricinus, and the other under that of Tonatia including Bidens only." (GRAY.)

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*Erroneously given as '1891' by TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, 1154, 1898.

Tonostylops AMEGHINO, **1902.** Tillodontia, Notostylopidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 32–33, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 30–31).

Type: *Tonostylops spissus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Tonostylops: Anagram of *Notostylops.*

Toxodon OWEN, **1837.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidæ.

Proc. Geol. Soc. London, II, No. 51, pp. 541–542, 1837 (meeting Apr. 19); Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Beagle,' pt. I, Foss. Mamm., 16–35, pls. I–V, 1840; BLYTH, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 1840, 152; new ed., 1849, 152; new ed., 1863, 140.

Type: *Toxodon platensis* Owen, from the Pliocene of the Rio Sarandis, a branch of the Rio Negro, about 120 miles northwest of Montevideo, Uruguay.

Extinct. Based on a cranium.

Toxodon: τόξον, bow; *ὀδών = ὀδούς*, tooth—'bow-tooth,' in allusion to the molars which are slightly arched.

Toxodontherium AMEGHINO, **1883.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, V, entr. 1, pp. 105–107, 1883; Cont. Conocimiento Mamff. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 391–394, 914–915, pl. XCVI figs. 1, 3, 1889.

Type: *Toxodontherium compressus* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Entre Rios, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a single tooth.

Toxodontherium: Toxodon; θηρίον, wild beast.

Toxodontophanus MORENO, **1882.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Interatheridæ.

"Patagonia, Resto de un Continente hoy sumergido, p. 23, July, 1882" (fide AMEGHINO, Obs. Gen. sobre Mamff. Estinguidos llamados Toxodontes, p. 64, May, 1887).

Type: *Toxodontophanus australis* Moreno, from the barrancas of the upper Rio Santa Cruz, southern Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on the left upper jaw with the last five molars.

Toxodontophanus: τόξον, bow; *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, tooth; *φανός*, bright, conspicuous.

Toxymys (see **Taxymys**). Glires, Ischyromyidæ.

Trachelotherium GISTEL, **1848.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidæ.

Naturgesch. Thierreichs für höhere Schulen, 81, 1848.

New name for *Camelopardalis* Schreber, 1784. (See *Giraffa* Brisson, 1762.)

Trachelotherium: τράχηλος, neck; *θηρίον*, wild beast—in allusion to the long, slender neck.

Trachops GRAY, **1847.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. CLXIX, 14–15, Apr. 13, 1847; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XIX, 406–407, June, 1847.

Trachyops PETERS, Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1865, 512; DOBSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 481–482, 1878.

Type: *Trachops fuliginosus* Gray (= *Vampyrus cirrhosus* Spix), from Pernambuco, Brazil.

Trachyops: τραχύς, rough; *ὤψ*, face—from the warts on the chin and lips.

Trachypithecus (subg. of *Semnopithecus*) REICHENBACH, **1862.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 89–93, pls. XV–XVI, figs. 198–225, 1862; TROUESSART, Rev. et Mag. de Zoologie, Paris, 1879, 57 (sep. p. 10).

Species 15, from India, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, etc.: *Semnopithecus pruinosus* Desmarest, *S. maurus* (Geoffroy), *S. chrysomelas* Müller & Schlegel, *S. sumatranus* Müller & Schlegel, *S. cristatus* (Raffles), *S. frontatus* Müller & Schlegel, *S. auratus* (Geoffroy), *S. rubicundus* Müller & Schlegel, *S. pyrrhus* Horsfield, *S. comatus* Desmarest, *S. siamensis* Müller & Schlegel, *S. melalophos* (Raffles), *S. nobilis* (Gray), *S. pileatus* Blyth, and *S. flavimanus* Geoffroy.

Trachypithecus: τραχύς, rough; *πίθηκος*, ape.

Trachytherium Gervais, **1849.** Sirenia, Halitheriidæ?

Mém. Acad. Sci. Montpellier, I, pt. III, 217, 1849 (nomen nudum); Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXVIII, No. 21, pp. 644–645, Jan.–June, 1849; Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 1e éd., I, 145, tab. XLI fig. 2, 1848–52; 2e éd., 282–283, pl. XLI fig. 2, 1859.

Type: *Trachytherium raulinii* Gervais, from Réole, Gironde, France.

Extinct. Based on a last lower molar.

Trachytherium: τραχύς, rough; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the form of the last lower molar. "Elle est à trois collines, composées chacune de deux tubercules mousses et d'un tubercule supplémentaire, . . . au total, sept tubercules sur trois rangs."

Trachytherus Ameghino, **1889.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Eutrachytheriidæ.

"Trachitherus spegazzinianus nuevo mamífero fósil del órden de los toxodontes, Marzo de 1889" (fide Ameghino, Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 918–919, pls. LXXIX figs. 1–2, XCVII fig. 3, 1889).

Type: *Trachytherus spegazzinianus* Ameghino, from the Province of Neuquen, Argentina.

Name preoccupied by *Trachytherium* Gervais, 1849, a genus of Sirenia. Replaced by *Eutrachytherus* Ameghino, 1897.

Extinct. Based on a nearly complete palate with the greater part of the dentition.

Trachytherus: τραχύς, rough, savage; θήρ, wild beast.

Tragelaphus Blainville, **1816.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Bull. Soc. Philomatique, Paris, May, 1816, 75; Sclater & Thomas, Book of Antelopes, IV, pt. XV, 103–148, pls. LXXXVIII–XCII, text figs. 100–107, Jan., 1900 (type fixed); W. L. Sclater, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 229–240, figs. 60–61, 1900 (type given as *A. scripta!*).

Species, 3: *Antilope sylvatica* Sparrman (type), *A. strepsiceros* Pallas, and *A. scripta* Pallas, from Africa.

Tragelaphus: τραγέλαφος, goat-stag, from τράγος,* goat; ἔλαφος, deer, stag.

Tragelaphus Ogilby, **1837.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. XLVIII, 138, June 27, 1837; Sclater & Thomas, Book of Antelopes, IV, 91, 1900 (in synonymy).

Type: *Tragelaphus hippelaphus* Ogilby (=*Antilope picta* Pallas, 1777=*A. tragocamelus* Pallas, 1766), from northern India.

Tragelaphus Ogilby is a distinct genus from *Tragelaphus* Blainville, 1816. (See *Boselaphus* Blainville, 1816.)

Tragocerus (subg. of *Antilope*) Gaudry, **1861.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LII, No. 7, pp. 297–298, Jan.–June, 1861.

Type: *Tragocerus amalthæus* Gaudry, from the Pliocene of Greece. At the end of the article a second species is described, *Tragocerus valenciennesi* Gaudry.

Trogocerus Gaudry, l. c. (misprint).

Extinct. "Actuellement je possède dix-huit crânes dont la plupart ont leur partie postérieure parfaitement intacte et, en outre, deux têtes munies à la fois de leurs dents et des axes osseux de leur cornes." (Gaudry.)

Name preoccupied by *Tragocera* Billberg, 1820, a genus of Lepidoptera.

Tragocerus: τράγος, goat; κέρας, horn.

Tragomma Hodgson, **1848.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, XVII, pt. II, new ser., No. 23, p. 486, Nov., 1848.

New name for *Tragops* Hodgson, 1847, which is preoccupied by *Tragops* Wagler, 1830, a genus of Reptilia.

Tragomma: τράγος, goat; ὄμμα, eye—from the large eyes.

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*In most cases τράγος, goat, is used in the sense of antelope.

Tragops Hodgson, **1847.*** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, XVI, pt. II, new ser., No. 7, pp. 695–696, July–Dec., 1847.
Type: *Antilope bennettii* Sykes, from India.
Name preoccupied by *Tragops* Wagler, 1830, a genus of Reptilia. Replaced by *Tragomma* Hodgson, 1848.
Tragops: τράγος, goat; ὄψ, aspect.

Tragopsis Fitzinger, **1869.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl., K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LIX, Abth. I, 157, Feb., 1869; Sclater & Thomas, Book of Antelopes, III, pt. x, 65, Feb., 1898 (in synonymy, type fixed).
Species: *Antilope bennettii* Sykes (type), and *A. hazenna* Geoffroy, from India. (See *Tragomma* Hodgson, 1848.)
Tragopsis: τράγος, goat; ὄψις, appearance.

Tragulohyus Gervais, **1874.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheridæ?
Journ. de Zool., Paris, III, No. 3, pp. 286–287, 1874.
Tragulotryus Scudder, Nomenclator Zool., 339, 1882 (misprint).
Type: *Tragulohyus inermis* Gervais, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.
Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.
Tragulohyus: Tragulus; ὗς, ὑός, hog. "C'est là une combinaïson nouvelle de caractères, à la fois empruntée aux Porcins omnivores de ce groupe, qui sont les plus rapprochés des Ruminants, et à certains Ruminants." (Gervais.)

Tragulotherium (Croizet MS.) Pictet, **1853.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidæ?
Croizet, in Pictet's Traité Paléont., 2e éd., 348, 1853 (under *Amphitragulus*), Gervais, Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 2e éd., 154, 1859; Zittel, Handb. Palaeont., IV, 2te, Lief., 385, 396, 1893.
"Les Amphitragulus de M. Pomel, que M. Croizet avait nommés antérieurement, dans le Catalogue manuscrit de sa collection, Tragulotherium, ont sûrement $\frac{6}{6}$ molaires et ils répondent sans doute aux Dorcathériums de M. Kaup." (Gervais.)
Extinct.
Tragulotherium: Tragulus; θηρίον, wild beast.

Tragulotryus (see **Tragulohyus**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheridæ.

Tragulus Brisson, **1762.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidæ.
Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 65–68, 1762; Pallas, Spicilegia Zool., XIII, 27–28, 1779; Boddaert, Elenchus Animalium, 49, 1784; Merriam, Science, new ser., I, No. 14, p. 375, Apr. 5, 1895 (type fixed); Miller & Rehn, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., June 4, 1902, 128–132.
Type: *Tragulus indicus* Brisson, from India.
Tragulus: Dim. of Lat., *tragus*, goat.

Tragulus (subg. of *Antilope*) H. Smith, **1827.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 340–342, 1827.
Species, 5: *Antilope oreotragus* Bechstein, *A. rupestris* Burchell, *A. rufescens* H. Smith, *A. grisea* G. Cuvier, and *A. pallida* H. Smith, from Africa.
Name preoccupied by *Tragulus* Brisson, 1762, a genus of Tragulidæ.

Tragus Schrank, **1798.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Fauna Boica, I, 1ste Abth., 80–81, 1798 (ex Klein, 1751).
Type: *Tragus xgagrus* (= *Capra xgagrus* Gmelin). "Das Thier ist in Baiern, und in ganz Deutschland nirgends wild." (Schrank.)
Tragus: τράγος, goat, lit. 'nibbler,' from τρώγω, to nibble, to gnaw.

Tralatitus Tralatitius (see **Trilatitus**). Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Transpithecus Ameghino, **1901.** Primates, Notopithecidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 356, July, 1901 (sep. p. 10).

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*Date erroneously given as '1846' by C. O. Waterhouse, Index Zool., 380, 1902.

Transpithecus—Continued.

Type: *Transpithecus obtentus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Transpithecus: Lat. *trans*, across, on the farther side; +*Pithecus*.

Traspoatherium AMEGHINO, **1895.** Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea, Astrapotheriidæ.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11–12, 641, 1895 (sep. p. 41).

Type: *Traspoatherium convexidens* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds in the interior of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on several isolated upper premolars.

Traspoatherium: Anagram of *Astrapotherium*.

Trechomys LARTET, **1869.** Glires, Theridomyidæ.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 5e sér., Zool. et Paléont., XII, No. 3, pp. 151–162, pl. 5 figs. 1–5, 1869.

Type: *Trechomys bonduellii* Lartet, from the Eocene gypsum beds of the Paris basin, near Pantin, France.

Extinct.

Trechomys: τρέχω, to run; μῦς, mouse—'running mouse,' in allusion to its long legs.

Treïsodon (see **Triisodon**). Creodonta, Triisodontidæ.

Tremacyllus AMEGHINO, **1891.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Hegetotheridæ.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 4a, 241–242, Aug. 1, 1891.

Type: *Pachyrucos impressus* Ameghino, from Monte Hermoso, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct.

Tremacyllus: τρῆμα, hole, perforation; κυλλός, crooked.

Tremarctos GERVAIS, **1855.** Feræ, Ursidæ.

Hist. Nat. Mamm., II, 20–21, fig. in text, 1855.

Type: *Ursus ornatus* F. Cuvier, from the Andes of Chile.

Tremarctos: τρῆμα, hole, foramen; ἄρκτος, bear—in allusion to the humerus. "Son humérus est percé d'un trou suscondylien qui manque à tous les autres Ursidés." (GERVAIS.)

Trematherium AMEGHINO, **1887.** Edentata, Bradypodidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 22, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Trematherium intermixtum* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Trematherium: τρῆμα, hole, foramen; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the character; "apertura de la rama esterna del canal alveolar, sumamente pequeña . . . con una segunda perforación aun más pequeña sobre el lado interno."

Tretomys AMEGHINO, **1889.** Glires, Muridæ, Neotominæ.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VI, 119–120, pl. IV fig. 16, 1889.

Type: *Tretomys atavus* Ameghino, from the Pampean formation (Pliocene), in the Zanjon Curaçao, near Córdoba, Argentina.

Extinct. "Representado por un fragmento de maxilar superior derecho con las dos primeras muelas y un incisivo igualmente superior procedentes de un mismo individuo, y un maxilar superior izquierdo con las tres muelas, de otro individuo."

Tretomys: τρητός, perforated; μυς, mouse.

Tretosphys COPE, **1868.** Cete, Platanistidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868, 186, 190; ibid., 1869, 7–9; LEIDY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 434–435, 1869.

Tretosphys—Continued.

Species, 5, from the Miocene of Maryland and New Jersey: *Delphinapterus lacertosus* Cope, and *Priscodelphinus grandævus* Leidy, from Shiloh, Cumberland County, New Jersey; *D. gabbii* Cope, from ——; *Tretosphys uræus* Cope, from Shiloh, New Jersey; and *D. ruschenbergeri* Cope, from Charles Co., Maryland. Extinct.

Tretosphys: τρητός, perforated; ὀσφύς, the loin—in allusion to the caudal vertebræ, which are perforated at the base by a vertical foramen.

Tretulias Cope, **1895.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXXIV, No. 147, pp. 143–145, pl. vi fig. 2, May 29, 1895.

Type: *Tretulias buccatus* Cope, from the Yorktown (Middle) Neocene beds of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina.

Extinct. "Represented by parts of the mandibular rami of two individuals."

Tretulias: τρητός, perforated; +*Ulias*—in allusion to the presence of gingival canals and foramina which are absent in *Ulias*.

Triacanthodon Owen, **1871.** Marsupialia, Triconodontidæ.

Mon. Palæontograph. Soc., XXIV, [No. 5], 72–74, pl. iv figs. 7–8, 1871.

Type: *Triacanthodon serrula* Owen, from the Purbeck of Durdlestone Bay, Swanage, Dorsetshire, England.

Extinct. Based on a portion of a left mandibular ramus, together with an impression and its counterpart of the same specimen.

Triacanthodon: τρι-, three; ἄκανθα, spine; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Triacodon Marsh, **1871.** Creodonta, Proviverridæ?

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., II, 123, Aug., 1871 (sep. issued June 21).

Type: *Triacodon fallax* Marsh, from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, near the base of the Uinta Mountains, Wyoming.

Extinct. Represented by 'a premolar tooth, and possibly by some additional remains.'

Triacodon: τρι-, three; ἀκή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the premolar.

Triænops Dobson, **1871.** Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.

Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, Calcutta, XL, pt. 2, pp. 455–459, pl. xxviii, 1871.

Type: *Triænops persicus* Dobson, from the vicinity of Shiraz, Persia (alt. about 4,750 ft.).

Triænops: τρίαινα, trident; ὤψ, face—in allusion to the posterior part of the nose-leaf, which terminates above in three pointed projections resembling the prongs of a trident.

Triaulacodus Lydekker, **1896.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Geog. Hist. Mamm., 91, 240 footnote, 1896.

New name for *Aulacodus* Temminck, 1827, which is preoccupied by *Aulacodus* Eschscholtz, 1822, a genus of Coleoptera. Antedated by *Thryonomys* Fitzinger, 1867.

Triaulacodus: τρι-, three; +*Aulacodus*—in allusion to the three grooves in the upper incisors.

Tribodon Ameghino, **1887.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Apuntes Prelim. sobre Mamíf. Estinguidos de Monte Hermoso, 7-8, Apr., 1887; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fós. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VI, 142, 1889.

Trilodon Flower & Lydekker, Mamm., Living and Extinct, 484, 1891 (misprint).

Type: *Tribodon clemens* Ameghino, from Monte Hermoso, about 40 miles east of Bahia Blanca, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on the right lower jaw with the incisor and four molars.

Tribodon: τρίβω, to rub, to wear; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Tribonophorus BURNETT, **1829.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVII, 269, Apr.–June, 1829—nomen nudum?

Type: *Tribonophorus desmarestii* Burnett, from India?

'*Tribonophorus desmarestii*, Mantled R.'[oussette], as here used is a nomen nudum, but seems to be merely a new name for *Pteropus palliatus* Geoffroy.* In Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom (V, 58–59, 1827), which was evidently used by Burnett in preparing his table, the same common name is given for *P. palliatus* with the remark, "This species, says Desmarest, when better known, will probably form a new genus, intermediate between *Pteropus* and *Cephalotes*."

Tribonophorus: τρίβων, a threadbare cloak; φορός, bearing—in allusion to the color.

Tricardia (subgenus of Eocardia) AMEGHINO, **1891.** Glires, Eocardiidæ.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 16–17, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 302–303, Oct. 1, 1891; Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Patagonie, 74, Feb., 1894 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Eocardia divisa* Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia. Extinct.

Tricardia: τρι-, three; καρδία, heart.

Tricentes COPE, **1883.** Creodonta, Oxyclænidæ.

Palæont. Bull., No. 37, p. 315, 1883; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXI, 315–318, Jan. 17, 1884; MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. N. Y., IX, 270–272, 1897 (type).

Species, 4: *Tricentes crassicollidens* Cope (type), *T. inæquidens* Cope, *Mioclænus subtrigonus* Cope, and *M. bucculentus* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico. Extinct.

Tricentes: τρι-, three; κεντέω, to prick—in allusion to the three premolars.

Trichæcus (see **Trichechus** Linnæus, 1766). Feræ, Pinnipedia, Odobenidæ.

Trichec[h]odon (see **Trichecodon**). Feræ, Pinnipedia, Odobenidæ.

Trichechus LINNÆUS, **1758.** Sirenia, Trichechidæ.

Systema Naturæ, ed. 10, I, 34, 1758; TRUE, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VII, 588, 1884.

Thrichechus ZIMMERMANN, Geog. Gesch. Menschen vierfüss Thiere, II, 426, 1780.

Trichecus Oken, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, 2te Abth., 685–690, 1816.

Type: *Trichechus manatus* Linnæus, from the Atlantic coast of tropical America.

Trichechus: This name originated with Artedi, who gave the following derivation in his Ichthyologia, pars 1, p. 74, 1738: "*Trichechus*, a θρίξ, *crinis*, and ἰχθύς, *piscis*, quia solus inter pisces fere hirsutus sit." (Allen's Pinnipeds, p. 15.)

Billberg (in allusion to the walrus) suggests the following etymology: *Trichæcus:* τριχάικος, qui versatur in præliis.

The Century Dictionary gives the derivation as θρίξ, τριχός, hair; ἔχω, to have.

Trichechus LINNÆUS, **1766.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Odobenidæ.

Systema Naturæ, ed. 12, I, 49–50, 1766.

Trichæcus BILLBERG, Syn. Faunae Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Conspectus A, 32–33, 1828.

Trichecus F. CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 465, 1829.

Species: *Trichechus rosmarus* Linnæus, from the Arctic Ocean; and *T. manatus* Linnæus, from the Atlantic coast of tropical America. Although *Trichechus* has been very generally applied to the walrus, it is not available for this group, since Linnæus, in 1758, applied the same name to the manatee. It is moreover antedated by *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762.

Trichecodon LANKESTER, **1865.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Odobenidæ.

Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XXI, pt. 3, No. 83, pp. 226–231, pls. x figs. 1–3, 5, 6, XI fig. 1, Aug. 1, 1865.

Trichec[h]odon FORBES, Zool. Record, for 1880, XVII, Mamm., p. 17, 1881.

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*Type locality unknown.

Trichecodon—Continued.

Type: *Trichecodon huxleyi* Lankester, from the Red Crag of Sutton, Felixstow, and Bawdsey, England.

Extinct. Based on portions of several tusks.

Trichecodon: Trichechus; $\delta\delta\acute{\omega}\nu = \delta\delta o\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, tooth.

Trichocoryes (subg. of *Centurio*) H. ALLEN, **1861.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1861, 359–360.

Trichocorytes GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 118 (raised to generic rank).

Trichocorycteς TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., I, 164, 1897 (in synonymy).

Type: *Centurio mcmurtrii* H. Allen, from Mirador, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Trichocoryes: $\theta\rho\acute{\iota}\xi$, $\tau\rho\iota\chi\acute{o}\varsigma$, hair; $\kappa\acute{o}\rho\upsilon\varsigma$, $\kappa\acute{o}\rho\upsilon\theta o\varsigma$, helmet—in allusion to the last fold of skin or throat band, developed into "a large hairy mask, which, when elevated, hides the face. . . . The entire arrangement might with propriety be compared to an ancient vizor surmounted with rosettes." (ALLEN.)

Tricholeptus (see **Ticholeptus**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.

Trichomanis HUBRECHT, **1891.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Notes from Leyden Museum, XIII, 241–242, Sept., 1891; Nature, XLIV, 468, Sept.,1891.

Type: *Trichomanis hoevenii* Hubrecht, from the mountains between Palembang and Bencoolen, Sumatra (type lost).

Described as an Edentate, but afterwards shown to be identical with *Arctonyx collaris* (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1895, 522).

Trichomanis: $\theta\rho\acute{\iota}\xi$, $\tau\rho\iota\chi\acute{o}\varsigma$, hair; $+Manis$. "Selected, not with a view of indicating any closer anatomical relation with the genus *Manis*, but only to indicate that a hairy anteater is meant." (HUBRECHT.)

Trichosurus (subg. of *Phalangista*) LESSON, **1828.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Dict. Class. Hist. Nat., XIII, 333–335, Jan., 1828; Comp. Œuvres Buffon, IV, 464, 1830; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 189, 1842 (raised to generic rank); THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 184, 1888 (type fixed).

Trichurus WAGNER, Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, III, 74–83, 1843; V, 269, 1855 (preoccupied).

Species, 3: *Phalangista nana* Desmarest, from Maria Island, Tasmania; *P. cookii* Desmarest, from Tasmania; and *P. vulpina* Shaw (=*Didelphis vulpecula* Kerr, type), from Australia.

Trichosurus: $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\chi\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$, hairy; $o\dot{\upsilon}\rho\acute{\alpha}$, tail—'brush-tailed opossum.'

Trichurus (subg. of *Phalangista*) WAGNER, **1843.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, III, 74–83, 1843; V, 269, 1855.

Emendation of *Trichosurus* Lesson, 1828. Name preoccupied by *Trichuris* Rœderer, 1761, a genus of Vermes; and by *Trichura* Hübner, 1816, a genus of Lepidoptera.

Trichurus: from $\theta\rho\acute{\iota}\xi$, $\tau\rho\iota\chi\acute{o}\varsigma$, hair; $o\dot{\upsilon}\rho\acute{\alpha}$, tail—'brush-tailed opossum.'

Trichys GÜNTHER, **1876.** Glires, Hystricidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, 739, pl. LXXI, figs. 2, 2a in text.

Type: *Trichys lipura* Günther, from Borneo.

Trichys: $\theta\rho\acute{\iota}\xi$, $\tau\rho\iota\chi\acute{o}\varsigma$, hair; $\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, hog—in allusion to the flat flexible bristles which cover the upper part of the body. (Compare *Hystrix.*)

Tricium COPE, **1873.** Glires, Leporidæ.

Palæont. Bull., No. 16, pp. 4–5, Aug. 20, 1873; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VII, for 1873, 478, 1874 (synonym); HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 735, 1902 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Tricium avunculus* Cope (type), *T. leporinum* Cope, and *T. paniense* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado.

Extinct.

Tricium: $\tau\rho\iota$-, three; $\kappa\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$, pillar—in allusion to the three lobes or columns of the first and second deciduous molars.

Triclis De Vis, **1888.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.
Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 2d ser, III, pt. 1, 5–8, pl. 1, June 5, 1888.
Type: *Triclis oscillans* De Vis, from the Pleistocene of Kings Creek, New South Wales, Australia.
Extinct. Based on a single left ramus.
Triclis: τρι-, three; κλείς, key—i. e., a key to the relationships of three families. "The relations of the extinct animal were complex; capriciously, as it were, its relic yields us glimpses of each of the three families so frequently named [Pleopodidæ, Phalangistidæ, and Hypsiprymnidæ], and on this ground it may perhaps deserve to retain its cabinet name, *Triclis oscellans.*" (De Vis.)

Tricodon (see **Triconodon**). Marsupialia, Triconodontidæ.

Tricoelodus Ameghino, **1897.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Macraucheniidæ.
La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geol., 18, 1897 (nomen nudum).
Tricœlodus Ameghino, Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 454–455, fig. 40, Oct. 6, 1897.
Type: *Tricoelodus bicuspidatus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Tricoelodus: τρεῖς, three; κοῖλος, hollow; ὀδούς, tooth.

Triconodon Owen, **1859.** Marsupialia, Triconodontidæ.
Encyclopædia Britannica, 8th ed., XVII, 161, fig. 86, 1859 (art. Paleontology); Palæontology, 317, 1860; 2d ed., 351–352, fig. 118, 1861.
Tricodon Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., Carnivores, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Scientif. d'Angers, Suppl. l'année 1884, 11, 1885 (misprint).
Type: *Triconodon mordax* Owen, from the middle Purbeck of Durdlestone Bay, Swanage, Dorsetshire, England.
Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.
Triconodon: τρεῖς, three; κῶνος, cone; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the crowns of the lower molars, which consist of three nearly equal cones, on the same longitudinal row.

Tricuspidens (subgenus of *Plesiadapis*) Lemoine, **1887.** Primates, Plesiadapidæ.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, CIV, No. 3, pp. 192–193, Jan.–June, 1887; Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3e sér., XV, No. 3, p. 149, Apr., 1887.
Species: *Plesiadapis remensis* Lemoine, and *P. gervaisii* Lemoine, both from the lower Eocene in the vicinity of Reims, France.
Extinct.
Tricuspidens: Lat. *tri-*, three; *cuspis*, point; *dens*, tooth—in allusion to the development of three points on the upper incisors.

Tricuspiodon Lemoine, **1885.** Creodonta, ?
Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3e sér., XIII, No. 3, pp. 204–205, pl. xii fig. 44, Apr., 1885; XIX, No. 5, p. 272, pl. x figs. 6–9, May, 1891; Comptes Rendus, Paris, CVI, No. 7, p. 512, Jan.–June, 1888.
Type: *Tricuspiodon rütimeyeri* Lemoine (1891), from the lower Eocene near Reims, France.
Extinct. Based on teeth.
Tricuspiodon: Lat. *tri-*, three; *cuspis*, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the form of the lower molar.

Triglochinopholis Fitzinger, **1872.** Effodientia, Manidæ.
Sitzungsber. Math-. Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LXV, Abth. I, 27–37, Jan.–Feb., 1872.
Species, 3: *Manis tricuspis* Rafinesque, from Guinea and Sierra Leone; *M. multiscutata* Gray, from Fernando Po; and *M. tridentata* Focillon, from Mozambique.
Triglochinopholis: τρι-, three; γλωχίς, γλωχῖνος, point; φολίς, horny scale—in allusion to the shape of the scales. "Die Schuppen sind an ihrem hinteren Rande dreispitzig." (Fitzinger.)

Triglyphus Fraas, **1866.** Allotheria, Tritylodontidæ.
Vor der Sündfluth, 215–216, fig. 77, 1866.

Triglyphus—Continued.

Type from the upper Trias near Stuttgart, Württemberg, Germany. ("Der Fundort ist die Schlösslesmuhle auf den Fildern, 2 Stunden südlich von Stuttgart.") The species was not mentioned in the original description, but was afterwards named *Tritylodon fraasi* by Lydekker (Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. v, 201, 1887).

Name preoccupied by *Triglyphus* Loew, 1840, a genus of Diptera.

Extinct. Based on a single upper molar. "Unglücklicherweise existirt das Original jetzt nicht mehr. Nachdem es gezeichnet war verschwand das Unicum auf ganz unerklärliche Weise." (FRAAS.)

Triglyphus: τρι-, three; γλυφή, carving, groove—the grooved tooth resembling a Greek triglyph.

Trigodon AMEGHINO, **1887.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidæ.

"Cat. de la Prov. de Buenos Aires en la Exp. Cont. Sud-Amer., 1882 (nomen nudum);" Apuntes prelim. sobre Mamíf. Esting. del Monte Hermoso, pp. 8–9, lam. I, 1887; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VI, 399–401, 916, pl. XVIII fig. 6, 1889.

Trigonodon AMEGHINO, Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., Buenos Aires, I, entr. 4a, 240, Aug. 1, 1891 (preoccupied).

Type. *Trigodon gaudryi* Ameghino, from Monte Hermoso, about 40 miles east of Bahia Blanca, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw with the dentition complete.

Trig[on]odon: τρίγωνος, triangular; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the triangular form of the second and third lower incisors.

Trigonias LUCAS, **1900.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIII, No. 1207, pp. 221–223, figs. 1–2, Oct. 9, 1900.

Type: *Trigonias osborni* Lucas, from the Oligocene (lower Titanotherium beds) of South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on the anterior part of the palatal portion of the cranium with teeth, and the left ramus of a jaw including the entire symphysial portion.

Trigonias: τρίγωνος, triangular; + suffix -ιας, denoting possession—"in reference to the triangular shape of the cutting portion of the procumbent tooth."

Trigonodon AMEGHINO, **1891.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidæ.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., Buenos Aires, I, entr. 4a, 240, Aug. 1, 1891.

Emendation of *Trigodon* Ameghino, 1887. The form *Trigonodon* is preoccupied by *Trigonodon* Sismonda, 1849, a genus of Pisces; and by *Trigonodon* Conrad, 1852, a genus of Mollusca. Replaced by *Eutrigonodon* Ameghino, 1891.

Extinct.

Trigonodon: τρίγωνος, triangular; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the second and third lower incisors.

Trigonolestes COPE, **1894.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Pantolestidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XXVIII, No. 334, p. 868, Oct. 10, 1894; MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 34, 1899.

Type: *Mioclænus brachystomus* Cope, from the Eocene (Wasatch) of the Big Horn Basin, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Trigonolestes: τριγωνος, triangular; +(*Panto-*)*lestes*—in allusion to the tritubercular upper molars.

Trigonolophodon ROTH, **1903.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 146–148, 1903.

Species, 3: *Trigonolophodon inflatus* Roth, and *T. elegans* Roth, from the lower Tertiary of Cañadon Blanco; and *T. modicus* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, all from the Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Trigonolophodon: τρίγωνος, triangular; λόφος, crest; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Trigonostylops Ameghino, **1897.** Ungulata, Amblypoda (Trigonostylopidæ).
[La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geol., 16, 1897—nomen nudum.]
Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 492–493, fig. 72, Oct. 6, 1897.
Type. *Trigonostylops wortmani* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Trigonostylops: τρεῖς, three; γωνία, angle; στῦλος, pillar; ὄψ, aspect.

Triisodon Cope, **1881.** Creodonta, Triisodontidæ.
Palæont. Bull., No. 33, p. 485, 1881; Am. Naturalist, XV, for Aug., 667–669, July 27, 1881; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, 485–486, Oct. 21, 1881.
Triisodon Cope, Tert. Vert., 270–277, 1885 (date of publication.)
Type: *Triisodon quivirensis* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.
Extinct. Based on 'the lower jaw.'
Triisodon: τρι-, three; ἴσος, equal; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the 'three similar true molars.'

Trilatitus Gray, **1842.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 258, Dec., 1842; List. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xix, 26, 1843.
Tralatitus Gervais, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., XIII, 213, 1849.
Tralatitius Gray, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, 90, Feb., 1866.
Species: *Vespertilio hasseltii* Temminck, from the 'district sauvage de Bantam,' Java; *V. macellus* Temminck, from Borneo; *Trilatitus blepotis* Gray, from India; 'and other Asiatic species.'
Trilatitus: Lat. *tralatitius*, usual, common. The original specific name of *Trilatitus horsfieldii* (= *Vespertilio tralatitius*), which was probably included in the genus by Gray under the term 'other Asiatic species,' but not mentioned by name until 1843.

Trilobodon Roth, **1901.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda (Trilobodontidæ).
Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 253, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 5).
Type: *Trilobodon brancoi* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Cañadon Colorado, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
Extinct.
Trilobodon: τρι-, three, λοβός, lobe; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the upper incisors, which are divided into three ridges by two deep grooves.

Trilodon (see **Tribodon**). Glires, Octodontidæ.

Trilophodon (subg. of *Mastodon*) Falconer & Cautley, **1846.** Ungulata, Elephantidæ.
Fauna Antiqua Sivalensis, 54, 1846; Falconer, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XIII, pt. 4, pp. 312–314, 316–317, synop. table, pl. xi figs. 3–4, Nov. 1, 1857.
Falconer, in 1857, included 7 species from the upper Miocene and Pliocene: *Mastodon angustidens* Cuvier, from France; *M. ohioticus* (Blumenbach), from North America; *M. humboldtii* Cuvier, from South America; *M. tapiroides* Cuvier, from France; *M. borsoni* Hays, from Piedmont, Italy; *M. pandionis* Falconer, from southern India; and *M. pyrenaicus* (Lartet MS.), from France.
Extinct.
Trilophodon: τρι-, three; λόφος, ridge, crest; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—from the three transverse crests on the third premolar and the first and second molars.

Trilophomys Depéret, **1892.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.
Mém. Soc. Géol. de France, Paléont., III, fasc. 1, Mém. No. 3, pp. 121–122, pl. XII, figs. 2, 3, 1892.
New name for *Lophiomys* Depéret, 1890, which is preoccupied by *Lophiomys* Milne-Edwards, 1867, a genus of Lophiomyidæ.
Extinct.
Trilophomys: τρι-, three; λόφος, crest; μῦς, mouse.

Trimenodon Gloger, **1841.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Lophiodontidæ.
Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxii, 124, 1841; Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

Trimenodon—Continued.

Type: *Lophiodon tapirotherium* Blainville (=*L. tapiroides* Cuvier? from the Eocene of Buchsweiler, Alsace, Germany).

Extinct.

Trimenodon: τρι-, three; μήνη, crescent; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the three crescents of the molars.

Trimerodus Cope, **1873.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.

Palæont. Bull., No. 16, p. 8, Aug. 20, 1873; "Syn. New Vert. Tert. Col., 14, 1873."

Type: *Trimerodus cedrensis* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado.

Extinct.

Trimerodus: τριμερής, three-parted, threefold; ὀδούς, tooth.

Trimerostephanos Ameghino, **1895.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidæ.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11-12, p. 646, 1895 (sep. p. 46)

Type: *Trimerostephanos scabrus* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds in the interior of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a fragment of the right mandibular ramus with the last molar.

Trimerostephanos: τριμερής, three-parted; στέφανος, crown—in allusion to the last lower molar.

Trimylus Roger, **1885.** Insectivora, Soricidæ.

Bericht Naturhist. Ver. Augsburg, XXVIII, 106-107, Taf. II, figs. 4-7, 1885.

Type: *Trimylus schlosseri* Roger, from the Miocene 'der Reischenau (Zusamthal in Schwaben),' near Breitenbronn and Kutzenhausen, Germany.

Extinct. Based on a left lower jaw.

Trimylus: τρι-, three; μύλη, molar—in allusion to the three lower molars, in contrast with two in *Dimylus*.

Trinodontomys (subgenus of *Sitomys*) Rhoads, **1894.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Oct., 1894, 256-257 (provisional name).

Type: *Sitomys insolatus* Rhoads; from Oro Grande, Mohave Desert, San Bernardino County, California.

Trinodontomys: τρι-[*n*], three; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth; μῦς, mouse—from the trefoil character of the first upper molar.

Triodon Ameghino, **1875.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Journ. de Zoologie, Paris, IV, No. 6, p. 528, 1875.

Type: *Conepatus mercedensis* Gervais & Ameghino, from the Rio Frias, near Mercedes, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Name preoccupied by *Triodon* Cuvier, 1829, a genus of Pisces.

Extinct. Based on 'un cráneo casi intacto.'

Triodon: τρι-, three; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Triplopus Cope, **1880.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Hyracodontidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XIV, for May, 382-383, Apr. 27, 1880; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, 382, 1881; Tert. Vert., 678, 1885 (date of publication); Osborn, Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XVI, pt. III, 524-529, pl. XI figs. 6-10, Aug. 20, 1889.

Type: *Triplopus cubitalis* Cope, from the Eocene of the Washakie Basin, southwestern Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'the anterior part of the skeleton.

Triplopus: τριπλόος, triple, threefold; πούς, foot—in allusion to the fore feet, which have only three digits.

Tripriodon Marsh, **1889.** Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, 86, pl. II figs. 19-21, July, 1889.

Type: *Tripriodon cœlatus* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.

Extinct.

Tripriodon: τρι-, three; πρίων, saw; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the three rows of elevations of the upper molars.

Triprothomo AMEGHINO, **1884.** Primates, ?

Filogenia, 381, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 97–98, 1889.

Hypothetical genus defined to show the probable evolution of man. "Tercer antecesor del hombre."

Triprothomo: τρι-, three; πρῶτος, first; +*Homo.*

Triprotosimia AMEGHINO, **1884.** Primates, ?

Filogenia, 383, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 98, 1889.

Hypothetical genus—'Tercer antecesor del orangutan.'

Triprotosimia: τρι-, three; πρῶτος, first; +*Simia.*

Triprotroglodytes AMEGHINO, **1884.** Primates, ?

Filogenia, 384–385, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 99, 1889.

Hypothetical genus—'Tercer antecesor del gorilla y el chimpancé.'

Triprotroglodytes: τρι-, three; πρό, before; +*Troglodytes.*

Trirhizodon COPE, **1890.** Cete, Squalodontidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XXIV, No. 283, p. 603, July, 1890.

Type not mentioned. Includes species having "some of the posterior superior molars three rooted."

Extinct.

Trirhizodon: τρι-, three; ῥίζα, root; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the upper molars.

Trispondylus COPE, **1884.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XVIII, No. 9, p. 900 footnote, figs. 20, 21, Sept., 1884 (provisional name).

Type: *Phenacodus vortmanni* (=*Hyracotherium vortmanni* Cope), from the Eocene Bad Lands of Wind River, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on portions of four mandibles.

Trispondylus: τρι-, three; σπόνδυλος, vertebra—in allusion to the presence of three sacral vertebræ, instead of four as in *Phenacodus primævus.*

Tritomodon COPE, **1882.** Marsupialia, Macropodidæ?

Am. Naturalist, XVI, 521, June, 1882; Tert. Vert., 169, 1885.

Name proposed for a theoretical or fictitious genus. "We must therefore regard *Hypsiprymnus* as the descendant of a type from which the *Plagiaulacidæ* were also derived . . . Such a type would belong to Jurassic and perhaps even to Triassic times, and might well have continued to the Eocene. I call it provisionally by the name *Tritomodon.*" (COPE.)

Extinct.

Tritomodon: τρι-, three; τομός, cutting; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the supposition that "some of the premolars, as far as the third only, were trenchant."

Tritylodon OWEN, **1884.** Allotheria? Tritylodontidæ.

Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XL, pt. I, No. 157, pp. 146–152, pl. VI figs.1–7, Feb. 1, 1884; SEELEY, Proc. 4th Int. Congress Zool., 68, 1899 (considered a reptile).

Type: *Tritylodon longævus* Owen, from the Trias of Thaba-Chou, Basuto Land, southeast of the Orange Free State, South Africa.

Extinct. Based on a 'skull . . . lacking the hinder cranial end and the mandible, but retaining with the upper jaw its dentition, though many of the teeth are more or less mutilated.'*

Tritylodon: τρι-, three; τύλος, knob; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the trituberculate ridges of the upper molars.

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* "I believe that what remains of the skull goes to show that *Tritylodon* was a reptile, and that the skull might be restored upon the Theriodont plan." (SEELEY, Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, for 1894, vol. 185, pt. II, p. 1027, 1895.)

Trochictis MEYER, **1842.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1842, 584.

Type: *Trochictis carbonaria* Meyer, from the Miocene 'Braunkohle' of Käpfnach, near Zurich, Switzerland.

Extinct. Based on a portion of the left lower jaw with teeth.

Trochictis: τρόχος, badger; ἴκτις, weasel.

Trochotherium FRAAS, **1870.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Fauna von Steinheim, in Jahreshefte Ver. Vaterländ. Naturkunde Württemberg, Stuttgart, XXVI, 2te–3te Hefte, 161–164, Taf. IV, figs. 13, 14, 1870.

Type: *Trochotherium cyamoides* Fraas, from the Miocene of Steinheim, near Heidenheim, Württemberg, Germany.

Extinct. Based on fragments of a skull and five single teeth.

Trochotherium: τρόχος, badger; θηρίον, wild beast.

Troglodytes É. GEOFFROY, **1812.** Primates, Simiidæ.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XIX, 87, 1812; LEACH, Journal de Physique, Paris, LXXXIX, 156, Aug., 1819.

Type: *Troglodytes niger* Geoffroy (=*Simia troglodytes* Linnæus), from the coast of Angola, Africa. This species has formed the basis for nine distinct generic names; a distinction unequaled by any other mammal. (See p. 785.)

Name preoccupied by *Troglodytes* Vieillot, 1806, a genus of Birds. Replaced by *Pseudanthropos* Reichenbach, 1860, and by *Pongo* Haeckel, 1866 (preoccupied). See *Pan* Oken, 1816; *Mimetes* Leach, 1820 (preoccupied); *Theranthropus* Brookes, 1828; *Anthropopithecus* Blainville, 1838; *Hylanthropus* Gloger, 1841; and *Engeco* Haeckel, 1866. *Pan* is apparently the earliest available name for the genus.

Troglodytes: τρωγλοδύτης, cave dweller (lit., one who creeps into holes).

Trogontherium G. FISCHER, **1809.** Glires, Castoridæ.

Mém. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes, Moscou, II, 260–268, tab. 23, 1809;* Zoognosia, 3d ed., I, 15, 1813; Zoognosia, not 3d ed., III, 583–585, 1814.

Trongotherium PIDGEON, Griffith's Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, V, Foss. Remains Vert. Animals, 130, 1827 (misprint).

Species: *Trogontherium cuvieri* Fischer (from the sea of Azov, near Taganrog?); and *T. werneri* Fischer, from the Pliocene of southern Russia.

Extinct.

Trogontherium: τρώγω, to gnaw; θηρίον, wild beast.

Trogopterus HEUDE, **1898.** Glires, Sciuridæ.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, IV, pt. 1, 1898, 46–47, pl. x figs. 1–1c, 1898.

Species: *Pteromys xanthipes* Milne-Edwards, from northern China; and *Sciuropterus pearsonii* Gray, from Darjiling, India.

Trogopterus: τρώγω, to gnaw; πτερόν, wing—a winged rodent, or flying squirrel.

Trogosus LEIDY, **1871.** Tillodontia, Anchippodontidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., July 11, 1871, 113–115.

Type: *Trogosus castoridens* Leidy, from the Bridger Eocene, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'the greater portion of the lower jaw.'

Trogosus: τρώγω, to gnaw; σῦς, hog—'gnawing-hog,' in allusion to "an animal which would appear to have pertained to the stock from which diverged the Rhinoceros and Mastodon, the Peccary, and perhaps the Beaver." (LEIDY.)

Trongotherium (see **Trogontherium**). Glires, Castoridæ.

Tropicolobus ROCHEBRUNE, **1886–87.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Faune de la Sénégambie, Suppl. Vert., 1er fasc., 96, 102–104, pls, II, XXVIII, 1886–87.

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*This genus may have been described earlier by Fischer, in "Lettre à S. E. Mr. le Comte Strogonoff sur un animal fossile et nouveau, de la mer d'Azov, le *Trogontherium*, de sa Collection, Moscou 1808. 4." This paper has not been seen.

Tropicolobus—Continued.

Type: *Colobus rufomitratus* Peters, from the coast of Zanzibar, East Africa.

Tropicolobus: τρόπις, keel; +*Colobus*—in allusion to the transverse crest of long hair between the ears.

Tropodon Rafinesque, **1832.** ?

Atlantic Journal, Phila., No. 3, p. 114, autumn of 1832.

New name suggested for *Rhinoceroides* Featherstonhaugh, 1831. "When this jaw-bone was exhibited to a large class, as a great geological discovery . . . I did not venture to contradict the assertion . . . but I merely ventured to state that if it was a fossil cast of grit-stone, it was a great anomaly, and to insinuate that whereas there was no proof of the animal having had a nasal horn like the rhinoceros, the name intended, did not well apply, and ought to be changed into *Tropodon*, meaning teeth like a keel. This suggestion was not well received nor attended to." (Rafinesque.)

Tropodon: τρόπις, keel; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Trouessartella Cossman, **1899.** Marsupialia, Amphitheriidæ.

Cossman, in Trouessart's Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. vi, pp. 1433 footnote, 1463, June, 1899.

New name for *Trouessartia* Cossman, May, 1899, which is preoccupied by *Trouessartia* Canestrini and Kramer, Jan., 1899, a genus of Arachnida.

Extinct.

Trouessartella: In honor of Dr. Édouard Louis Trouessart, of Paris, 1842—; author of the 'Catalogus Mammalium,' 1897–99, and numerous papers on mammals.

Trouessartia Cossman, **1899.** Marsupialia, Amphitheriidæ.

"Revue crit. Paléont., for Apr., p. 30, May, 1899;" Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. vi, p. 1433 footnote, June, 1899.

New name for *Odontostylus* Trouessart, 1898, which is preoccupied by *Odontostylus* Gray, 1840, a genus of Mollusca.

Name preoccupied by *Trouessartia* Canestrini and Kramer, Jan., 1899,* a genus of Arachnida. Replaced by *Trouessartella* Cossman, June, 1899.

Extinct.

Trouessartia: In honor of Dr. Édouard Louis Trouessart.

Trucifelis (subgenus of *Felis*) Leidy, **1868.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868, 175–176; Synop. Ext. Mamm. N. Am., in Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 366–367, pl. xxviii figs. 10, 11, 1869 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Felis* (*Trucifelis*) *fatalis* Leidy, from the Pleistocene of Hardin County, Texas.

Extinct. Based on 'an upper sectorial molar, contained in a small fragment of the jaw, which also includes the socket for a single fanged tubercular tooth.'

Trucifelis: Lat. *trux, trucis*, fierce, ferocious; +*Felis*.

Trygenycteris Lydekker, **1891.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Lydekker, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 655, 1891.

New name for *Megaloglossus* Pagenstecher, 1885, which is said to be preoccupied by *Megaglossa* Rondani, 1865, a genus of Diptera.

Trygenycteris: τρύγη, ripe fruit; νυκτερίς, bat—in allusion to the animal's frugivorous habits.

Tucanus Rafinesque, **1815.** Glires, Geomyidæ?

Analyse de la Nature, 59, 1815 (nomen nudum).

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* Bull. Soc. Études Sci. d'Angers, 1898, 59, Jan., 1899; Das Thierreich, Desmodidæ und Sarcoptidæ, 119, Apr., 1899.

Tucanus—Continued.

Type: *Talpa* sp. (*'Tucanus* R. sp. do.' [espèce du genre précédent, *Talpa*].) Evidently intended as a generic name for the Tucan of Fernandez, one of the pocket gophers of Mexico.

Tucanus: Tucan, Mexican name of a pocket gopher.

Tucuxa (subgenus of *Steno*) GRAY, **1866.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 213; Syn. Whales & Dolphins Brit. Mus., 5, 1868.

Type: *Steno tucuxi* Gray, from the Upper Amazon, near Santarem, Brazil (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 2d ser., XVIII, 158, 1857).

Tucuxa: Tucuxi, Brazilian name of this dolphin.

Tulodon (see **Tylodon**). Creodonta, Hyænodontidæ.

Tupaia RAFFLES, **1822.** Insectivora, Tupaiidæ.

Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XIII, pt. I, 256–257, 1822; ANDERSON, Yunnan Expd., I, 107–137, pl. VII, 1878.

Species: *Tupaia ferruginea* Raffles. and *T. tana* Raffles, from Sumatra.

Tupaia: Tupai, a Malay name applied to "various small animals which have the external form and the agility of the squirrel." (RAFFLES.)

Tursio FLEMING, **1822.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Philos. of Zool., II, 211, 1822; GRAY, Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 210, 213, 1866 (synonym of *Physeter tursio*).

Species: *Tursio vulgaris* and *T. microps* (=*Physeter microps* Linnæus), from the Arctic Ocean.

Tursio: Lat., a kind of fish resembling the dolphin; a name used by Pliny.

Tursio WAGLER, **1830.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 34, 1830; GRAY, Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' 37, 1846; TRUE, Review Family Delphinidæ, Bull. 36, U. S. Nat. Mus., 77–82, 167–168, 1889.

Type: *Delphinus peronii* Lacépède, from the Antarctic Ocean, south of Tasmania. (Locality fide Lacépède, Cétacées, 316, 1804.)

Name preoccupied by *Tursio* Fleming, 1822, a genus of Physeteridæ. (See *Lissodelphis* Gloger, 1841.)

Tursio GRAY, **1843.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxiii, 105, 1843; Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 254–267, 1866.

Type: *Tursio truncatus* (Montague) (=*Delphinus tursio* Fabricius), from the Atlantic Ocean.

Name preoccupied by *Tursio* Fleming, 1822, a genus of Physeteridæ; and by *Tursio* Wagler, 1830, based on *Delphinus peronii*, from the Antarctic Ocean. (See *Tursiops* Gervais, 1855.)

Tursiops GERVAIS, **1855.** Cete, Delphinidæ.

Hist. Nat. Mamm., II, 323, 1855; FLOWER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, 478–482, 512, fig. 5.

Type: *Delphinus tursio* Fabricius, from the European coast of the Atlantic Ocean.

Tursiops: Tursio; ὄψ, aspect.

Tychostylops AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata, Amblypoda (Trigonostylopidæ).

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 396, July, 1901 (sep. p. 50).

Type: *Tychostylops marculus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia. Extinct.

Tychostylops: τύχη, chance; *στῦλος*, pillar; *ὄψις*, appearance.

Tylodon GERVAIS, **1848.** Creodonta, Hyænodontidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXVI, No. 2, p. 50, Jan.–June, 1848; Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, II, Expl. pl. XI, fig. 7, 1848–52; 2e éd., 225, pl. XI, fig. 7, 1859.

Tulodon ZITTEL, Handb. Palæont., IV, Lief. 3, p. 599, 1893.

Type: *Tylodon hombresii* Gervais, from the Eocene near Alais, Dépt. du Gard, France.

Tylodon—Continued.

Extinct. "Établi sur une portion considérable de mandibule." (GERVAIS, 1859.) "Die Gattung *Tylodon* Gervais ist auf einen aus *Hyænodon* und *Adapis* künstlich zusammengesetzten Unterkiefer errichtet." (ZITTEL, Handb. Palæont., IV, 601, 1893.)

Tylodon; τύλος, knob; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the last lower molar.

Tylomys (subgenus of *Hesperomys*) PETERS, **1866.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1866, 404; ALSTON, Biol. Cent.-Am., Mamm., 143, 149–150, 1881; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York, V, 211–212, Sept. 21, 1893 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Hesperomys* (*Tylomys*) *nudicaudus* Peters, from Guatemala.

Tylomys: τύλος, knob, knot; μῦς, mouse—from "the development of the upper edges of the orbits, which [in the type specimen] are spread into a sort of horizontal shelf, instead of rising into perpendicular supraorbital ridges as in *Oryzomys*." (ALSTON.)

Tylonycteris PETERS, **1872.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1872, 703.

Type: *Vespertilio pachypus* Temminck, from 'le district sauvage de Bantam,' Java.

Tylonycteris: τύλος, knob, knot; νυκτερίς, bat—'clubfooted bat,' from the fact that the under surface of the base of the thumbs and the soles of the feet are expanded into fleshy pads.

Tylonyx SCHULZE, **1897.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Mammalia Europæa, in Helios, Abhandl. und Vorträge Gesammtgebiete Naturwiss., Berlin, XIV, 83, 1897 (sep. p. 11).

Type: *Mus torquatus* Pallas, from the Obi River, western Siberia.

Name antedated by *Dicrostonyx* Gloger, 1841; *Misothermus* Hensel, 1855; and *Borioikon* Poliakoff, 1881.

Tylonyx: τύλος, knob; ὄνυξ, claw—in allusion to the two middle fore claws, which are greatly enlarged in winter. (See *Dicrostonyx*.)

Tylostoma GERVAIS, **1855.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Expd. du Comte de Castelnau l'Amérique du Sud, Zool., Mamm. (44–45), 49, pl. VIII fig. 3, 1855.

Type: *Phyllostoma bidens* Spix, from Brazil.

Name preoccupied by *Tylostoma* Sharpe, 1849, a genus of Mollusca. Replaced by *Anthorina* Lydekker, 1891.

Tylostoma: τύλος, knob, lump; στόμα, mouth—in allusion to the warts on the lower lip.

Typhlodon FALCONER, **1868.** Glires, Spalacidæ.

Palæont. Memoirs and Notes, I, 23, 1868.

Nomen nudum. This is probably the animal named *Rhizomys sivalensis* by Lydekker, in 1878, and based on two rami of mandibles from the Siwaliks of Punjab. (See Mem. Geol. Surv. India, ser. x, III, art. No. 3, p. 106, 1884.)

Typhlodon: τυφλός, blind; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Typhlomys MILNE-EDWARDS, **1877.** Glires, Muscardinidæ.

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 6e sér., XII, for 1876, pt. 2, p. 9, 1877.

Type: *Typhlomys cinereus* Milne-Edwards, from western Fo-kien, China.

Typhlomys: τυφλός, blind; μῦς, mouse.

Typhloryctes FITZINGER, **1867.** Glires, Bathyergidæ.

Sitzungsber. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, Math.-Nat. Kl., LV, 1ste Abth., 502–503, 1867.

Species: *Georychus ochraceo-cinereus* Heuglin, from Bongo, central Africa; and *Bathyergus caecutiens* Lichtenstein, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Typhloryctes: τυφλός, blind; ὀρύκτης, digger—in allusion to the animal's subterranean habits.

Typotherium BRAVARD, **1857.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Typotheriidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XLIV, 961, Jan.–June, 1857; "Observations Géol. Bassin de La Plata, Buenos Aires, 1857;" "Cat. Espèces Anim. Foss. Amérique du Sud, Parana, 1860" (fide GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Gén., I, 132, 134–137, 1867).

Species, 3: *Typotherium protum* Bravard, 1860; *T. medium* Bravard; *T. minutum* Bravard, from La Plata, Argentina. In 1857 the name is merely quoted by Serres under *Mesotherium:* "Un genre nouveau, que nous proposons de nommer *Mesotherium* (désigné provisoirement par M. Bravard sous le nom de *Typotherium*)."

Extinct.

Typotherium: τύπος, type; θηρίον, wild beast.

Tyroptera (see **Thyroptera**). Chiroptera, Natalidæ.

Tytthoconus PALMER, **1903.** Marsupialia, Dromatheriidæ.

Science, new ser., XVII, 873, May 29, 1903.

New name for *Micronodon* Osborn, 1886, which is preoccupied by *Microconodus* Traquair, 1877, a genus of Pisces.

Tytthoconus: τυτθός, small; κῶνος, cone—in allusion to the cones on the lower molars. (See *Microconodon.*)

U.

Uacaria (see **Ouakaria**). Primates, Cebidæ.

Udobænus SUNDEVALL, **1860.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Odobenidæ.

Öfvers. K. Vetensk. Akad. Förhandl., Stockholm, XVI, No. 10, for Dec. 14, 1859, 442 footnote, 1860.

Emendation of *Odobenus* Rafinesque, 1815 (ex Linnæus, 1735).

"It might best to take this name [*Odobænus*] as it is, although its meaning is not quite clear. The derivation is not given; but it may be from ὀδούς, -οντος, tooth; in which case the name should read *Odontobænus*, as proposed by Steenstrup, i. e. walking with the assistance of the teeth, which here seems to be correct;—or from ὁδός, way, in which case it ought to read *Hodobænus* (a sea animal which can also walk on a path);—or from οὐδός, field, earth, in which case it should be written *Udobænus.*" (SUNDEVALL.)

Uintacyon LEIDY, **1873.** Creodonta, Uintacyonidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1872, 277, Feb. 11, 1873; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 759, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Uintacyon edax* Leidy (type), and *U. vorax* Leidy, from the Eocene of Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Uintacyon: Uinta, the Uinta Mountains; κύων, dog—from the type locality.

Uintamastix LEIDY, **1872.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Uintatheriidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Aug. 1, 1872,* 169.

Uintamastyx TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., 717, 1898 (in synonymy).

Type: *Uintamastix atrox* Leidy, from the Eocene deposits of Dry Creek Buttes, 40 miles east of Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'the upper canine teeth.'

Uintamastix: Uinta, the Uinta Mountains; μάστιξ, whip—in allusion to the type locality.

Uintatherium LEIDY, **1872.** Ungulata, Amblypoda, Uintatheriidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1872, 168–169; MARSH, Mon. U. S. Geol. Surv., X, Dinocerata, App., 219–222, 225, numerous text figs., 1886.

Type: *Uintatherium robustum* Leidy, from the Eocene of Dry Creek Buttes, 40 miles east of Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

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*For date of publication, see Marsh, Mon. U. S. Geol. Surv., X, Dinocerata, 225, 1886.

Uintatherium—Continued.

Extinct. Based on 'many fragments of a skeleton . . . including a whole humerus, portions of jaws, and a much crushed and distorted cranium.'

Uintatherium: Uinta, the Uinta Mountains; *θηρίον*, wild beast—from the type locality.

Ulias Cope, **1895.** Cete, Balænidæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXXIV, No. 147, pp. 141–143, pl. VI fig. 1, May 29, 1895; Am. Naturalist, XXIX, No. 342, p. 573, June 3, 1895.

Type: *Ulias moratus* Cope, from the Yorktown (Middle) Neocene beds of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina.

Extinct.

Ulias: οὖλον (pl. *οὖλα*), the gums; + suffix *-ias*, denoting possession—in allusion to the alveolar groove, which is continuous with the dental canal and permanently open. "It is probable, then, that this genus possessed teeth during a longer period than the existing Balænidæ, and that they were retained in place by a gum so long that the canal could not close, as is the case in the latter." (Cope.)

Ultrapithecus Ameghino, **1901.** Primates, Archæopithecidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 359–360, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 13–14).

Species: *Ultrapithecus rutilans* Ameghino, and *U. rusticulus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Ultrapithecus: Lat. *ultra*, beyond; + *Pithecus*.

Unaüs Rafinesque, **1815.** Edentata, Bradypodidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 57, 1815; Gray, London Med. Repos., XV, 305, Apr. 1, 1821.

Type: '*Bradypus sp.*,' possibly *Bradypus unau* Link, from tropical America.

Gray's genus has for type *Bradypus didactylus* Linnæus, from Brazil.

Unaüs: Unau, native name of the sloth on the Amazon, adopted by Buffon (Hist. Nat., XIII, p. 34, 1765).

Uncia Gray, **1854.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 2d ser., XIV, 394, Nov., 1854; Severtzow, Revue et Mag. de Zool., 2e sér., X, 387, 390, Sept., 1858; Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 262, fig. 1; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 8–9, fig. 1, 1869.

Species, 5: *Felis irbis* Ehrenberg (= *Felis uncia* Schreber, type), from Tibet; *F. macroscelis* Horsfield, from Sumatra; *F. macrosceloides* Hodgson, from India; *F. marmorata* Martin, from Penang; and *F. charltoni* Gray, from India.

Uncia: From the specific name of the type.

Unicornus Rafinesque, **1815.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, Addendum, 219, 1815.

New name for *Monoceros* Rafinesque, 1815 (Analyse, p. 56), which is preoccupied by *Monoceros* Meusch, 1787, a genus of Mollusca.

Name preoccupied by *Unicornus* Montfort, 1810, a genus of Mollusca. (See *Rhinoceros* Linnæus, 1758.)

Unicornus: Lat. *unicornuus*, unicorn—in allusion to the single tusk or 'horn' of the male.

Uperoodon (see **Hyperoodon**). Cete, Physeteridæ.

Uphelognatos Filhol, **1888.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7e sér., XII, No. 4, pp. 143–147, 1888.

Uphelognathus Lydekker, Zool. Record for 1888, XXV, Mamm., p. 53, 1890.

Type: *Uphelognatos quercyi* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct. "Connu seulement par une portion de mandibule inférieure portant la quatrième prémolaire et les trois molaires."

Upmesodon KAUP & SCHOLL, **1834.** Ungulata, ?

"Verzeichniss Gypsabgüsse ausgezeichneten urweltlichen Thierresten Grossherzogl. Museum zu Darmstadt, 2te Ausgabe, Darmstadt, 1834" (fide Oken's Isis, 1835, 346).

"Zugleich ist . . . die 2te Auflage von dem Catalog der Gypsabgüsse erschienen, welche der Hofbildhauer Scholl nach den Originalien zu Darmstadt verfertiget . . . Darunter kommen vor Stücke von *Chetis*, *Agnotherium*, *Machairodus*, *Palaeomys*, . . . *Upmesodon*." (Oken's Isis.)

Extinct.

Uranodon ILLIGER, **1811.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 143–144, 1811.

Type: *Delphinus butzkopf* Bonnaterre. Practically a new name for *Hyperoodon* Lacépède, 1804.

Uranodon: οὐρανός, palate; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the papillæ on the palate erroneously supposed to be teeth. (Compare *Hyperoodon.*)

Uranokyrtus AMEGHINO, **1894.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Éocènes de Patagonie, 159–161, Feb., 1894.

Type: *Uranokyrtus bombifrons* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Uranokyrtus: οὐρανός, palate; κυρτός, arched.

Urigna RAFINESQUE, **1815.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 60, 1815 (nomen nudum).

Type: *Phoca sp.* ('*Urigna* R. sp. do.' [espèce du genre précédent, *Phoca*]).

Urmiatherium RODLER, **1888.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidæ.

Anzeiger Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, XXV, No. 12, pp. 114–115, 1888; Denkschrift. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LVI, Abth. II, 315–322, Taf. I–IV, 1889.

Type: *Urmiatherium polaki* Rodler, from Ilditschi, on the Karangu River, southeast of Maragha, northwestern Persia.

Extinct. Based on a fragment of the cranium.

Urmiatherium: Urmia, a city and lake in northwestern Persia, the type locality; θηρίον, wild beast.

Urocricetus (subgenus of *Cricetus*) SATUNIN, **1903.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, VII, for 1902, No. 4, pp. 573–575, Apr. 1, 1903.

Species, 3: *Cricetus longicaudatus* Milne-Edwards, from northern China; *C. triton* De Winton, from northern Shantung, China; and *Urocricetus kamensis* Satunin, from the Mok-tschjun River, Mekong district, Kam Land, southeastern Tibet.

Urocricetus: οὐρά, tail; + *Cricetus*—in allusion to the long tail, equal to half the body length or more.

Urocryptus TEMMINCK, **1838–39.** Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

TEMMINCK, Van der Hoevens, Tijdschr. Nat. Geschied., V, 31–34, pl. II figs. 3, 4, 1838–39; Mon. Mamm., II, 300, 1835–41.

Type: *Urocryptus bilineatus* Temminck, from Surinam, Dutch Guiana.

Urocryptus: οὐρά, tail; κρυπτός, hidden—in allusion to the diminutive tail, 6 lines in length, which does not extend beyond the interfemoral membrane.

Urocyon (subgenus of *Vulpes*) BAIRD, **1857.** Feræ, Canidæ.

BAIRD, Mamm. N. Am., 121, 138–145, 1857; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc, London, 1868, 521–522 (raised to generic rank); MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 202–204, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).

Species: *Vulpes* (*Urocyon*) *virginianus* (Schreber) (= *Canis cinereoargenteus* Schreber, type), from the eastern United States; and *Vulpes* (*Urocyon*) *littoralis* Baird, from San Miguel Island, California.

Urocyon: οὐρά, tail; κύων, dog—'tailed dog'—from the tail, which has "a concealed mane of stiff hairs, without any soft fur intermixed." (BAIRD.)

Uroderma PETERS, **1865.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1865, 587–588 footnote.
Type: *Phyllostoma personatum* Peters (not Wagner) = *Uroderma bilobatum* Peters, from São Paulo, Brazil.
Uroderma: οὐρά, tail; δέρμα, skin.

Uroleptes WAGLER, **1830.** Edentata, Myrmecophagidæ.
Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 36, 1830; PALMER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIII, 73, 1899.
Uropeltes ALSTON, Biologia Cent. Am., Mamm., 191, 1879–1882 (misprint).
Type: *Myrmecophaga tetradactyla* Linnæus, from Brazil. (See *Tamanduas* F. Cuvier, 1829.)
Uroleptes: οὐρά, tail; λήπτης, one who takes, or grasps (from λαμβάνω, to grasp)—in allusion to the prehensile tail.

Urolynchus (subgenus of *Lynchus*) SEVERTZOW, **1858.** Feræ, Felidæ.
Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2e sér., X, 389, 390, Sept., 1858.
Type: *Lynchus caracal* (= *Felis caracal* Schreber), from southern Asia and Africa. Name antedated by *Caracal* Gray, 1843.
Urolynchus: οὐρά, tail; λύγξ, λυγκός, lynx—'tailed lynx'—in allusion to the moderately long tail, which reaches down to the heels.

Uromys PETERS, **1867.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.
Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1867, 343–344; GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XII, 418–419, Nov., 1873.
Type: *Mus macropus* Gray, from Cape York, Queensland, Australia.
Uromys: οὐρά, tail; μῦς, mouse—from the naked, scaly tail.

Uronycteris (subgenus of *Cynopterus*) GRAY, **1862.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1862, 262.
Type: *Cynopterus* (*Uronycteris*) *albiventer* Gray, from Morty Island, Malay Archipelago.
Uronycteris: οὐρά, tail; νυκτερίς, bat—from "the extraordinary length of its tail."

Uropeltes (see **Uroleptes**). . Edentata, Myrmecophagidæ.

Uropsilus MILNE-EDWARDS, **1871.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.
Bull. Nouv. Archiv. Mus., VII, 92, 1871; Recherches Mamm., I, 272–277, II, pls. 40 fig. 1, 40A fig. 1, 1868–74.
Type: *Uropsilus soricipes* Milne-Edwards, from the Province of Moupin, Tibet.
Uropsilus: οὐρά, tail; ψιλός, bare—in allusion to the naked tail, in contrast with the hairy tail of *Urotrichus*.

Urotragus GRAY, **1871.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., VIII, 371–372, Nov., 1871; Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 21, 1872.
Type: *Antilope caudata* Milne-Edwards, from northern China.
Urotragus: οὐρά, tail; τράγος, goat—from "its long tail with a tuft of long hair at the end." (GRAY.)

Urotrichus TEMMINCK, **1838–39.** Insectivora, Talpidæ.
Van der Hoeven's Tijdschr. Nat. Geschied. Physiol., V, 285–286, 1838–39; Mag. de Zool., Mamm., pl. LV, 1842; Fauna Japonica, Mamm., I, 20–22, pl. IV figs. 6–11, 1844.
Type: *Urotrichus talpoïdes* Temminck, from Japan.
Urotrichus: οὐρά, tail; θρίξ, τριχός, hair—from the hairy tail.

Ursarctos HEUDE, **1898.** Feræ, Ursidæ.
Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, IV, pt. 1, pp. 18, 20, 23, 1898.
Type: *Ursus arctos yesoensis* Lydekker, from the island of Yezo, Japan. "Pour M. R. Lydekker l'*U. arctos* linnéen est un type générique, puisqu'il donne deux épithètes; autant dire *Ursarctos yesoensis;* la nomenclature trivocale ne saurait s'opposer aux faits . . . Le genre *Ursarctos,* parmi les Ursidés est parfaitement défini par la nature et la couleur de son pelage." (HEUDE.)
Ursarctos: Ursus+*Arctos.*

Ursavus SCHLOSSER, **1899.** Feræ, Ursidæ.

Palæontographica, XLVI, Lief. 4, pp. 99, 101–105, Taf. XIII figs. 12, 13, 18, 19, 23; XIV figs. 14, 20, Oct., 1899.

Species: *Cephalogale brevirhina* Hofmann, from the upper Miocene of Voitsberg and Steieregg, Styria, Austria; and *Ursus primævus* Gaillard, from Grive-St.-Alban, Isère, France.

Extinct.

Ursavus: Lat., *ursus*, bear; *avus*, grandfather—i. e., an ancestral bear.

Ursinus BOITARD, **1842.** Marsupialia, Dasyuridæ.

Le Jardin des Plantes, 1842, 204; new ed., 1845, 290.

New name for *Sarcophilus* F. Cuvier, 1837. Type: *Ursinus harrisii* Boitard (=*Dasyurus ursinus* Geoffroy, =*Didelphys ursina* Harris), from Tasmania.

Ursinus: Lat., resembling a bear.

Ursitaxus HODGSON, **1835.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, IV, No. 45, pp. 522, 564, Sept., 1835; Asiatic Researches, XIX, pt. I, 60–68, pl. VIII, 1836; Ann. Nat. Hist., I, 153, Apr., 1838.

Ursotaxus BLYTH, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 1840, 86; new ed., 1849, 86; new ed., 1863, 74.

Type: *Ursitaxus inauritus* Hodgson, from the 'vale of Muckwanpóor,' Nepal, India.

Ursitaxus: Ursus+*Taxus*—'somewhat of the form of badgers, but rather more like bears in gait and appearance.' (BLANFORD, Mamm. India, 175, 1891.)

Ursus LINNÆUS, **1758.** Feræ, Ursidæ.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 47–48, 1758; 12th ed., I, 69–71, 1766; BRISSON, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 187–191, 1762.

Species, 4: *Ursus arctos* Linnæus (type), from northern Europe; *U. luscus* Linnæus, from Hudson Strait; *U. meles* Linnæus, from Europe; and *U. lotor* Linnæus, from North America.

Ursus: Lat., bear.

Urus FRISCH, 1775. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 1, Tab. Gen., 1775; SWAINSON, Classif. Quad., 279–280, 1835; OWEN, Rept. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci., for 1843, 232–233, 1844 (subgenus); Odontography, pt. III, 533, 535, Desc. Plates, p. 33, pl. 134, 1845.

Species, 3: *Urus vulgaris* Frisch ('der nordischer Auerochs'), of Europe; 'Butrol' ('der Biesamochs'), of Florida; and *Bison lanifer* Frisch ('der Wollenochs'), of Canada. The type of Owen's subgenus was *Urus priscus* Bojanus, from the Pleistocene of Europe.

Urus: οὖρος (Lat., *urus*), wild ox.

Urva HODGSON, **1837.** Feræ, Viverridæ.

Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, VI, pt. 2, p. 561, July, 1837; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., I, 152, 1838; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 568–569.

Type: *Urva cancrivora* Hodgson (=*Gulo urva* Hodgson), from the southeastern Himalayas, India.

Urva: The original name of the type species; from *arva*, the Nepalese name of this mongoose.

Ussa HEUDE, **1888.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, II, 8, 20–41, pls. I–XV, 1888; LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1887, XXIV, Mamm., p. 45, 1888; ELERA, Cat. Sist. Fauna, Filipinas, I, 34, 1895.

Species, 30. "Provisoirement donc, je nommerai en latin *Ussa* les cerfs de Luçon," Philippine Islands. (HEUDE, l. c., p. 8.)

Ussa: A form of *rusa*, a Malay name for deer, in use in the Philippines—"le mot Roussa . . . est prononcé Ouça à Luçon." (HEUDE.)

Utaetus AMEGHINO, **1902.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 59–60, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 57–58).

Species, 4: *Utaetus buccatus* Ameghino, *U. argos* Ameghino, *U. laxus* Ameghino, and *? U. deustus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Utaetus: Anagram of *Eutatus*.

V.

Valgipes Gervais, **1873.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.
"Mém. Soc. Géol. de France, 2e sér., IX, No. v, 1873;" Journ. de Zool., III, 162–163, pl. v figs. 4–7, 1874.
Type: *Valgipes deformis* Gervais, from a bone cave in Brazil.
Extinct. Based on a calcaneum.
Valgipes: Lat. *valgus*, awry, twisted; *pes*, foot—in allusion to the peculiar form of the calcaneum.

Vampyrella Reinhardt, **1872.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
Vidensk. Meddelelser, Naturhist. Forening, Kjöbenhavn, 3 Aartis, IV, p. iii, 1872 (Overs. for May 10, 1872).
Species: Based on the species of *Schizostoma* which differ from the type [*S. minutum*] in having the ears grown together or connected by a fold of skin.
Name preoccupied by *Vampyrella* Cienkowski, 1865, a genus of Rhizopoda.
Vampyrella: Dim. of *Vampyrus*.

Vampyressa (subg. of *Vampyrops*) Thomas, **1900.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., V, 270, Mar. 1, 1900; ibid., X, 53, July 1, 1902; Allen,* Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIV, 184, 1901.
Type: *Vampyrops pusillus* (=*Phyllostoma pusillum* Wagner), from Sapitiva, Brazil.
Vampyressa: Vampyrus, with diminutive suffix.

Vampyriscus (subg. of *Vampyrops*) Thomas, **1900.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., V, 270, Mar. 1, 1900.
Type: *Vampyrops bidens* (=*Chiroderma bidens* Dobson), from the Rio Huallaga, upper Amazon, Peru.
Vampyriscus: Vampyrus, with diminutive suffix.

Vampyrodes (subg. of *Vampyrops*) Thomas, **1900.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., V, 270, Mar. 1, 1900.
Type: *Vampyrops caracciolæ* Thomas, from Trinidad, West Indies.
Vampyrodes: Vampyrus; εἶδος, form.

Vampyrops Peters, **1865.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1865, 356; Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., V, 269, Mar. 1, 1900 (type fixed).
Species: *Phyllostoma lineatum* Geoffroy (type), from Paraguay; and *Artibeus vittatus* Peters, from Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.
Vampyrops: Vampyrus; ὄψ, aspect.

Vampyrum Rafinesque, **1815.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
Analyse de la Nature, 54, 1815.
Type: '*Vampyrum* R. do Geof.† sans queue.'
Vampyrum: French *vampire*, vampire.

Vampyrus Leach, **1821.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.
Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XIII, pt. i, 79–80, 1821.
Type: *Vespertilio spectrum* Linnæus, from South America.

Vandeleuria Gray, **1842.** Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 265, Dec., 1842; Blanford, Fauna Brit. India, Mamm., 402–403, 1888–91.
Type: *Mus oleraceus* Bennett, from Madras, India.

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* Allen states that *Vampyressa* is antedated by *Tonatia* Gray, 1827, but Thomas (l. c., 1902) shows that this is not the case, *Lophostoma* D'Orbigny, 1838, being the name antedated by *Tonatia*. Both Allen and Thomas inadvertently refer to *Vampyressa* (instead of *Vampyriscus*) as based on *V. bidens*.

† *Vampyrum* Geoffroy has not been found.

Varecia GRAY, **1863.** Primates, Lemuridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 135–136, 1 fig. in text; Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs, & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 70–72, fig. 1, 1870.

Species, 4: *Lemur varius* Geoffroy, *L. niger* Geoffroy, *L. ruber* Geoffroy, and *L. leucomystax* Bartlett, from Madagascar.

Varecia: [Formed in analogy with *Pithecia* (?)] from *vari* or *varicossi*, a native name of this lemur in Madagascar, adopted by Buffon (Hist. Nat., XIII, 174, 1765).

Verrusus HEUDE, **1894.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, II, pt. 4, pp. 213 footnote; 222, figs. in pls. XX, XX^{b}, XXVII, XXIX, XXIX^{c} figs. 1–4, 1894.

Apparently based on "les sangliers à quatre verrues [qui] forment le groupe le plus nombreux parmi les Suidés insulaires." Species: *Sus inconstans* Heude, from ———; *S. megalodontus* Heude, from ———; *S. effrenus* Heude, from Laguna de Bay, Luzon; *S. arietinus* Heude, from Manila, P. I.

Verrusus: French *verrue*, wart; +*Sus*—i. e., a 'wart hog.'

Vesperides (subgenus of *Vespertilio*) COUES, **1875.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Rept. Expl. West 100th Merid., V, Mamm., 83, 95, 1875.

Type: *Vespertilio noctivagans* Le Conte, from the eastern United States, exact locality not stated.

Name antedated by *Lasionycteris* Peters, 1865, which is based on the same species.

Vesperides: Lat. *vesper*, evening; εἶδος, form.

Vesperimus (subgenus of *Hesperomys*) COUES, **1874.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1874, 178; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., III, No. 2, p. 224, May 7, 1891 (raised to generic rank).

Vesperomys ALSTON, Biologia Cent.-Am., Mamm., 142, 1880 (subgenus); ZITTEL, Handb. Palæont., IV, Mamm., 2te Lief., 535, 1893 (genus).

Type: *Hesperomys leucopus* (=*Musculus leucopus* Rafinesque), from the 'Western States,' probably in the Ohio Valley.

Vesperimus: Lat., *vesper*, evening—i. e., western; *mus*, mouse—a Latin equivalent of *Hesperomys*.

Vespertiliavus SCHLOSSER, **1887.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Die Affen, Lemuren, Chiropteren, u. s. w., Europäischen Tertiärs, Theil I, in Beitr. Palaeont. Oesterreich-Ungarns, VI, 70–75, Taf. I figs. 37, 40, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50–60, 1887.

Species: *Vespertilio bourguignati* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France. Four unnamed species of *Vespertiliavus* and *Palaeonycteris robustus* Pomel, from the lower Miocene of Langy and St.-Gérand-le-Puy, France.

Extinct.

Vespertiliavus: Vespertilio; Lat. *avus*, grandfather—i. e., an ancestral bat.

Vespertilio LINNÆUS, **1758.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 31–32, 1758; 12th ed., I, 46–47, 1766; BRISSON, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 158–161, 1762; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 13, pp. 18–19, 95–103, figs. 24–26, Oct. 16, 1897 (type fixed).

Species, 7: *Vespertilio vampyrus* Linnæus, from Asia; *V. spectrum* Linnæus, from South America; *V. perspicillatus* Linnæus, from Jamaica; *V. spasma* Linnæus, from Asia; *V. leporinus* Linnæus, from tropical America; *V. auritus* Linnæus, and *V. murinus* Linnæus (type), from Europe.

Vespertilio: Lat., bat, so-called from its flying about in the evening—probably from *vespertinus*, of the evening. (Century Dict.)

Vesperugo KEYSERLING & BLASIUS, **1839.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., I, 312–318, 1839; Wirbelthiere Europa's, pp. XIV, 45–52, 1840.

Vesperugo—Continued.

Species, 13, from Europe (the first 6 belong to the subgenus *Vesperus*, the others to the subgenus *Vesperugo*): *Vespertilio serotinus* Schreber, *V. discolor* Natterer, *V. nilssonii* Keyserling & Blasius, *V. savii* Bonaparte, *V. leucippe* Bonaparte, *V. aristippe* Bonaparte, *V. noctula* Schreber, *V. leisleri* Kuhl, *V. kuhlii* Natterer, *V. albolimbatus* Küster, *V. nathusii* Keyserling & Blasius, *V. pipistrellus* Schreber, and *V. alcythoe* Bonaparte.

Vesperugo: Lat., bat, from *vesper*, evening.

Vesperus (subgenus of *Vesperugo*) KEYSERLING & BLASIUS, **1839.** Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., I, 313–314, 1839; Wirbelthiere Europa's, p. xiv, 1840; GIEBEL, Die Säugethiere, 2d ed., 940, 1859.

Species, 6: *Vespertilio serotinus* Schreber, *V. discolor* Natterer, *V. nilssonii* Keyserling & Blasius, *V. savii* Bonaparte, *V. leucippe* Bonaparte, and *V. aristippe* Bonaparte, from Europe.

Name preoccupied by *Vesperus* Latreille, 1829, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Adelonycteris* H. Allen, 1892. (See *Eptesicus* Rafinesque, 1820; and *Cnephæus* Kaup, 1829.)

Vesperus: Lat., belonging to the evening.

Vetelia AMEGHINO, **1891.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 162–163, fig. 70, June 1, 1891.

Type: *Vetelia puncta* Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia. Extinct.

Vetelia: *Vetel*, an Araucanian name of the armadillo.

Vetulus REICHENBACH, **1862.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 125–130, pl. XXII figs. 321–326 d, 1862.

Species, 5: *Simia silenus* Gmelin, *Semnopithecus nestor* Bennett, *Presbytis ursinus* Blyth, *P. priamus* Blyth, and *P. thersites* Elliot MS., Blyth (= *Cercopithecus vetulus* Erxleben?), from India and Ceylon.

New name for *Silenus* Lesson, which was supposed to date from 1840, and hence to be preoccupied by *Silenus* Latreille, 1834, a genus of Coleoptera. Both *Silenus* Lesson (which dates from 1834, not 1840), and *Silenus* Latreille are antedated by *Silenus* Goldfuss, 1820.

Name preoccupied by *Vetula* Rafinesque, 1815, a genus of Pisces.

Vetulus: Lat., old, a little old man.

Victorlemoineia AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata, Condylarthra, Meniscotheriidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 383, July, 1901 (sep. p. 37).

Species: *Victorlemoineia labyrinthica* Ameghino, and *V. emarginata* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Victorlemoineia: In honor of Dr. Victor Lemoine, physician and paleontologist, 1837–97. In 1873 he discovered the wonderful lower Eocene fauna at Cernay, near Reims, France, and described its fossils in a series of more than 25 special papers published between 1878 and 1896.*

Vicugna ('TIEDEMANN'†) LESSON, **1842.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 167, 1842; GRAY, Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 101, 1872 (subgenus of *Llama*).

Type: *Camelus vicugna* Molina, from the Andes of the Provinces of Coquimbo and Copiapo (Atacama), Chile.

Vicugna: Peruvian *vicuna*, vicugna.

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* For a list of these papers, see the biographical sketch of Lemoine by Gaudry, in Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3e sér., XXVI, 300–310, 1898.

† *Lacma* and not *Vicugna* is used by Tiedemann.

Vicunia RAFINESQUE, **1815.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.
Analyse de la Nature, 55, 1815.
New name for *Lama* Cuvier, 1800 = *Lama* Frisch, 1775 (' *Vicunia* R. *Lama* Cuv.').

Viscaccia OKEN, **1816.** Glires, Chinchillidæ.
[*Viscacia* RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815—nomen nudum.]
OKEN, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 835–837, 1816; SCHINZ, Cuvier's Thierreich, IV, 429–431, 1825; THOMAS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIV, 25, 1901.
Vizcacia SCHINZ, Naturgesch. und Abbild. Säugeth., 243–244, 1824(?); PALMER, Science, new ser., VI, 21, 1897.
Viscacia RENGGER, Naturgesch. Säugeth. Paraguay, 372 footnote, 1830.
Species: *Lepus chilensis* Molina, and *Mus laniger* Molina, from Chile.
Viscaccia: Am. Sp. *viscacha, bizcacha,* prob. of Peruvian origin. (Century Dict.)

Vishnutherium LYDEKKER, **1876.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidæ.
Records Geol. Surv. India, IX, pt. 3, pp. 91, 103, Aug., 1876.
Type: *Vishnutherium iravadicum* Lydekker, from Burma.
Extinct. Based on part of a left mandible containing the first and second true molars.
Vishnutherium: Vishnu, the Preserver, the supreme god of the Hindu pantheon; *θηρίον,* wild beast.

Vison GRAY, **1843.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xx, 64–65, 1843; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 115.
Type: *Mustela lutreola* Linnæus, from Eurasia.
Name antedated by *Lutreola* Wagner, 1841.
Vison: Lat., scout (Jordan's Man. Vert., 8th ed., 344, 1899).
Origin unknown (Century Dict.).

Viverra LINNÆUS, **1758.** Feræ, Viverridæ.
Systema Naturæ, ed. x, 43–44, 1758; ed. xii, 63–66, 1766; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 50–52, 1900 (fixed type).
Species, 5: *Viverra ichneumon* Linnæus, from Egypt; *V. mephitis* Linnæus, and *V. putorius* Linnæus, from North America; *V. zibetha* Linnæus (type), and *V. genetta* Linnæus, from India.
Viverra: Lat., ferret.

Viverravus MARSH, **1872.** Creodonta, Viverravidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 127, Aug., 1872 (sep. issued July 22).
Type: *Viverravus gracilis* Marsh, from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on 'two lower jaws with teeth, and a sectorial upper molar of one individual, and portions apparently of several others.'
Viverravus: Viverra; Lat. *avus,* grandfather—i. e., an ancestral *Viverra.*

Viverriceps GRAY, **1867.** Feræ, Felidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 268, figs. 5, 6; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 16–18, figs. 5, 6, 1869.
Species, 4: *Viverriceps bennettii* Gray (=*Felis viverrina* Bennett), from India; *Felis planiceps* Vigors & Horsfield, from Sumatra; *Leopardus ellioti* Gray, and *Felis rubiginosa* Geoffroy, from India.
Viverriceps: Viverra; + *-ceps* (Lat. *caput*), head.

Viverricula HODGSON, **1838.** Feræ, Viverridæ.
Ann. Nat. Hist., I, 152, Apr., 1838; Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, X, pt. 2, p. 909, 1841; ANDERSON, Zool. & Anat. Researches, I, 166, 1878.
Species: *Viverra indica* Geoffroy (=*V. malaccensis* Gmelin), and *V. rape* [*rasse* Horsfield], from India and Malaysia.
Viverricula: Dim. of *Viverra.*

Vizcacia Schinz, **1824**?* Glires, Chinchillidæ.
Naturgesch. und Abbild. Säugeth., 243–244, 1824 (?); Palmer, Science, new ser., VI, 21, July 2, 1897 (name revived).
Type: *Vizcacia pamparum* Schinz, from the pampas of Argentina. (See *Viscaccia* Oken, 1816.)

Voluccella Bechstein, **1800.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.
"Uebers. vierfüss. Thiere, II, 351, 352, 686, 1800" (fide Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 163, 164, 1888).
Species: *Voluccella nigra* Bechstein, and *V. macroura* Bechstein (both, according to Thomas, synonyms of *Didelphis volans* Kerr), from southeastern Australia.
Name preoccupied by *Voluccella* Geoffroy, 1764; and by *Voluccella* Fabricius, 1794, a genus of Diptera. Replaced by *Petauroides* Thomas, 1888.
Voluccella: Dim. of Lat., *volucer*, flying, fitted for flight—in allusion to the flying membrane.

Vombatus Geoffroy, **1803.** Marsupialia, Phascolomyidæ.
Bull. Soc. Philomatique, Paris, III, 185, Mar., 1803; Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 213, 215, 1888.
Wonbatus Froriep, Duméril's Analyt. Zool., aus Franz. mit Zusätzen, 17, 1806.
Wombatus Tiedemann, Zoologie, 433, 1808; Rafinesque, Analyse de la Nature, 55, 1815; Desmarest, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., new ed., XXV, 500, 1817; ibid., XXXVI, 296–298, 1819.
Type: *Didelphis ursina* Shaw, from Tasmania. "M. Bass vient de découvrir dans les îles de Fumeaux et aux environs du port Jackson, un nouveau mammifère, que les naturels du pays connoissent sous le nom de Wombat." (Geoffroy.)
See *Phascolomis* Geoffroy, 1803.
Vombatus: wombat, corruption of *womback* or *wombach*, the native Australian name.

Vormela (subgenus of *Fœtorius*) Blasius, **1884.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Bericht Naturforsch. Gesellschaft in Bamberg, XIII, pp. 9–10, 14, 1884.
Type: *Fœtorius sarmaticus* (Pallas), from Europe.
Vormela: Latin derived from the German: "Animal cujus Agricola sub nomine *Vormelæ* (Germanice *Wormlein*) mentionem fecit." (Pallas, Spic. Zool., II, fasc. XIV, 80, 1780.)

Vulpavus Marsh, **1871.** Creodonta, Uintacyonidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., II, 124, Aug., 1871 (sep. issued June 21).
Type: *Vulpavus palustris* Marsh, from the Eocene near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on 'several upper molar teeth, and other fragmentary remains.'
Vulpavus: Vulpes; Lat., *avus*, grandfather—i. e., an ancestral fox.

Vulpes Frisch, **1775.** Feræ, Canidæ.
[Brisson, Regn. Anim., 2d ed., 173–175, 1762—not a generic name.]
Frisch, Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, Tab. Gen., 1775; Bowdich, Anal. Nat. Class. Mamm., 40, 1821; Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Am., I, 83, 1829; Gray, List. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. XX, 59–62, 1843; W. L. Sclater, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 97–98, fig. 24, 1900 (type given as *V. alopex*).
Type: Der Fuchs, *Canis vulpes* Linnæus, from Eurasia.
Vulpes: Lat., *vulpes, volpes*, or *vulpis*, fox.

Vulpes Skjöldebrand, **1777.** Feræ, Canidæ.
K. Vetensk. Acad. Handlingar, Stockholm, XXXVIII, 265–267, Tab. VI, July–Sept., 1777 (ex Brisson, 1756?).
Type: *Vulpes minimus saarensis* Skjöldebrand (= *Canis cerdo* Gmelin, 1787), from the Sahara, Africa. Based on the 'Zerda' of the Moors.
See *Vulpes* Frisch, 1775.

Vulpicanis (subgenus of *Canis*) Blainville, **1837.** Feræ, Canidæ.
Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., Zool., VIII, 279, Nov., 1837.
Type: *Canis aureus* Linnæus, from India.
Vulpicanis: Vulpes + *Canis.*

* The date is probably not earlier than 1825 and may be later.

W.

Wagneria JENTINK, **1886.** Feræ, Procyonidæ.

Notes from Leyden Museum, VII, 127–129, pls. 4–5, Mar., 1886; TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. II, 249, 1897.

Type: *Paradoxurus annulatus* Wagner. Locality unknown, but supposed to be Central America.

Name preoccupied by *Wagneria* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, a genus of Diptera; and by *Wagneria* Alenitzin, 1873, a genus of Protozoa.

Wagneria: In honor of Johann Andreas Wagner, 1797–1861, formerly professor of zoology at the University of Munich; author of the Supplement to Schreber's Säugthiere, 1840–55, and many papers on mammals.

Washakius LEIDY, **1873.** Primates, Anaptomorphidæ.

Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., I, 123–124, pl. XXVII figs. 3, 4, 1873.

Type: *Washakius insignis* Leidy, from the Eocene (Bridger) of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on a jaw fragment containing the last two molars.

Washakius: In honor of Washakie, a chief of the Shoshone Indians of Wyoming.

Wombatus TIEDEMANN, **1808.** Marsupialia, Phascolomyidæ.

Zoologie, 433, 1808; RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 55, 1815; DESMAREST, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., new ed., XXV, 500, 1817; ibid., XXXVI, 296–298, 1819 (no species given).

Emendation of *Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803. "Le Wombat (*Wombatus fossor*), dont M. Geoffroy avait d'abord formé un genre provisoire, a été admis et appelé *amblotis* par Illiger." (DESMAREST, p. 500.)

Wombatus: wombat, corruption of *womback* or *wombach*, the native Australian name.

Wonbatus (see **Vombatus**). Marsupialia, Phascolomyidæ.

Wortmania HAY, **1899.** Edentata, Ganodonta, Stylinodontidæ.

Science, new ser., IX, 593, Apr. 21, 1899.

Wortmannia LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1899, XXXVI, Mamm, 32, Index New Genera, 16, 1900.

Type: *Hemiganus otariidens* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of northwestern New Mexico.

Extinct.

Wortmania: In honor of Dr. Jacob Lawson Wortman, 1856—, "in recognition of the valuable work . . . done in vertebrate paleontology." (HAY.)

Wynyardia SPENCER, **1901.** Marsupialia, ?

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1900, pt. IV, 776–795, pls. XLIX–L, figs. 1-4 in text, Apr. 1, 1901.

Type: *Wynyardia bassiana* Spencer, from the Tertiary beds of Table Cape, near Wynward township, northern Tasmania.

Extinct. Based on a skull, limb bones, pelvic girdle, and other bones.

Wynyardia: From Wynyard, Tasmania, the township near which the remains were found.

X.

Xantharpyia GRAY, **1843.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xix, 37–28, 1843; Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Sulphur,' 30, 1844; MATSCHIE, Fledermäuse Berl. Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. I, Megachiroptera, 65-68, 1899 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Pteropus amplexicaudatus* Geoffroy (type), from Timor; *P. ægyptiacus* Geoffroy, from Egypt; and *P. stramineus* Temminck,* from Africa.

Xantharpyia: ξανθός, yellow; + *Harpyia*—from the characteristic color.

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*According to Dobson (Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 77, 1878), *P. stramineus* Temminck=*P. stramineus* Geoffroy, which is said to have come from Timor.

Xapus (see **Zapus**). Glires, Zapodidæ.

Xenelaphus GRAY, **1869.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1869, 496-498, 2 figs. in text; Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 88–90, 1872.
Type: *Xenelaphus huamel* Gray, from Tinta, southern Peru (referred to *Capreolus leucotis* Gray, but afterwards renamed *Xenelaphus anomalocera*—Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., X, 445, Dec., 1872).
New name for *Anomolocera* Gray, 1869, which is preoccupied by *Anomalocera* Templeton, 1837, a genus of Crustacea.
Xenelaphus: ξένος, strange; ἔλαφος, deer—in allusion to the horns, which are unlike those of any other deer.

Xenochirus GLOGER, **1841.** Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.
Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxx, 85, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.
Type: *Didelphis sciurea* Shaw, from eastern Australia.
Name antedated by *Belideus* Waterhouse, 1839.
Xenochirus: ξένος, strange; χείρ, hand—in allusion to the fact that the fifth toe on the forefoot, contrary to the usual rule, is the longest.

Xenomys MERRIAM, **1892.** Glires, Muridæ, Neotominæ.
Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., VII, 160–163, Sept. 29, 1892.
Type: *Xenomys nelsoni* Merriam, from Hacienda Magdalena, Colima, Mexico.
Xenomys: ξένος, strange; μῦς, mouse—from the combination of characters of skull and teeth, which are unlike those of any other known rodent.

Xenurus WAGLER, **1830.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.
Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 36, 1830; GRAY, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 383–384, 1869.
Type: *Dasypus gymnurus* Maximilian (=*D. unicinctus* Linnæus), from Brazil.
Name preoccupied by *Xenurus* Boie, 1826, a genus of Birds. Replaced by *Lysiurus* Ameghino, 1891. (See also *Cabassous* McMurtrie, 1831; *Arizostus* Gloger, 1841; and *Tatoua* Gray, 1865.)
Xenurus: ξένος, strange; οὐρά, tail—in allusion to the slender, nearly naked tail, which is covered with only a few small dermal plates.

Xeromys THOMAS, **1889.** Glires, Muridæ, Hydromyinæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, Oct. 1, 1889, 248, pl. xxix.
Type: *Xeromys myoides* Thomas, from Port Mackay, Queensland.
Xeromys: ξηρός, dry (ξηρά, dry land); μῦς, mouse—"obviously a land- and not a water-animal and on this account, in contradistinction to its aquatic ally *Hydromys*, I propose to call it *Xeromys*." (THOMAS.)

Xerospermophilus (subgenus of *Spermophilus*) MERRIAM, **1892.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., VII, 27, Apr. 13, 1892; TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. II, 437, 1897.
Type: *Spermophilus mohavensis* Merriam, from the Mohave River, near Victor, San Bernardino County, California.
Xerospermophilus: ξηρός, dry, parched; +*Spermophilus*—i. e., a desert spermophile.

Xerus (subgenus of *Sciurus*) HEMPRICH & EHRENBERG, **1832.** Glires, Sciuridæ.
Symbolæ Physicæ, Mamm., I, sig. ee, pl. ix [5 pp. text], Aug., 1832; LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 110–111, 1842 (under *Spermosciurus*); GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxv, 144, 1843 (raised to generic rank); Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 271, Oct., 1867; 332–334, Nov., 1867; TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, 1e part., 84–86, 1880; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (type mentioned).

Xerus—Continued.

Type: *Sciurus* (*Xerus*) *brachyotus* Hemprich & Ehrenberg (=*X. rutilus* Cretzschmar, 1826), from the Gedam Mountains, Abyssinia.

Xerus: ξηρός, dry—so called from the character of the fur, which is harsh and often spiny.

Xesmodon Berg, **1899.** Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidæ.

Comun. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, I, No. 3, p. 79, May 24, 1899.

New name for *Glyphodon* Roth, 1899, which is preoccupied by *Glyphodon* Günther, 1858, a genus of Reptilia.

Extinct. Based on a skull containing the last two upper molars.

Xesmodon: ξέσμα, that which is scraped or smoothed; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Xiphacodon (see **Ziphacodon**). Creodonta, Uintacyonidæ.

Xiphias, Xiphius (see **Ziphius**). Cete, Physeteridæ.

Xiphodon (subg. of *Anoplotherium*) Cuvier, **1822.** Ungulata, Anoplotheriidæ.

Recherches Ossem. Foss., nouv. éd., III, 60–62, pl. lii, 1822; Desmarest, Mammalogie, II, Suppl., 545, 1822; Gervais, Comptes Rendus, XXX, 603, Jan.-June, 1850 (raised to generic rank).

Xyphodon Kaup, Class. Säugethiere und Vögel, 82, 1844.

Type: *Anoplotherium gracile* Cuvier, from the Eocene of the Paris basin, France.

Extinct.

Xiphodon: ξίφος, sword; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—"que je tire de la forme tranchante d'une partie de ses dents." (Cuvier.)

Xiphodontherium Filhol, **1877.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Ann. Sci. Géol. de Paris, VIII, art. No. 1, pp. 198–205, pl. 19 figs. 317–323, 1877.

Xiphodontotherium Dalton, Geol. Record, for 1877, Index new names, p. 385, 1880.

Species: *Xiphodontherium primævum* Filhol, and *X. secundarium* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, near Mouillac, France.

Xiphodontherium: Xiphodon; θηρίον, wild beast.

Xotodon Ameghino, **1887.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidæ.

Obs. Gen. sobre Mamíf. Estinguidos llamados Toxodontes, 53, May, 1887.

Zotodon Lydekker, Nat. Sci., IV, p. 30, Jan., 1894.

Type: *Toxodon foricurvatus* Ameghino, from the vicinity of the city of Paraná, Entre Rios, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on the lower jaw.

Xotodon: Anagram of *Toxodon.*

Xotoprodon Ameghino, **1891.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodontidæ.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 4a, 241, Aug. 1, 1891.

Type: *Xotoprodon solidus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Xotoprodon: Anagram of *Protoxodon.*

Xylomys (subgenus of *Heteromys*) Merriam, **1902.** Glires, Heteromyidæ.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XV, 43–44, Mar. 5, 1902.

Type: *Heteromys* (*Xylomys*) *nelsoni* Merriam, from Pinabete, Chiapas, Mexico.

Xylomys: ξύλον, wood; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to its habitat in humid forests on mountain slopes.

Xylotherium Mercerat, **1891.** Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea, Astrapotheriidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, I, 254–255, 1890–91.

Type: *Xylotherium mirabile* Mercerat, from the Eocene of Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on 'un maxilar inferior, al que le falta la parte proximal; el borde incisivo también está destruido.'

Xylotherium: ξύλον, wood; θηρίον, wild beast.

Xyophorus AMEGHINO, **1887.** Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 23, Dec., 1887.

Species: *Xyophorus rostratus* Ameghino, and *X. simus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Xyophorus: ξύω, to scrape, to polish; φορός, bearing.

Xyphodon (see **Xiphodon**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Y.

Yak ? **1845.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

London Encylopædia, XXII, 752, 1845 (art. Zoology).

Yak is here used as a generic and not as a common name. The genus is described in an unsigned article without mention of species, but is evidently based on *Bos grunniens* of Tibet. (See *Poephagus* Gray, 1843.)

Yak: Tibetan, *gyak*, yak.

Yarkea (subgenus of *Pithecia*) LESSON, **1840.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Spécies Mammifères, 176–178, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 8, 1842; REICHENBACH, Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 26–29, 1862 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Simia leucocephala* Audebert, from French Guiana.

Yarkea: Yarké or yarqué, a native name of this monkey in French Guiana, published by Buffon, in 1789, on the authority of M. de la Borde, Médecin du Roi in Cayenne. "M. de la Borde appelle *yarqué* cette même espèce que nous avons appelée saki, et c'est peut-être son véritable nom que nous ignorions." (Hist. Nat., Suppl., VII, 113.)

Yerbua FORSTER, **1778.** Glires, Dipodidæ.

K. Vetensk. Acad. Handlingar, Stockholm, XXXIX, 108–119, Tab. III, Apr.–June, 1778; SPARRMAN, ibid., 119–120, 1778.

Gerbua F. CUVIER, Dents Mammifères, 254, 1825 (synonym of *Helamys*).

Species, 8: *Yerbua tarsata* Forster, *Y. sibirica* Forster, *Y. capensis* Forster, *Mus meridianus* Pallas, *Yerbua kanguru* Forster, *Mus longipes* Linnæus, *M. jaculus* Pallas (not Linnæus), and *M. sagitta* Pallas.

(*Yerbua tarsata*=*Tarsius spectrum; Y. capensis*=*Pedetes caffer;* and *Y. kanguru*=*Macropus giganteus* of modern authors.)

Yerbua (=*Jerboa*): "Arabic *yarbū*, the flesh of the back and loins, an oblique descending muscle . . . in reference to the strong muscles of the hind legs." (Century Dict., under Jerboa.)

Z.

Zaëdyus AMEGHINO, **1889.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VI, 867–868, pl. LXVIII figs. 45–50, 1889.

Zaëdypus LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1889, XXVI, Mamm., p. 50, 1890.

Zaëdius LYDEKKER, Nat. Science, IV, 123, Feb., 1894.

Type: *Dasypus minutus* Desmarest, from Port Desire, Patagonia.

Zaëdyus: ζα-, intensive particle; ἡδύς, pleasant, agreeable.

Zaglossus GILL, **1877.** Monotremata, Tachyglossidæ.

Ann. Record Science & Industry for 1876, p. clxxi, May 5, 1877;* Ann. Rept. Smithsonian Inst., for 1884, 642–643, 1885; COUES, Century Dict., I, 29, 1889 (under *Acanthoglossus*); II, p. 1831, fig. under *Echidnidæ*, 1889; VI, p. 7028, 1891; PALMER, Science, new ser., I, No. 19, pp. 518–519, May 10, 1895 (name revived).

* Date of publication from a letter dated Mar. 8, 1895, from Harper & Bros., publishers of the Record.

Zaglossus—Continued.

Type: *Tachyglossus bruijnii* Peters, from a peak of the Arfaks called Mickerbó, New Guinea.

Zaglossus antedates *Proechidna* Gervais, Nov. 30, 1877, based on the same species.

Zaglossus: ζα-, intensive prefix; γλῶσσα, tongue—in allusion to the long, slender extensible tongue.

Zalabis Cope, **1879.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.

Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., V, No. 2, pp. 229, 232, Sept. 6, 1879; Am. Naturalist, XIII, No. 12, p. 771b, Dec., 1879.

Type: *Rhinoceros sivalensis* Falconer & Cautley, from the upper Miocene of the Siwalik Hills, India.

Extinct.

Zalabis: ζα-, intensive prefix; λαβίς, handle, forceps—in allusion to the number of incisors ($\frac{3}{3}$), which was greater than that of most members of the family then known.

Zalophus Gill, **1866.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Otariidæ.

Proc. Essex Inst., V, Communications, 7, 11, July, 1866; Allen, Mon. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 275–312, 1880.

Type: *Otaria gillespii* Macbain (=*Otaria californiana* Lesson), from the coast of California.

Zalophus: ζα-, intensive prefix; λόφος, crest—from the high parietal crest or ridge of the skull.

Zamicrus Ameghino, **1889.** Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 681–682, pl. xli figs. 7–8, 1889.

Type: *Zamicrus admirabilis* Ameghino, from the Eocene of the barrancas of the Rio Santa Cruz, southern Patagonia.

Extinct. "Conozco de este animal la dentadura inferior, compuesta de cuatro muelas á cada lado."

Zamicrus: ζα-, intensive prefix, very; μικρός, small—in allusion to the small size of the molars.

Zaphilus Ameghino, **1889.** Edentata, Glyptodontidæ (Hoplophoridæ).

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 828, pl. lxxxiii figs. 1, 2, 1889.

Type: *Zaphilus larrañagai* Ameghino, from the Pampean formation of Uruguay.

Extinct. "Conocido hasta ahora por el dibujo de un tubo caudal."

Zaphilus: ζα-, intensive prefix, very; φίλος, dear.

Zapus Coues, **1875.** Glires, Zapodidæ.

Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., 2d ser., No. 5, p. 253, 1875.

Xapus Wallace, Island Life, 48, 1880 (misprint).

Type: *Dipus hudsonius* Zimmermann, from Hudson Bay.

Zapus: ζα-, intensive prefix; πούς, foot—in allusion to the long hind legs and feet.

Zarhachis Cope, **1868.** Cete, Platanistidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868, 186, 189; ibid., 1869, 9–10.

Zarachis Van Beneden & Gervais, Ostéog. Cétacés, 512, 1880.

Type: *Zarhachis flagellator* Cope, from the Miocene of Charles County, Maryland, Extinct. "Established on vertebræ."

Zarhachis: ζα-, intensive prefix; ῥάχις, backbone—in allusion to the flat, broad diapophyses of the caudal vertebræ.

Zati (subgenus of *Cynamolgus*) Reichenbach, **1862.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 130–133, pl. xxiii figs. 327–331, 1862.

Species, 3: *Zati sinicus* (=*Simia sinica* Linnæus), *Z. pileatus* (=*S. pileata*, Shaw, nec Desmarest), and *Z. audebertii* (=*Simia sinica* Audebert), from India and Ceylon.

Zati: East Indian name. (Reichenbach.)

Zebu ? 1845. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

London Encyclopædia, XXII, 752, 1845 (art. Zoology).

Zebus Blyth, Journ. Asiatic Soc., Bengal, XXIX, No. III, 283, 1860; Cat. Mamm. Mus. Asiatic Soc., 159, 1863.

The genus was first described in an unsigned article in the London Encyclopædia and was evidently based on *Bos indicus*, although no species was mentioned. Blyth's genus was based on "the Zebu or humped cattle of the hotter regions of Asia and Africa."

Zebu: French *zébu*, a name adopted by Buffon and supposed by him to be from an African word. If not invented, it is probably intended to represent the East Indian *zobo*, the name of a breed of cattle supposed to be a hybrid between the zebu and yak. (Century Dict.)

The origin of the name *zebu* is quite unknown, it being foreign to all the native languages of India. (Lydekker, Wild Oxen, Sheep, and Goats of All Lands, 20, 1898.)

Zebua ('Erxleben') Gray, 1837. Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.

Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., I, 582, 1837.

Possibly a misprint for *Yerboa* Zimmermann, 1777. Gray gives the name only in the form "*Macropus major* Shaw. *Zebua gigantea* Erxl." Erxleben used the name *Jaculus gigantea*, but Zimmermann in the same year (1777) used the term *Yerboa gigantea* for the same species.

Zebus Blyth, 1860. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Journ. Asiatic Soc., Bengal, XXIX, No. III, 283, 1860; Cat. Mamm. Mus. Asiatic Soc., 159, 1863.

Based on 'the zebu or humped cattle of the hotter regions of Asia and Africa.'

Zebus: zebu.

Zenkerella Matschie, 1898. Glires, Anomaluridæ.

Sitzungsber. Ges. Naturforsch. Freunde, Berlin, No. 4, pp. 23–30, 3 figs. in text, May 17, 1898; ibid., No. 5, p. 53, 1898.

Type: *Zenkerella insignis* Matschie, from Yaunde, Cameroon District, West Africa.

Zenkerella: In honor of the collector, G. Zenker, director of the 'Yaunde-Station,' West Africa.

Zetodon Cope, 1883. Ungulata, Amblypoda, Periptychidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XVII, 968, Sept., 1883; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Sept. 18, 1883, 169–170.

Type: *Zetodon gracilis* Cope, from the Eocene Puerco beds of New Mexico.

Extinct. Based on 'a broken lower jaw which contains the second and part of the first true molars, and the fourth premolar.'

Zetodon: ζητέω, to seek; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Zeuglodon Owen, 1839. Cete, Basilosauridæ.

Proc. Geol. Soc. London, III, No. 60, pp. 24–28, 1839; London & Edinburgh Philos. Mag., 3d ser., XIV, 302–307, Apr., 1839; Ann. Nat. Hist., III, No. 16, pp. 210–213, May, 1839.

Zygodon Owen, Athenæum, London, No. 585, pp. 35–36, Jan. 12, 1839; Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, 6e Ann., No. 405, p. 44, Jan. 19, 1839; Buckley, Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, XLIV, No. 2, pp. 409–412, Apr., 1843; Edinb. New Philos. Journ., XXXV, 77, 1843.

Zugodon Scudder, Nomenclator Zool., pt. I, 357, 1882.

New name for *Basilosaurus* Harlan, 1824, supposed by the describer to have been a genus of saurians. Owen having demonstrated the Mammalian nature of the teeth on which the genus was based, "in compliance with the suggestion of Dr. Harlan, . . . proposes to substitute for the name Basilosaurus that of Zeuglodon, suggested by the form of the posterior molars, which resemble two teeth tied or yoked together."

Extinct.

Zeuglodon: ζεύγλη, the strap or loop of a yoke; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Zibellina KAUP, **1829.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Entw.-Gesch. und Natürl. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 31, 34, 1829.
Type: *Mustela zibellina* Linnæus, from Europe.
Zibellina: Italian *zibellino*, from M. Lat. *sabellinus*, from *sabellum*, sable.

Zibetha OKEN, **1816.** Feræ, Viverridæ.
Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, 2te Abth., 1007, 1816.
Species: *Zibetha orientalis* Oken (= *Viverra zibetha* Linnæus), from India; and *Z. africana* Oken (= *Viverra civetta* Schreber), from Africa.
Zibetha: German *zibeth*, civet.

Zibethailurus (subgenus of *Felis*) SEVERTZOW, **1858.** Feræ, Felidæ.
Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2e sér., X, 387, 390, Sept., 1858; TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. II, 355–357, 1897.
Type: *Felis viverrinus* Bennett, from India.
Zibethailurus: German *zibeth*, civet; αἴλουρος, cat.

Ziphacodon MARSH, **1872.** Creodonta, Uintacyonidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 216, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 13).
Xiphacodon SCHLOSSER, Beitr. Palaeont. Oesterreich-Ungarns, VIII, 450, 1890 (sep. p. 64).
Type: *Ziphacodon rugatus* Marsh, from the Eocene in the vicinity of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on 'the anterior part of a lower jaw.'
Ziphacodon: ξίφος, sword; ἀκή, point; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the main cusps of the premolars, which are 'peculiarly sharp and effective.'

Ziphila GRAY, **1873.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.
Hand-List Edentate, Thick-skinned & Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 22–23, 1873.
Type: *Ziphila lugubris* Gray, based on two specimens, one from St. Catherine's, Brazil, the other from Demerara, Dutch Guiana.

Ziphioides PROBST, **1886.** Cete, Physeteridæ.
Jahresheft Ver. Vaterländ. Naturkunde Württemberg, Stuttgart, XLII, 109–116, Taf. III figs. 7, 8, May 1, 1886.
Species: *Ziphioides triangularis* Probst, and *Z. obliquus* Probst, from the Miocene 'Molasse' of Baltringen, Württemberg, Germany.
Extinct. Based on teeth.
Ziphioides: Ziphius; εἶδος, form.

Ziphiola ('VAN BENEDEN') VAN DEN BROECK & MILLER, **1874.** Cete, Physeteridæ.
VAN DEN BROECK & MILLER, Ann. Soc. Malacol. Belgique, IX, 146, 1874.
"*Ziphiola clepsydra* Van Beneden," occurs under the 'Cétacés ziphioïdes' in a list of vertebrates 'des Sables inférieurs d'Anvers,' without reference to place or year of publication. The name may have been taken from a museum label.
Extinct.
Ziphiola: Dim. of *Ziphius*.

Ziphiopsis DU BUS, **1868.** Cete, Physeteridæ.
Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2e sér., XXV, No. 5, pp. 628–629, 1868.
Species: *Ziphiopsis phymatodes* Du Bus, and *Z. servatus* Du Bus, from the Antwerp Crag, Belgium.
Extinct.
Ziphiopsis: Ziphius; ὄψις, appearance

Ziphiorrhynchus BURMEISTER, **1865.** Cete, Physeteridæ.
"Revista Farmacéutica, Oct., 1865" (fide Bull. Acad. Belg.); Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, 94–98, pl. III, Feb., 1866.
Ziphiorhynchus VAN BENEDEN, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2e sér., XXV, 96, 1868.
Type: *Ziphiorrhynchus cryptodon* Burmeister, from Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Ziphiorrhynchus—Continued.

Name preoccupied (?) by *Ziphorrhynchus* Swainson, 1837, a genus of Birds.

Ziphiorrhynchus: Ziphius; ῥύγχος, snout—from "the general external form of the head [which] exactly resembles that of *Ziphius*." (Burmeister.)

Ziphirostrum (Van Beneden) Du Bus,* **1868.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

[Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XX, 396, Nov. 1, 1864,† nomen nudum.]

[*Ziphirostris* Van Beneden, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2e sér., XXV, No. 6, p. 114, 1868—*Z. hemixemi*, nomen nudum.]

Ziphirostrum Du Bus, ibid., XXV, No. 6, pp. 622–625, 1868.

Species, 5: *Ziphirostrum turninense*, *Z. tumidum*, *Z. marginatum*, *Z. lævigatum*, and *Z. gracile*, from the Antwerp Crag, Belgium.

Extinct.

Ziphirostrum: Ziphius; Lat. *rostrum*, beak, snout.

Ziphius G. Cuvier, **1823.** Cete, Physeteridæ.

Recherches Ossem. Foss., nouv. éd., V, pt. 1, 350–357, pl. xxvii, figs. 3, 4, 7, 9, 1823; Flower & Lydekker, Mamm., Living & Extinct, 254, 1891 (type fixed).

Xiphias ('Eichwald') Murchison, Philos. Mag., new ser, XXII, 560, Jan.–June, 1843.

Xiphius Agassiz, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 389, 392, 1846; Wallace, Geog. Dist. Animals, II, 208, 1876.

Species, 3: *Ziphius cavirostris* G. Cuvier (type), from Fos, Bouches-du-Rhône, France; *Z. planirostris* G. Cuvier, from the Antwerp basin, Belgium; and *Z. longirostris* G. Cuvier, locality not stated.

According to Cope (Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXXIV, 137, 1895), the name is preoccupied—by *Xiphias* (?) Linnæus, a genus of Pisces.

Ziphius: ξιφιός, swordfish.

Zonoplites Gloger, **1841.** Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, p. 114, 1841; Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

Species: The armadillos with four toes on the fore feet, the two middle toes being larger than the others.

Zonoplites: ζώνη, belt, girdle; ὁπλίτης, armed—in allusion to the movable bands of the carapace.

Zooligus Aymard, **1853.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Aymard, in Pictet's Traité Paléont., 2e éd., I, 340, 1853; Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXXVIII, 675, 1854.

Type: *Zooligus picteti* Aymard, from the deposits of Puy, France.

Extinct.

Zooligus: ζῶον, animal; ὀλίγος, ὀλίγον, small—in allusion to its size, "un peu plus petit que le daman."

Zorilla Oken, **1816.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Lehrb. Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., pp. xi, 1000, 1816 (subgenus of 'Muffer'); I. Geoffroy, Dict. Class. Hist. Nat., X, 215–216, June, 1826; F. Cuvier, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 449, 1829 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Viverra zorilla* Erxleben, from South Africa.

Zorilla: Span. *zorilla*, *zorillo*, dim of *zorra*, *zorro*, fox.

Zotodon (see **Xotodon**). Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidæ.

Zugodon (see **Zeuglodon**). Cete, Basilosauridæ.

Zygænocephalus Murray, **1862.** Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1862, pl. 1.

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*This genus is credited to Van Beneden, but published in an article by Du Bus (p. 622). It is not clear whether the species are described by Van Beneden or Du Bus.

† Quoted by Huxley from Van Beneden's paper, as 'not yet published.'

Zygænocephalus—Continued.

Apparently a lapsus for *Sphyrocephalus* in the name on the plate. In the description (pp. 8–11), the species is given as *Sphyrocephalus labrosus*, from Old Calabar River, West Africa.

Zygænocephalus: ζύγαινα, the hammer-headed shark; κεφαλή, head—from the massive, hammer-shaped head. (See *Sphyrocephalus.*)

Zygodon Owen, **1839.** Cete, Basilosauridæ.

Athenæum, London, No. 585, pp. 35–36, Jan. 12, 1839; Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, 6e ann., No. 405, p. 44, Jan. 19, 1839; Buckley, Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, XLIV, No. 2, pp. 409–412, Apr., 1843; Edinb. New Philos. Journ., XXXV, 77, 1843.

New name for *Basilosaurus* Harlan, 1824, which was considered inappropriate. *Zygodon* probably antedates *Zeuglodon* Owen, 1839, although the latter was the name finally adopted by Owen, and the one which has been generally accepted.

Extinct.

Zygodon: ζυγόν, yoke; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the posterior molars, which resemble two simple teeth tied together.

Zygodontomys Allen, **1897.** Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinæ.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., IX, 38, pl. 1 figs. 1–7, Mar. 11, 1897.

Type: *Oryzomys cherriei* Allen, from Boruca, Costa Rica.

Zygodontomys: ζυγόν, yoke; ὀδούς, tooth; μῦς, mouse—from the character of the molars. "The cross furrows between the successive pairs of cusps are cut off by a longitudinal bar of enamel, yoking together the pairs of cusps on the median line of the tooth. Thus the anterior cone of M. 1 is connected with the succeeding pairs of cones by a median longitudinal ridge, and the two pairs of cones in M. 2 are similarly connected. The same structure also characterizes the lower molars." (Allen.)

Zygogeomys Merriam, **1895.** Glires, Geomyidæ.

N. Am. Fauna, No. 8, pp. 24, 26, 195–198, numerous pls. and figs., Jan. 31, 1895.

Gygogeomys Allen, Science, new ser., I, No. 9, p. 242, Mar. 1, 1895 (misprint).

Type: *Zygogeomys trichopus* Merriam, from Nahuatzin, Michoacan, Mexico.

Zygogeomys: ζυγόν, yoke; +*Geomys*—"in reference to the unique character of the zygomata." (Merriam.)

Zygolestes Ameghino, **1898.** Marsupialia, Epanorthidæ.

Segundo Censo Nac. Repúb. Argentina, 243 footnote, 1898; ibid., Supl., Sinop. Geol.-Paleont., July, 1899 (sep. p. 7).

Type: *Zygolestes paranensis* Ameghino, from Argentina.

Extinct.

Zygolestes: ζυγόν, yoke; λῃστής, robber—in allusion to its intermediate position between the Garzonidæ and Cœnolestidæ.

Zygolophodon Vacek, **1877.** Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.

Abhandl. K. K. Geol. Reichsanstalt, Wien, VII, Heft 4, p. 45, July 1, 1877.

Species, 4: *Mastodon borsoni* Hays, from the Pliocene of Asti, Italy; *M. turicensis* Gaudry, from the Miocene of southern Russia; *M. tapiroides* Cuvier, and *M. pyrenaicus* Lartet, from the Miocene of France.

Extinct.

Zygolophodon: ζυγόν, yoke; λόφος, crest; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the continuous ridges of the transverse crests of the molars.

Zygomaturus MacLeay, **1857.** Marsupialia, Diprotodontidæ.

"Sydney, Australia, Morning Herald, 1857" (fide Owen, Extinct Mammals of Australia, 250, 1877); Krefft, Mamm. Australia, Introd., p. 3, 1871; Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, 1175, Nov., 1898.

Type: *Zygomaturus trilobus* MacLeay, from Australia (fide Trouessart).

Extinct. "Founded on a perfect skull."

Zygomaturus: ζύγωμα, ζυγώματος, zygoma; οὐρά, tail.

PART II.—FAMILY AND SUBFAMILY NAMES OF MAMMALS.

INTRODUCTION.

A family has been defined as "a group of animals intermediate between the genus and order based on structural features of a more general character than the genus, while the limits are determined by the range and extent of the differential characteristics which exist between the typical form and the next allied. A family may therefore be monotypic (i. e., limited to a single known species) or exceedingly polymorphic (i. e., embracing thousands of species)."[a]

HISTORY.[b]

In the system of classification adopted by Linnæus in 1758 only four categories of organisms were recognized—classes, orders, genera, and species. In 1780 the number was increased to 11 by Storr, and numerous additions have since been suggested to meet the requirements of modern systematists. In fact, as shown by Gill, no less than 31 categories have been proposed in the series beginning with the kingdom and ranging down to the individual.[c] Of these 20 have been actually applied in the class Mammalia, and 18 in the class Pisces. Between order and genus the subdivisions, omitting the suborder, are 7 in number. Of these, however, none have come into general use except the family and subfamily.

The term family as a subdivision of an order was apparently first used by Latreille, in 1796, in his 'Précis des Caractères génériques des Insectes.' But the groups to which he gave the name were designated merely by numbers, and it was not until ten years later, in his 'Genera Crustaceorum et Insectorum,' published in 1806, that the families were systematically named. Meanwhile, in 1798, Cuvier, in his 'Tableau Élémentaire de l'Histoire Naturelle des Animaux,' had divided two orders (one unnamed, the other Neuroptères) into families

[a] GILL, Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia, new ed., III, p. 283, 1894.

[b] The facts in the following brief résumé have been drawn chiefly from an address delivered by Dr. Theo. Gill before the Buffalo meeting of American Association for the Advancement of Science, Proc. A. A. A. S., XLV, p. 24 et seq., 1896.

[c] Gill suggests that a happy mean may be obtained by adopting 13 divisions in the animal kingdom—branch and subbranch, and species and subspecies for the extremes—while the intermediate groups, order, family, and genus, are each accompanied by a *super* and a *sub* group.

and applied names to the groups, and Duméril, in 1806, in his 'Zoölogie Analytique,' had recognized families in all the classes, and designated them mainly by descriptive names.

Besides applying names to families in 1806, Latreille had divided these groups into minor subdivisions and applied the term tribe (tribu) to the chief subdivisions. In 1815 Rafinesque employed the term subfamily (sous-famille) with a descriptive name for groups of the same relative rank as Latreille's tribes. The value of these two groups caused their ready adoption by other zoologists, and they have come into general use.

To William Kirby, an English entomologist, is due the credit for the suggestion that family names should have a uniform ending—'idæ.' In a paper published in 1815 entitled "Strepsiptera, a New Order of Insects Proposed," he says:

> I think if each order were divided into denominate sections (by which I mean sections that have a name) it would be a great improvement, and very much facilitate the study of this science. M. Latreille has led the way here and done much for us, but as is often the case with new inventions, his system is not sufficiently simple for general use; his names, likewise, have not that harmony and uniformity of termination which is necessary to make them easily retained by the memory. If we adopted patronymic appellation for these sections, for instance, *Coleoptera scarabæidæ*, *Coleoptera staphylinidæ*, *Coleoptera sphacridiadæ*, *Orthoptera gryllidæ*, etc., it would be liable to no objection of this kind.[a]

The advantages of uniformity in distinctive termination are so evident that Kirby's suggestion speedily found favor and was adopted for mammals by Gray in 1821 and by Bonaparte in 1831. It is now generally accepted; but for many years there was no distinct and uniform termination for each of these groups, different authors being governed by different rules. Agassiz made no distinction between families and subfamilies, but applied the ending *oidæ* to names of Greek origin, and *inæ* to those of Latin origin. Burmeister used *idæ*, but called the groups thus distinguished subfamilies. Lesson in 1842 adopted the termination *ideæ*; other zoologists used the endings *idi* or or *ida*, and still others *ini* or *ina*. At present, however, uniform terminations effectually distinguish the family and subfamily from other groups and also from each other. The ending *idæ* suggested by Kirby has been preserved for the family and the corresponding ending *inæ* is applied to the subfamily.[b]

Much less attention has been paid by systematists to higher groups than to genera and species. Family names were included in Agassiz's

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[a] Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XI, p. 88, 1815.

[b] Blanchard, following Pfeffer, has called attention to the grammatical objections to adding the ending *idæ* to Greek words without distinction (Jahrb. Hamburg. Wiss. Anstalten, VII, No. 6, 1890). Properly, words of the first and second declensions ending in ος, α, and η should have the termination *ĭdæ* (short i); those of the third declension ending in ευς, *īdæ* (long i); those of the first and second declensions ending in ιος, ια, ης, and ας, and those of the third declension in ις and ιας take *iadæ;* while those of the third declension in ως and ω take *oidæ*. All other words of the

'Nomenclator Zoologicus,' published in 1842–46, but since then apparently no attempt has been made to index the family and subfamily names of mammals.

STABILITY.

A family name differs radically from that of a species, genus or order, in being based on the name of one of its subordinate groups, its validity depending on whether its type genus is recognized or not. It carries its type, so to speak, within itself, and therefore can not be a *nomen nudum* in the sense in which a generic name may be, except when the genus on which it is based is a *nomen nudum*. Moreover, family names are rarely preoccupied, since there can not be two valid generic names having the same form in use at the same time. Occasionally it happens that a subfamily name of mammals may be preoccupied by a similar name in another group, for example, *Ellobiinæ* Gill, 1872, a subfamily of murine rodents, is preoccupied by *Ellobiinæ* Adams, 1858, a subfamily of mollusks; the former is based on *Ellobius*, the latter on *Ellobium*, but the form of the subfamily name is identical in both cases. There is also the case of *Gliridæ* Thomas, 1896, a family of dormice, preoccupied by *Gliridæ* Ogilby, 1837. However, in the latter case the earlier name is a descriptive term, and was not based on a generic name belonging to the same group.

RELATIVE RANK.

The relative values assigned to families and subfamilies by different authors have been almost as varied as the terminations employed. In some cases, names ending in 'ina' have been employed for groups higher than modern families—almost subordinal in rank. In other cases, they have been employed for tribes or groups subordinate to the subfamily. Owing to the resulting difficulty in indicating the relative rank the expedient has here been adopted of including all names between the genus and the order that end in 'idi,' 'idæ,' 'ida,' as well as those that end in 'ini,' 'inæ,' and 'ina.' The former are treated as families and the latter as subfamilies, irrespective of whether the *id* names are termed subfamilies or the *in* names tribes or families. As in the Index of Genera no distinction is made between genera and subgenera, so here families and subfamilies are treated alike, except when a group has been proposed as a subfamily (with ending 'ini,' 'inæ,' or 'ina') and later on raised to family

third declension take *idæ* and *iadæ*. Blanchard has also called attention to the fact that family names in *idæ* and *iadæ* are masculine, while those of subfamilies in *inæ* are feminine (Deux. Rapport Nomenclature Êtres Organisés, présenté au Congrès Int. Zool. Moscou, pp. 30, 57, 1893). To overcome these difficulties, he proposed at the meeting of the International Zoological Congress, held in Moscow in 1892, six modifications to the rule for the formation of family names, but these modifications were not adopted.

rank. In such cases the reference for the first publication of the form 'idæ' is also included.

RULES CONCERNING FAMILY NAMES.

In the use of designations of higher groups much more latitude is allowed than in the case of either genera or species. In fact on many points modern codes of nomenclature are silent or very indefinite. This will be apparent on comparing the provisions quoted below from the four principal zoological codes, namely, the Stricklandian Code of 1837–42, the code of the American Ornithologists' Union, 1886; the rules of nomenclature adopted by the International Congress of Zoology (the Paris-Moscow Code, 1889–92), and the report of the International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature, submitted to the Fourth International Congress, 1898.

Stricklandian Code, 1837.[a]—Rule 16. The names of tribes, families, and subfamilies should each have a distinctive termination. (Swainson.)

18. The names of families and subfamilies should be derived from the most typical genus in them. (Swainson.)

These rules were modified in 1842[b] as follows:

B. It is recommended that the assemblages of genera termed families should be uniformly named by adding the termination 'idæ' to the name of the earliest-known or most typically characterized genus in them, and that their subdivisions, termed subfamilies, should be similarly constructed, with the termination 'inæ.'

These words are formed by changing the last syllable of the genitive case into 'idæ' or 'inæ,' as strix, strigis, strigidæ; buceros, bucerotis, bucerotidæ; not strixidæ, buceridæ.

A. O. U. Code, 1886.—Canon 5. Proper names of families and subfamilies take the tenable name of some genus, preferably the leading one, which these groups, respectively, contain, with change of termination into 'idæ' or 'inæ.' When the generic name becomes a synonym, a current family or subfamily name based upon such generic name becomes untenable.

Canon 16. The law of priority is only comparatively operative in relation to names of groups higher than genera, and only where names are strictly synonymous.[c]

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[a] Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., I, p. 175, 1837.

[b] Rept. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci., p. 119, 1843.

[c] "A time will doubtless arrive when mutations in the names of the higher groups, particularly families, will be as unnecessary as they are undesirable; but in zoology that time has not yet come.

"It should be clearly borne in mind that such changes are only allowable when by mutation of the characters, or through newly discovered facts, the name in question has become glaringly erroneous or liable to introduce errors or confusion into science. In family names, this occurs most often when a genus from whose name that of the family must have been taken is removed from association with the

Paris-Moscow Code, 1889–92.—Art. 42. Les noms de famille sont formés en ajoutant la désinence *idæ* au radical du genre servant de type. On dénommera les subdivisions de la famille en ajoutant la désinence *inæ* au nom du genre servant de type.

Art. 43. Un nom de famille doit disparaître et être remplacé, si le nom générique, aux dépens duquel il était formé, tombe en synonymie et disparaît lui-même de la nomenclature.

Art. 46. La loi de priorité est applicable aux noms de familles ou de groupes plus élevés, tout aussi bien qu'aux noms de genres et d'espèces, à la condition qu'il s'agisse de groupes ayant même extension.

Report of the Fourth International Congress, 1898.—Section 31. The name of a family is formed by adding the ending *idæ*, the name of a subfamily by adding *inæ* to the root of the name of its type genus.

Section 32. The name of a family or subfamily should be changed when the generic name serving as type is changed.

APPLICATION OF RULES.

In one respect the various codes are in complete agreement, viz, in declaring that families should be based on valid genera, and should have the termination 'idæ,' while subfamilies should end in 'inæ.' But as to the names to which these terminations are to be applied there is room for considerable diversity of opinion. The Stricklandian Code declares that the family should be based on "the earliest known or most typically characterized genus;" the A. O. U. Code on the "tenable name of some genus, *preferably the leading one;*" the International Code, "au radical du genre servant de type." Again the A. O. U. Code declares that the law of priority applies only where names are strictly synonymous and is at best only partially operative, while the International Code states that the law is applicable to the names of groups of the same extent, but implies that it is not mandatory as in the case of genera and species.

A few examples will show the difficulty of applying these rules. The chinchillas form a homogeneous group of three genera, the viscachas, *Viscaccia*, 1816 or *Lagostomus*, 1828; the true chinchillas with five toes on the front feet, *Chinchilla*, 1829, or *Eriomys*, 1829; and the four-toed chinchillas, *Lagidium*, 1833. The first is restricted to the pampas of Argentina and the last two are confined to the Andes of Peru and Chile. Thus there are five names—*Viscaccia*, *Lagostomus*, *Chinchilla*, *Eriomys*, and *Lagidium*—for three genera, and four of these five generic names have been used as the basis of the four corresponding family names, Viscachideæ 1842, Chinchillidæ 1833, Eriomyidæ 1854, and

majority of the genera which that family has included, and that genus is inserted in another family. Also, when a large number of genera are redistributed into families, widely differing in their limits from those in which they had previously been known. In either of these cases, liability to error may be so great as to render a new name desirable." (Dall, Rept. Am. Ass. Adv. Sci., 1877, p. 27.)

Lagostomidæ 1838. Moreover, Chinchillidæ, Eriomyidæ, and Lagostomidæ are in more or less common use and all apply to the same group. It is now known that *Viscaccia* antedates *Lagostomus* by twelve years; and it can be shown that *Eriomys* and *Chinchilla* were published in the same year, but that the latter was more fully described and hence is better entitled to recognition; *Lagostomus* and *Eriomys* being thus reduced to synonymy, Lagostomidæ and Eriomyidæ need not be considered. Of the other two, Chinchillidæ 1833 was actually the earliest family name, whereas Viscachideæ 1842 was based on the earliest genus. The A. O. U. Code furnishes little help in the solution of this question, since it is difficult to say whether *Chinchilla* or *Viscaccia* is the leading genus. Under the Stricklandian Code it is equally difficult to determine which is the most typically characterized genus, but there is no doubt that *Viscaccia* was the earliest known; hence, under the second requirement of that code, the family name would become Viscacciidæ—a term scarcely ever used.

The American kangaroo rats and pocket mice, comprising the five genera *Dipodomys*, *Perodipus*, *Microdipodops*, *Perognathus*, and *Heteromys*, have long been known under the family name of Saccomyidæ, but *Saccomys* has been dropped as unidentifiable and recently Heteromyidæ has been adopted for the family. At least three of the genera, including *Heteromys*, had been previously selected as types of higher groups: In 1853 Gervais named the family Dipodomyna; in 1868 Gray recognized two tribes, Dipodomyina and Heteromyina, and in 1875 Coues separated the subfamily, Perognathidinæ. Under the A. O. U. Code, any one of the three genera *Heteromys*, *Dipodomys*, and *Perognathus* would have claims to recognition as the leading genus, though *Dipodomys* is usually considered the most typical; and by selecting the family names according to priority of publication and without reference to the date of the genus, Dipodomyidæ would be the proper name. But Allen, in adopting Heteromyidæ, followed the Stricklandian Code literally, basing the family name on the first-described genus, although this action transferred the type of the family to one of the most aberrant members of the group.

These examples illustrate the two main difficulties in existing rules for family names: (1) Confusion due to the use of several names all of which may be applicable to the same group; (2) change in type, which sometimes occurs when the family name is uniformly based on the first-described genus. Were mammalogists to adopt the earliest genus as a basis for the family name such a rule would necessitate a number of changes; thus, in the Glires, Caviidæ (*Cavia*, 1766) would become Hydrochœridæ (*Hydrochœrus*, 1762); Dasyproctidæ (*Dasyprocta*, 1811) would become Agoutidæ (*Agouti*, 1799); Erethizontidæ (*Erethizon*, 1822) would become Coendidæ (*Coendou*, 1799), and Octodontidæ (*Octodon*, 1832), would become Myocastoridæ (*Myocastor*, 1792).

INDEX OF FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

NOTE.—An asterisk (*) indicates that the group is extinct. A double dagger (‡) indicates that the name is not available on account of being a descriptive term not based on a genus, or because the generic name from which it is formed is preoccupied.

No attempt is made to mark names which are unavailable because the genera on which they are based have lapsed into synonymy.

Small black-face type is used for names originally proposed as subfamilies and afterwards raised to family rank.

Italic type is used for variants of both family and subfamily names.

A.

*Abderitesidæ AMEGHINO, 1889. Marsupialia.
Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 268, 269, 1889.
Abderitidæ LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1890, XXVII, Mamm., p. 51, 1892.

‡Acanthionidae SCHULZE, 1900. Insectivora.
Zeitschr. für Naturwiss., Stuttgart, LXXIII, p. 214, Dec. 19, 1900.
Includes *Erinaceus*.

*Acaremyinae AMEGHINO, 1902. Glires, Erethizontidæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, pp. 111–112, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 43–44).

*Aceratheriinæ OSBORN, 1892. Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., IV, p. 93, Sept. 30, 1892.

*Achaenodontinae ZITTEL, 1893 Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Handb. Palaeont., IV, 2te Lief., p. 334, 1893.
Achaenodontida HAECKEL, Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, pp. 552, 555, 1895.
Achænodontidæ MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, p. 34, Apr. 8, 1899.

‡Achedæ BURNETT, 1830. Edentata.
Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVIII, for Oct.–Dec., 1829, p. 351, 1830.
Includes *Unaus*, *Acheus*, and *Megatherium*.

*Acœlodidae AMEGHINO, 1901. Ungulata, Litopterna.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, p. 364, July, 1901 (sep. p. 18).

*Acotherulidæ LYDEKKER, 1883. Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Palæont. Indica, ser. X, II, pt. 5, p. 146, 1883.

*Acyonidæ AMEGHINO, 1889. Marsupialia.
Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, p. 894, 1889; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, p. 147 footnote, June 1, 1891.

*Adapidæ TROUESSART, 1879. Primates.
Revue et Mag. de Zool., 3e sér., VII, pp. 223, 225, 1879.

*Adapisoricidæ SCHLOSSER, 1887. Insectivora.
Die Affen, Lemuren, Chiropt., Insect., etc., Europ. Tertiärs, in Beitr. Paläont. Oester.-Ungarns, VI, pp. 91, 138, 1887.

Adenotinæ ('BLYTH') JERDON, 1874. Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
JERDON, Mamm. India, p. 282, 1874.

*Adianthidæ Ameghino, 1891. Ungulata, Litopterna.
Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, p. 134, June 1, 1891.
Adiantidæ Ameghino, Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 27, Feb., 1894.

*Adiastaltidae Ameghino, 1894. Monotremata.
Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 183, Feb., 1894.

Ægosceridæ (see Œgosceridæ). Ungulata, Artiodactyla.

Ægpycerotidæ Gray, 1872. Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. 4, 42, 1872.

Agaphelidæ Gray, 1870. Cete.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., VI, p. 391, Nov., 1870.

Agoutidæ Gray, 1821. Glires.
London Medical Repos., XV, p. 304, Apr. 1, 1821.

*Agriochaeridæ Leidy, 1869. Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, p. 131, 1869.
Agriochœridæ Leidy, Rept. U. S. Geol. Surv. Wyoming, p. 348, 1871.

Ailurina Gray, 1843. Feræ.
List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxi, 1843.
Ailuridæ Flower, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1869, p. 15.

Ailuropodae Grevé, 1894. Feræ.
Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., LXIII, Nr. 1, pp. 217, 243, 1894 (subfamily).

*Albertogaudryidæ Ameghino, 1901. Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, pp. 398–399, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 52–53).

Alcedæ Brookes, 1828. Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
"Cat. Museum, p. 61, 1828" (fide Gray, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, p. 186, 1852).
Alcadæ Gray, Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. 66, 1872.
Alcinæ Jerdon, Mamm. India, p. 253, 1874.

Alcelaphidæ ('Gray') Rochebrune, 1883. Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Faune Sénégambie, I, Mamm., pp. 132, 156, 1883.

‡Aligontida Haeckel, 1895. Ungulata, Proboscidea.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, pp. 530, 531, 1895.

*Allodontidæ Marsh, 1889. Allotheria.
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XXXVIII, p. 179, Aug., 1889.

*Allomyidæ Marsh, 1877. Glires.
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XIV, p. 253, Sept., 1877.

Alouatinae Trouessart, 1897. Primates.
Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. I, p. 32, 1897.

*Ambloctonidæ Cope, 1877. Creodonta.
Rept. U. S. Geog. Surv. W. 100th Merid., IV, pt. II, p. 89, 1877.
Amblyctonidæ Cope, Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, p. 78, Aug. 3, 1880.

*Amblotheridæ Osborn, 1887. Marsupialia
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 1, 1887, p. 289.
Amblytheriidæ Cope, Am. Naturalist, XXIII, p. 876, Oct., 1889

Amblyctonidæ (see Ambloctonidæ). Creodonta.

*Ameghinotheriidæ Podestá, 1898.
"Un nuevo fósil. El *Ameghinotherium curuzu-cuatiense*, 1898, 2 figs.; La Escuela Positiva, V, 1899, 1–8; Serrano, Guía Prov. Corrientes, Geol. Curuzu-Cuatia, 1899" (fide Ameghino, Sinop. Geol.-Paleont, in Segundo Censo Nac. Repúb. Argentina, Supl., July, 1899—sep. p. 5).

***Amphictidæ** WINGE, **1895.** Feræ.
E Museo Lundi, Carnivora, pp. 46, 51, 1895.

***Amphicyonidæ** TROUESSART, **1885.** Feræ.
Cat. Carnivores, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, Suppl. à 1884, pp. 6, 51, 1885 (subfamily).

***Amphilestinæ** SCOTT, **1888.** Marsupialia.
Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., IX, pt. 2, p. 228, 1888.
Amphilestidæ WINGE, E Museo Lundi, p. 75, 1895.

***Amphiproviverridae** AMEGHINO, **1894.** Marsupialia.
Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Eocènes Patagonie, p. 133, Feb., 1894.

***Amphitheriidæ** OWEN, **1846.** Marsupialia.
Brit. Foss. Mamm. & Birds, p. 29, 1846.

***Amynodontidæ** SCOTT & OSBORN, **1883.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Cont. Mus. Princeton College, Bull. No. 3, p. 4, May, 1883.

Ananarcinæ (see **Anarnacinæ**). Cete.

***Anaptomorphidæ** COPE, **1883.** Primates.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., May 22, 1883, p. 80.

Anarnacinæ GILL, **1871.** Cete.
Proc. Essex Inst., VI (Communications), pp. 124, 126, Mar., 1871.
Ananarcinae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 96, 1872 (misprint).

***Anathitidae** AMEGHINO, **1894.** Monotremata.
Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 187, Feb., 1894.

***Anchippodontidæ** GILL, **1872.** Tillodontia.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 11, 87, 1872.

***Anchitheridæ** LEIDY, **1869.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, pp. 302, 402, 1869.

***Ancodontidæ** MARSH, **1894.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLVIII, p. 178 footnote, Aug., 1894.

***Ancylotheridæ** ('GAUDRY') DAWKINS, **1868.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda.
["GAUDRY, Anim. Foss. et Géol. Attique, part I, Anim. Foss., Paris, 1867" fide] DAWKINS, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XXIV, pt. 2, p. 3, 1868.

***Anisonchinæ** OSBORN & EARLE, **1895.** Ungulata, Amblypoda.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., VII, pp. 52, 58–61, Mar. 8, 1895.

Anomalurina GERVAIS, **1849.** Glires.
GERVAIS, in D'Orbigny's Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., XI, p. 203, 1849; Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, I, p. 17, 1848–52.
Anomaluridæ GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 21, Nov., 1872.

***Anoplotheriadæ** GRAY, **1821.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 306, Apr. 1, 1821.
Anoplotheridæ GIEBEL, Fauna der Vorwelt, I, p. 157, 1847.
Anoplotheriidae BONAPARTE, Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 1850.

Anourosoricinæ ANDERSON, **1879.** Insectivora.
Zool. Results Expeds. West. Yunnan, I, p. 159, 1879.

Antechini MURRAY, **1866.** Marsupialia.
Geog. Dist. Mamm., pp. xv, 362, 1866.

Antelopidæ (see **Antilopidæ**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla.

***Anthracotheridæ** LEIDY, **1869.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, pp. 11, 389, 1869.
Anthracotheriidae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 11, 76, 83, 1872.

Anthropini HUXLEY, **1864.** Primates.
Med. Times & Gazette, London, 1864 (I), p. 153, July 30.
Anthropidæ HUXLEY, Introd. Classif. Anim., p. 99, 1869.

‡ **Anthropoidae** GADOW, **1898.** Primates.
Class. Vert., p. 54, 1898.
Includes *Hylobates, Pliopithecus, Simia satyrus, Troglodytes gorilla, T. niger, T. sivalensis, Dryopithecus, Pithecanthropus erectus, Homo sapiens.*

*‡ **Anthropomorphidæ** AMEGHINO, **1889.** Primates.
Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, p. 893, 1889.

Antilocapridæ GRAY, **1866.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVIII, pp. 325–326, 468, Oct., 1866; SCLATER, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVIII, pp. 403, 404, Nov., 1866; Rept. Brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci., for 1866, pt. 2, pp. 77, 78, 1867.

Antilopidæ GRAY, **1821.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 307, 1821.
Antelopidæ HODGSON, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., I, p. 153, Apr., 1838.

Antrozoinæ MILLER, **1897.** Chiroptera.
N. Am. Fauna, No. 13, p. 41, Oct. 16, 1897.

Aplodontiidæ (see **Haploodontini**). Glires.

* **Archaeohyracidæ** AMEGHINO, **1897.** Ungulata, Hyracoidea.
Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, p. 431, Oct. 6, 1897 (sep. p. 27).

* **Archaeomyidae** SCHLOSSER, **1884.** Glires.
"Die Nager des Europäisch. Tertiärs" [sep.], 1884, in Palæontographica, XXXI, p. 327, 1885.

* **Archæopithecidæ** AMEGHINO, **1897.** Primates.
Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, p. 422, Oct. 6, 1897.

*‡ **Archiphocida** HAECKEL, **1895.** Feræ, Pinnipedia.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, pp. 579, 590, 1895.
Hypothetical ancestral group of Pinnipedia forming a series of transitions from the aquatic Creodonta to the Otariidæ.

* **Architherida** HAECKEL, **1895.** Monotremata.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, pp. 466, 470, 1895.

Arctictidina GRAY, **1864.** Feræ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, pp. 508, 525.
Arctictidinæ GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 4, 62, Nov., 1872.
Arctictidæ COPE, Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XX, p. 474, Nov. 18, 1882.

Arctocephalina GRAY, **1837.** Feræ, Pinnipedia.
Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., I, p. 582, Nov., 1837.
Arctocephalida HAECKEL, Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, p. 590, 1895.

* **Arctocyoninae** GIEBEL, **1855.** Creodonta.
Die Säugethiere, p. 755, 1855; 2d ed., p. 755, 1859.
Arctocyonidæ MURRAY, Geog. Dist. Mamm., pp. xi, 329, 1866; GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 7, 68, 1872.

‡ **Arctogalidæ** H. SMITH, **1842.** Feræ.
H. SMITH, in Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm., I, p. 193, 1842; 2d. ed. Mamm., I, p. 193, 1858.
Includes the following genera and subgenera: *Mephitis, Conepatus, Marputius, Galictis, Eira, Mellivora, Gulo, Helictis, Meles, Taxidia, Ursitaxus, Arctonyx, Mydaus.*

Arctomydæ GRAY, **1821.** Glires.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 303, Apr. 1, 1821.
Arctomysideæ LESSON, Nouv. Tabl. Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 115, 1842.

Arctopithecina GRAVENHORST, **1843.** Primates.
Vergleich. Zool., 12te Uebers., facing p. 502, 1843; Das Thierreich nach seinen Verwandtschaften, p. 50, 1845.
Arctopithecini HUXLEY, Med. Times & Gazette, London, II, 124, July 30, 1864.
Includes *Hapale*.

‡**Armadillidæ** REDFIELD, **1858.** Edentata.
Zoological Science, p. vi, 1858.

***Arminiheringiidæ** AMEGHINO, **1902.** Marsupialia.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, p. 44, May, 1902 (sep. p. 42).

Artionychidæ OSBORN & WORTMAN, **1893.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., V, p. 4, Feb , 1893.
Name provisionally proposed.

Arvicolidæ GRAY, **1821.** Glires.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 303, Apr. 1, 1821.

Aspalacidæ GRAY, **1825.** Glires.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 342, Nov., 1825.

Aspalomyina WATERHOUSE, **1842.** Glires.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, p. 203, 1842.

***Astrapotheriidæ** AMEGHINO, **1887.** Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea.
Enum. Sist. Especies Mam. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 19, Dec., 1887.

Atelina GRAY, **1825.** Primates.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 338, Nov., 1825.

***Atelodinæ** OSBORN, **1900.** Ungulata.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XIII, pp. 229, 262, Dec. 11, 1900.

*‡**Athrodontidæ** OSBORN, **1887.** Marsupialia.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 1, 1887, p. 290.

***Atryptheridæ** AMEGHINO, **1889.** Ungulata, Toxodontia.
Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 375, 482, 1889.

‡**Auchenina** BONAPARTE, **1845.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Cat. Met. Mamm. Europ., p. 4, 1845.
Auchenïina BONAPARTE, Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 1850.

‡**Aulacodina** BONAPARTE, **1845.** Glires.
Cat. Met. Mamm. Europ., p. 5, 1845; Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 1850.

Axidæ BROOKES, **1828.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
"Cat. Museum, p. 62, 1828" (fide GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, p. 202, 1852).
Axeidæ DAWKINS, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XXXIV, pp. 403, 407, 1878.

B.

Babirussina GRAY, **1868.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, pp. 21, 41.

Balanadæ GRAY, **1821.** Cete.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 310, Apr. 1, 1821.
Balænidæ GRAY, Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 340, Nov., 1825.

Balænopteridæ GRAY, **1864.** Cete.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 203.

***Basilosauridæ** COPE, **1867.** Cete.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 144.

Bassaricyonidæ COUES, **1887.** Feræ.
Science, IX, p. 516, May 27, 1887.

‡**Bassaridæ** GRAY, **1869.** Feræ.
Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. 246, 1869.
Bassarididæ GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 7, 67, Nov., 1872.

***Bathmodontidæ** COPE, **1873.** Ungulata, Amblypoda.
Palæont. Bull., No. 10, p. 1, Jan. 31, 1873.

Bathyergidæ WATERHOUSE, **1841.** Glires.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., VIII, p. 81, Oct., 1841.

***Bathyopsidæ** OSBORN, **1898.** Ungulata, Amblypoda.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., X, p. 182, 1898.

Beluginæ FLOWER, **1867.** Cete.
Trans. Zool. Soc. London, VI, pt. 3, p. 115, 1867.
Belugidæ GRAY, Synopsis Whales & Dolphins, p. 9, 1868.

Bibovina RÜTIMEYER, **1865.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Verhandl. Naturf. Gesellsch., Basel, IV, Heft 2, p. 341, 1865.

Bisontina RÜTIMEYER, **1865.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Verhandl. Naturf. Gesellsch., Basel, IV, Heft 2, pp. 320, 335, 1865.

***Bolodontidæ** OSBORN, **1887.** Allotheria.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 1, 1887, p. 285.

***Borhyænidæ** AMEGHINO, **1894.** Marsupialia.
Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 115, Feb., 1894.

Bovidæ GRAY, **1821.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 308, Apr. 1, 1821.
Bovesideæ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 184, 1842.

Brachyphyllina GRAY, **1866.** Chiroptera.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 115.

*‡**Brachypodinæ** OSBORN, **1900.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla (Rhinocerotidæ).
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XIII, pp. 229, 249, Dec. 11, 1900.
"The phylum Brachypodinæ takes its name from one of the oldest known forms *T.*[*eleoceras*] *brachypus* Lartet." (OSBORN.)

*‡**Brachytherini** AMEGHINO, **1891.** Ungulata, Litopterna.
Revista Argentina, I, p. 296, Oct., 1891.
Includes *Thoatherium* and *Diadiaphorus*.

‡**Brachyurìdæ** AMEGHINO, **1889.** Chiroptera.
Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 350, 956, 1889.
Includes *Noctilio*.

‡**Brachyurina** GRAY, **1870.** Primates.
Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-Eating Bats Brit. Mus., pp. 37, 60, 1870.

Bradypidæ GRAY, **1821.** Edentata.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 304, Apr. 1, 1821.
Bradypodidæ BONAPARTE, Saggio Dist. Met. Anim. Vert., p. 22, 1831.
Bradypusinæ LESSON, Species Mamm., pp. 255, 265, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 11, 1842.

***Brontotheriidæ** MARSH, **1873.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., V, p. 486, 1873.

Bubalina RÜTIMEYER, **1865.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Verhandl. Naturf. Gesellsch., Basel, IV, Heft 2, pp. 320, 329, 1865.
Bubalidinæ SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, I, pt. 1, pp. 2–3, Aug., 1894.
Bubalinæ TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. IV, p. 904, 1898.

***Bunodontheridæ** MORENO & MERCERAT, **1891.** Ungulata, Litopterna.
Revista Mus. La Plata, I, p. 447, 1891.

Bunotheriidæ COPE, **1874.** Ungulata.
Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VIII, p. 89, 1874 (hypothetical).

***Burramyinæ** BROOM, **1898.** Marsupialia.
Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, XXIII, pt. 1, pp. 63, 73, June 23, 1898.

C.

Caenolestidae TROUESSART, **1898.** Marsupialia.
[AMEGHINO, Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, p. 499 footnote, Oct. 6, 1897 (sep. p. 95)—suggested but not named.]
TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, p. 1205, Nov., 1898.
Coenolestidae AMEGHINO, Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, XLIX, p. 237, 1900.

***Cænopidæ** COPE, **1887.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Am. Naturalist, XXI, pp. 925–926, 1887.

***Cænotheriidæ** COPE, **1881.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, p. 378, 1881.
Cainotherida RÜTIMEYER, Abhandl. Schweiz. Palaeont. Gesellsch., XVIII, p. 98, 1891.

***Calamodontidæ** COPE, **1876.** Edentata, Ganodonta.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1876, p. 39.

Callitricidæ GRAY, **1821.** Primates.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 298, Apr. 1, 1821.
Callithricina GRAY, Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 338, Nov., 1825.

‡Callorhinina GRAY, **1869.** Feræ, Pinnipedia.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., IV, p. 269, Oct., 1869.

Camelidæ GRAY, **1821.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 307, Apr. 1, 1821.
Camelisideæ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, p. 167, 1842.

Camelopardina GRAY, **1825.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 342, Nov., 1825.
Cameleopardalidæ BONAPARTE, Saggio Dist. Met. Anim. Vert., p. 24, 1831.
Camelopardalidæ BONAPARTE, Cat. Met. Mamm. Europ., p. 4, 1845.
Camelopardæ SWAINSON, Nat. Hist. & Class. Quad., pp. viii, 242, 384, 1835.
Camelopardineæ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 168, 1842.

‡Campsiurina BRANDT, **1844.** Glires.
Bull. Cl. Phys.-Math. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, II, No. 23–24, Mar. 8, 1844; CARUS, Handbuch Zool., p. 96, 1868.
Includes the genera *Sciurus*, *Pteromys*, *Sciuropterus*, and *Tamias*.

Canini G. FISCHER, **1817.** Feræ.
Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, p. 372, 1817.
Canina GOLDFUSS, Handbuch Zoologie, II, pp. xxi, 399, 1820.
Canidæ GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, p. 301, Apr. 1, 1821.

Capreolidæ BROOKES, **1828.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
"Cat. Museum, p. 62, 1828" (fide GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, p. 221, 1852).
Capreolinæ GRAY, ibid., p. x, 1852.

Capridæ GRAY, **1821.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 307, Apr. 1, 1821.

Capromyidæ H. SMITH, **1842.** Glires.
H. SMITH, in Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm., I, p. 308, 1842.
Capromysidæ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 124, 1842.

***Caroloameghinidae** AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, pp. 353–354, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 7–8).

***Carolozittelidae** AMEGHINO, **1901.** Ungulata,
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, pp. 387–388, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 41–42).

Carponycterinæ LYDEKKER, **1891.** Chiroptera.
LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, p. 654, 1891.

Castorina HEMPRICH, **1820.** Glires.
Grundriss Naturgesch., p. 33, 1820.
Castoridæ GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, p. 302, Apr. 1, 1821.

***Castoroididæ** ALLEN, **1877.** Glires.
Mon. N. Am. Rodentia, p. 419, Aug., 1877.

Catarrhina EHRENBERG, **1820.** Primates.
Grundriss Naturgesch., p. 17, 1820.
Includes *Simia*, *Cynocephalus*, and *Cercopithecus*.

‡**Catarhini** (GEOFFROY) LATREILLE, **1825.** Primates.
Familles Nat. Règne Animal, p. 43, 1825.
Catarrhini WATERHOUSE, Cat. Mamm. Mus. Zool. Soc. London, 2d ed., p. 3, 1838.
Catarhina OWEN, Edinburgh New Philos. Journ., L, p. 334, 1851.
Catarrhina FLOWER, Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, CLII, p. 190, 1862.
Includes the genera Troglodyte, Gibbon, Semnopithèque, Guenon, Colobe, Magot, Macaque, Cynocéphale, Mandrill, and Pongo.

Catodontidæ F. CUVIER, **1836.** Cete.
Todd's Cyclop. Anat. & Physiol., I, p. 564, 1836.

Caviadæ GRAY, **1821.** Glires.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 304, Apr. 1, 1821.
Caviidæ BONAPARTE, Cat. Met. Mamm. Europ., p. 5, 1845.
Caviidae BONAPARTE, Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 1850.

Cavicornidae REICHENOW, **1886.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Archiv Naturgeschichte, 1886, 2ter Bd., p. 132.
Includes *Ovis*, *Kobus*, *Antilope*, etc.

Cebina BONAPARTE, **1831.** Primates.
Saggio Dist. Metod. Anim. Vert., p. 6, 1831.
Cebidæ SWAINSON, Nat. Hist. & Class. Quad., pp. vii, 81, 350, 1835.
Cebineæ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 6, 1842.

***Cebochœridæ** LYDEKKER, **1883.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Palæont. Indica, ser. X, II, pt. 5, p. 146, 1883.

Centetina BONAPARTE, **1838.** Insectivora.
Syn. Vert. Syst., in Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat., Bologna, II, p. 111, 1838 (sep. p. 7).
Centetidæ MURRAY, Geog. Dist. Mamm., pp. xiv, 344, 1866; MIVART, Journ. Anat. & Physiol., II, p. 147, 1868.

***Centetodontinæ** TROUESSART, **1879.** Insectivora.
Revue et Mag. de Zool., 3e sér., VII, p. 278, 1879 (sep. p. 60).

Centurionina GRAY, **1866.** Chiroptera.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 118.
Centurioninæ REHN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., June 8, 1901, pp. 296–297.

***Cephalomyidæ** AMEGHINO, **1897.** Glires.
Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, p. 493, Oct. 6, 1897.

Cephalophoridæ GRAY, **1871.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1871, p. 588.
Cephalophidæ GRAY, Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. 3, 21, 1872.

Cephalotidæ GRAY, **1821.** Chiroptera.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 299, Apr. 1, 1821.

***Ceratorhinæ** OSBORN, **1898.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., I, pt. 3, p. 121, Apr. 22, 1898.

Cercolabina GRAY, **1843.** Glires.
List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxiv, 123, 1843.
Cercolabinæ BAIRD, Mamm. N. Am., pp. 566, 567, 1857.
Cercolabidæ AMEGHINO, Enum. Sist. Mam. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 9, Dec., 1887.

Cercoleptidæ BONAPARTE, **1838.** Feræ.
Syn. Vert. Syst., in Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat., Bologna, II, 110, 1838 (*Cercoleptiddiæ*); GRAY, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. 245, 1869.
Cercoleptididæ BONAPARTE, Revue Zoologique, I, p. 212, Sept., 1838.

Cercopithecidæ GRAY, **1821.** Primates.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 297, Apr. 1, 1821.
Cercopithedæ BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVI, p. 307, Oct.–Dec., 1828.

Cervicapridæ ('GRAY') ROCHEBRUNE, **1883.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Faune Sénégambie, I, Mamm., pp. 128, 156, 1883.

Cervina GOLDFUSS, **1820.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Handb. Zool., II, pp. xx, 374, 1820; HEMPRICH, Grundriss Naturgesch., p. 32, 1820.
Cervidæ GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, p. 307, Apr. 1, 1821.
Cervisideæ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 169, 1842.

Cervulinæ SCLATER, **1870.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, p. 115.
Cervulidæ GRAY, Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. 93, 1872.

***Cetotherinae** BRANDT, **1872.** Cete.
Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, XVII, pp. 116, 121, Feb., 1872.

***Cetotheriopsinae** BRANDT, **1872.** Cete.
Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, XVII, pp. 116, 120, Feb., 1872.

***Chæropotamina** (see **Chœropotamidæ**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla.

Chætomyinæ THOMAS, **1897.** Glires.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1896, p. 1026, 1897.

***Chalicotheriidae** GILL, **1872.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 8, 76, 1872.

Cheirogaleina GRAY, **1872.** Primates.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1872, p. 853.

Cheiromydæ GRAY, **1821.** Primates.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 309, Apr. 1, 1821.
Chiromidæ BONAPARTE, Syn. Vert. Syst., in Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat., Bologna, II, p. 111, 1838 (sep. p. 7).
Chiromyidae BONAPARTE, Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., Mamm., 1850.
Chyromysidæ AMEGHINO, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, p. 893, 1889.

Chilonycterinæ MILLER & REHN, **1901.** Chiroptera.
Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, p. 275, Dec. 27, 1901.

Chinchillidæ BENNETT, **1833.** Glires.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1833, p. 58.

***Chirogidæ** COPE, **1887.** Allotheria.
Am. Naturalist, XXI, pp. 556–567, June, 1887.

Chiromidæ, Chiromyidæ (see **Cheiromydæ**). Primates.

Chironectidæ (?), **1897.** Marsupialia.
Verzeichniss Provinz. Museums zu Hannover, Säugetiere, p. 2, 1897.

Chlamydophorina BONAPARTE, **1850.** Edentata.
Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 1850; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, p. 381.
Chlamydophoridæ GRAY, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. 362, 387, 1869.

***Chlamydotheridæ** AMEGHINO, **1889.** Edentata.
Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 853–854, 895, 1889.
Chlamydotherium Lund, 1838, the type of this family, is said to be preoccupied by *Chlamydotherium* Bronn, 1838, a genus of Glyptodontidæ.

Chloromina GERVAIS, **1849.** Glires.
GERVAIS, in D'Orbigny's Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., XI, p. 204, 1849.
Chloromyna GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, I, p. 18, 1848–52.

Chœropodinæ GILL, **1872.** Marsupialia.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 26, 1872.

***Chœropotamidæ** OWEN, **1840–45.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Odontography, I, p. 559, 1840–45.
Chæropotamina BONAPARTE, Cat. Met. Mamm. Europ., p. 4, 1845.

Choeropsinæ GILL, **1872.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 10, 82, 1872.

Cholœpina GRAY, **1871.** Edentata.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1871, p. 430.
Choloepodinæ GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 24, 1872.

‡Chorailurina ALBRECHT, **1879.** Feræ.
Schriften Physik.-Ökonom. Gesell. Königsberg, XX, 1ste Abth., Bericht. und Vorträge, p. 22, 1879.
"Die Ailurinen theilten sich wieder in solche Katzen, welche hauptsächlich ein Landleben (Chorailurina) und in solche, welche hauptsächlich ein Leben im Wasser führen (Thalattailurina). Zu den Ersteren gehören die Felinen oder eigentlichen Katzen, die Lutrinen oder Fischottern, die Procyoninen oder Waschbären, die Nasuinen oder Nasenbären."

***Chriacidæ** OSBORN & EARLE, **1895.** Creodonta.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., VII, pp. 20–23, Mar. 8, 1895.

Chrysochlorina GRAY, **1825.** Insectivora.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 339, Nov., 1825.
Chrysochloridæ MIVART, Journ. Anat. & Physiol., II, p. 150, 1868.

Chyromysidæ (see **Cheiromydæ**). Primates.

***Cimolestidæ** MARSH, **1889.** Marsupialia.
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XXXVIII, p. 89, July, 1889.

***Cimolodontidæ** MARSH, **1889.** Allotheria.
Am. Journ., Sci., 3d ser., XXXVIII, p. 84, July, 1889.

***Cimolomidæ** MARSH, **1889.** Allotheria.
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XXXVIII, p. 177, Aug., 1889.

Cladobatidina BONAPARTE, **1838.** Insectivora.
Syn. Vert. Syst., in Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat., Bologna, II, p. 111, 1838 (sep. p. 7).
Cladobatina BONAPARTE, Cat. Met. Mamm. Europ., p. 5, 1845.
Cladobatida HAECKEL, Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., p. 593, 1895.

Coassina Rütimeyer, **1882.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Verhandl. Naturf. Gesellsch., Basel, VII, Heft 1, p. 19, 1882.

Cœlogenina Gervais, **1849.** Glires.
Gervais, in D'Orbigny's Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., XI, p. 204, 1849.
Coelogenyna Gervais, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, p. 18, 1848–52.
Cœlogenyidæ Burmeister, Syst. Uebers. Thiere Brasil., I, p. 227, 1854.

Coendidæ Trouessart, **1897.** Glires.
Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. III, p. 619, Oct., 1897.

Coenolestidae (see **Caenolestidæ**). Marsupialia.

Colobidæ Blyth, **1875.** Primates.
Cat. Mamm. & Birds Burma, p. 9, 1875; Rochebrune, Faune Sénégambie, Suppl., Mamm., pp. 88, 97, 143, 1886–87.

***Colodontinæ** Wortman & Earle, **1893.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., V, p. 173, Aug. 18, 1893.

Connochetidæ Gray, **1872.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. 4, 42, 1872.

***Conoryctidæ** Wortman, **1896.** Edentata, Ganodonta.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., VIII, p. 260, 1896.

***Coryphodontidæ** Marsh, **1876.** Ungulata, Amblypoda.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, XI, p. 428, Apr. 15, 1876.

***Cosorycinæ** Cope, **1887.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Proc. Am. Philos. Soc. XXIV, p. 396, Nov. 29, 1887.

***Cotylopidæ** Lydekker, **1889.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Lydekker, in Nicholson & Lydekker's Man. Palæont., II, p. 1326, 1889.

***Cramaucheninae** Ameghino, **1902.** Ungulata, Litopterna.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, p. 90, May, 1902 (sep. p. 22).

Cricetini G. Fischer, **1817.** Glires.
Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, p. 372, 1817.
Cricetina Gray, Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 342, Nov., 1825.
Cricetinæ Murray, Geog. Dist. Mamm., pp. xv, 358, 1866.
Cricetidæ Rochebrune, Faune Sénégambie, I, Mamm., pp. 66, 153, 1883; Zittel, Handb. Palaeont., IV, 2te Lief., p. 534, 1893.

Crocidurinæ Milne-Edwards, **1868–74.** Insectivora.
Recherches Hist. Nat. Mamm., I, pp. 256–257, 1868–74.

Crossarchina Gray, **1864.** Feræ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, pp. 509, 577.
Crossarchinae Gill, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 5, 63, Nov., 1872.

Crossopinæ Milne-Edwards, **1868–74.** Insectivora.
Recherches Hist. Nat. Mamm., I, p. 257, 1868–74.
Not available, *Crossopus*, Wagler, 1832, being antedated by *Neomys* Kaup, 1829.

Cryptoproctina Gray, **1864.** Feræ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, pp. 508, 545.
Cryptoproctidæ Flower, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1869, pp. 23, 37.

Ctenodactylina Gervais, **1853.** Glires.
Ann. Sci. Nat., 3e sér., XX, p. 245, 1853.
Ctenodactylinae Gill, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 22, Nov., 1872.
Ctenodactylidæ Zittel, Handb. Palaeont., IV, 2te Lief., p. 542, 1893.

Ctenomysideæ Lesson, **1842.** Glires.
Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 105, 1842.

Cyclothurinae Gill, **1872.** Edentata.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 23, 1872.

‡ **Cynarctidæ** H. SMITH, 1842. Feræ.
H. SMITH, in Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm., I, p. 192, 1842.
Includes the 'Plantigrade Viverridæ.'

Cynictidina GRAY, **1864.** Feræ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, pp. 509, 571.
Cynictidinæ GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 5, 62, Nov., 1872.
Cynictidæ COPE, Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XX, p. 474, Nov. 18, 1882.

Cynidae SCHULZE, **1893.** Feræ.
Zeitschr. Naturwiss., Leipzig, 5te Folge, IV, pp. 155, 171, 1893; Zeitschr. Naturwiss., Stuttgart, LXXIII, p. 219, Dec. 19, 1900.
Includes *Canis*.

Cynocephalina GRAY, **1825.** Primates.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 338, Nov., 1825.
Cynocephalidæ AMEGHINO, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, p. 893, 1889.

* **Cynodictida** HAECKEL, **1895.** Feræ.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, pp. 579, 585, 1895.

Cynogalina GRAY, **1864.** Feræ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, pp. 507, 521.
Cynogalidæ GRAY, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. 78, 1869.

Cynopithecina I. GEOFFROY, **1843.** Primates.
Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, II, p. 495, 1843.
Cynopithecinæ MIVART, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, p. 547.
Cynopithecidae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 2, 52, 1872.

Cynopterina GRAY, **1866.** Chiroptera.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 64.

* **Cynorcidæ** COPE, **1867.** Cete.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 144.

‡ **Cyomorphidæ** AMEGHINO, **1889.** Feræ.
Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 344, 346, 1889.
"Este grupo primitivo, antecesor de los tres grupos actuales [los perros, subursideos, y ursideos], puede designarse con el nombre de *Cyomorphidæ*."

Cyrtodontidæ (see **Kurtodontidæ**). Marsupialia.

Cystophorina GRAY, **1837.** Feræ, Pinnipedia.
Mag. Nat. Hist., new ser., I, p. 582, Nov., 1837.
Cystophorinæ GILL, Proc. Essex Inst., V (Communications), pp. 6, 9, 1866.
Cystophoridæ BROWN, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, p. 335.

D.

Damalidæ BROOKES, **1828.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
"Cat. Museum, p. 64, 1828" (fide GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, p. 122, 1852); GRAY, Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. 4, 43, 1872.

Dasipidæ GRAY, **1821.** Edentata.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 305, Apr. 1, 1821.
Dasipodidæ BONAPARTE, Saggio Dist. Metod. Anim. Vert., p. 23, 1831.
Dasypodidæ BONAPARTE, Syn. Vert. Syst., in Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat., Bologna, II, p. 111, 1838.
Dasypidæ LAHILLE, Anal. Mus. La Plata, Zool., II, p. 6, 1895.

Dasyporcina GRAY, **1825.** Glires.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 341, Nov., 1825. See *Dasyproctina*.

Dasyproctina BONAPARTE, **1838.** Glires.
Syn. Vert. Syst., in Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat., Bologna, II, p. 112, 1838 (sep. p. 8).
Dasyproctidæ H. SMITH, in Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm., I, p. 307, 1842.

Dasyurini GOLDFUSS, **1820.** Marsupialia.
Handb. Zoologie, II, pp. xxiii, 447, 1820.
Dasyuridæ WATERHOUSE, "Cat. Mamm. Mus. Zool. Soc., 1838"[a] (fide WATERHOUSE, Nat. Library, Mamm., X, p. 60, 1841; 2d ed., X, p. 60, 1855); OWEN, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. LXXIII, July, 1839, p. 19.

Daubentoniadæ GRAY, **1863.** Primates.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, p. 151.
Daubentoniidæ GRAY, Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-Eating Bats Brit. Mus., pp. vii, 2, 96, 1870.

***Decastidae** AMEGHINO, **1894.** Marsupialia.
Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 85, Feb., 1894.

Delphinapterinae GILL, **1871.** Cete.
Proc. Essex Inst., VI (Communications), pp. 124, 125, Mar., 1871.

Delphinidæ GRAY, **1821.** Cete.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 310, Apr. 1, 1821.
Delphinusideæ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 197, 1842.

‡**Delphinoidæ** GUÉRIN, **1874.** Cete.
Études Zool. et Paléont. Cétacés, pp. 62, 69, 1874.
Includes *Lagenorhynchus*, *Delphinorhynchus*, *Tursio*, and 'Dauphins divers.'

Delphinorhynchidæ W. L. SCLATER, **1887.** Cete.
Zool. Record for 1886, XXIII, Mamm., p. 60, 1887.

Delphinusideæ (see **Delphinidæ**). Cete.

Dendrolagina BONAPARTE, **1850.** Marsupialia.
Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 1850.

Dendromyinæ ALSTON, **1876.** Glires.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, p. 82.
Dendromydæ ROCHEBRUNE, Faune Sénégambie, Mamm., pp. 66, 153, 1883.

Deomyinæ LYDEKKER, **1889.** Glires.
LYDEKKER, in Nicholson & Lydekker's Man. Palæont., II, p. 1418, 1889.

Desmodina BONAPARTE, **1845.** Chiroptera.
Cat. Met. Mamm. Europ., p. 5, 1845.
Desmodidæ I. GEOFFROY, in Chenu's Encyclop. Hist. Nat., II, 102, 1850–58.

***Diacodontinæ** TROUESSART, **1879.** Insectivora.
Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 3e sér., VII, pp. 223, 235, 1879.

*‡**Diaphorodontina** BRANDT, **1873.** Cete.
Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, XVIII, p. 575, July, 1873.
Includes *Squalodontidæ* and *Zeuglodontidæ*.

***Diceratheriinæ** OSBORN, **1892.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., IV, p. 93, Sept. 30, 1892.

***Dichobunina** TURNER, **1849.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1849, p. 158.
Dichobunidae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 10, 74, 1872.

***Dichodontidæ** COPE, **1874.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., I, No. 1, p. 26, Jan. 21, 1874; LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. II, p. 159, 1885.

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[a] The family name is not found in this volume.

Diclidurina Gray, **1866.** Chiroptera.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, p. 92, Feb., 1866.

Dicotylina Turner, **1850.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1849, No. cxcix, p. 157, Jan.–June, 1850.
Dicotylidæ Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, p. 43.

***Dicrocynodontidæ** Osborn, **1888.** Marsupialia.
Am. Naturalist, XXII, p. 1078, Dec., 1888.

***Dideilotheridae** Ameghino, **1894.** Monotremata.
Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 183, Feb., 1894.

Didelphidæ Gray, **1821.** Marsupialia.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 308, Apr. 1, 1821.
Didelphididae Gill, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 26, 1872. (Not Waterhouse, 1848, as quoted.)
Didelphyidæ Forbes, Zool. Record for 1879, XVI, Mamm., p. 27, 1881.
Didelphiidae Miller & Rehn, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 30, p. 3, 1901.

***Dimylidæ** Schlosser, **1887.** Insectivora.
Die Affen, Lemuren, Chiropt., Insect., etc., Europ. Tertiärs, in Beitr. Palaeont. Oesterreich-Ungarns, VI, p. 103, 1887.

***Dinoceratidæ** Zittel, **1893.** Ungulata, Amblypoda.
Handb. Palaeont., IV, 2te Lief., p. 439, 1893.

*‡**Dinochlamideae** Giebel, **1871.** Edentata.
Zeitschr. Gesammt. Naturwiss., Berlin, neue Folge, III, p. 250, Feb., 1871.
Includes the Glyptodonts ('Riesengürtelthiere').

Dinomyina Troschel, **1874.** Glires.
[*Dynomyes* Peters, (Abdruck aus der) Festschrift Feier hundertjährigen Bestehens Gesellschaft Naturforsch. Freunde, Berlin, 1873 (sep. p. 9).]
Troschel, Archiv Naturgesch., 1874, Bd. 2, p. 132.
Dinomyidæ Alston, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, p. 96.

***Dinotheridæ** Bonaparte, **1845.** Ungulata, Proboscidea.
Cat. Met. Mamm. Europ., p. 4, 1845.
Dinotheriidæ Bonaparte, Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 1850.

*‡**Diplocynodontidæ** Marsh, **1887.** Marsupialia.
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XXXIII, pp. 338, 343, Apr., 1887.

***Diplopidæ** Lydekker, **1883.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Palæont. Indica, ser. X, II, pt. 5, p. 146, 1883.
Diplopodidæ Thomas, Zool. Record for 1883, XX, Mamm., p. 46, 1884.

Dipodina Bonaparte, **1838.** Glires.
Syn. Vert. Syst., in Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat., Bologna, II, p. 111, 1838 (sep. p. 7).
Dipodidæ Waterhouse, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, p. 203, Nov., 1842.
Dipodæ Gervais, in D'Orbigny's Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., XI, p. 203, 1849.
Dipsidæ Gray, London Med. Repos., XV, p. 303, Apr. 1, 1821.

Dipodomyna Gervais, **1853.** Glires.
Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 3e sér., XX, p. 245, 1853.
Dipodomyina Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, p. 200.
Dipodomyinæ Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1875, p. 277.

***Dipriodontidæ** Marsh, **1889.** Allotheria.
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XXXVIII, p. 85, July, 1889.

***Diprotodontidae** Gill, **1872.** Marsupialia.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 26, 1872.

Dipsidæ (see **Dipodina**). Glires.

*‡ **Distichotherida** HAECKEL, **1895.** Monotremata.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, p. 474, 1895.
Hypothetical family including forms with two tooth rows in each jaw.

* **Dœdicuridæ** AMEGHINO, **1889.** Edentata.
Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 774, 840, 895, 1889.

* **Dremotherida** HAECKEL, **1895.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., pp. 552, 560, 1895.

* **Dromatheriidae** GILL, **1872.** Marsupialia.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 27, 1872.
Dromotheridæ OSBORN, Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XXXIII, p. 344, Apr., 1887.

* **Dryolestidæ** MARSH, **1879.** Marsupialia.
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XVIII, p. 397, Nov., 1879.

Dugongidæ GRAY, **1821.** Sirenia.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 309, Apr. 1, 1821.

Dysopida KOCH, **1862–63.** Chiroptera.
Jahrb. Ver. Naturk. in Nassau, Wiesbaden, Heft XVII–XVIII, p. 358, 1862–63.

E.

Echimyda (see **Echymyna**). Glires.

Echidnidæ BURNETT, **1830.** Monotremata.
Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXIX, p. 365, Apr.–June, 1830; BONAPARTE, Saggio Dist. Metod. Anim. Vert., p. 28, 1831.
Echidneæ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 196, 1842.

‡ **Echingidæ** RYMER JONES, **1852.** Glires.
Todd's Cyclop. Anat. & Physiol., IV, p. 385, 1852.
Based on the 'spring rats.'

Echinogalinæ ('POMEL') MURRAY, **1866.** Insectivora.
[*Echinoïdea* POMEL, Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, p. 251, 1848.]
MURRAY, Geog. Dist. Mamm., p. 319, 1866.

Echymyna GRAY, **1825.** Glires.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 341, Nov., 1825.
Echimyda PICTET, Seconde Notice Anim. Nouv., etc., Musée Genève, p. 28, 1842.
Echymidae BONAPARTE, Cat. Met. Mamm. Europ., p. 5, 1845.
Echymyidae BONAPARTE, Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 1850.
Echinomyinæ ALSTON, Proc. Zool Soc., London, 1876, p. 92.
Echinomydæ ROCHEBRUNE, Faune Sénégambie, I, Mamm., pp. 69, 153, 1883.
Echinomyidæ AMEGHINO, Mam. Fós. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, p. 131, 1889.

* **Ectoganidæ** COPE, **1876.** Edentata, Ganodonta.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1876, p. 39.

Elaphalcedæ BROOKES, **1828.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
"Cat. Museum, p. 62, 1828" (fide GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, p. 228, 1852).

Elaphidæ BROOKES, **1828.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
"Cat. Museum, p. 61, 1828" (fide GRAY, Cat. Mamm., p. 193, 1852).
Elaphinæ GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, p. ix, 1852.
Elaphidæ SCHULZE, Zeitschrift Naturwiss., 5te Folge, IV, p. 156, 1893.

* **Elasmotherina** BONAPARTE, **1845.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Cat. Met. Mamm. Europ., p. 4, 1845.
Elasmotheriina BONAPARTE, Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 1850.
Elasmotheriidae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 12, 88, 1872.

Elephantidæ GRAY, **1821.** Ungulata, Proboscidea.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 305, Apr. 1, 1821.
Elephasideæ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 156, 1842.

Ellobiinae GILL, **1872.** Glires.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 20, Nov., 1872.
Name preoccupied by Ellobiinæ, a subfamily of Mollusca (see ADAMS, Gen. Recent Moll., II, p. 237, 1858).

***Elotheriidæ** ALSTON, **1878.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Zool. Record for 1876, XIII, Mamm., p. 18, 1878.

Emballonurina GERVAIS, **1855.** Chiroptera.
Expéd. Comte de Castelnau Am. Sud, Zool., Mamm., p. 62 footnote, 1855; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris (Zool.), 4e sér., V, p. 219, 1856.
Emballonuridæ DOBSON, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XVI, p. 347, Nov., 1875.

‡**Enhydrina** GRAY, **1825.** Feræ.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 340, Nov., 1825.
Enhydridæ H. SMITH, Nat. Library, Mamm., I, p. 248, 1842.
Enhydrinae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 6, 66, Nov., 1872.

***Entelodontidæ** LYDEKKER, **1883.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Palæont. Indica, ser. X, II, pt. 5, p. 146, 1883.

***Entelopsidæ** AMEGHINO, **1889.** Edentata.
Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 654, 895, 925, 1889.

***Eobasileidæ** COPE, **1873.** Ungulata, Amblypoda.
Palæont Bull., No. 13, pp. 3, 4, July 25, 1873.

***Eocardidæ** AMEGHINO, **1891.** Glires.
Revista Argentina, I, entr. 3, p. 145, June, 1891.

***Eohyidæ** MARSH, **1894.** Ungulata, Condylarthra.
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLVIII, p. 260, Sept., 1894.

***Eomericidæ** MARSH, **1894.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLVIII, p. 267, Sept., 1894.

***Eomyini** WINGE, **1887.** Glires.
E Museo Lundi, I, 1888, pp. 109, 122 (author's sep. issued Dec., 1887).

***Epanorthidæ** AMEGHINO, **1889.** Marsupialia.
Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 268, 270, 1889.

Epiodontina GRAY, **1865.** Cete.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, p. 528.
Epiodontidæ GRAY, Synop. Whales & Dolphins, p. 9, 1868.

Epomophorina GRAY, **1866.** Chiroptera.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 65.

Equidæ GRAY, **1821.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 307, Apr. 1, 1821.

Erethyzonina BONAPARTE, **1845.** Glires.
Cat. Met. Mamm. Europ., p. 5, 1845.
Erethizontina BONAPARTE, Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 1850.
Erethizontidæ THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1896, p. 1025, Apr., 1897.

Erinacini G. FISCHER, **1817.** Insectivora.
Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, p. 372, 1817.
Erinacidæ GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, p. 300, Apr. 1, 1821.
Erinaceidæ BONAPARTE, Syn. Vert. Syst., in Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat., Bologna, II, p. 111, 1838 (sep. p. 7).

Eriomyidæ BURMEISTER, **1854.** Glires.
Syst. Uebersicht Thiere Brasil., I, p. 188, 1854.

***Eschatiidæ** COPE, **1887.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXIV, p. 379, Nov. 29, 1887.

***Esthonychidæ** COPE, **1883.** Tillodontia.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., May 22, 1883, p. 80.

Eubalaenida HAECKEL, **1895.** Cete.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., p. 566, 1895.
Eubalaenida or Liobalaenae includes *Balaenotus* and *Balæna*.

Euchoreutinæ LYON, **1901.** Glires.
Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIII, No. 1228, p. 666, May 2, 1901.

Eumetopiina GRAY, **1869.** Feræ, Pinnipedia.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., IV, p. 269, Oct., 1869.

Eupleridæ ('I. GEOFFROY') CHENU, **1850–58.** Feræ.
Encyclopédie Hist. Nat., II (Carnassiers), p. 165, 1850–58; GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 5, 63, Nov., 1872.

***Eurhinodelphidæ** ABEL, **1901.** Cete.
Mém. Mus. R. Hist. Nat., Belgique, I, 1901 (sep. p. 60).

***Eurytheriidæ** COPE, **1889.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Am. Naturalist, XXIII, p. 877, Oct., 1889 (name only).

*‡**Eustichotherida** HAECKEL, **1895.** Monotremata.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, p. 474, 1895.
Hypothetical family, including forms with 3 tooth rows in the upper jaw and 2 in the lower jaw.

***Eutrachytheriidæ** AMEGHINO, **1897.** Ungulata, Typotheria.
Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, p. 427, Oct. 6, 1897.

F.

Felini G. FISCHER, **1817.** Feræ.
Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, p. 372, 1817.
Felidæ GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, p. 302, Apr. 1, 1821.
Felisineæ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 48, 1842.

‡**Furiinae** GILL, **1872.** Chiroptera.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 18, Nov., 1872.

Furipterina GRAY, **1866.** Chiroptera.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, p. 91, Feb., 1866.

G.

Galagonina GRAY, **1825.** Primates.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 338, Nov., 1825.
Galagininæ MIVART, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 637.
Galaginidæ ALSTON, Zool. Record for 1876, XIII, Mamm., p. 10, 1878.

‡**Galechinidæ** ('POMEL') MURRAY, **1866.** Insectivora.
[*Galerices* POMEL, Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, p. 249, 1848.]
MURRAY, Geog. Dist. Mamm., p. 319, 1866.

Galeidæ SCHULZE, **1900.** Feræ.
Zeitschr. Naturwiss., Stuttgart, LXXIII, p. 220, Dec. 19, 1900.

Galeopithecidæ GRAY, **1821.** Insectivora.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 300, Apr. 1, 1821.

Galidictinæ MIVART, **1882.** Feræ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1882, p. 143.

Galidiina GRAY, **1864.** Feræ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, pp. 508, 522.
Galidiinae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 4, 62, Nov., 1872.

* **Garzonidæ** AMEGHINO, **1891.** Marsupialia.
Nuevos Restos Mam. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 21, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, p. 307, Oct. 1, 1891.

Gazellinæ COUES, **1889.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Century Dict., III, p. 2474, 1889.

* **Gelocidæ** SCHLOSSER, **1886.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Morphol. Jahrb., XII, Heft 1, p. 41, 1886.

Genettina GRAY, **1864.** Feræ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, pp. 507, 515.
Genettidæ ('GRAY') ROCHEBRUNE, Faune Sénégambie, I, Mamm., pp. 82, 154, 1883.

‡ **Genuina** EICHWALD, **1831.** Marsupialia.
Zoologia Specialis, III, p. 373, 1831.
Used as a family to include *Didelphis* and *Phalangista*.

‡ **Genuina** BURMEISTER, **1837.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Handb. Naturgesch., p. 795, 1837; Verzeichn. Zool. Mus. Univ. Halle-Wittenberg, Säugeth., etc., p. 21, 1850.
Includes *Tapirus*, *Hyrax*, *Rhinoceros*, *Hippopotamus*.

Geogalinæ TROUESSART, **1879.** Insectivora.
Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 3e sér., VII, p. 275, 1879.
Geogalidæ GILL, Bull. Philos. Soc. Wash., V, p. 120, 1882.

Geomina BONAPARTE, **1845.** Glires.
Cat. Met. Mamm. Europ., p. 5, 1845.
Geomyina BONAPARTE, Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 1850.
Geomyinæ BAIRD, Mamm. N. Am., pp. xxx, 366, 1857.
Geomyidæ GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 21, Nov., 1872.

Geopithecæ BURNETT, **1828.** Primates.
Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVI, pp. 306, 307, Oct.–Dec., 1828.
Includes *Pithecia*, *Aotus*, *Callithrix*.

Georychina GRAVENHORST, **1843.** Glires.
Vergleich. Zool. 12te Uebers, facing p. 502, 1843; Das Thierreich nach seinen Verwandtschaften, p. 49, 1845.
Georhychinae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 20, Nov., 1872.
Georychidæ (?), Verzeich. Provinz.-Mus. Hannover, Säugeth., p. 14, 1897.
Includes *Spalax* and *Phascolomys*. (GRAVENHORST.)

Gerbillina GRAY, **1825.** Glires.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 342, Nov., 1825.
Gerbillidæ DE KAY, Nat. Hist. New York, Zool., pt. I, pp. xv, 70, 1842.

‡ **Gerboidæ** WATERHOUSE, **1839.** Glires.
Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., III, p. 186, Apr., 1839.

Giraffidæ GRAY, **1821.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 307, Apr. 1, 1821.

Gliridæ OGILBY, **1837.** Primates.
Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., I, p. 523, Oct., 1837.
Based on *Cheiromys*.

‡ **Gliridæ** THOMAS, **1897.** Glires.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1896, p. 1016, 1897; PALMER, Science, new ser., X, pp. 412–413, Sept. 22, 1899.
Name preoccupied by Gliridæ Ogilby, 1837, which is based on *Cheiromys*. See Muscardinidæ Palmer, 1899.

Glirini MURHEAD, **1819.** Glires.
Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclop., XIII, p. 433, 1819[a] (used as a family).
Glirina DEGLAND, Cat. Mus. Hist. Nat. Lille, I, Mamm., p. 95, 1854. (Includes *Myoxus*.)

‡ **Glirina** WIEGMANN, **1832.** Marsupialia.
WIEGMANN, in Wiegmann & Ruthe's Handb. Zool., p. 52, 1832.
Based on *Phascolomys*.

Glisoricina POMEL, **1848.** Insectivora.
Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, p. 250, Nov., 1848.
Glisoricinæ MURRAY, Geog. Dist. Mamm., p. 319, 1866.

Globiocephalidæ GRAY, **1850.** Cete.
Cat. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. 1, Cetacea, pp. 62, 313, 1850.

Glossophagina BONAPARTE, **1845.** Chiroptera.
Cat. Met. Mamm. Europ., p. 5, 1845.
Glossophaginæ GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 17, 1872.

* **Glyptodontidae** BURMEISTER, **1879.** Edentata.
Descr. Phys. Répub. Argentine, III, Mamm., p. 421, 1879.

Grampidæ GRAY, **1871.** Cete.
Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., p. 82, 1871.

Graphiurini WINGE, **1887.** Glires.
E Museo Lundi, I, pp. 109, 123, 1888 (sep. issued Dec., 1887).

Guepardina GRAY, **1867.** Feræ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, p. 277.
Guepardidæ GRAY, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. 39, 1869.

Gulonina GRAY, **1825.** Feræ, Mustelidæ.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 339, Nov., 1825.

* **Gymnoptychini** WINGE, **1887.** Glires.
E Museo Lundi, I, pp. 109, 138, 1888 (sep. issued Dec., 1887).

‡ **Gymnorhina** WAGNER, **1843.** Chiroptera.
Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1843, Bd. 2, p. 24.
Gymnorhinidæ FATIO, Faune Vertébrés de la Suisse, I, pp. 39, 97, 1869.
Wagner's group includes *Vespertilio, Vesperugo, Noctulinia, Trilatitus, Kerivoula*, etc.

*‡ **Gymnorhinidae** BRANDT, **1873.** Cete.
Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, 7e sér., XX, No. 1, pp. vii, 313, 1873.
Equals *Squalodontidæ*: "Gymnorhinidae seu Squalodontidae."

‡ **Gymnuridæ** ('I. GEOFFROY') CHENU, **1850–58.** Chiroptera.
Encyclopédie Hist. Nat., II (Carnassiers), p. 148, 1850–58.

‡ **Gymnuridæ** AMEGHINO, **1889.** Chiroptera.
Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 351, 956, 1889.
Includes *Nyctinomus* and *Promops*.

Gymnurinae GILL, **1872.** Insectivora.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 19, 1872.

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[a] For date, see XIII, last page; for authority, see I, 'List of authors.'

Gypsophocina GRAY, **1874.** Feræ. Pinnipedia.
Hand List Seals Brit. Mus., p. 27, 1874.

‡**Hæmatophilini** WATERHOUSE, **1838.** Chiroptera.
Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Beagle,' pt. II, Mamm., No. 1, p. 3, 1838; HUXLEY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, p. 387.
Includes the blood-sucking bats (*Desmodus*, etc).

Halamydæ GRAY, **1821.** Glires
London Med. Repos., XV., p. 303, Apr. 1, 1821.

Halichœrina GRAY, **1869.** Feræ, Pinnipedia.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., IV., p. 345, Nov., 1869; Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., pp. iii, 3, 1871.

Halicoridæ GRAY, **1825.** Sirenia.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 341, Nov., 1825.

***Halitherida** CARUS, **1868.** Sirenia.
CARUS & GERSTÄCKER, Handb. Zool., I, p. 168, 1868.[a]
Halitheriidæ GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 13, 92, 1872.

Halmaturini GOLDFUSS, **1820.** Marsupialia.
Handb. Zool., II, pp. xxiii, 445, 1820.
Halmaturidæ BONAPARTE, Saggio Dist. Met. Anim. Vert., p. 19, 1831.

Hapalemurina GRAY, **1870.** Primates.
Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-Eating Bats Brit. Mus., p. 131, 1870.

Hapalidæ (see **Harpaladæ**). Primates.

Haploodontini BRANDT, **1855.** Glires
Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, 6e sér., VII, Sci. Nat., pp. 145, 151, 1855
Haploodontidæ LILLJEBORG, Syst. Öfversigt Gnag. Däggdjuren, pp. 9, 41, 1866.
Aplodontiidæ THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1896, p. 1015, 1897.

Harpaladæ GRAY, **1821.** Primates.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 298, Apr. 1, 1821.
Hapalina BONAPARTE, Syn. Vert. Syst., in Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat., Bologna, II, p. 110, 1838.
Hapalidæ WAGNER, Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, I, p. 238, 1839.
Hapalineæ LESSON, Species Mamm., p. 183, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 8, 1842.

‡**Harpyidæ** H. SMITH, **1842.** Chiroptera.
Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm., I, p. 115, 1842.
Harpyiana GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 64.

***Hathlyacynidae** AMEGHINO, **1894.** Marsupialia.
Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 126, Feb., 1894.

***Hegetotheridæ** AMEGHINO, **1894.** Ungulata, Typotheria.
Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 19, Feb., 1894.

***Helaletidæ** OSBORN, **1892.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., IV, p. 93, Sept. 30, 1892.

Helamyina DEGLAND, **1854.** Glires.
Cat. Mus. Hist. Nat. Lille, I, Mamm., p. 98, 1854.
See *Halamydæ* Gray, 1821.

Heleotragidæ GRAY, **1872.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. 3, 15, 1872.

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[a] For date of Vol. I, see Zool. Record for 1868, V, p. 3, 1869.

Helictidina GRAY, **1864.** Feræ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, pp. 103, 152.
Helictidinae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 6, 66, Nov., 1872.

***Helladotheridæ** ('GAUDRY') DAWKINS, **1868.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
"GAUDRY, Anim. Foss. et Géol. Attique, part I, Anim. Foss., Paris, 1867"? (fide DAWKINS, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XXIV, pt. 2, p. 4, 1868).
Helladotheriidae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 10, 81, Nov., 1872.

***Helohyidæ** MARSH, **1877.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XIV, p. 364, Nov., 1877.

‡**Helopithedæ** BURNETT, **1828.** Primates.
Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVI, p. 306, Oct.–Dec., 1828.
An alternative for *Stentoridæ* Burnett, 1828, suggested but not used.

Hemigalina GRAY, **1864.** Feræ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, pp. 508, 524.
Hemigalinae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 4, 62, Nov., 1872.

***Henricosbornidae** AMEGHINO, **1901.** Primates.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, p. 357, July, 1901 (sep. p. 11).

Herpestina BONAPARTE, **1845.** Feræ.
Cat. Met. Mamm. Europ., p. 3, 1845; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, pp. 508, 547.
Herpestidæ GRAY, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. 143, 1869.

***Herpetotherinæ** TROUESSART, **1879.** Marsupialia.
Revue et Mag. de Zool., 3e sér., VII, pp. 223, 279 footnote, 1879.

Hesperomyinæ MURRAY, **1866.** Glires.
Geog. Dist. Mamm., pp. xv, 358, 1866.
Hesperomyidæ AMEGHINO, Mam. Fós., in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, p. 109, 1889.

Heterodontidæ GIRARD, **1852.** Cete.
Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci., VI, p. 319, 1852.

*‡**Heterodontina** BRANDT, **1873.** Cete.
Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, XVIII, p. 575, July, 1873.
Equals Diaphorodontina, which see.

Heteromyina GRAY, **1868.** Glires.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, p. 201.
Heteromyinæ ALSTON, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, p. 88.
Heteromyidæ ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., V, p. 233, Sept. 21, 1893.

Hippidae SCHULZE, **1900.** Ungulata.
Zeitschrift Naturwiss., Stuttgart, LXXIII, p. 197, Dec. 19, 1900.
Includes *Equus*.

*‡**Hippodontinæ** (seu **Elasmotherinæ**) BRANDT, **1878.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, 7e sér., XXVI, No. 5, p. 63, 1878.

Hippopotamidæ GRAY, **1821.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 306, Apr. 1, 1821.
Hyppopotamisideæ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 158, 1842.

Hipposiderinæ LYDEKKER, **1891.** Chiroptera.
LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, p. 657, 1891; BLANFORD, Fauna of Brit. India, Mamm., p. 280, 1891.

***Hippotheriina** Bonaparte, **1850.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 1850.
Hippotheriinæ Cope, Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, p. 399, May 16, 1881.
Hippotherida Haeckel, Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., pp. 530, 547, 1895.

Hippotragina ('Sundevall') Retzius & Lovén, **1845.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Archiv Skand. Beitr. Naturgesch., Greifswald, I, p. 445, 1845 (used as a family).
Hippotragidæ ('Gray') Rochebrune, Faune Sénégambie, I, Mamm., pp. 126, 155, 1883.

Hircidæ Brookes, **1828.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
"Cat. Museum, p. 72, 1828" (fide Gray, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, p. 143, 1852); Burnett, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVIII, for Oct.–Dec., 1829, p. 353, 1830.

‡**Histiorhina** Van der Hoeven, **1855.** Chiroptera.
Handb. Dierkunde, 2d ed., II, p. 1033, 1855.
Includes the genera *Rhinopoma, Nyctophilus, Nycteris, Rhinolophus, Megaderma, Phyllostoma, Glossophaga, Brachyphylla,* and *Desmodus.*

‡**Holoodontidae** Brandt, **1873.** Cete.
Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, XVIII, p. 575, July, 1873.
Includes *Orcinae, Phocaeninae, Delphininae,* and *Platanistinae.*

***Homacodontidæ** Marsh, **1894.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLVIII, p. 263, Sept., 1894.

***Homalodontotheridæ** Ameghino, **1889.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda.
Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 523, 551, 1889.

Hominidæ Gray, **1825.** Primates.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 338, Nov., 1825.
Hommideæ Lesson, Species Mamm., p. 3, 1840.

***Homunculidae** Ameghino, **1894.** Primates.
Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 9, Feb., 1894.

‡Hoplophoridæ Huxley, **1864.** Edentata.
Proc. Roy. Soc. London, XIII, p. 108, 1864; Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, CLV, pp. 31, 38, 1865; Burmeister, Descr. Phys. Répub. Argentine, III, Mamm., p. 421, 1879.

Hyænadæ Gray, **1821.** Feræ.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 302, Apr. 1, 1821.
Hyænidæ Gray, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. 211, 1869.

Hyænodontidæ Leidy, **1869.** Creodonta.
Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, pp. 38, 369, 1869.

Hydrarchidae Bonaparte, **1850.** Cete.
Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 1850.

Hydrocharina Gray, **1825.** Glires.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 341, Nov., 1825.
Hydrochœrina Gray, List Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxv, 1843.
Hydrocherina ibid, p. 125.
Hydrochoeridae Gill, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 22, Nov., 1872.

Hydrodamalidæ Palmer, **1895.** Sirenia.
Science, new ser., II, p. 450, Oct. 4, 1895.

Hydromyina Gray, **1825.** Glires.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 341, Nov., 1825.
Hydromyinæ Alston, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, p. 80.
Hydromysideæ Lesson, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 125, 1842.

Hydropotinæ Trouessart, **1898.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. IV, p. 865, 1898.

Hydrosoridæ JARDINE? **1838.** Insectivora.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., I, p. 427 footnote, Aug., 1838.[a]

Hyemoschidæ GRAY, **1872.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. 5, 99, 1872.

Hylobatina GRAY, **1870.** Primates.
Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-Eating Bats Brit. Mus., pp. 4, 9, 1870.
Hylobatinæ GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 2, 52, 1872.
Hylobatidæ BLYTH, Cat. Mamm. & Birds of Burma, p. 1, 1875.

Hylomidæ ANDERSON, **1879.** Insectivora.
Zool. Results Expds. West. Yunnan, I, p. 138, 1879.

***Hyopotaminæ** GILL, **1872.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 11, 83, 1872.
Hyopotamidæ KOWALEVSKY, Proc. Roy. Soc. London, XXI, p. 147, Feb. 6, 1873.

***Hyopsodinæ** TROUESSART, **1879.** Primates.
Revue et Mag. de Zool., 3e sér., VII, pp. 223, 229, 1879.
Hyopsodidæ SCHLOSSER, Die Affen, Lemuren, Chiropt., etc., in Beitr. Palæont. Oesterr.-Ungarns, VI, pt. 1, p. 43, 1887; ibid., p. 54, 1887 (*Hyopsodiæ*).
Hyopsodontidæ LYDEKKER, in Nicholson & Lydekker's Man. Palæont., II, p. 1465, 1889.

***Hyotheriinæ** COPE, **1888.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Am. Naturalist, XXII, p. 1087, Dec., 1888.
Hyotheriinæ ZITTEL, Handb. Palaeont., 2te Lief., p. 337, 1893.
Hyotherida HAECKEL, Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, pp. 552, 555, 1895.

Hyperoodontina GRAY, **1846.** Cete.
Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' pp. 24, 25, 1846.
Hyperoodontidæ GRAY [Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., p. 327, 1866—suggested but not used], Syn. Whales & Dolphins Brit. Mus., p. 9, 1868.

***Hypertragulidæ** COPE, **1879.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., V, No. 1, p. 66, Feb. 28, 1879.

***Hypisodontinæ** COPE, **1887.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXIV, p. 389, Nov. 29, 1887.

‡**Hypognathodontidæ** BRANDT, **1873.** Cete.
Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, XVIII, p. 575, July, 1873; Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, 7e sér., XX, 204, 1873.
Includes *Physeterinæ* and *Ziphiinæ*.

Hypsiprymnidæ OWEN, **1852.** Marsupialia.
Todd's Cyclop. Anat & Physiol., IV, p. 933, 1852; Mon. Foss. Mamm. Mesozoic Form., in Mon. Palæontograph. Soc., XXIV, 1871 (sep. p. 87); MARSH, Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XXXIII, p. 346, Apr., 1887.

Hypsiprymnodontidæ COLLETT, **1887.** Marsupialia.
Zool. Jahrbücher, II, p. 906, 1887; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., pp. 8, 122, 1888.

***Hyrachyinæ** OSBORN, **1892.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., IV, p. 93, Sept. 30, 1892.

Hyracidæ GRAY, **1821.** Ungulata, Hyracoidea.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 306, Apr. 1, 1821.

***Hyracodontidæ** COPE, **1879.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., V, No. 2, p. 228, Sept. 6, 1879.

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[a] The name is referred by the editor [Jardine?] to Nathusius (Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., I, p. 44, 1838), but is not used there.

***Hyracotheriinæ** Cope, **1881.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, p. 381, May 14, 1881.
Hyracotheridæ Pavlow, Bull. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes, Moscou, 2e sér., II, No. 1, pp. 135, 140, 1888.

‡Hystrichomyida Brandt, **1855.** Glires.
Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, 6e sér., VII, Sci. Nat., p. 251, 1855.
Equals Spalacopodoïdes (Octodontidæ).

Hystricini G. Fischer, **1817.** Glires.
Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat, Moscou, V, p. 372, 1817.
Histridæ Gray, London Med. Repos., XV, p. 304, Apr. 1, 1821.
Hystricidæ Burnett, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art., XXVIII, for Oct.–Dec., 1829, p. 350, 1830.
Hystrixideæ Lesson, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 96, 1842.
Hystrichidae Schulze, Zeitschr. Naturwiss., Stuttgart, LXXIII, p. 209, Dec. 19, 1900.

I.

***Ictitherinae** Trouessart, **1897.** Feræ.
Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. II, p. 320, 1897.

***Ictopsidæ** Schlosser, **1887.** Insectivora.
Die Affen, Lemuren, Chiropt., etc., in Beitr. Paläont. Oesterr.-Ungarns, VI, pp. 91, 140, 1887.

‡Ierboidae Gray, **1825.** Glires.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 341, Nov., 1825.

Indridæ Burnett, **1828.** Primates.
Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVI, pp. 306, 307, Oct.–Dec., 1828.

Indrisina I. Geoffroy, **1851.** Primates.
Cat. Méth. Coll. Mamm. et Ois. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, p. 67, 1851.
Indrinina Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, p. 131.
Indrisinæ Mivart, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 637.
Indrisidæ Alston, Zool. Record, for 1876, XIII, Mamm., p. 10, 1878.

Iniina Gray, **1846.** Cete.
Zool. Erebus & Terror, pp. 25, 45, 1846; Cat. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. I, Cetacea, p. 60, 1850.
Iniadæ Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, p. 199.
Iniidæ Gray, Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., p. 226, 1866.

***Interatheridæ** Ameghino, **1887.** Ungulata, Typotheria.
Observ. Gen. sobre los Toxodontes, in Anal. Mus. La Plata, I, May, 1887 (sep. p. 63).

***‡Isacidæ** Cope, **1874.** Insectivora.
Ann. Rept. Geol. Surv. Terr., for 1873, p. 472, 1874.

***Ischyromyidæ** Alston, **1876.** Glires.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, pp. 67, 78.

***Isotemnidæ** Ameghino, **1897.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda.
Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, p. 479, Oct. 6, 1897 (sep. p. 75).

Jacchina Gray, **1849.** Primates.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1849, p. 10.

Jaculini Brandt, **1855.** Glires.
Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, 6e sér., Sci. Nat., VII, pp. 230, 310, 1855.
Jaculina Carus, Handbuch Zool., p. 101, 1868.
Jaculidae Gill, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 20, Nov., 1872.

K.

Kangeroidæ GRAY, **1858.** Marsupialia.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, p. 108.

Kerodontina GERVAIS, **1849.** Glires.
GERVAIS, in D'Orbigny's Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., XI, p. 204, 1849.

Kiodotinæ PALMER, **1898.** Chiroptera.
Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XII, p. 111, Apr. 30, 1898.

Koalidæ BURNETT, **1830.** Marsupialia.
[*Koladæ* GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, p. 308, Apr. 1, 1821.]
BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVIII, for Oct.-Dec., 1829, p. 351, 1830.
Koala (synonym of *Phascolarctus* Blainville, 1816) was not used as a generic name until 1830, and consequently the family name was not available until that date.

Kogiinæ GILL, **1871.** Cete.
Am. Naturalist, IV, p. 732, Feb., 1871.

***Kurtodontidæ** OSBORN, **1888.** Marsupialia.
Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., IX, pt. 2, p. 234, 1888.
Cyrtodontidæ WINGE, E Museo Lundi, Marsupialia, p. 118, 1893.

L.

Lagenorhynchina GRAY, **1868.** Cete.
Syn. Whales & Dolphins Brit. Mus., p. 7, 1868

Lagidæ SCHULZE, **1897.** Glires.
Helios, XIV, p. 82, 1897.

‡**Lagomina** GRAY, **1825.** Glires.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 341, Nov., 1825.
‡**Lagomyidæ** LILLJEBORG, Syst. Öfversigt Gnag. Däggdjuren, pp. 9, 58, 1866.

Lagostomidæ BONAPARTE, **1838.** Glires.
Syn. Vert. Syst., in Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat., Bologna, II, p. 112, 1838 (sep. p. 8).

‡**Lagostomurina?** BONAPARTE, **1838.** Glires.
Revue Zool., Paris, I, p. 216, Sept., 1838.

Lagothricinæ MURRAY, **1866.** Primates.
Geog. Dist. Mamm., p. 408, 1866.
Lagotrichina GRAY, Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-Eating Bats Brit. Mus., pp. 36, 41, 1870.
Based on Slack's 'Lagothricines.' (MURRAY.)

***Lambdotheriidæ** COPE, **1889.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Am. Naturalist, XXIII, p. 152 bis, Mar., 1889.

Latacina BONAPARTE, **1838.** Feræ, Pinnipedia.
Revue Zoologique, I, p. 213, Sept., 1838.

***Leithiidæ** LYDEKKER, **1896.** Glires.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1895, p. 862, 1896.

Lemnina GRAY, **1825.** Glires.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 342, Nov., 1825.

***Lemuravidæ** MARSH, **1875.** Primates.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IX, p. 240, Mar., 1875.

Lemuridæ GRAY, **1821.** Primates.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 298, Apr. 1, 1821.
Lemurideæ LESSON, Species Mamm., pp. 206, 207, 1840.

Leonida HAECKEL, **1895.** Feræ.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, p. 579, 1895.

***Leontiniidæ** AMEGHINO, **1895.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda.
Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, p. 646, 1895; XVIII, p. 567, Oct., 1897.

Lepilemurina GRAY, **1870.** Primates.
Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-Eating Bats Brit. Mus., p. 132, 1870.

Leporini G. FISCHER, **1817.** Glires.
Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, p. 372, 1817.
Leporidæ GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, p. 304, Apr. 1, 1821.
Lepusidæ GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, I, p. 18, 1848–52.

***Leptictidae** GILL, **1872.** Insectivora.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 19, 1872.

***Leptochœridæ** MARSH, **1894.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Am. Journ Sci., 3d ser., XLVIII, p. 273, Sept., 1894.

***Leptomerycinæ** ZITTEL, **1893.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Handb. Palaeont., IV, 2te Lief., p. 389, 1893.
Leptomerychinæ ROGER, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben u. Neuburg (a. V.), Augsburg, XXXII, p. 226, 1896.

***Leptotragulinæ** ('COPE') ZITTEL, **1893.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
ZITTEL, Handb. Palaeont., IV, 2te Lief., p. 361, 1893.

Lepusidæ (see **Leporini**). Glires.

***Lestodontidæ** AMEGHINO, **1889.** Edentata.
Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 665, 895, 1889.

Lichanotina GRAY, **1825.** Primates.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 338, Nov., 1825.
Lichanotidæ ——, Mackenzie's Mus. Nat. Hist., I, Mamm., p. 43, 18—?

***Limnocyoninæ** WORTMAN, **1902.** Creodonta, Proviverridæ.
Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., XIII, pp. 117, 128, Feb., 1902.

***Limnohyidæ** MARSH, **1875.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., IX, p. 246, 1875.

***Limnotheridae** MARSH, **1872.** Primates.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, p. 205, Sept., 1872.

***Listriodontidæ** LYDEKKER, **1884.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Palæont. Indica, ser. X, III, pt. 2, pp. 100, 131, 1884.

Lobodontina GRAY, **1869.** Feræ, Pinnipedia.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., IV, p. 345, Nov., 1869.

Lobostominæ DOBSON, **1875.** Chiroptera.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XVI, p. 348, Nov., 1875.
Lobostomidæ H. ALLEN, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XV, p. 347, Oct. 26, 1892.

Loncherini GIEBEL, **1847.** Glires.
Fauna Vorwelt, I, p. 93, 1847.
Loncheridæ BURMEISTER, Verzeich. Zool. Mus. Univ. Halle-Wittenberg aufgestellt. Säugeth., u. s. w., p. 17, 1850; Syst. Uebers. Thiere Brasil., I, pp. 188, 192, 1854.

Lonchorhinina GRAY, **1866.** Chiroptera.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 113.

***Lophiodontidae** GILL, **1872.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 12, 86, 1872.

Lophiomyidae GILL, **1872.** Glires.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 20, Nov., 1872.

Loridæ GRAY, **1821.** Primates.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 298, Apr. 1, 1821.

Lupini HEMPRICH & EHRENBERG, **1832.** Feræ.
Symbolæ Physicæ, Zool., II, sig. ff, Nov., 1832.
Lupinæ BAIRD, Mamm. N. Am., p. 103, 1857.
Lupida HAECKEL, Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, p. 585, 1895.

Lutrina BONAPARTE, **1838.** Feræ.
Syn. Vert. Syst., in Nuovi Ann Sci. Nat., Bologna, II, p. 110, 1838.
Lutridæ DE KAY, Nat. Hist. New York, Zool., pt. I, pp. XV, 39, 1842.

Lycaonina GRAY, **1868.** Feræ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, p. 494.
Lycaonidæ 'GRAY,' ROCHEBRUNE, Faune Sénégambie, I, Mamm., pp. 86, 154, 1883.

Lyncina GRAY, **1867.** Feræ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, p. 276.
Lyncidae SCHULZE, Zeitschr. Naturwiss., Stuttgart, LXXIII, p. 222, Dec. 19, 1900.

M.

Macacidæ OWEN, **1843.** Primates.
Rept. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci., for 1842, XII, p. 55, 1843.

***Machaerodontinae** GILL, **1872.** Feræ.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 4, 59, 60, 1872.
Machairodinæ ZITTEL, Handb. Palæont., IV, 2te Lief., p. 667, 1893.

***Macraucheniidae** GILL, **1872.** Ungulata, Litopterna.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 12, 88, 1872.

‡**Macrocolini** BRANDT, **1855.** Glires.
Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, 6e sér., Sci. Nat., VII, pp. 231, 233, 311, 1855.

‡**Macroglossina** GRAY, **1866.** Chiroptera.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 64.
Macroglossinæ TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. I, p. 89, 1897.

‡**Macrophyllina** GRAY, **1866.** Chiroptera.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 113.

Macropidæ BURNETT, **1830.** Marsupialia.
Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVIII, for Oct.-Dec., 1829, p. 351, 1830.
Macropodidæ WATERHOUSE, Nat. Library, Mamm., X, p. 60, 1841;[a] 2d ed., X, p. 60, 1855; OWEN, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. LXXIII, July, 1839, p. 19.
Macropodineæ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 193, 1842.

***Macropristidæ** AMEGHINO, **1889.** Marsupialia
Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, p. 894, 1889.

Macroscelidina BONAPARTE, **1838.** Insectivora
Syn. Vert. Syst., in Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat., Bologna, II, p. 111, 1838 (sep. p. 7)
Macroscelidæ OWEN, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., London, X, pt. 1, p. 433, 1854.
Macroscelididæ MIVART, Journ. Anat. & Physiol., II, p. 143, 1868.
Macroscelidoidæ MIVART, ibid., II, p. 141, 1868.

***Macrotheriidæ** ALSTON, **1878.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda
[GERVAIS, Journal de Zool., V, p. 426, 1876—Macrothéridés.]
ALSTON, Zool. Record, for 1876, XIII, Mamm., p. 23, 1878.

Manatidæ GRAY, **1821.** Sirenia.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 309, Apr. 1, 1821.

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[a] Quoted from Cat. Mamm. Mus. Zool. Soc., 1838, but the name is not given in that catalogue.

Mangustina Gervais, **1855.** Feræ.
Hist. Nat. Mamm. [II], p. 43, 1855.

Manidæ Gray, **1821.** Effodientia.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 305, Apr. 1, 1821.
Manisideæ Lesson, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 153, 1842.
Manididæ Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, p. 362.

‡ **Marsupidæ** Swainson, **1835.** Marsupialia.
Nat. Hist. and Class. Quadrupeds, p. 391, 1835.
Includes *Halmaturus*, *Hypsiprymnus*, and *Phalangista*.

Martina Wagner, **1841.** Feræ.
Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, II, pp. 216–217, 1841.
Martinæ Burmeister, Verzeich. Zool. Mus. Univ. Halle-Wittenberg aufgestellt. Säugeth., p. 12, 1850.
Martinæ Burmeister, Syst. Uebers. Thiere Brasil., I, p. 103, 1854.
Martidæ Schmidtlein, Brehm's Tierleben, 2te Auflage, I, Säugetiere, pp. ix, 188, 1893 (subfamily).

* **Mastodonadæ** Gray, **1821.** Ungulata, Proboscidea.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 306, Apr. 1, 1821.
Mastodontidæ Girard, Proc. Am. Ass. Adv. Sci., for 1851, VI, p. 328, 1852. Gray, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. 359, 1869.

* ‡ **Mastopalœotheriæ** Lesson, **1842.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm. p. 163, 1842.
Includes the following genera: *Chœropotamus*, *Anthracotherium*, *Adapis*, *Dichobune*, *Xiphodon*, *Pleregnathus*, *Elasmotherium*, *Aceratherium*, and *Dremotherium*.

Mazamadæ Brookes, **1828.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
"Cat. Museum, p. 62, 1828" (fide Gray, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, p. 228, 1852).

Megadermatidæ H. Allen, **1864.** Chiroptera.
Mon. Bats N. Am., pp. xxiii, 1, June, 1864.
Megadermidae Gill, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 17, Nov., 1872.

* **Megaladapidæ** Forsyth Major, **1893.** Primates.
Proc. Roy. Soc. London, LIV, p. 178, Sept. 30, 1893.

* **Megalonycidæ** Ameghino, **1889.** Edentata.
Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 690, 895, 1889.
Megalonychidæ Zittel, Handb. Palæont., IV, p. 133, 1892.

Megalotheriidæ (see **Megatheriadæ**). Edentata.

Megalotina Gray, **1868.** Feræ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, pp. 495, 523.
Megalotidæ Gray, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate, Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. 210, 1869.

Megapterina Gray, **1864.** Cete.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 205.
Megapterinæ Flower, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 391.
Megapteridæ Gray, Syn. Whales & Dolphins Brit. Mus., p. 2, 1868.

* **Megatheriadæ** Gray, **1821.** Edentata.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 305, Apr. 1, 1821.
Megatheriidæ Owen, Edinburgh New Philos. Journ., XXXV, p. 350, Oct., 1843.
Megalotheriidæ Lydekker, Geog. Hist. Mamm., pp. 102, 115, 1896.

‡ **Melecebineæ** Lesson, **1840.** Feræ.
Species Mamm., pp. 255, 272, 1840; Nouv. Tabl. Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 12, 1842.
Based on *Cercoleptes*.

Melina BONAPARTE, **1838.** Feræ.
Syn. Vert. Syst., in Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat., Bologna, II, p. 110, 1838.
Melidæ OWEN, Todd's Cyclop. Anat. & Physiol., IV, p. 913, 1852 (subfamily).
Melinidæ GRAY, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. 120, 1869.
Melididæ STERNDALE, Nat. Hist. Mamm. India, p. 130, 1884.

Mellivorina GRAY, **1864.** Feræ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, pp. 103, 143.
Mellivorinae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 6, 66, Nov., 1872.
Mellividæ ('GRAY'), ROCHEBRUNE, Faune Sénégambie, I, Mamm., pp. 97, 154, 1883.

***Meniscotheriidæ** COPE, **1882.** Ungulata, Condylarthra.
Am. Naturalist, XVI, p. 334, Apr., 1882.

*‡**Menodontidæ** COPE, **1881.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, p. 378, May 14, 1881.

Mephitina BONAPARTE, **1845.** Feræ.
Cat. Met. Mamm. Europ., p. 3, 1845; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 506.
Mephitinae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 6, 65, Nov., 1872.
Mephitidæ RHOADS, Reprint Ord's N. Am. Zool., app., 11, 72, 1894.

Merionina BRANDT, **1844.** Glires.
Bull. Cl. Phys.-Math. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, II, p. 231, Jan. 20, 1844.
Merionidae BURMEISTER, Verzeich. Zool. Mus. Univ. Halle-Wittenberg aufgestellt. Säugeth., p. 16, 1850.
Merionidinæ SCHMIDTLEIN, in Brehm's Tierleben, 2te Auflage, I, p. 401, 1893.

***Merycoidodontinæ** HAY, **1902.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am. Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., p. 665, 1902.

***Merycopotamidae** GILL, **1872.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 10, 82, 1872.

***Merycotheriina** BONAPARTE, **1850.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 1850.

***Mesonychidæ** COPE, **1875.** Creodonta.
Palæont. Bull. No. 20, p. 3, Dec. 22, 1875.

*‡**Mesorhinidæ** AMEGHINO, **1891.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Rev. Argentina Hist. Nat., I, p. 137, June, 1891.
Based on *Coelosoma* Ameghino, 1891.

***Mesotheriidæ** ALSTON, **1876.** Ungulata, Typotheria.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, pp. 75, 98.
Mesotheridæ TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, 2e part., p. 208, 1881.

Metacheiromyidæ WORTMAN, **1903.** Primates.
Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., XV, p. 411, May, 1903; ibid., XVI, p. 347, Nov., 1903.

* **Metopotherini** AMEGHINO, **1894.** Edentata.
Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 157, 1894.
Metopotherinae TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, p. 1101, 1898.

* **Miacidæ** COPE, **1880.** Creodonta.
Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, p. 78, Aug. 3, 1880.

* **Microbiotheridæ** AMEGHINO, **1887.** Marsupialia.
Enum. Sist. Especies Mam. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 6, 1887.

Microcebina GRAY, **1870.** Primates.
Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-Eating Bats Brit. Mus., p. 131, 1870.

* **Microchœridæ** LYDEKKER, **1887.** Primates.
Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. v, p. 303, 1887.

*‡ **Microlestidæ** MURRAY, **1866.** Allotheria.
Geog. Dist. Mamm., pp. xvi, 364, 1866.

Microrhynchina GRAY, **1863.** Primates.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, pp. 132, 141.

* **Microsyopsidæ** OSBORN, **1892.** Glires, Proglires.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., IV, p. 101, Oct. 20, 1892.

Microtidæ COPE, **1891.** Glires.
Syllabus Lectures Geol. & Palæont., p. 90, 1891.

‡ **Mididae** GILL, **1872.** Primates.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 2, 54, 1872.

* **Mioclænidæ** OSBORN & EARLE, **1895.** Ungulata, Condylarthra.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., VII, p. 48, Mar. 8, 1895.

* **Miolabinæ** HAY, **1902.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., p. 676, 1902.

* **Mixodectidæ** COPE, **1883.** Glires, Proglires.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., May 22, 1883, p. 80.

* **Mixtotheriodontidæ** LYDEKKER, **1883.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Palæont. Indica, ser. X, II, pt. 5, p. 146, Feb., 1883.
Based on *Mixtotherium* Filhol.

Molossina GERVAIS, **1855.** Chiroptera.
Expéd. Comte de Castelnau Am. Sud., Zool., Mamm., p. 53 footnote, 1855; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, Zool., 4e sér., V, p. 215, 1856.
Molossidae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 17, 1872.

Monachina GRAY, **1869.** Feræ, Pinnipedia.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., IV, p. 345, Nov., 1869; Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., pp. iii, 3, 1871.

‡ **Monoceratina** GRAY, **1846.** Cete.
Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' 28, 1846; Cat. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. 1, Cetacea, p. 74, 1850.

Monodontidæ GRAY, **1821.** Cete.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 310, Apr. 1, 1821.
Monodontida HAECKEL, Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., p. 566, 1895.

Mormoopinæ REHN, **1901.** Chiroptera.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1901, p. 297; ibid., 1902, p. 162.
See *Mormopida* Koch, 1862–63.

Mormopida KOCH, **1862–63.** Chiroptera.
Jahrb. Ver. Naturk. in Nassau, Wiesbaden, Heft XVII–XVIII, p. 358, 1862–63.
Mormopsina GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, p. 93, Feb., 1866.
Mormopidae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 16, Nov., 1872.

* **Moropodidæ** MARSH, **1877.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XIV, p. 249, Sept., 1877.

Moschidæ GRAY, **1821.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 307, Apr. 1, 1821.
Moschisidæ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 175, 1842.

Mungosina GRAY, **1864.** Feræ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 509.

‡**Muriformidæ** AMEGHINO, **1887.** Glires.
Enum. Sist. Especies Mam. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 10, Dec., 1887.
See *Octodontidæ* Waterhouse, 1839.

Murilemurina GRAY, **1870.** Primates.
Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-Eating Bats Brit. Mus., p. 132, 1870.

Murina ILLIGER, **1815.** Glires.
Abhandl. K. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, for 1804–11, pp. 46, 129, 1815; HELLWIG, Tabell. Uebers. Ordnungen, Familien, u. s. w., Säugth., pp. 13, 16, 1819; GOLDFUSS, Handb. Zool., II, pp. xxii, 430, 1820.
Murini FISCHER, Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, p. 372, 1817.
Muridæ GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, p. 303, Apr. 1, 1821.
Musideæ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 134, 1842.
Hellwig's group included *Spalax*, *Bathyergus*, *Arctomys*, *Cricetus*, and *Mus.*

Muscardinidæ PALMER, **1899.** Glires.
Science, new ser., X, p. 413, Sept. 22, 1899.
New name for *Gliridæ* Thomas, 1897, which is preoccupied by *Gliridæ* Ogilby, 1837 (Primates).

Mustelini G. FISCHER, **1817.** Feræ.
Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, p. 372, 1817.
Mustelidæ GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, p. 301, Apr. 1, 1821.
Mustelidæ SWAINSON, Nat. Hist. & Class. Quad., pp. vii, 102, 361, 1835.

Myadina GRAY, **1825.** Feræ.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 339, Nov., 1825.
Mydaina GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 506.

My[g]aladæ GRAY, **1821.** Insectivora.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 300, Apr. 1, 1821.
Myogalina BONAPARTE, Cat. Met. Mamm. Europ., p. 5, 1845.
Myogalidæ MILNE-EDWARDS, Recherches Hist. Nat. Mamm., I, pp. 267, 272, 1868–74.

Mycetina GRAY, **1825.** Primates.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 338, Nov., 1825.
Mycetinæ MIVART, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, p. 547.

Myiopotamina BONAPARTE, **1850.** Glires.
Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 1850.[a]

***Mylagaulidæ** COPE, **1881.** Glires.
Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, No. 2, p. 362, Sept. 19, 1881.

***Mylodontinæ** GILL, **1872.** Edentata.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 24, 1872.
Mylodontidæ AMEGHINO, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 665, 895, 1889.

Myogalina, Myogalidæ (see **Mygaladæ**). Insectivora.

Myosidæ GRAY, **1821.** Glires.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 303, Apr. 1, 1821.
Myoxidæ WATERHOUSE, Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., III, p. 184, Apr., 1839.

Myospalacini LILLJEBORG, **1866.** Glires.
Syst. Öfversigt Gnag. Däggdjuren, p. 25, 1866.

Myotalpinæ MILLER, **1896.** Glires.
N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, p. 8, July 23, 1896.

Myoxidæ (see **Myosidæ**). Glires.

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[a] Not given in Cat. Metodico Mamm. Europ., p. 8, 1845, as quoted by Brandt, Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, 6e sér., Sci. Nat., VII, p. 113, 1855.

Myrmecobiidæ WATERHOUSE, **1838.** Marsupialia.
"Cat. Mamm. Mus. Zool. Soc., 1838" [a] (fide WATERHOUSE, Nat. Library, Mamm., X, p. 60, 1841; 2d ed., X, p. 60, 1855).

Myrmecophagina GRAY, **1825.** Edentata.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 343, Nov., 1825.
Myrmecophagidæ BONAPARTE, Syn. Vert. Syst., in Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat., Bologna, II, p. 111, 1838.

‡ **Mysdidelphiæ** LESSON, **1840.** Glires, Muridæ.
Species Mamm., pp. 255, 264, 1840.
Includes *Pithecheir*.

Myspithecieæ LESSON, **1840.** Primates.
Species Mamm., pp. 255, 262, 1840.
Includes *Myspithecus*.

‡ **Mystacinæ** DOBSON, **1875.** Chiroptera.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XVI, p. 349, Nov., 1875 ('group').

Mystomyidæ COPE, **1883.** Insectivora.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., May 22, 1883, p. 83.
Mythomyidæ COPE, Am. Naturalist, XVIII, p. 261, Mar., 1884.
Mystomys is a variant of *Mythomys* Gray, 1861, which is a synonym of *Potamogale* Du Chaillu, 1860.

N.

Nannosciurinæ FORSYTH MAJOR, **1893.** Glires.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1893, pp. 187–189.

Narvallidæ BURNETT, **1830.** Cete.
Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXIX, pp. 360, 361, Apr.–June, 1830.
Narwalina REICHENBACH, Naturgesch. Anat. Mamm., pars I, Cetacea et Pachydermata, p. 5, 1845.

Nasuina GRAY, **1864.** Feræ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 701.
Nasuidæ GRAY, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. 238, 1869.

Natalinia GRAY, **1866.** Chiroptera.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, p. 90, Feb., 1866.
Natalinæ H. ALLEN, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XV, p. 437, Oct. 26, 1892.
Natalidæ MILLER, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, p. 245, Dec. 23, 1899.

* **Necrolestidæ** AMEGHINO, **1894.** Insectivora.
Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 106, Feb., 1894.

Nectogalinæ ANDERSON, **1879.** Insectivora.
Zool. Results Expds. West. Yunnan, I, p. 149, 1879.

* **Nematheridae** AMEGHINO, **1891.** Edentata.
Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, p. 349, Oct., 1891.

‡ **Neomanida** HAECKEL, **1895.** Effodientia.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., pp. 516, 517, 520, 1895.
Includes *Manis*.

* **Neoplagiaulacidae** AMEGHINO, **1890.** Allotheria.
Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XI, cuad. VII–IX, p. 176, July–Sept., 1890; Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, p. 119, May, 1902 (sep. p. 51).
[The date of this name is sometimes erroneously given as 1889.]

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[a] The name is not used in this catalogue.

‡**Neoryctida** HAECKEL, **1895.** Effodientia.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., pp. 516, 517, 520, 1895.
Includes *Orycteropus*.

Neotominæ MERRIAM, **1894.** Glires.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Sept. 24, 1894, p. 228.

Neotraginæ SCLATER & THOMAS, **1894.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Book of Antelopes, I, pt. 1, p. 2, Aug., 1894; II, pp. 1–2, 1896.

***Nesodontidæ** MURRAY, **1866.** Ungulata, Toxodontia.
Geog. Dist. Mamm., pp. xiii, 168, 338, 1866; GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 13, 89, 1872.

***Nesokerodontidae** SCHLOSSER, **1884.** Glires.
"Die Nager des Europäisch. Tertiärs [sep.], 1384," in Palæontographica, XXXI, p. 327, 1885.

Nesomyinæ FORSYTH MAJOR, **1897.** Glires.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, p. 718.

***Nesopithecidæ** FORSYTH MAJOR, **1896.** Primates.
Geol. Mag. London, new ser., dec. IV, III, p. 436, Oct., 1896.

Nesotragidæ GRAY, **1872.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. 3, 30, 1872.

***Nimravidæ** COPE, **1881.** Feræ.
Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, No. 1, p. 167, Feb. 11, 1881.

Noctilionidæ GRAY, **1821.** Chiroptera.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 299, Apr. 1, 1821.
Noctilioninæ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm. p. 16, 1842.

***Notharctidæ** TROUESSART, **1879.** Primates.
Revue et Mag. de Zool., 3e sér., VII, pp. 223, 230, 1879.

***Notohippidae** AMEGHINO, **1894.** Ungulata, Litopterna.
Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 27, Feb., 1894.

***Notopithecidæ** AMEGHINO, **1897.** Primates.
Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, p. 418, Oct. 6, 1897.

Notoryctidæ J. D. OGILBY, **1891.** Marsupialia.
Cat. Australian Mamm., p. 5, 1891.[a]

***Notostylopidæ** AMEGHINO **1897.** Tillodontia.
Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, p. 488, Oct. 6, 1897.

***Nototheriidæ** LYDEKKER, **1887.** Marsupialia.
Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., V, pp. xxii, 161, 1887.

Nyctericina GRAY, **1866.** Chiroptera.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XII, p. 91, Feb., 1866.
Nycteridæ DOBSON, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XVI, p. 347, Nov., 1875.

‡**Nycteridae** SCHULZE, **1893.** Chiroptera.
Zeitschr. Naturwiss., Leipzig, 5te Folge, IV, pp. 155, 172, 1893; Zeitschr. Naturwiss., Stuttgart, LXXIII, p. 215, Dec. 19, 1900.
Includes *Vespertilio*, *Scotophilus*, *Plecotus*, *Vesperugo*, *Synotus*, and *Rhinolophus*.

Nycterina VAN DER HOEVEN, **1855.** Chiroptera.
Handb. Dierkunde, 2d ed., II, p. 1028, 1855 (used as a family).
Includes the following genera: *Vespertilio*, *Vesperugo*, *Plecotus*, *Thyroptera*, *Furia*, *Nycticejus*, *Dysopes*, *Stenoderma*, *Diclidurus*, *Urocryptus*, *Emballonura*, *Taphozous*, *Noctilio*, *Chilonycteris*, *Mormops*, *Rhinopoma*, *Nyctophilus*, *Nycteris*, *Rhinolophus*, *Megaderma*, *Phyllostoma*, *Glossophaga*, *Brachyphylla*, and *Desmodus*.

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[a] The first 16 pages of this catalogue seem to have been issued as a 'Hand List' in 1891. (See Zool. Record for 1891, Mamm., p. 14.)

Nycticebinæ MIVART, **1864.** Primates.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 637.
Nycticebidæ NICHOLSON, Man. Zool., II, p. 553, 1870.

Nycticeina GERVAIS, **1855.** Chiroptera.
Expéd. Comte de Castelnau Am. Sud., Zool., Mamm. p. 71 footnote, 1855; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, Zool., 4e sér., V, p. 220, 1856.
Nycticejinae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 17, 1872.

Nycticellina GRAY, **1866.** Chiroptera.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, p. 91, Feb., 1866.

Nyctipithecinæ MIVART, **1865.** Primates.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, p. 547.

Nyctophilina GRAY, **1866.** Chiroptera.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, p. 91, Feb., 1866.

O.

Ochotonidæ THOMAS, **1897.** Glires.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1896, p. 1026, 1897.

Octodontidæ WATERHOUSE, **1839.** Glires.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1839, p. 172.

Odobænidæ ALLEN, **1880.** Feræ, Pinnipedia.
Hist. N. Am. Pinnipeds, pp. 5, 17 footnote, 1880.

* **Odontomysopidae** AMEGHINO, **1902.** Glires.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, p. 35, May, 1902 (sep. p. 33).

Œgoceridæ COBBOLD, **1859.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Todd's Cyclop. Anat. & Physiol., V, pp. 506, 508, 1859.
Ægoceridæ (?), Mus. Nat. Hist., I, p. 163, 188–?
Includes *Capra* and *Ovis*.

Ogmorhininæ TURNER, **1888.** Feræ, Pinnipedia.
Zool. Voy. Challenger, XXVI, pt. 68, p. 62, 1888.

* **Omomynæ** TROUESSART, **1879.** Primates.
Revue et Mag. de Zool., 3e sér., VII, pp. 223, 225, 1879.

Ondatrina GRAY, **1825.** Glires.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 341, Nov., 1825.

‡ **Opossina** WAGNER, **1843.** Marsupialia.
Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, III, pp. v, 39 [31], 1843 (used as a family).
Includes *Myrmecobius*, *Didelphys*, *Chironectes*, *Perameles*, and *Chocropus*.

Orcini WAGNER, **1846.** Cete.
Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, VII, p. 292, 1846.
Orcadina GRAY, Cat. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. 1, Cetacea, p. 278, 1850.
Orcadæ GRAY, Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales, p. 85, 1871.

* ‡ **Oreodontidæ** LEIDY, **1869.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, p. 7, 1869.
Name not available according to Lydekker (Man. Palæont., II, p. 1326, 1889), *Oreodon* being preoccupied. (See Cotylopidæ.)

Ornithoryncina GRAY, **1825.** Monotremata.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. ——, Nov., 1825.
Ornithorhynchidæ BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXIX, p. 365, Apr.–June, 1830; BONAPARTE, Saggio Dist. Met. Anim. Vert., p. 28, 1831.

* **Orophodontidae** AMEGHINO, **1895.** Edentata.
Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, 1895 (sep. p. 57).

‡**Orthlophodontidae** ('SCHLOSSER') REICHENOW, **1887.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
['Orthlophodonten' SCHLOSSER, Zool. Anzeiger, IX, p. 252, 1886.]
REICHENOW, Archiv Naturgesch., 1887, 2ter Bd., p. 32.
Includes Rhinocerotidæ and Tapiridæ.

***Ortotheridæ** AMEGHINO, **1889.** Edentata.
Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 683, 895, 1889.

Orycterideæ LESSON, **1842.** Glires.
Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 120, 1842.
Orycterina WAGNER, in Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1844, Bd. II, p. 171; TROSCHEL, in Wiegmann & Ruthe's Handb. Zool., 3d ed., p. 55, 1848; KRAUSS, Das Thierreich in Bildern, I, Säugeth., p. 38, 1851.

Orycteropidæ GRAY, **1821.** Effodientia.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 305, Apr. 1, 1821.
Orycteropideæ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 153, 1842.
Orycteropodidæ BONAPARTE, Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., Mamm., 1850.

Orygidæ ('GRAY') ROCHEBRUNE, **1883.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Faune Sénégambie, I, Mamm., pp. 125, 155, 1883.

Oryzorictinæ DOBSON, **1882.** Insectivora.
Mon. Insectivora, pp. 2, 67, 71, 1882.
Oryzoryctidæ GILL, Bull. Philos. Soc. Wash., V, p. 120, 1882.

Otariina GRAY, **1825.** Feræ, Pinnipedia.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 340, Nov., 1825.
Otariadæ BROOKES, "Cat. Anat. & Zool. Mus., p. 36, 1828;" GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVIII, p. 228, Sept., 1866.
Otariarina GRAY, List. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxiii, 1843.
Otariidæ GILL, Proc. Essex Inst., V, Communications, pp. 10, 13, 1867.

Otocyonidæ TROUESSART, **1885.** Feræ.
Cat. Carnivores, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, Suppl. 1884, pp. 6, 51, 1885 (subfamily).

Otomyinæ THOMAS, **1897.** Glires.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1896, p. 1017, 1897.

Ouistitidæ BURNETT, **1828.** Primates.
Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art., XXVI, p. 306, Oct.–Dec., 1828.
An alternative name for *Titidæ* Burnett, 1828, suggested but not used.

‡**Oulophocinæ** ALLEN, **1870.** Feræ, Pinnipedia.
Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., II, p. 23, 1870.
Ouliphocacæ ALLEN, Mon. N. Am. Pinnipeds, p. 210, 1880.

Ovesideæ (see **Ovidæ**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla.

Ovibovinae GILL, **1872.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 9, 77, 1872.
Ovibovidæ GRAY, Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. 3, 31, 1872.

Ovicaprina NOACK, **1887.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Zool. Jahrb., II, Heft 2, p. 202, May 7, 1887.
Includes *Ovis aries* var. *platyura* and *Capra hircus*.

Ovidæ BROOKES, **1828.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
"Cat. Museum, p. 72, 1828" (fide GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, p. 160, 1852); BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVIII, for Oct.–Dec., 1829, p. 353, 1830.
Ovesideæ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 182, 1842.
Ovinæ BAIRD, Mamm. N. Am., pp. xxxi, 664, 1857.

***Oxyænidæ** Cope, **1877.** Creodonta.
Rept. U. S. Geol. Surv. W. 100th Merid., IV, pt. II, p. 89, 1877.

***Oxyclænidæ** Scott, **1892.** Creodonta.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 15, 1892, pp. 294–295.

P.

***Pachyacanthinae** Brandt, **1872.** Sirenia.
Sitzungsber. Math.-Naturw. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LXV, Abth. I, p. 262, 1872.

***Pachylemuridae** L. C. Miall, **1875.** Primates.
[*Pachylemur* Filhol, Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, V, art. 4, p. 18, 1874.]
Geol. Record for 1874, p. 267, 1875; Cope, Report U. S. Geog. & Geol. Surv. W. 100th Merid., IV, Palæont., pt. 2, p. 82, 1877.
Filhol's 'groupe' includes *Palæolemur betillei, Adapis, Aphelotherium, Necrolemur antiquus,* 'et les divers Lémuriens signalés jusqu'ici en Amérique.'

***Pachynolophidæ** Pavlow, **1888.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Bull. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes Moscou, 2e sér., II, No. 1, pp. 136, 145, 1888.

***Pachyrucidæ** Lydekker, **1894.** Ungulata, Typotheria.
Anal. Mus. La Plata, Paleont. Argent., II, pt. 3, p. 3, 1893 (Mar., 1894).

‡Pachysimiadæ E. B. T[awney], **1880.** Ungulata.
[*Pachysimiens* Filhol, Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, VIII, p. 107, 1877.]
Tawney, Geol. Record for 1877, Palæont., p. 284, 1880.
Includes *Cebochœrus, Anchilophus, Lophiotherium, Cadurcotherium, Rhinoceros, Lophiodon, Protapirus,* and *Tapirulus.*

***‡Palabradyna** Haeckel, **1895.** Edentata.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., pp. 516, 517, 521, 1895.
Hypothetical family, including *Archibradys,* the supposed ancestor of the Bradypodidæ.

***Palæocetidæ** Gray, **1866.** Cete.
Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., p. 106, 1866 (suggested but not used).

***Palaeochoerida** Rütimeyer, **1863.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Verhandl. Naturf. Gesellsch., Basel, III, p. 637, 1863.

***Palæolagida** Haeckel, **1895.** Glires.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, p. 503, 1895.

***Palæomerycidæ** Lydekker, **1883.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Palæont. Indica, ser. X, II, pt. 5, p. 173, 1883.

***Palæonictidæ** Osborn & Wortman, **1892.** Creodonta.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., IV, art. XI, pp. 103–104, Oct. 20, 1892.

***Palaeopeltidae** Ameghino, **1895.** Edentata.
Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, p. '659,' 1895 (sep. p. 59).

***Palæosyopinæ** Osborn, **1892.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., IV, p. 93, Sept. 30, 1892.
Earle, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., IX, pt. 3, pp. 268, 274, Oct. 14, 1892.

***Palaeotheriina** Bonaparte, **1850.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 1850.
Palæotheridæ Girard, Proc. Am. Ass. Adv. Sci., for 1851, VI, p. 328, 1852.
Palaeotheriidae Gill, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 12, 86, 88, 1872.

***‡Palaeotheriodontinæ** Brandt, **1878.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, 7e sér., XXVI, No. 5, pp. 10, 22, 1878.
Includes *Hyracodon* Leidy.

***‡Palamanida** HAECKEL, **1895.** Effodientia.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., pp. 490, 516, 520, 1895.
Hypothetical family, including *Archimanis*.

***Paloplotheriinæ** OSBORN, **1892.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., IV, p. 93, Sept. 30, 1892 (*Palaplotheriinæ*).

‡Paloryctida HAECKEL, **1895.** Effodientia.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., pp. 516, 517, 520, 1895.
Hypothetical family, including *Archorycterus*, the supposed ancestor of the Orycteropodidæ.

Pantholopidæ GRAY, **1872.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. 3, 33, 1872.

***Pantolambdidæ** COPE, **1883.** Ungulata, Amblypoda.
Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XX, p. 558, Mar. 16, 1883.

***Pantolestidæ** COPE, **1884.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Palæont. Bull., No. 39, p. 27, Nov. 20, 1884.

***Pantostylopidæ** AMEGHINO, **1901.** Tillodontia.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, p. 423, July, 1901 (sep. p. 77).

Papionidæ BURNETT, **1828.** Primates.
Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVI, pp. 306, 307, Oct.–Dec., 1828; BLYTH, Cat. Mamm. & Birds of Burma, p. 4, 1875.

Paradoxideæ LESSON, **1842.** Monotremata.
Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 196, 1842.
Based on *Ornithorhynchus*.

***Paradoximyina** AMEGHINO. **1886.** Glires.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, IX, entr. 1, 2, pp. 79, 222, June, 1886.
Paradoxomydæ AMEGHINO, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, p. 122, 1889.

Paradoxurina GRAY, **1864.** Feræ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, pp. 508, 526.
Paradoxurinae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 4, 61, Nov., 1872.
Paradoxuridæ ('GRAY') ROCHEBRUNE, Faune Sénégambie, I, Mamm., pp. 83, 154, 1883.

***Paramyida** HAECKEL, **1895.** Glires.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, p. 502, 1895.

***Parasoricidae** SCHLOSSER, **1887.** Insectivora.
Die Affen, Lemuren, Chiropt., etc., Europ. Tertiärs, in Beitr. Paläont. Oesterr.-Ungarns, VI, p. 91, 1887.

***‡Patrotherida** HAECKEL, **1895.** Monotremata.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, pp. 470, 474, 1895.

***Paurodontidæ** MARSH, **1887.** Marsupialia.
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XXXIII, pp. 341, 343, Apr., 1887.

Pectinatoridæ MURRAY, **1866.** Glires.
Geog. Dist. Mamm., pp. xv, 355, 1866.

Pedestina GRAY, **1825.** Glires.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 342, Nov., 1825.
Pedetidæ OWEN, Todd's Cyclop. Anat. & Phys., III, p. 242, 1847.
Pedetidae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 20, Nov., 1872.

Peleadæ GRAY, **1872.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. 3, 29, 1872.

***Peltephilidæ** Ameghino, **1894.** Edentata.
[*Peltatelidea* Ameghino, Revista Argentina, I, p. 352 footnote, 1891.]
Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 177, 1894.

***Peragonida** Haeckel, **1895.** Marsupialia.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., pp. 466, 481, 484, 1895 (hypothetical).

***Peralestidæ** Osborn, **1887.** Marsupialia.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 1, 1887, p. 289.

Peramelina Gray, **1825.** Marsupialia.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 340, Nov., 1825.
Peramelidæ Waterhouse, Nat. Library, Mamm., X, p. 60, 1841;[a] 2d ed., X, p. 60, 1855.
Peramelisideæ Lesson, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 191, 1842.

***Periptychidæ** Cope, **1882.** Ungulata, Amblypoda.
Palæont. Bull., No. 35, pp. 447, 465, Nov. 11, 1882; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XX, p. 465, Nov. 18, 1882.

Perodicticina Gray, **1863.** Primates.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, pp. 132, 150.
Perodicticinidæ ('Gray') Rochebrune, Faune Sénégambie, I, Mamm., pp. 39, 151, 1883.

Perognathidinæ Coues, **1875.** Glires.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1875, pp. 277–278.

Petaurina Bonaparte, **1838.** Marsupialia.
Syn. Vert. Syst., in Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat., Bologna, II, p. 112, 1838 (sep. p. 8).
Petaurinæ Gill, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 25, 1872.
Petaurusideæ Lesson, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 189, 1842.

Phacochœridæ Gray, **1868.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, pp. 21, 45.

Phalangeridæ Thomas, **1888.** Marsupialia.
Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., pp. 3, 126, Nov. 3, 1888.

Phalangistadæ Gray, **1821.** Marsupialia.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 308, Apr. 1, 1821.
Phalangistidæ Burnett, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVIII, for Oct.–Dec., 1829, p. 351, 1830; Owen, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. lxxiii, July, 1839, p, 19.

Phascogalina Bonaparte, **1850.** Marsupialia.
Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 1850.
Phascogalinae Gill, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 26, 1872.

Phascolarctidæ Owen, **1839.** Marsupialia.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. lxxiii, July, 1839, p. 19.
Phascolarctideæ Lesson, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 192, 1842.

Phascolomyda Goldfuss, **1820.** Marsupialia.
Handb. Zoologie, II, pp. xxii, 444, 1820.
Phascolomyidæ Waterhouse, Nat. Library, Mamm., X, p. 60, 1841;[a] 2d ed., X, p. 60, 1855; Owen, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. lxxiii, July, 1839, p. 19.
Phascolomidæ Bonaparte, Cat. Met. Mamm. Europ., p. 6, 1845.

***Phascolotheridæ** Osborn, **1887.** Marsupialia.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., p. 288, Nov. 1, 1887.

***Phenacodontidæ** Cope, **1881.** Ungulata, Condylarthra.
Am. Naturalist, XV, p. 1018, Dec., 1881.
Phenacodidæ Zittel, Handb. Palæont., IV, 1ste Lief., p. 218, 1892.

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[a] Quoted from Cat. Mamm. Mus. Zool. Soc., 1838, but the name is not given in that catalogue.

Phlœomyinæ ALSTON, **1876.** Glires.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, p. 81.

Phocadæ GRAY, **1821.** Feræ, Pinnipedia.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 302, Apr. 1, 1821.
Phocidæ GRAY, Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 340, Nov., 1825.
Phocideæ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 81, 1842.

Phocænina GRAY, **1825.** Cete.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 340, Nov., 1825.
Phocaenidae BURMEISTER, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, III, entr. XIII, p. 144, 1888?

‡**Phocænoidæ** GUÉRIN, **1874.** Cete.
Études Zool. et Paléont. Cétacés, pp. 62, 71, 1874.
Includes *Orca*, *Morodon*, *Beluga*, *Globicephala*, *Phocæna*, and *Neomeris*.

Phocidæ, Phocideæ (see **Phocadæ**). Feræ, Pinnipedia.

Pholidotina GRAY, **1873.** Effodientia.
Hand-List Edent., Thick-skinned & Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. 7, 1873.

Phyllodiana GRAY, **1866.** Chiroptera.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, p. 93, Feb., 1866.

‡**Phyllorrhina** C. KOCH, **1860.** Chiroptera.
Bericht Oberhess. Ges. Natur-u. Heilkunde, Giessen, VIII, pp. 26, 34, May, 1860.
Phyllorhininæ DOBSON, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XVI, p. 347, Nov., 1875.
Phyllorhinidæ ('BONAPARTE') ROCHEBRUNE, Faune Sénégambie, Mamm., I, pp. 47, 152, 1883.
Koch's group includes both *Rhinolophus* and the 'Vampyres' of South America.

Phyllostomina GRAY, **1825.** Chiroptera.
Zool. Journ., II, No. VI, p. 242, July, 1825.
Phyllostomidæ WATERHOUSE, Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Beagle,' pt. II, Mamm., No. 1, p. 1, 1838.
Phyllostominæ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 30, 1842.
Phyllostomatidæ COUES & YARROW, U. S. Geog. Surv. W. 100th Merid., V, Zool., pp. 79, 80, 1875.

Physalina GRAY, **1864.** Cete.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 211.
Physalinidæ GRAY, Syn. Whales & Dolphins Brit. Mus., p. 2, 1868.
Physalidae SCHULZE, Zeitschr. Naturwiss., LXXIII, p. 189, Dec. 19, 1900.

Physeteridæ GRAY, **1821.** Cete.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 310, Apr. 1, 1821.

***Physodontidæ** LYDEKKER, **1894.** Cete.
Anal. Mus. La Plata, Paleont. Argentina, II, for 1893, art. 2, p. 4, Apr., 1894.

***Pithecanthropidæ** DUBOIS, **1894.** Primates.
Pithecanthropus erectus. Eine Menschenähnliche Uebergangsform aus Java, p. 31, 1894.

Pithecidæ GRAY, **1821.** Primates.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 297, Apr. 1, 1821.
Includes the genera *Mimetes*, *Simia*, *Pithecus*, and *Laratus*.

***Plagiaulacidae** GILL, **1872.** Allotheria.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 27, 1872.

Platacanthomyinæ ALSTON, **1876.** Glires.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, p. 81.

Platanistina GRAY, **1846.** Cete.
Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' p. 45, 1846.
Platanistidæ GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, p. 199.

‡**Platycerinidæ** BROOKES, **1828.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
"Cat. Museum, p. 61, 1828" (fide GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III. Ungulata, p. 200, 1852).

***Platychœropidæ** LYDEKKER, **1887.** Tillodontia.
Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., V, pp. xvii, 3, 1887.

‡**Platyrrhina** EHRENBERG, **1820.** Primates.
Grundriss Naturgesch., p. 19, 1820; FLOWER, Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, CLII, pt. 1, p. 193, 1862.
Platyrhini (GEOFFROY) LATREILLE, Familles Nat. Règne Animal, p. 44, 1825.
Platyrrhini WATERHOUSE, Cat. Mamm. Mus. Zool. Soc. London, 2d ed, p. 9, 1838.
Platyrhina OWEN, Edinburgh New Philos. Journ., L, p. 334, 1851.
Platyrhinæ JERDON, Mamm. India, p. 13, 1874.
Includes the genera *Stentor*, *Ateles*, *Callithrix*, and *Pithecia*.

Plecotina GRAY, **1866.** Chiroptera.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, p. 90, Feb., 1866.
Plecotinæ MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 13, p. 46, Oct. 16, 1897.

Pleopodidæ OWEN, **1879.** Marsupialia.
Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., I, p. 573, 1879.

***Plesiadapidæ** TROUESSART, **1897.** Primates.
Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. I, p. 75, 1897.

***Pleuraspidotheridae** ZITTEL, **1892.** Ungulata, Condylarthra.
Handb. Palaeont., IV, 1ste Lief., p. 222, 1892.

Pleuropteridæ BURNETT, **1829.** Insectivora.
Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVII, pp. 268, 269, Apr.–June, 1829.
Includes *Pleuropterus* (=*Galeopithecus*).

***Pliohyracidae** OSBORN, **1899.** Ungulata, Hyracoidea.
Proc. 4th Internat. Cong. Zool., 1899, p. 172 (provisional name).

***Pliolophidae** GILL, **1872.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 12, 88, 1872.

***Poebrotheriidæ** COPE, **1874.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., I, No. 1, p. 26, Jan. 21, 1874; Ann. Report Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., for 1873, p. 500, 1874.

***Polydolopidae** AMEGHINO, **1897.** Allotheria.
La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, p. 13, Apr. 18, 1897; Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, p. 92, Oct. 6, 1897.

***Polymastodontidæ** COPE, **1884.** Allotheria.
Am. Naturalist, XVIII, p. 687, July, 1884.

***Pontoplanodidæ** AMEGHINO, **1894.** Cete.
Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 181, Feb., 1894.

‡**Pontoporiadæ** GRAY, **1870.** Cete.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., VI, p. 393, Nov., 1870.

Porcidae SCHULZE, **1893.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Zeitschr. Naturwiss., Leipzig, 5te Folge, IV, pp. 152, 157, 1893.
Includes the genus *Sus*.

Potamochoerina GRAY, **1873.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XI, p. 434, June, 1873.

Potamogalidæ ALLMAN, **1865.** Insectivora.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, p. 467; Trans. Zool. Soc. London, VI, p. 149, 1866.

Potidae DEGLAND, **1854.** Feræ.
Cat. Mus. Hist. Nat. Lille, I, Mamm., p. 45, 1854.
Potidæ I. GEOFFROY, in Chenu's Encyclopédie Hist. Nat., II (Carnassiers), p. 178, 1850–58.

Potoridæ GRAY, **1821.** Marsupialia.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 308, Apr. 1, 1821.

Praopidæ AMEGHINO, **1889.** Edentata.
Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 860, 895, 1889.

***Prepotheridae** AMEGHINO, **1894.** Edentata.
Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 161, 1894.

Presbytina GRAY, **1825.** Primates.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 338, Nov., 1825.

Prionodontina GRAY, **1864.** Feræ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, pp. 507, 519.
Prionodontinae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 4, 62, Nov., 1872.

‡**Prionodontina** GRAY, **1873.** Edentata.
Hand-List Edent., Thick-skinned & Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. 20, 1873.
Prionodoninæ LAHILLE, Anal. Mus. La Plata, Zool., II, pp. 8, 16, 1895.

***Proaelurinae** ZITTEL, **1893.** Feræ.
Handb. Palaeont., IV, 2te Lief., p. 665, 1893.

***Proborhyaenidae** AMEGHINO, **1897.** Marsupialia.
Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, p. 501, Oct. 6, 1897 (sep. p. 97).

‡**Proboscidae** REDFIELD, **1858.** Ungulata, Proboscidea.
Zoological Science, p. 142, 1858; GOODRICH, in Johnson's Nat. Hist., I, pp xv, 624, 1885.
Includes *Elephas* and *Mastodon*.

Procaviidæ THOMAS, **1892.** Ungulata, Hyracoidea.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1892, p. 51.

Procyonina GRAY, **1825.** Feræ.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 339, Nov., 1825.
Procyonidae BONAPARTE, Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 1850; GIRARD, Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci., for 1851, VI, p. 327, 1852; FLOWER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1869, pp. 15–37.

***Promysopidae** AMEGHINO, **1902.** Allotheria.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, p. 36, May, 1902 (sep. p. 34).

***Propalaehoplophoridae** AMEGHINO, **1891.** Edentata.
Revista Argentina, I, entr. 4a, p. 251, Aug., 1891.

***Propithecinae** ('WINGE') TROUESSART, **1897.** Primates.
Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. I, p. 55, 1897.
Propithecinae is credited to Winge, who apparently did not use it in this form. Trouessart does not adopt the name.

***Prorastomidæ** COPE, **1889.** Sirenia.
Am. Naturalist, XXIII, p. 876, Oct., 1889.
Prorastomida HAECKEL, Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., p. 566, 1895.

Prosimiatina GRAVENHORST, **1843.** Primates.
Vergleich. Zool., 12te Uebers., facing p. 502, 1843; Das Thierreich nach seinen Verwandtschaften, p. 50, 1845.
Includes *Lemur, Chirogaleus, Otolicnus, Stenops, Tarsius.*

Protaelurida HAECKEL, **1895.** Feræ.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, p. 579, 1895.

***Protapirinæ** Cope, **1887.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Am. Naturalist, XXI, p. 994, Nov., 1887.

Protelina I. Geoffroy, **1851.** Feræ.
Cat. Méth. Coll. Mamm. et Ois. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, p. xiv, 1851.
Protelidæ Flower, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1869, p. 37.
Proteleidæ Gray, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. 213, 1869.

***Protemnodontidæ** De Vis, **1883.** Marsupialia.
Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, VIII, pt. II, p. 221, July 17, 1883.

***‡Protequidæ** Ameghino, **1891.** Ungulata, Litopterna.
Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, pp. 61, 135, Feb. 1, 1891.

***Proterocetidæ** Ameghino, **1899.** ?
Sinop. Geol.-Paleont., in Segundo Censo Nac. Repúb. Argentina, Supl., July, 1899 (sep. p. 8).

***Proterotheridæ** Ameghino, **1887.** Ungulata, Litopterna.
Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 19, Dec., 1887.
Proterotheriidæ Cope, Am. Naturalist, XXV, pp. 688, 689, Aug., 1891.

***Prothylacynidae** Ameghino, **1894.** Marsupialia.
Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 121, Feb., 1894.

***Protobalaenida** Haeckel, **1895.** Cete.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., p. 566, 1895.
Archibalaenae or Protobalaenida includes the hypothetical genus *Protobalæna* of Haeckel (not Du Bus or Leidy), and *Plesiocetus*.

***Protobradydae** Ameghino, **1902.** Edentata.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, p. 49, May, 1902 (sep. p. 47).

***Protoceratidæ** Marsh, **1891.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d sér., XLI, pp. 81–82, Jan., 1891.
Protocerida Haeckel, Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, p. 560, 1895.

***‡Protocervina** Ameghino, **1885.** Ungulata, Litopterna.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, p. 146, 1885.
Based on *Proterotherium cervioides* Ameghino.

***‡Protodontida** Haeckel, **1895.** Marsupialia.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, p. 470, 1895.
Equals Dromatherida (see l. c., p. 476).

***Protolabididæ** Cope, **1884.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXII, for 1885, p. 16, Oct. 21, 1884.

***‡Protomyidæ** ('Pomel') Cope, **1874.** Glires.
Cope, Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., for 1873, p. 477, 1874; Tert. Vert., p. 37, 1885.

***Protoreodontinæ** Scott, **1890.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Morphol. Jahrbuch, XVI, Heft 2, pp. 320, 361–365, Sept. 2, 1890.
Protoreodontidæ Scott, Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XVI, p. 503, 1890.

***Protoxodontidæ** Ameghino, **1889.** Ungulata, Toxodontia.
Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 375, 439, 1889.

***Protypotheridæ** Ameghino, **1891.** Ungulata, Typotheria.
Revista Argentina, I, p. 393, Dec., 1891.

***Proviverridæ** Schlosser, **1886.** Creodonta.
Morphol. Jahrbuch, XII, Heft 2, p. 293, 1886.

Psammoryctina Wagner, **1840.** Glires.
"Münchener Gelehrte Anzeig. K. Bairich. Akad. Wiss., 1840, Nr. 50–54" (fide Brandt, 1855, p. 108); Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., I, 1841.
Psammoryctidæ Burmeister, Syst. Uebersicht Thiere Brasil., I, pp. 188, 212, 1854.

Pseudochirini WINGE, **1893.** Marsupialia.
E Museo Lundi, Marsupialia, pp. 89, 100, 1893.

[*‡**Pseudolemuridae** SCHLOSSER, **1887.** Primates.
Die Affen, Lemuren, Chiropt., etc., Europ. Tert., in Beitr. Palæont. Oesterr.-Ungarns, VI, pt. 1, p. 19, 1887 ('Unterordnung').
Includes *Adapis, Cœnopithecus, Microchoerus, Heterohyus, Pelycodus, Hyopsodus, Tomitherium, Notharctus, Washakius, Hipposyus, Microsyops, Apheliscus, Opisthotomus*, etc. "Die *Pseudolemuridæ* Theile ich in zwei Familien: Die Adapidæ . . . die Hyopsodiden. (SCHLOSSER.)]

‡**Pseudolemurideæ** LESSON, **1840.** ?
Species Mamm., p. 254, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 11, 1842 (subfamily).
Includes the genera *Galeopithecus, Galeolemur, Myspithecus, Pithecheir, Bradypus, Choloepus, Acheus*, and *Cercoleptes*.

Pseudorcaina GRAY, **1871.** Cete.
Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., p. 79, 1871.

***Pseudosciurini** WINGE, **1887.** Glires.
E Museo Lundi, I, pp. 108, 118, 1888 (sep. issued Dec., 1887).
Pseudosciuridae ZITTEL, Handb. Palæont., IV, 2te Lief., p. 523, 1893.

Pseudotomina GRAY, **1825.** Glires.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 342, 1825.
Pseudostomidæ GERVAIS, Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 3e sér., XX, p. 245, 1853.

‡**Pterocebineæ** LESSON, **1840.** Insectivora.
Species Mamm., pp. 255, 256, 1840; Nouv. Tabl. Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 11, 1842.
Includes the genera *Galeopithecus* and *Galeolemur*.

Pteromyini BRANDT, **1855.** Glires.
Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, 6e sér., Sci. Nat., VII, p. 151, 1855.
Pteromidæ ANDERSON, Anat. & Zool. Researches Two Expds. Yunnan, p. 278, 1879.

Pteropidæ GRAY, **1821.** Chiroptera.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 299, Apr. 1, 1821.
Pteropusidæ BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci. Lit. & Art., XXVII, pp. 268, 269, Apr.–June, 1829.
Pteropodidæ BONAPARTE, Syn. Vert. Syst., in Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat., Bologna, II, p. 111, 1838.
Pteropusideæ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm. p. 12, 1842.

‡**Pterotocyna** VAN DER HOEVEN, **1855.** Chiroptera.
Handb. Dierkunde, 2d ed., II, p. 1037, 1855 (used as a family).
Pterocyna HAECKEL, Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, pp. 593, 597, 1895. (Unterordnung).
Includes the genera *Hypoderma, Pteropus, Macroglossus, Pachysoma, Harpyia*.

***Pyrotheridæ** AMEGHINO, **1889.** Ungulata, ?
Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, p. 894, 1889; Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, 1895 (sep. p. 8).

R.

Rangiferinidæ BROOKES, **1828.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
"Cat. Museum, p. 61, 1828" (fide GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, p. 188, 1852).
Rangerinæ GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, p. ix, 1852.
Rangiferidæ GRAY, Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. 66, 1872.

Rattidæ BURNETT, **1830.** Glires.
Quart., Journ. Sci. Lit. & Art., XXVIII, for Oct.–Dec., 1829, p. 350, 1830.
Used as the equivalent of Muridæ.

Rattini BURMEISTER, **1850.** Glires.
Verzeich. Zool. Mus. Univ. Halle-Wittenberg aufgestellt. Säugeth., p. 15, 1850.
Includes *Hydromys, Cricetus, Mus,* and *Dendromys.*

***Rhabdosteidæ** GILL, **1871.** Cete.
Proc. Essex Inst., VI, Communications, pp. 123, 124, 126, Mar., 1871.

Rhinocerotidæ GRAY, **1821.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 306, Apr. 1, 1821 (*Rhynocerotidæ,* misprint); OWEN, Odontography, p. 587, 1845.
Rhinocerosidæ BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVIII, for Oct.–Dec., 1829, p. 352, 1830.
Rhinocerosideæ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 158, 1842.

Rhinogalina GRAY, **1864.** Feræ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 573.
Rhinogalidæ GRAY, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. 171, 1869.

Rhinolophina GRAY, **1825.** Chiroptera.
Zool. Journ., II, No. VI, p. 242, July, 1825.
Rhinolophidæ BELL, Todd's Cyclop. Anat. & Physiol., I, p. 599, 1836.
Rhinolophineæ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 34, 1842.

Rhinonycterina GRAY, **1866.** Chiroptera.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 81.

Rhinopomina BONAPARTE, **1838.** Chiroptera.
Syn. Vert. Syst., in Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat., Bologna, II, p. 111, 1838 (sep. p. 7).
Rhinopomatidæ STOLICZKA, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, XLI, pt. 2, p. 221, 1872 (provisional name).

Rhizomyini WINGE, **1887.** Glires.
E Museo Lundi, I, pp. 109, 125, 1888 (sep. issued Dec., 1887).
Rhizomyinæ THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1896, p. 1021, 1897.

Rhynchocyoninae GILL, **1872.** Insectivora.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 19, 1872.
Rhynchocyonidæ GILL, Bull. Philos. Soc. Wash., V, p. 119, 1882.

Rhynchomyinæ THOMAS, **1897.** Glires.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1896, p. 1017, 1897.

Rhynocerotidæ (see **Rhinocerotidæ**). Ungulata, Perissodactyla.

Rhytinidæ (see **Rytinadæ**). Sirenia.

Romiciana GRAY, **1866.** Chiroptera.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, p. 90, Feb., 1866.

Rosmaridæ GILL, **1866.** Feræ, Pinnipedia.
Proc. Essex Inst., V, Communications, pp. 7, 11, 1866; Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 8, 70, 1872.

Rupicapradæ BROOKES, **1828.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
"Cat. Museum, p. 63, 1828" (fide GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, p. 115, 1852).

Rusadæ BROOKES, **1828.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
"Cat. Museum, p. 62, 1828" (fide GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, p. 202, 1852).
Rusinæ GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, p. IX, 1852.

Rytinadæ GRAY, **1843.** Sirenia.
List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. XXIII, 1843.
Rhytinidae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 14, 92, 1872.

S.

Saccomyna[a] GRAY, **1843.** Glires.
List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxiv, 120, 1843.
Saccomyidæ BAIRD, Mamm. N. Am., pp. xxx, 365, 1857.

Saguinina GRAY, **1825.** Primates.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 338, Nov., 1825.

Saigadæ GRAY, **1872.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. 7, 32, 1872.
Saigiidae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 8, 72, 1872.

Sarcophilinae GILL, **1872.** Marsupialia.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 26, 1872.

‡**Sariguidæ** GRAY, **1825.** Primates.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 338, Nov., 1825.
Includes the following subfamilies: Mycetina, Atelina, Callithricina, Saguinina, Harpalina.

*‡**Saurocetidæ**[b] AMEGHINO, **1891.** Cete.
Revista Argentina, I, p. 163, June, 1891.

Scalopidæ COPE, **1889.** Insectivora.
Am. Naturalist, XXIII, p. 876, Oct., 1889.

‡**Scansoridæ** REICHENOW, **1886.** Marsupialia.
Archiv Naturgesch., 1886, Bd. 2, p. 143.
Includes *Didelphis*.

***Scelidotheridæ** AMEGHINO, **1889.** Edentata.
Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 665, 895, 1889.

***Schismotheridae** MERCERAT, **1891.** Edentata.
"Revista Mus. La Plata, II, pp. —, 1891" (fide AMEGHINO, Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, p. 348, Oct., 1891).

Sciurina HEMPRICH, **1820.** Glires.
Grundriss Naturgesch., p. 32, 1820.
Sciuridæ GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, p. 304, Apr. 1, 1821.

‡**Sciurospalacini** GIEBEL, **1855.** Glires.
Säugethiere, I, p. 528, 1855; ibid., 2te Ausgabe, p. 528, 1859.
Includes *Geomys*, *Saccophorus*, and *Thomomys*.

***Sclerocalyptinae** TROUESSART, **1898.** Edentata.
Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, p. 1128, 1898.

Scleropleuridæ LAHILLE, **1895.** Edentata.
Anal. Mus. La Plata, Zool., II, pp. 8, 30, 1895.

***Scoteopsidae** AMEGHINO, **1894.** Monotremata.
Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 183, Feb., 1894.

‡**Scotophilina** GRAY, **1866.** Chiroptera.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, p. 90, Feb., 1866.
Scotophilinæ JERDON, Mamm. India, p. 33, 1874.

***Selenoconidae** AMEGHINO, **1902.** Ungulata, Condylarthra.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, p. 20, May, 1902 (sep. p. 18).

*‡**Selenolophodontidae** ('SCHLOSSER') REICHENOW, **1887.** Ungulata.
['Selenolophodonten' SCHLOSSER, Zool. Anzeiger, IX, p. 252, 1886.]
REICHENOW, Archiv Naturgesch., 1887, Bd. 2, p. 32.
Includes Hippidæ and Chalicotheriidæ.

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[a] *Saccomys* is considered unidentifiable, hence Saccomyidæ is not used. See Heteromyidæ.

[b] *Saurocetes* BURMEISTER, 1871, is preoccupied; see *Pontoplanodidæ* AMEGHINO, 1894.

Semnopithecidæ Owen, **1843.** Primates.
Rept. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci., for 1842, XII, p. 55, 1843; ('I. Geoffroy') Rochebrune, Faune Sénégambie, I, Mamm., pp. 24, 151, 1883.

Sicistinæ Allen, **1901.** Glires.
Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIV, p. 185, Dec. 12, 1901.

Sigmodontinæ Thomas, **1897.** Glires.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1896, p. 1019, 1897.

Simiadæ Fleming, **1822.** Primates.
Philos. of Zool., II, p. 172, 1822.
Simidæ Bonaparte, Saggio Dist. Met. Anim. Vert., pp. 6, 13, 1831.
Simiadeæ Lesson, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 2, 1842.
Simiidae Bonaparte, Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 1850.

***Simocyonidæ** ('Gaudry') Dawkins, **1868.** Feræ.
["Gaudry, Anim. Foss. et Géol. Attique, pt. I, Anim. Foss., Paris, 1867" fide] Dawkins, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XXIV, pt. 2, p. 1, 1868; Gill, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 7, 59, Nov., 1872.

Siphneinae Gill, **1872.** Glires.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 20, Nov., 1872.

***Sivatheriina** Bonaparte, **1850.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 1850.
Sivatheriidae Gill, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 9, 80, 1872.

Sminthinæ Murray, **1866.** Glires.
Geog. Dist. Mamm., pp. xv, 360, 1866.
Sminthidæ Schulze, Schrift. Nat. Ver. Harz. Wernigerode, V, p. 24, 1890.

Smutsiana Gray, **1873.** Effodientia.
Hand-List Edent., Thick-skinned & Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. 11, 1873.

Solenodontinae Gill, **1872.** Insectivora.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 19, 1872.
Solenodontidæ Dobson, Mon. Insectivora, pp. 2, 87, 1882.

Soricini G. Fischer, **1817.** Insectivora.
Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, p. 372, 1817.
Soricidæ Gray, London, Med. Repos., XV, p. 300, Apr. 1, 1821.
Sorexineæ Lesson, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 87, 1842.

Spalacidæ Gray, **1821.** Glires.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 303, Apr. 1, 1821.
Spalasina Reichenbach, Das Königl. Sächsische Naturhist. Museum in Dresden. Ein Leitfaden, p. 50, 1836.

‡**Spalacogalidæ** ('Pomel') Murray, **1866.** Insectivora.
[*Spalacogalæ* Pomel, Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, p. 246, 1848.]
Murray, Geog. Dist. Mamm., p. 319, 1866.

Spalacopodidæ Lilljeborg, **1866.** Glires.
Syst. Öfversigt Gnag. Däggdjuren, pp. 9, 44, 1866 (*Spalacopodoïdes* Brandt, 1855).

***Spalacotheriidæ** Marsh, **1887.** Marsupialia.
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XXXIII, pp. 340, 343, Apr., 1887; Lydekker, Cat. Fos. Mamm. Brit. Mus., V, p. 292, 1887.

Spalasina (see **Spalacidæ**). Glires.

*‡**Sparassodontidae** ('Ameghino') Roger, **1896.** Marsupialia.
Roger, Bericht Naturw. Ver. Schwaben u. Neuburg (a. V.), XXXII, p. 16, 1896.
Includes *Borhyæna, Acrocyon, Conodonictis, Prothylacinus, Napodonictis*, etc.

Spectrellina Gray, **1866.** Chiroptera.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, p. 93, Feb., 1866.

‡**Sphaleroceratinæ** BRANDT, **1878.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, 7e sér., XXVI, No. 5, pp. 10, 16, 1878.

Sphingurinæ ALSTON, **1876.** Glires.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, p. 93.

***Squalodontidæ** BRANDT, **1873.** Cete.
Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, XVIII, p. 576, July, 1873.

***Stagodontidæ** MARSH, **1889.** Marsupialia.
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XXXVIII, p. 178, Aug., 1889.

*‡**Stegorhinidæ** BRANDT, **1873.** Cete.
Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, 7e sér., XX, p. 334, 1873.
Equals Zeuglodontidæ, which see.

***Stegotheridæ** AMEGHINO, **1889.** Edentata.
Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 878, 895, 1889.

***Steiromyinæ** AMEGHINO, **1902.** Glires.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, pp. 109–111, May, 1902 (sep., pp. 41–43).

Stemmotopina GRAY, **1825.** Feræ, Pinnipedia.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 340, Nov., 1825.

Stenodermina GERVAIS, **1855.** Chiroptera.
Expéd. Comte de Castelnau, Am. Sud, 7e partie, Zool., Mamm., p. 32 footnote, 1855; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, Zool., 4e sér., V, p. 209, 1856.
Stenoderminæ GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 17, 1872.
Stenodermatidæ[a] H. ALLEN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXVI, p. 242, Apr., 1894.

Stenonina GRAY, **1868.** Cete.
Syn. Whales & Dolphins, p. 5, 1868.

‡**Stenorhyncina** GRAY, **1825.** Feræ, Pinnipedia.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 340, Nov., 1825.
Stenorhynchinæ GILL, Proc. Essex Institute, V, Communications, pp. 6, 10, 1866.

Stentoridæ BURNETT, **1828.** Primates.
Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVI, pp. 306, 307, Oct.–Dec., 1828.

Stereognathidæ MURRAY, **1866.** Allotheria.
Geog. Dist. Mamm., pp. xvi, 364, 1866; OSBORN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1891, pp. 133, 134.

Strepsicerotidæ GRAY, **1872.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. 3, 46, 1872.

‡**Strepsirrhina** EHRENBERG, **1820.** Primates.
Grundriss Naturgesch., p. 20, 1820.
Includes *Lemur*, *Stenops*, *Galago*, *Tarsius*, and *Galeopithecus*.

‡**Strepsirhina** OWEN, **1859.** Primates.
Class. & Geog. Dist. Mamm., p. 52, 1859.
Strepsirrhina FLOWER, Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, CLII, p. 195, 1862.
Includes the genera *Lemur*, *Stenops*, *Otolicnus*, *Galago*, and *Tarsius*. (FLOWER.)

***Stylacodontidæ** GIEBEL,[b] **1879.** Marsupialia.
Zeitschr. Gesammt. Naturwiss., Berlin, 3te Folge, IV, p. 629, 1879; OSBORN, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., IX, pt. 2, p. 236 footnote, July 25, 1888; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Dec. 11, 1888, p. 298.

***Stylinodontidæ** MARSH, **1875.** Edentata, Ganodonta.
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., IX, p. 221, Mar., 1875.

Stylocerinidæ BROOKES, **1828.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
"Cat. Museum, p. 62, 1828" (fide GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, p. 217, 1852).

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[a] Used through inadvertence. See ALLEN, Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XIX, pt. II, 1898.

[b] Referring to MARSH (Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XVIII, p. 61, July, 1879), who, however, proposed Stylodontidæ, and not Stylacodontidæ.

*‡ **Stylodontidæ** MARSH, **1879.** Marsupialia.
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XVIII, p. 61, July, 1879.

***Stypolophinæ** TROUESSART, **1885.** Creodonta.
Cat. Carnivores, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, Suppl., 1884, p. 11, 1885.

Subulidæ BROOKES, **1828.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
"Cat. Museum, p. 62, 1828" (fide GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, p. 236, 1852).

Subursidæ LESSON, **1842.** Feræ.
Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal Mamm., p. 77, 1842.
Sub-Ursidæ OWEN, Odontography, I, p. 500, 1845.

Suidæ GRAY, **1821.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 306, Apr. 1, 1821.
Syidae SCHULZE, Zeitschr. Naturwiss., LXXIII, p. 197, Dec. 19, 1900.

*‡ **Suillida** HAECKEL, **1895.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, pp. 530, 554, 1895.
Based on *Cebochoerus*. (See Cebochœridæ Lydekker, 1883).

Suricatinæ THOMAS, **1882.** Feræ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, Jan., 1882, p. 59 footnote (suggested but not adopted).
Suricatidæ COPE, Palæont. Bull. No. 35, p. 474, Nov. 11, 1882.

Syidæ (see **Suidæ**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla.

Sylvicaprina SUNDEVALL, **1846.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
K. Svenska Vet. Akad. Handl., for 1844, pp. 158, 173, 187, 1846.

Syndactylina WAGNER, **1855.** Marsupialia.
Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, V, pp. xiii, 209, 1855 (used as a family).
Includes *Perameles*, *Macrotis*, and *Chœropus*.

Synetherina GERVAIS, **1849.** Glires.
D'Orbigny's Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., XI, p. 204, 1849; Zool. et Paléont. Franç., I, p. 18, 1848–52.
Synetherinæ TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rongeurs, p. 182, 1881.

***Systemodontinæ** OSBORN, **1892.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., IV, p. 93, Sept. 30, 1892.

T.

Tachyglossidae GILL, **1872.** Monotremata.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 27, 1872.

Tachynicidæ BROOKES, **1828.** Cete.
"Cat. Zool. Museum, p. 40, 1828" (fide GRAY, Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., p. 310, 1866).
Trachynichidæ BROOKES, "Cat. Zool. Museum, p. 40, 1828" (fide GRAY, Ibid., p. 229, 1866).

Talpini G. FISCHER, **1817.** Insectivora.
Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, p. 372, 1817.
Talpidæ GRAY, Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 339, Nov., 1825.
Talpædeæ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 86, 1842.

Tamanduina GRAY, **1873.** Edentata.
Hand-List Edent., Thick-skinned & Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. 27, 1873.

Taphozoinæ JERDON, **1874.** Chiroptera.
Mamm. India, p. 30, 1874.
Taphozoidæ ('WAGNER') ROCHEBRUNE, Faune Sénégambie, Mamm., I, pp. 48, 152, 1883.

Tapiridæ GRAY, **1821.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 306, Apr. 1, 1821 (Taperidæ, misprint).
Tapiridæ BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVIII, for Oct.–Dec., 1829, p. 352, 1830.

***Tapirulidæ** COPE, **1879.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., V, No. 2, p. 228, Sept. 6, 1879.

Tarsina GRAY, **1825.** Primates.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 338, Nov., 1825.
Tarsiina BONAPARTE, Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 1850.
Tarsidæ BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVI, pp. 306, 307, Oct.–Dec., 1828; GEOFFROY, Cat. Primates, pp. xiv, 83, 1851.
Tarsiidæ GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 3, 54, 56, 1872.

Tarsipedidæ GERVAIS & VERREAUX, **1842.** Marsupialia.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1842, p. 1.

Tatusidæ BURNETT, **1830.** Edentata.
Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVIII, for Oct.–Dec., 1829, p. 351, 1830.
Tatusiadæ GRAY, Hand-List Edent., Thick-skinned & Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. v, 12, 1873.
Tatusiidæ LAHILLE, Anal. Mus. La Plata, Zool., II, pp. 8, 10, 1895.

Taurina RÜTIMEYER, **1865.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Verhandl. Naturf. Gesellsch., Basel, IV, Heft 2, p. 350, 1865.

Taxini G. FISCHER, **1817.** Feræ.
Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, p. 372, 1817.
Taxina GRAY, Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 339, Nov., 1825.

Tayassuidæ PALMER, **1897.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XI, p. 174, June 9, 1897.

***Teleoceratinæ** HAY, **1902.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., p. 646, 1902.

***Tembotheridæ** AMEGHINO, **1887.** Ungulata, Typotheria.
Obs. Gen. sobre los Toxodontes, in Anal. Mus. La Plata, I, May, 1887 (sep. p. 65).

Tenrecidæ GRAY, **1821.** Insectivora.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 301, Apr. 1, 1821.

Tetracerocidæ BROOKES, **1828.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
"Cat. Museum, p. 64, 1828" (fide GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, p. 68, 1852).

***Tetraconodontidæ** LYDEKKER, **1876.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Palæont. Indica, ser. X, I, No. 2, p. 60, 1876.

‡**Thalattailurina** ALBRECHT, **1879.** Feræ.
Schriften Physik.-Ökonom. Gesell. Königsberg, XX, 1ste Abth., Bericht und Vorträge; p. 22, 1879.
"Die Ailurinen theilten sich wieder in solche Katzen, welche hauptsächlich ein Landleben (Chorailurina) und in solche, welche hauptsächlich ein Leben im Wasser führen (Thalattailurina) . . . zu den letzteren [gehören] die Phocinen oder Seehunde und die Trichechinen oder Walrosse."

***Theosodontinæ** AMEGHINO, **1902.** Ungulata, Litopterna.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, p. 90, May, 1902 (sep. p. 22).

***Theridomyidæ** ALSTON, **1876.** Glires.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, pp. 70, 88.

***Thlæodontidæ** COPE, **1892.** Marsupialia.
Am. Naturalist, XXVI, p. 760, Sept., 1892.

Thooida HAECKEL, **1895.** Feræ.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, p. 585, 1895 ('Thooida oder Lupida').

Thylacinidæ BONAPARTE, **1838.** Marsupialia.
Syn. Vert. Syst., in Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat., Bologna, II, p. 112, 1838 (sep. p. 8); Revue Zool., I, p. 217, Sept., 1838.

***Thylacoleonidae** GILL, **1872.** Marsupialia.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 26, 1872.
Thylacoleontidæ COPE, Am. Naturalist, XXIII, p. 876, Oct., 1889.

***Tillotheridæ** MARSH, **1875.** Tillodontia.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IX, p. 221, Mar., 1875.

***Tinoceridæ** MARSH, **1872.** Ungulata, Amblypoda.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, for Oct., p. 323, Sept. 21, 1872.
Tinoceratidæ MARSH, ibid., 3d ser., V, p. 295, Apr., 1873.

***Tinodontidæ** MARSH, **1879.** Marsupialia.
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XVIII, p. 216, Sept., 1879.

***Titanotheridæ** FLOWER, **1876.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Proc. Roy. Inst. Great Britain, VIII, pt. 1, p. 109, May, 1876.
Titanotheriidæ ALSTON, in Zool. Record for 1875, XII, Mamm., p. 15, 1877.

‡**Titidæ** BURNETT, **1828.** Primates.
Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVI, pp. 306, 307, Oct.–Dec., 1828.
Includes *Ouistitis* and *Midas*.

‡**Tocomyida** HAECKEL, **1895.** Glires.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, p. 502, 1895 (hypothetical; see *Leporidæ*).

Tolypeutina GRAY, **1865.** Edentata.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, p. 361.
Tolypeutidæ GRAY, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. 361, 385, 1869.

***Toxodontidæ** GERVAIS, **1847.** Ungulata, Toxodontia.
Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 3e sér., Zool., VIII, p. 221, 1847; TURNER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1849, No. CXCIX, p. 158, Jan.–June, 1850; GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 13, 89, 1872.

Trachyopina GRAY, **1866.** Chiroptera.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 115.

*‡**Trachytheridæ** AMEGHINO, **1894.** Ungulata, Typotheria.
Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 20, Feb., 1894.

Tragelaphinæ ('BLYTH') JERDON, **1874.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Mamm. India, p. 271, 1874.
Tragelaphidæ ('GRAY') ROCHEBRUNE, Faune Sénégambie, I, Mamm., pp. 120, 155, 1883.

Tragina HAECKEL, **1895.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, p. 552, 1895.

Tragulidæ MILNE-EDWARDS, **1864.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 5e sér., II, p. 157, 1864.

***Trechomyini** WINGE, **1887.** Glires.
E Museo Lundi, I, pp. 108, 118, 1888 (sep. issued Dec., 1887).
Trechomyinæ TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., p. 392, 1897.

‡**Trichecidæ** GRAY, **1821.** Feræ, Pinnipedia.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 302, Apr. 1, 1821.
Trichechidæ GRAY, Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 340, Nov., 1825.
Trichisina GRAY, Mag. Nat. Hist., new ser., I, p. 582, 1837.

Trichechidae GILL, **1872.** Sirenia.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 14, 91, 1872.
This is apparently the first use of the family for a group of Sirenia. The name was used much earlier, but erroneously, for the walruses.

‡**Trichophocinæ** ALLEN, **1870.** Feræ, Pinnipedia.
Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., II, p. 23, 1870.
Trichophocacæ ALLEN, Mon. N. Am. Pinnipeds, p. 208, 1880.

***Triconodontidæ** MARSH, **1887.** Marsupialia.
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XXXIII, p. 341, Apr., 1887

***Trigonostylopidae** AMEGHINO, **1901.** Tillodontia.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, pp. 390–391, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 44–45).

***Triisodontidæ** SCOTT, **1892.** Creodonta.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 15, 1892, pp. 300–303.

***Triplopodidæ** COPE, **1881.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Am. Naturalist (for Apr.), p. 340, Mar. 25, 1881.
Triplopidæ COPE, Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, p. 379, May 14, 1881.

***Tripriodontidæ** MARSH, **1889.** Allotheria.
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XXXVIII, p. 86, July, 1889.

‡**Tristichotherida** HAECKEL, **1895.** Monotremata.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, p. 474, 1895.
Hypothetical family including forms with 3 tooth rows.

***Tritylodontidæ** COPE, **1884.** Allotheria.
Am. Naturalist, XVIII, p. 687, July, 1884.

Tupaina GRAY, **1825.** Insectivora.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 339, Nov., 1825.
Tupaiadæ BELL, in Todd's Cyclop. Anat & Physiol., II, p. 994, 1839.
Tupaiidæ MIVART, Journ. Anat. & Physiol., II, p. 145, 1868.
Tupayidae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 19, 1872.
Tupajidae SCHLOSSER, Die Affen, Lemuren, Chiropt., etc., Europ. Tertiärs, in Beitr. Paläont. Oester.-Ungarns, VI, pp. 91, 114, 1887.

‡**Tylopodidæ** REICHENOW, **1886.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Archiv Naturgesch, 1886, Bd. 2, p. 134.

***Typotheriidæ** LYDEKKER, **1886.** Ungulata, Typotheria.
[GERVAIS, Zool. et Palæont. Gén., 1e sér., I, p. 137, 1867–69—French name.]
LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., III, p. 170, 1886.

U.

***Uintacyonidæ** HAY, **1902.** Creodonta.
Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., p. 759, 1902.

***Uintatheriidæ** FLOWER, **1876.** Ungulata, Amblypoda.
Nature, XIII, No. 333, p. 387, Mar. 16, 1876; LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., III, p. 179, 1886.

‡**Ulacodidae** BRANDT, **1855.** Glires.
['Ulacodées' LESSON, Man. Mamm., p. 248, 1827.]
Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, 6e ser., VII, Sci. Nat., p. 251, 1855 (suggested, but not used).
Based on *Aulacodus* Temminck, 1827, which is preoccupied and therefore not available as the basis of a family name.

Ursini G. FISCHER, **1817.** Feræ.
Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, p. 372, 1817; GOLDFUSS, Handb. Zoologie, II, pp. xx, 389, 1820.
Ursinidæ GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, p. 301, Apr. 1, 1821.
Ursidæ GRAY, Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 339, Nov., 1825.

V.

Vampyridæ Bonaparte, **1838.** Chiroptera.
Syn. Vert. Syst., in Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat., Bologna, II, p. 111, 1838 (sep. p. 7).

Vespertilionidæ Gray, **1821.** Chiroptera.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 299, Apr. 1, 1821.
Vespertilioneæ Lesson, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 21, 1842.

Viscachideæ Lesson, **1842.** Glires.
Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 104, 1842.
Viscacidae Ameghino, Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, p. 74, 1901.

Viveridæ Gray, **1821.** Feræ.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 301, Apr. 1, 1821.
Viverridæ Bonaparte, Cat. Met. Mamm. Europ., p. 3, 1845.

* **Viverravidæ** Wortman & Matthew, **1899.** Creodonta.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, p. 136, June 22, 1899.

Vombatidæ Burnett, **1830.** Marsupialia.
Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVIII, for Oct.–Dec. 1829, p. 351, 1830.

Vulpini Hemprich & Ehrenberg, **1832.** Feræ.
Symbolæ Physicæ, Zool., II, sig. ff, Nov., 1832.
Vulpinæ Baird, Mamm. N. Am., p. 121, 1857.
Vulpidæ ('Burmeister') Rochebrune, Faune Sénégambie, Mamm., pp. 93, 154, 1883.
Vulpida Haeckel, Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, p. 585, 1895.

X.

‡ **Xenurinae** Gill, **1872.** Edentata.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 24, 1872.

Xiphidae (see **Ziphiina**). Cete.

* **Xiphodontidæ** Flower, **1884.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Cat. Spec. Vert. Anim. Rec. & Extinct, Mus. Roy. Coll. Surgeons, pt. II, pp. xviii, 335, 1884; Lydekker, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. II, p. 183, 1885.

* **Xotodontidæ** Ameghino, **1889.** Ungulata, Toxodontia.
Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 375, 402, 1889.

Z.

Zalophina Gray, **1869.** Feræ, Pinnipedia.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., IV, p. 269, Oct., 1869.

Zapodidæ Coues, **1875.** Glires.
Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., I, 2d ser., No. 5, p. 253, 1875.

Zenkerellinae Matschie, **1898.** Glires.
Sitzungs-Ber. Ges. Naturforsch. Freunde Berlin, May 17, 1898, No. 4, p. 26.

* **Zeuglodontidæ** Giebel, **1855.** Cete.
Säugethiere, p. 148, 1855; 2d ed., p. 148, 1859.

Ziphiina Gray, **1850.** Cete.
"Cat. Cetacea Brit. Mus., pp. 59, 61, 1850."
Ziphiidæ Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, p. 528; Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., p. 326, 1866.[a]
Xiphidæ Ameghino, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, p. 895, 1889.

Zorillina Gray, **1864.** Feræ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, pp. 103, 150.
Zorillinae Gill, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 6, 66, Nov., 1872.
Zorillidæ ('Gray') Rochebrune, Faune Sénégambie, I, Mamm., pp. 98, 154, 1883.

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[a] The name Ziphiina is credited to 'Zool. Erebus & Terror, p. 24, 1846,' but does not appear in that place, Hyperoodontina being used instead.

PART III.—INDEX OF GENERA ARRANGED ACCORDING TO ORDERS AND FAMILIES.

INTRODUCTION.

The alphabetical indexes of genera and families in Parts I and II will facilitate reference to a given name and aid in ascertaining its place of publication, its type, or its etymology; but if it is necessary to know what names have been used in a certain group, why a name is unavailable, or whether any published name is available for one which is preoccupied, such information can be obtained from them, if at all, only after much labor, or by first consulting elsewhere a full list of synonyms of the group.

These difficulties became apparent early in the progress of the work, and in order to obviate them experiments were made in tabulating the names under each of the higher groups. The most satisfactory arrangement was published in December, 1897, in a paper entitled 'A List of the Generic and Family Names of Rodents.'[a] In this list the names were arranged alphabetically under families, and the recent and extinct groups distinguished by the use of black-face type for the former and italics for the latter, as in the following pages. Everything was subordinated to convenience of reference; genera and subgenera were treated alike, references omitted, and the accompanying data reduced to the three most important items of author, date, and type or included species, so that the entries under each name would be as brief as possible and in ordinary cases restricted to a single line.

This arrangement seemed to serve the purpose so well that it has been adopted in the present work with three important modifications—addition of the type localities (which, however, are usually reduced to two or three words), incorporation of cross references to direct attention to synonyms or new names for those preoccupied, and omission of variants except those which differ in the initial letter or are otherwise of special importance.

ARRANGEMENT.

As in the other parts of the work, orders, families, and genera are alphabetically arranged. But this has made it difficult in some

[a] Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XI, pp. 241–270, 1897.

respects to adopt a system of classification which would reflect modern views and at the same time meet the needs of the index. If too conservative an arrangement of the higher groups were adopted the families would often be so broad that the lists would be long and unwieldy, and include names of genera which are now recognized as belonging to distinct groups. If, on the other hand, too much subdivision were attempted the names of related genera would be scattered under several families which, on account of the alphabetical arrangement, would not be in close proximity. The following arrangement is therefore more or less of a compromise, and is not to be regarded in any sense as an ideal system of classification, but merely as a system adopted especially to meet the needs of the present work and to facilitate comparison of the generic names. It can hardly be expected that this arrangement will meet with general acceptance, especially in the case of some of the extinct groups; but when genera are subject to such frequent and violent changes as are common in paleontology—when, for example, a group is shifted from the Primates to the Glires, as in the case of *Mixodectes*[a]—it is almost impossible to find a scheme of classification which will be stable for any length of time.

The treatment of families is conservative, but at the same time most of the groups which are currently recognized—nearly two hundred in number—have been admitted.

The classification adopted follows, in the main, that of Flower and Lydekker's 'Mammals, Living and Extinct' (1891), but with modifications in many cases. Thus the Edentata have been divided into two orders, the Edentata and Effodientia; the Creodonta and Tillodontia are recognized as full orders, and the Astrapotheroidea and Typotheria given subordinal rank under the Ungulata.[b] In extinct groups, Hay's 'Bibliography and Catalogue of Fossil Vertebrata of North America' (1902), Trouessart's 'Catalogus Mammalium' (1897–99), and Zittel's 'Handbuch der Palæontologie' (1892–93) have been the guides. In the Cete, Beddard, Gray, and True have been consulted, and in the Chiroptera and Insectivora, Dobson's classification has been followed in the main. The arrangement of the extinct Edentates is largely that of Zittel, with modifications from recent papers of Ameghino. The classification of the Glires is that outlined by Thomas

[a] See OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVI, 203, 206, 1902.

[b] According to some authors the groups of Ungulata usually treated as suborders are entitled to ordinal rank. Thus SCOTT ('Introduction to Geology,' p. 548, 1897) does not recognize the Ungulata, but gives the Amblypoda, Artiodactyla, Condylarthra, Litopterna, Perissodactyla, Proboscidea, Toxodontia, and Typotheria as full orders. It is more convenient, however, for present purposes to consider these groups as divisions of the Ungulata and keep them together, instead of having them scattered, as would be the case under the alphabetical arrangement.

(Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897), and the arrangement of the Marsupialia is that of the same author, as given in the 'Catalogue of Marsupialia of the British Museum' (1888), with a few necessary modifications. In the extinct families Abderitidæ, Epanorthidæ, and Garzonidæ, the recent arrangement of Ameghino has been followed (Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, IX, p. 159, 1903). In the case of the Ungulata the following arrangements have been adopted: That of Sclater and Thomas for the Antelopes, that of Lydekker for the other Bovidæ and the Cervidæ, and those of Osborn, Matthew, and Earle for some of the extinct groups of North America.

Under this treatment it will be interesting to note the number of families which are monotypic—that is, comprise only a single valid genus. Seventeen such families are recognized by Trouessart,[a] while 18 are here recognized, as shown in the following list:

Allotheria:
- Tritylodontidæ.

Edentata:
- Orophodontidæ.

Feræ:
- Protelidæ.

Glires:
- Aplodontiidæ.
- Dinomyidæ.
- Lophiomyidæ
- Pedetidæ.

Insectivora:
- Chrysochloridæ.
- Galeopithecidæ.
- Solenodontidæ.

Marsupialia:
- Notoryctidæ.
- Paurodontidæ.

Monotremata:
- Ornithorhynchidæ.

Primates:
- Daubentoniidæ.
- Hominidæ.
- Tarsiidæ.

Sirenia:
- Hydrodamalidæ.
- Prorastomidæ.

Ungulata:
- Antilocapridæ.

NOMENCLATURE.

In the designations of the higher groups discrepancies will often be noticed upon comparison with the nomenclature used in other works of reference. The name of the class Mammalia is one of the few names concerning which there is universal agreement. For subclasses two sets of terms are in common use—Ornithodelphia, Didelphia, and Monodelphia of De Blainville, and Prototheria, Metatheria, and Eutheria of later authors, which are given preference in some recent works.[b] These terms, however, are not properly synonymous

[a] TROUESSART gives the Trichechidæ, Procaviidæ, Pyrotheridæ, Pantolambdidæ, and Polymastodontidæ in addition to the groups above mentioned, but unites some of the remaining families with other groups, or places additional genera under them, so that they are not monotypic.

[b] "The Eutheria may embrace the Meteutheria or Marsupials, the Meseutheria or primitive Mesozoic Placentals, the Ceneutheria or Tertiary Placentals." (OSBORN, Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., VII, p. 93 footnote, Feb., 1899.) The last two groups were previously called Mesoplacentalia and Cenoplacentalia (OSBORN, Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci., XIII, pp. 234–237, June 4, 1894).

with those of De Blainville. As originally proposed by Doctor Gill,[a] the Prototheria included the monotremes or Ornithodelphia, and the Eutheria the marsupials and placentals or both the Didelphia and Monodelphia. Gill thus used Prototheria and Eutheria as subclasses, and Ornithodelphia, Didelphia, and Monodelphia as superorders, an arrangement which has been recently followed by Hay. While these names do not appear in the following index, they are here given with full references because they are seldom indexed and it is difficult to find where they were first proposed. The references are as follows:

Mammalia LINNÆUS, Systema Naturæ, I, pp. 12, 14, 1758.

Ornithodelphia BLAINVILLE, "Cours de la Faculté des Sciences, 1834 [b] ('Ornithodelphes')"; HUXLEY, Med. Times & Gazette, London, new ser., I, p. 527, May 23, 1863.

Didelphia BLAINVILLE, Bull. Soc. Philomatique, 1816, p. 117 ('Didelphes'); [c] HUXLEY, Med. Times & Gazette, l. c., p. 527, 1863.

Monodelphia BLAINVILLE, Bull. Soc. Philomatique, 1816, p. 117 ('Monodelphes'); HUXLEY, Med. Times & Gazette, l. c., p. 527, 1863.

Prototheria GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. vi, 1872.

Metatheria HUXLEY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1880, p. 64.

Eutheria GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. v, 1872.

Similarly, although no attempt has been made to index ordinal or subordinal names, which are also outside the scope of this work, references for such as are accorded recognition will be found under the names themselves. The ordinal names Allotheria, Cete, Feræ, and Glires have been adopted on grounds of priority instead of the better known terms Multituberculata, Cetacea, Carnivora, and Rodentia. The name Bruta of Linnæus also has strong claims for adoption in place of the much later Edentata, and it has been recently adopted by Hay.[d] Edentata is here used, not because it is better entitled to recognition, but chiefly because under the alphabetical arrangement the related families of Edentata and Effodientia are thus brought together instead of being widely separated, as would be the case if the former groups were entered under Bruta.

In family names the designation in common use has been followed unless some good reason has appeared for selecting another name, as when the generic name on which the family name is based is antedated or preoccupied by some other name. When a choice has been possible the earliest published family name has been used in preference to the name based on the first described genus, unless the latter happens to be in common use (for example, Erethizontidæ instead of Coendidæ), but in such cases attention is called to the fact. Under the arrange-

[a] See Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. v, vi, 45, 46; Johnson's New Univ. Cyclopedia, III, p. 262, 1877 (art. Mammalia); Am. Naturalist, XXII, p. 259, 1888. As used by Huxley, Prototheria, Metatheria, and Eutheria are synonymous with De Blainville's earlier names.

[b] Fide WATERHOUSE, Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm., XI, Marsupialia, p. 56, 1841.

[c] Didelpha BONAPARTE, Syn. Vert. Syst., p. 8, 1838.

[d] Cat. Fossil Vertebrata N. Am., p. 571, 1902.

ment thus outlined several changes have been made in the family names in current use, as shown in the following list.

Name adopted.	Name used by other authors.	Name adopted.	Name used by other authors.
Cete:		Insectivora:	
Basilosauridæ ...	Zeuglodontidæ.	Tenrecidæ.....	Centetidæ.
Chiroptera:		Monotremata:	
Megadermatidæ.	Nycteridæ.	Tachyglossidæ ...	Echidnidæ.
Noctilionidæ	Emballonuridæ.	Primates:	
Creodonta:		Daubentoniidæ...	Chiromyidæ.
Ambloctonidæ ..	Palæonictidæ.	Sirenia:	
Feræ:		Dugongidæ.....	Halicoridæ.
Odobenidæ	Trichechidæ.	Hydrodamalidæ..	Rhytinidæ.
Glires:		Trichechidæ	Manatidæ.
Heteromyidæ ...	Saccomyidæ.	Ungulata:	
Muscardinidæ...	Gliridæ or Myoxidæ.	Agriochœridæ....	Oreodontidæ.
Myotalpinæ	Siphneinæ.	Tayassuidæ.....	Dicotylidæ.
Ochotonidæ	Lagomyidæ.		

OUTLINE OF THE CLASSIFICATION ADOPTED.

ALLOTHERIA (MULTITUBERCULATA).

Bolodontidæ. Polydolopidæ. Tritylodontidæ.
Plagiaulacidæ.

CETE (CETACEA).

Balænidæ. Delphinidæ. Platanistidæ.
Basilosauridæ (Zeuglodontidae). Physeteridæ. Squalodontidæ.

CHIROPTERA.

Megadermatidæ (Nycteridæ). Noctilionidæ (Emballonuridæ). Pteropodidæ.
Natalidæ. Phyllostomatidæ. Rhinolophidæ.
Vespertilionidæ.

CREODONTA

Ambloctonidæ (Palæonictidæ). Mesonychidæ. Triisodontidæ.
Arctocyonidæ. Oxyænidæ. Uintacyonidæ.
Hyænodontidæ. Oxyclænidæ. Viverravidæ.
Proviverridæ.

EDENTATA.

Bradypodidæ. Glyptodontidae. Myrmecophagidæ.
Conoryctidæ.[a] Megalonychidæ. Orophodontidæ.
Dasypodidæ. Megatheriidæ. Stylinodontidæ.[a]

EFFODIENTIA.

Manidæ. Orycteropodidæ.

FERÆ (CARNIVORA).

Canidæ. Odobenidæ (Trichechidæ). Proteleidæ.
Felidæ. Otariidæ. Ursidæ.
Hyænidæ. Phocidæ. Viverridæ.
Mustelidæ. Procyonidæ.

[a] Suborder Ganodonta.

GLIRES (RODENTIA).

Anomaluridæ.
Aplodontiidæ.
Bathyergidæ.
Castoridæ.
Castoroididæ.
Caviidæ.
Chinchillidæ.
Dasyproctidæ.
Dinomyidæ.
Dipodidæ.
Eocardidæ.
Erethizontidæ.
Geomyidæ.
Heteromyidæ (Saccomyidæ).
Hystricidæ.
Ischyromyidæ.
Leporidæ.
Lophiomyidæ.
Mixodectidæ.[a]
Muridæ.
  Cricetinæ.
  Dendromyinæ.
  Gerbillinæ.
  Hydromyinæ.
  Microtinæ.
  Murinæ.
  Myotalpinæ (Siphneinæ).
  Neotominæ.
Muridæ—Continued.
  Otomyinæ.
  Phlœomyinæ.
  Rhynchomyinæ.
Muscardinidæ (Gliridæ or Myoxidæ).
Ochotonidæ (Lagomyidæ).
Octodontidæ.
Pedetidæ.
Pseudosciuridæ.
Sciuridæ.
Spalacidæ.
Theridomyidæ.
Zapodidæ.

INSECTIVORA.

Adapisoricidæ.
Chrysochloridæ.
Dimylidæ.
Erinaceidæ.
Galeopithecidæ.
Leptictidæ.
Macroscelididæ.
Potamogalidæ.
Solenodontidæ.
Soricidæ.
Talpidæ.
Tenrecidæ (Centetidæ).
Tupaiidæ.

MARSUPIALIA.

Abderitidæ.
Amphitheriidæ.
Borhyaenidæ.
Cimolestidæ.
Dasyuridæ.
Didelphyidæ.
Diprotodontidæ.
Dromatheriidæ.
Epanorthidæ.
Garzonidæ.
Macropodidæ.
Microbiotheriidæ.
Notoryctidæ.
Paurodontidæ.
Peramelidæ.
Phalangeridæ.
Phascolomyidæ.
Stagodontidæ.
Triconodontidæ.

MONOTREMATA.

Ornithorhynchidæ.
Tachyglossidæ (Echidnidæ).

PRIMATES.

Adapidæ.
Anaptomorphidæ.
Archæopithecidæ.
Cebidæ.
Cercopithecidæ.
Daubentoniidæ (Chiromyidæ).
Hapalidæ.
Hominidæ.
Hyopsodidæ.
Lemuridæ.
Henricosbornidæ.
Megaladapidæ.
Microchœridæ.
Nesopithecidæ.
Notharctidæ.
Notopithecidæ.
Plesiadapidæ.
Simiidæ.
Tarsiidæ.

SIRENIA.

Dugongidæ (Halicoridæ).
Halitheriidæ.
Hydrodamalidæ (Rhytinidæ).
Prorastomidæ.
Trichechidæ (Manatidæ).

[a] Suborder Proglires.

TILLODONTIA.

Anchippodontidæ.
Esthonychidæ.
Notostylopidæ.
Pantostylopidæ.

UNGULATA.

AMBLYPODA.

Coryphodontidæ.
Pantolambdidæ.
Periptychidæ.
Trigonostylopidæ.
Uintatheriidæ.

ANCYLOPODA.

Chalicotheriidæ.
Homalodontotheriidæ.
Isotemnidæ.
Leontiniidæ.

ARTIODACTYLA.

Agriochœridæ (Oreodontidæ).
Anoplotheriidæ.
Anthracotheridæ.
Antilocapridæ.
Bovidæ.
Camelidæ.
Cervidæ.
Giraffidæ.
Helohyidæ.
Hippopotamidæ.
Homacodontidæ.
Pantolestidæ.
Protoceratidæ.
Suidæ.
Tagassuidæ (Dicotylidæ).
Tragulidæ.

ASTRAPOTHEROIDEA.

Albertogaudryidæ.
Astrapotheridæ.

CONDYLARTHRA.

Meniscotheriidæ.
Mioclænidæ.
Phenacodontidæ.
Pleuraspidotheridæ.

HYRACOIDEA.

Archaeohyracidæ.
Acoelodidæ.
Procaviidæ.

LITOPTERNA.

Adianthidæ.
Macraucheniidæ.
Notohippidæ.
Proterotheriidæ.

PERISSODACTYLA.

Amynodontidæ.
Equidæ.
Hyracodontidæ.
Lophiodontidæ.
Palæotheriidæ.
Rhinocerotidæ.
Tapiridæ.
Titanotheriidæ.

PROBOSCIDEA.

Dinotheriidæ.
Elephantidæ.

TOXODONTIA.

Nesodontidæ.
Toxodontidæ.

TYPOTHERIA.

Eutrachytheriidæ.
Hegetotheridæ.
Interatheridæ.
Typotheriidæ.

COMPARISONS.

To show more clearly how this classification differs from that of other recent works, comparisons may be made with the classifications given in Flower and Lydekker's 'Mammals Living and Extinct,' pp. 88–92, 1891; Trouessart's 'Catalogus Mammalium,' I, pp. v–vi; II, pp. iii–v, 1897–99, and Beddard's 'Mammalia,' pp. ix–xii, 1902. Briefly stated, a number of family names will be found in this list which do not occur in the works just mentioned, while 10 of those given by Flower and Lydekker, 7 of those given by Trouessart, and 7 of those given by Beddard are not here recognized. In all cases, however, the genera belonging to the groups in question will be found under other families. It is interesting to note that of these 24 family names, which form 12 per cent of the total number recognized, only one is common to two of the works of reference just cited. The families not accorded recognition are as follows:

Table showing some of the Families not recognized in this Index.

Orders.	Flower & Lydekker, 1891.	Trouessart, 1897–1899.	Beddard, 1902.
Allotheria	Polymastodontidæ	Polymastodontidæ	
Cete			Balænopteridæ.
Creodonta		Miacidæ	
Edentata			Mylodontidæ.
		Peltephilidæ	
Feræ			Machaerodontidæ.
Glires			Ctenodactylidæ.
Insectivora		Necrolestidæ	
Marsupialia	Nototheriidæ		
	Spalacotheriidæ		
Monotremata		Didelotheriidæ	
Primates		Nycticebidæ	Chriacidæ.
Tillodontia	Calamodontidæ		
Ungulata			Caenotheriidæ.
	Chœropotomidæ		
	Dichodontidæ		
	Lambdotheriidæ		
	Merycopotamidæ		
	Periptychidæ		
	Poebrotheriidæ		
		Pyrotheriidæ	
			Xiphodontidæ.

Comparison of the list of groups under Glires with Thomas' 'Genera of Rodents' will show that all of his groups have been given recognition, with the addition of the Zapodidæ and the following six extinct families: Castoroididæ, Eocardidæ, Ischyromyidæ, Mixodectidæ, Pseudosciuridæ, and Theridomyidæ. The Lophyominæ have been accorded full family rank, the name Muscardinidæ has been substituted for Gliridæ, and in the Muridæ, Cricetinæ has been substituted for Sigmodontinæ and Myotalpinæ for Siphneinæ.

CROSS REFERENCES.

These various changes are indicated by cross references. Old family names which are not recognized are entered in their proper

places, with a reference in each case to the name adopted, so that no confusion need be caused by looking for a generic name under either the old or new family designation. If, however, this method entails any difficulty, recourse may be had to the special index at the end of Part III.

An examination of the list of generic names will show that in many cases the same species has been made the basis of several genera. This may be due to the first name being preoccupied or to the fact that one or more of them have been published in obscure places and consequently overlooked by subsequent workers. Thus *Babirussa babyrussa*, *Giraffa giraffa*, *Hippopotamus liberiensis*, and *Microtus pinetorum* have each formed the basis of 4 generic names; *Dicrostonyx torquatus*, *Fiber zibethicus*, and *Tayassu torquatus* of 5; and *Galeopithecus volans*, *Hydrodamalis gigas*, and *Simia satyrus* of 6. Three striking examples are those of the aye-aye (*Daubentonia madagascariensis*) and the two-toed anteater (*Cyclopes didactylus*), each of which has received seven names; and the chimpanzee (*Simia troglodytes*), which has received no less than nine:

AYE-AYE.	TWO-TOED ANTEATER.	CHIMPANZEE.
Daubentonia Geoffroy, 1795.	*Cyclopes* Gray, 1821.	*Troglodytes** Geoffroy, 1812.
Scolecophagus Geoffroy, 1795.	*Cyclothurus* Lesson, 1842.	*Pan* Oken, 1816.
Aye-aye Lacépède, 1799.	*Didactyles* Cuvier, 1829.	*Mimetes** Leach, 1820.
Cheiromys Cuvier, 1800.	*Dionyx** Geoffroy, 1835.	*Theranthropus* Brks., 1828.
Psilodactylus, Oken, 1816.	*Eurypterna* Gloger, 1841.	*Anthropopithecus* Bl., 1838.
*Myspithecus** Blainv., 1839.	*Myrmecolichnus* Reich., 1836.	*Hylanthropus* Gloger, 1841.
Myslemur Blainville?, 1846.	*Myrmydon* Wagler, 1830.	*Pseudanthropos* Rhb., 1860.
		Engeco Haeckel, 1866.
		*Pongo** Haeckel, 1866.

Three of the chimpanzee names—*Mimetes*, *Pongo*, and *Troglodytes*—are preoccupied, and several of the others are scarcely ever cited, even in synonymy. *Anthropopithecus*, the only one which is commonly used, is antedated by both *Pan* and *Theranthropus*.

An attempt has been made to call attention to cases of this kind by cross references. Thus, a generic name that is preoccupied is marked with a dagger (†) and followed by the name (in parentheses) distinctly proposed to replace it or by the earliest available name for the same genus. If several names have been proposed for the same species, cross references are given after each to the other names which are earlier. It must not be supposed, however, that all the synonyms are mentioned in this way. Critical study of the synonymy of some groups will doubtless bring to light numerous other names which are practically identical, but cross references to synonyms of this kind are beyond the scope of the present index.

* Preoccupied.

Genera and subgenera are treated alike, and entries showing when subgenera were raised to full generic rank have been omitted. But families and subfamilies have been carefully distinguished, and when a subfamily has been raised to the rank of a full family both names are given. Misprints, emendations, and variants in generic names are included only when they have a different initial letter or differ radically in spelling. If, however, the original form of either a family or subfamily name differs from the form now accepted both are mentioned. This may necessitate three distinct entries (as in the case of Natalinia, 1866; Natalinæ, 1892; and Natalidæ, 1899), but giving all the important forms facilities tracing the history of the name. Later references are in all cases indented.

INDEX OF GENERA

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO ORDERS AND FAMILIES.

[In the first column black-face type indicates that the genus is recent, italics that it is extinct. A dagger (†) indicates that a generic name is not available because it is preoccupied. A double dagger (‡) indicates that a family name is not available either because it was not based on a generic name or because the latter is preoccupied.]

ALLOTHERIA.[a]

BOLODONTIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Allodontidæ MARSH, 1889.
Bolodontidæ OSBORN, Nov. 1, 1887.
Chirogidæ COPE, June, 1887.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Allacodon MARSH, 1889	*Allacodon lentus* (type); *A. pumilus*, Laramie beds, Wyoming.
Allodon MARSH, 1881	*Allodon laticeps*, Atlantosaurus beds, Wyoming.
Bolodon OWEN, 1871	*Bolodon crassidens*, Durdlestone Bay, England.
Chirox COPE, 1884	*Chirox plicatus*, Puerco, New Mexico.

NEOPLAGIAULACIDÆ. (See PLAGIAULACIDÆ.)

PLAGIAULACIDÆ.[b]

(Including Neoplagiaulacidæ and Polymastodontidæ).

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Cimolodontidæ MARSH, 1889.
Cimolomidæ MARSH, 1889.
Dipriodontidæ MARSH, 1889.
‡ *Microlestidæ* MURRAY, 1866.
Neoplagiaulacidæ AMEGHINO, 1890.
Paradoxomyina AMEGHINO, 1886.
Paradoxomydæ AMEGHINO, 1889.
Plagiaulacidae GILL, 1872.
Polymastodontidæ COPE, 1884.
Stereognathidæ MURRAY, 1866.
Tripriodontidæ MARSH, 1889.

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[a] *Allotheria* was proposed by MARSH in September, 1880 (Am. Journ. Sci. and Arts, 3d ser., XX, p. 239). The later term *Multituberculata*, which has come into more general use, was proposed by COPE in July, 1884 (Am. Naturalist, XVIII, p. 687).

In the latest revision of the group (AMEGHINO, Anales Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, IX, p. 158, 1903), five families are recognized—Plagiaulacidæ, Polydolopidæ, Neoplagiaulacidæ, Promysopidæ, and Polymastodontidæ. Of these the first two are here recognized, the Neoplagiaulacidæ and Polymastodontidæ are combined with the Plagiaulacidæ, and the genera included under Promysopidæ are placed in 'Incertæ sedis.' The Bolodontidæ, which Ameghino combines with the Plagiaulacidæ, are recognized as a distinct family.

[b] Stereognathidæ should be used for this family both on account of earlier publication as a family name and because it is based on the earliest generic name.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Anissodolops AMEGHINO, 1903	*Anissodolops serrifer*, Patagonia.
Boreodon LAMBE, 1902	*Boreodon matutinus*, Red Deer River, Alberta.
Camptomus MARSH, 1889	*Camptomus amplus*, Laramie beds, Wyoming.
Catopsalis COPE, 1882	*Catopsalis foliatus*, Puerco Eocene, New Mexico.
Cimolodon MARSH, 1889	*Cimolodon nitidus*, Laramie beds, Wyoming.
Cimolomys MARSH, 1889	*Cimolomys gracilis*, Laramie beds, Wyoming.
? Cœlogomphodus AMEGHINO, 1891	*Cœlogomphodus sp.*, Rio Gallegos, Patagonia.
Ctenacodon MARSH, 1879	*Ctenacodon serratus*, Atlantosaurus beds, Wyo.
Dipriodon MARSH, 1889	*Dipriodon robustus*, Laramie beds, Wyoming.
Eomannodon AMEGHINO, 1902	*Eomannodon multituberculatus*, Patagonia.
Halodon MARSH, 1889	*Halodon sculptus*, Laramie beds, Wyoming.
Hypsiprymnopsis DAWKINS, 1864	*Hypsiprymnopsis rhæticus*, Watchet, England.
Liotomus COPE, 1884	*Neoplagiaulax marshi*, Reims, France.
Mannodon AMEGHINO, 1893	New name for *Tideus* Ameghino, 1890.
Meniscoëssus COPE, 1882	*Meniscoëssus conquistus*, Laramie beds, Wyoming.
†*Microlestes* PLIENINGER, 1847	*Microlestes antiquus*, Wurttemberg, Germany.
Nanomyops MARSH, 1892	New name for *Nanomys* Marsh, 1889.
†*Nanomys* MARSH, 1889	*Nanomys minutus*, Wyoming. (See *Nanomyops.*)
Neoctenacodon LEMOINE, 1891	*Neoctenacodon sp.*, Reims, France.
Neoplagiaulax LEMOINE, 1882	*Neoplagiaulax eocænus*, Reims, France.
Oracodon MARSH, 1889	*Oracodon anceps*, Laramie beds, Wyoming.
Paradoxomys AMEGHINO, 1885	*Paradoxomys cancrivorus*, Paraná, Argentina.
? Paronychodon COPE, 1876	*Paronychodon lacustris*, Fort Union beds, Mont.
Plagiaulax[a] FALCONER, 1857	*Plagiaulax becklesii* (type); *P. minor*, Upper Oolite, Dorsetshire, England.
Plioprion COPE, 1884	*Plagiaulax minor*, Dorsetshire, England.
Polymastodon COPE, 1882	*Polymastodon taöensis*, Puerco Eocene, N. Mex.
†*Ptilodus* COPE, 1881	*Ptilodus mediævus*, Torrejon, New Mexico.
Selenacodon MARSH, 1889	*Selenacodon fragilis*, Laramie beds, Wyoming.
Stereognathus CHARLESWORTH, 1855	*Stereognathus ooliticus*, Stonesfield slate, England.
Tæniolabis COPE, 1882	*Tæniolabis sulcatus*, Puerco Eocene, N. Mex.
† *Tideus* AMEGHINO, 1890	*Tideus trisulcatus*, Patagonia. (See *Mannodon*).
Tripriodon MARSH, 1889	*Tripriodon cœlatus*, Laramie beds. Wyoming.

POLYDOLOPIDÆ.

Polydolopidæ AMEGHINO, 1897.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Amphidolops AMEGHINO, 1902	*Amphidolops serrula*, *A. serrifer*, Patagonia.
Anadolops AMEGHINO, 1903	*Anadolops thylacoleoides*, Patagonia.
Archaeodolops AMEGHINO, 1903	*Archaeodolops clavulus*, Patagonia.
Eudolops AMEGHINO, 1897	*Eudolops tetragonus*, Patagonia.
Orthodolops AMEGHINO, 1903	*Orthodolops sciurinus*, Patagonia.
Pliodolops AMEGHINO, 1902	*Pliodolops primulus*, Patagonia.
Polydolops AMEGHINO, 1897	*Polydolops thomasi*, Patagonia.
Pseudolops AMEGHINO, 1902	*Pseudolops princeps*, Patagonia.

[a] Said to be an abbreviation for *Plagiaulacodon*.

POLYMASTODONTIDÆ. (See **PLAGIAULACIDÆ**).

TRITYLODONTIDÆ.

Tritylodontidæ COPE, 1884.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
† *Triglyphus* FRAAS, 1866	*Triglyphus sp.* (=*Tritylodon fraasi*, 1887), near Stuttgart, Württemberg.
Tritylodon OWEN, 1884	*Tritylodon longævus*, Basuto Land, South Africa.

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

Karoomys BROOM, 1903	*Karoomys browni*, Ariwal North, South Africa.
Promysops[a] AMEGHINO, 1902	*Promysops acuminatus*, Patagonia.
Propolymastodon[a] AMEGHINO, 1903	*Propolymastodon caroli-ameghinoi*, Patagonia.
Theriodesmus SEELEY, 1887	*Theriodesmus phylarchus*, Fraserberg, Cape Colony.

CETE.[b]

BALÆNIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Agaphelidæ GRAY, 1870.	**Megapterina** GRAY, 1864.
Balanadæ GRAY, 1821.	**Megapteridæ** GRAY, 1868.
Balænopteridæ GRAY, 1864.	*Palæocetidæ* GRAY, 1866.
Cetotherinæ BRANDT, 1872.	**Physalina** GRAY, 1864.
Cetotheriopsinæ BRANDT, 1872.	**Physalinidæ** GRAY, 1868.
Eubalænida HAECKEL, 1895.	*Protobalænida* HAECKEL, 1895.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Agaphelus COPE, 1868	*Balæna gibbosa* (type), Atlantic Ocean; *Agaphelus glaucus*, Monterey, Cal. (See *Cyphonotus.*)
Amphicetus VAN BENEDEN, 1880	*Amphicetus later, A. verus, A. editus, A. rotundus*, Antwerp, Belgium.
Amphiptera GIGLIOLI, 1870	*Amphiptera pacifica*, South Pacific (Chile).
Aulocetus VAN BENEDEN, 1865?	*Balænodon linzianum*, Linz, Upper Austria.
Balæna LINNÆUS, 1758	*Balæna mysticetus* (type), *B. physalus, B. boops, B. musculus*, Arctic and North Atlantic oceans.
Balænoptera LACÉPÈDE, 1804	*Balænoptera gibbar, B. jubartes, B. rorqual, B. acutorostrata.*
Balænotus VAN BENEDEN, 1872	*Balænotus insignis*, Antwerp, Belgium.
Balænula VAN BENEDEN, 1872	*Balænula balænopsis*, Antwerp, Belgium.
Benedenia GRAY, 1864	*Benedenia knoxii*, North Sea.
†**Boops** GRAY, 1821	*Balæna boops*, Arctic Ocean.
Burtinopsis VAN BENEDEN, 1872	*Burtinopsis similis*, Antwerp, Belgium.
Caperea GRAY, 1864	*Balæna* (*Caperea*) *antipodarum*, New Zealand.
Cephalotropis COPE, 1896	*Cephalotropis coronatus*, Chesapeake region.
Cetoptera RAFINESQUE, 1815	New name for *Balænoptera* Lacépède, 1804.
Cetotheriomorphus BRANDT, 1873	*Cetotheriomorphus dubius*, southern Russia?
Cetotheriophanes BRANDT, 1873	*Cetotherium cuvieri, C. cortesii, C. capellinii, C. vandellii*, Europe.

[a] Promysopidæ of AMEGHINO.

[b] LINNÆUS, Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, p. 75, 1758.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Cetotheriopsis BRANDT, 1871	*Cetotheriopsis sp.*, Linz, Austria.
Cetotherium BRANDT, 1843	*Cetotherium rathkii* (type), *C. priscus*, southern Russia.
†**Cuvierius** GRAY, 1866	*Physalus latirostris*, Holland.
Cyphonotus RAFINESQUE, 1815	*Balæna sp.* Rafinesque (*B. gibbosa*, Atlantic Ocean, according to Gray, 1850).
Dactylæna GRAY, 1874	*Balænoptera huttoni* (= *Physalus antarcticus*), Otago Head, New Zealand.
Erpetocetus VAN BENEDEN, 1880	Emendation of *Herpetocetus*, Van Beneden, 1872.
Eschrichtius GRAY, 1864	*Balænoptera robusta* (type), Northern seas; *Megaptera novæzelandiæ*, New Zealand.
Eubalæna GRAY, 1864	*Eubalæna australis*, Cape of Good Hope.
Eucetites AMEGHINO, 1901	*Eucetites juliensis*, Patagonia.
Eucetotherium BRANDT, 1873	*Cetotherium rathkii*, *C. klinderi*, *C. helmersenii*, *C. priscum*, *C. meyeri*, *C. sp.*, southern Russia.
†**Fabricia** GRAY, 1866	*Balæna rostrata*, North Sea.
Flowerius LILLJEBORG, 1867	*Flowerius gigas* (= *Sibbaldius borealis*), North Sea.
Halibalæna GRAY, 1873	*Balæna britannica*, Lyme Regis, England.
Herpetocetus VAN BENEDEN, 1872	*Herpetocetus scaldiensis*, Antwerp, Belgium.
Heterocetus VAN BENEDEN, 1880	*Heterocetus affinis*, *Cetotherium brevifrons*, *Heterocetus sprangii*, Antwerp, Belgium.
Hunterus GRAY, 1864	*Hunterus temminckii*, Cape of Good Hope.
Idiocetus CAPELLINI, 1876	*Idiocetus guicciardinii*, Montopoli, Italy.
Isocetus VAN BENEDEN, 1880	*Isocetus depauwii*, Antwerp, Belgium.
Kyphobalæna ESCHRICHT, 1849	*Kyphobalæna boops*, Arctic Ocean.
Leiobalæna ESCHRICHT, 1849	'Glathvaler' or 'Rethvaler,' Northern seas.
Macleayius GRAY, 1864	*Macleayius australiensis*, Australian seas.
Megaptera GRAY, 1846	*Balæna nodosa*, *Balænoptera poeskop*, *Balæna longimana* (type), *Megaptera americana*, *Balænoptera antarctica*, *B. boops?*.
Megapteropsis VAN BENEDEN, 1872	*Megapteropsis robusta*, Antwerp, Belgium.
Mesocetus VAN BENEDEN, 1880	*Mesocetus longirostris* (type), *M. laxatus*, *M. latifrons*, *M. pinguis*, Antwerp, Belgium.
Mesoteras COPE, 1870	*Mesoteras kerrianus*, North Carolina.
Metopocetus COPE, 1896	*Metopocetus durinasus*, Potomac River, Md.
Mysticetus WAGLER, 1830	*Balæna boops*, Arctic Ocean.
Neobalæna GRAY, 1870	*Balæna marginata*, Kawau Island, New Zealand.
Notiocetus AMEGHINO, 1891	*Notiocetus romerianus*, Bahia Blanca, Argentina.
Ogmobalæna ESCHRICHT, 1849	'Furehvaler' or 'Rörhvaler,' Northern seas.
Pachycetus VAN BENEDEN, 1883	*Pachycetus robustus*, *P. humilis*, Germany.
Palæobalæna [a] SEELEY, 1864	*Palæobalæna sedgwickii*, Ely, England.
Palæobalaena MORENO, 1892	*Palaeobalaena bergi*, 'Misioneros,' Patagonia.
Palæocetus SEELEY, 1865	*Palæocetus sedgwickii*, Ely, England.
Physalus LACÉPÈDE, 1804	*Physalus cylindricus*, Arctic or North Atlantic Ocean.
Plesiocetopsis BRANDT, 1873	*Cetotherium hupschii*, *C. brevifrons*, *C. dubium*, *C. burtinii*, *C. gervaisii*, Belgium and France.
Plesiocetus VAN BENEDEN, 1859	*Plesiocetus hupschii*, *P. burtinii*, *P. garopii*, Antwerp, Belgium.
Poescopia GRAY, 1864	*Balæna lalandii*, Cape of Good Hope; *Megaptera novæ-zelandiæ*, New Zealand.
Protobalæna [b] DU BUS, 1867	(Species not named in 1867.) *Probalæna dubusii* Van Beneden, 1872, Antwerp, Belgium.

[a] Nomen nudum, renamed *Palæocetus*, when the genus was described in 1865.
[b] *Probalæna* VAN BENEDEN, 1872.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
† *Protobalæna* LEIDY, 1869	*Balæna palæatlantica*, City Point, Virginia. (See *Rhegnopsis*.)
† *Protobalæna* HAECKEL, 1895	Hypothetical ancestor of the whales.
Pterobalæna ESCHRICHT, 1849	'Finhval,' Northern seas.
Ptychocetus GLOGER, 1841	New name for *Balænoptera* Lacépède, 1804.
Rhachianectes COPE, 1869	*Agaphelus glaucus*, Monterey, California.
Rhegnopsis COPE, 1896	New name for *Protobalæna* Leidy, 1869.
Rorqual G. CUVIER, 1829	*Balæna boops*, Arctic Ocean; *B. musculus*, Europe.
Rudolphius GRAY, 1866	*Balænoptera laticeps* (= *Balæna rostrata* Rudolphi), North Sea.
Sibbaldus GRAY, 1864	*Balænoptera laticeps* (= *Balæna rostrata* Rudolphi); *Sibbaldus borealis*, North Sea.
Siphonocetus COPE, 1895	*Balæna prisca*, Westmoreland County, Virginia.
Stenobalæna GRAY, 1874	*Stenobalæna xanthogaster*, Port Underwood, New Zealand.
? Stenodon VAN BENEDEN, 1865	*Balænodon lentianus*, Linz, Upper Austria.
Swinhoia GRAY, 1866	*Balænoptera swinhoei*, Formosa.
Tretulias COPE, 1895	*Tretulias buccatus*, Yorktown beds, Maryland to North Carolina.
Ulias COPE, 1895	*Ulias moratus* Yorktown beds, Maryland to North Carolina.

BASILOSAURIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Basilosauridæ COPE, 1867.
‡ *Diaphorodontina* BRANDT, 1873 (part).
‡ *Heterodontina* BRANDT, 1873 (part).
Hydrarchidae BONAPARTE, 1850.
‡ *Stegorhinidæ* BRANDT, 1873.
Zeuglodontidæ GIEBEL, 1855.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Basilosaurus HARLAN, 1834	*Basilosaurus sp.* (=*Zeuglodon cetoides* OWEN, 1841), Ouachita River, Louisiana.
Dorudon GIBBES, 1845	*Dorudon serratus*, head Cooper River, South Carolina.
Hydrarchos KOCH, 1846	*Hydrarchos harlani*, Claiborne, Alabama.
Kekenodon HECTOR, 1881	*Kekenodon onamata*, Waitaki Valley, New Zealand.
Pontobasileus LEIDY, 1873	*Pontobasileus tuberculatus*, Atlantic States (Alabama?).
Pontogeneus LEIDY, 1852	*Pontogeneus priscus*, Ouachita, Louisiana.
Sauro-cetus AGASSIZ, 1848	*Sauro-cetus gibbesii*, South Carolina.
Zeuglodon OWEN, 1839	New name for *Basilosaurus*, Harlan, 1834.
Zygodon OWEN, Jan. 12, 1839	New name for *Basilosaurus*, Harlan, 1834.

DELPHINIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Beluginæ FLOWER, 1867.
  Belugidæ GRAY, 1868.
Delphinapterinae GILL, 1871.
Delphinidæ GRAY, 1821.
‡ **Delphinoidæ** GUÉRIN, 1874.
Globiocephalidæ GRAY, 1850.
Grampidæ GRAY, 1871.
‡ **Holodontidæ** BRANDT, 1873.
Lagenorhynchina GRAY, 1868.
‡ **Monoceratina** GRAY, 1846.
Monodontidæ GRAY, 1821.
Narvallidæ BURNETT, 1830
Orcini WAGNER, 1846.
  Orcadæ GRAY, 1871.
Phocænina GRAY, 1825.
  Phocænidæ BURMEISTER, 1888?
‡ **Phocænoidæ** GUÉRIN, 1874.
Pseudorcaina GRAY, 1871.
Stenonina GRAY, 1868.
Tachynicidæ BROOKES, 1828.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Acanthodelphis GRAY, 1866	*Phocæna spinipinnis*, Rio de La Plata.
Archaeocetus SINZOW, 1898	New name for *Pachypleurus* Brandt, 1873.
Argocetus GLOGER, 1841	*Delphinus leucas*, Arctic Ocean. (See *Delphinapterus* Lacépède.)
Beluga RAFINESQUE, 1815	New name for *Delphinapterus* Lacépède, 1804.
Cephalorhynchus GRAY, 1846	*Delphinus heavisidii* (=*D. cephalorhynchus*, type), Cape of Good Hope; *D. obscurus*, Cape of Good Hope; *Phocæna compressicauda*, South Atlantic.
Ceratodon BRISSON, 1762	*Ceratodon ceratodon* (=*Monodon monoceros*), Arctic Ocean.
Cetus BRISSON, 1762	*Cetus*, *Cetus albicans*, *C. novæ angliæ*, *C. minor*, *C. dentibus acutis*, *C. dentibus falciformibus*, *C. dentibus in planum desinentibus*.
† **Clymene** GRAY, 1864	*Delphinus euphrosyne*, England.
Delphinapterus LACÉPÈDE, 1804	*Delphinapterus beluga* (=*Delphinus leucas*, type), *D. senedetta*.
† **Delphinapterus** LESSON & GARNOT, 1826.	*Delphinus peronii*, Antarctic Ocean. (See *Lissodelphis* and *Leucorhamphus*).
Delphinus LINNÆUS, 1758	*Delphinus phocaena*, *D. delphis* (type), *D. orca*, Atlantic Ocean.
Delphis FORSKÅL, 1775	Nomen nudum.
Delphis WAGLER, 1830	*Delphinus leucas*, Arctic Ocean. (See *Delphinapterus* Lacépède.)
† **Delphis** GRAY, 1864	*Delphinus delphis*, Atlantic Ocean. (See *Eudelphinus*.)
† **Diodon** STORR, 1780	New name for *Monodon*, Linnæus, 1758.
† **Electra** GRAY, 1866	*Lagenorhynchus electra* (type)—; *Delphinus cæruleo-albus*, east coast South America; *L. asia*—; *Phocæna acutus*, North Sea; *L. clanculus*, Pacific Ocean; *Delphinus breviceps*, Rio de La Plata; *L. thicolea*, west coast North America.
Eudelphinus VAN BEN. & GERV., 1880.	*Delphinus delphis*, Atlantic Ocean.
Eudelphis DU BUS, 1872	*Eudelphis mortezelensis*, near Antwerp, Belgium.
† **Euphrosyne** GRAY, 1866	*Delphinus microps*, Brazil; *D. alope*, Cape Horn; *D. euphrosyne* (type), North Sea.
† **Eutropia** GRAY, 1862	*Delphinus eutropia*, Chile.
Feresa GRAY, 1870	*Orca intermedia*, locality unknown.
Gladiator GRAY, 1870	*Orca stenorhyncha* (= *O. gladiator*), North Sea.
Globicephala LESSON, 1828	*Delphinus deductor* (= *D. melas*, type), North Atlantic; *D. rissoanus*, Nice, France.
Glyphidelphis GERVAIS, 1859	*Delphinus rostratus*, Indian Ocean.
Grampus GRAY, 1828	*Delphinus griseus*, 1812 (=*Grampus cuvieri*, 1846), Brest, France.
Gudamu GRAY, 1868	*Delphinus gudamu*, Vizagapatam, India.
Hemisyntrachelus BRANDT, 1873	*Delphinapterus cortesii*, *D. brochii*, Europe.
Lagenorhynchus GRAY, 1846	*Delphinus leucopleurus*, Christiania, Norway; *D. albirostris*, Norfolk, England; *Lagenorhynchus electra*, ——; *L. asia*, ——; *Delphinus acutus* (type), Orkney Islands, Scotland.
Leucas BRANDT, 1873	*Delphinus leucas*, Arctic Ocean. (See *Delphinapterus* Lacépède.)

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Leucopleurus GRAY, 1866	*Lagenorhynchus leucopleurus*, North Sea.
Leucorhamphus LILLJEBORG, 1861	New name for *Delphinapterus* Lesson & Garnot, 1826. (See *Lissodelphis.*)
Lissodelphis GLOGER, 1841	*Delphinus peronii*, Antarctic Ocean.
Mamdelphinus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Delphinus* Linnæus, 1758.
Micropia GRAY, 1868	*Delphinus stenorhynchus*, locality unknown.
Monodon LINNÆUS, 1758	*Monodon monoceros*, Arctic Ocean.
Narwalus LACÉPÈDE, 1804	*Narwalus vulgaris* (=*Monodon monoceros*), *N. microcephalus*, *N. andersonianus*, Atlantic Ocean.
†**Neomeris** GRAY, 1846	*Delphinus phocænoides*, Cape of Good Hope. (See *Neophocæna.*)
Neorca GRAY, 1871	*Orca meridionalis*, Tasmania.
Neophocæna PALMER, 1899	New name for *Neomeris* Gray, 1846.
Ophysia GRAY, 1868	*Orca capensis* (=*O. pacifica*, 1870), North Pacific.
†**Orca** GRAY, 1846	*Orca gladiator* (=*Delphinus orca*, type), Atlantic Ocean; *Phocæna crassidens*, Lincolnshire, England; *Orca capensis*, Cape of Good Hope; *Delphinus intermedius.* (See *Orcinus.*)
Orcaella GRAY, 1866	*Phocæna* (*Orca*) *brevirostris*, Vizagapatam, India.
Orcinus FITZINGER, 1860	*Delphinus orca*, Atlantic Ocean.
Orcopsis VAN BENEDEN, 1876	*Delphinus acutidens*, Germany.
† **Oryx** OKEN, 1816	New name for *Monodon* Linnæus, 1758.
† *Pachypleurus* BRANDT, 1873	*Delphinapterus nordmanni*, *D. fockii*, southern Russia. (See *Archæocetus* and *Pristinocetus.*)
Phocæna G. CUVIER, 1817	*Delphinus phocæna*, Atlantic Ocean.
Phocænopsis HUXLEY, 1859	*Phocænopsis mantelli*, Parimoa, New Zealand.
Pristinocetus TROUESSART, 1898	New name for *Pachypleurus* Brandt, 1873, and *Archaeocetus* Sinzow, 1898.[a]
Prodelphinus GERVAIS, 1880	*Delphinus marginatus*, Dieppe, France; *D. dubius*, ———; *D. tethyos*, Dépt. Hérault, France.
? *Protodelphinus* HAECKEL, 1895	Hypothetical ancestor of the dolphins.
Pseudorca REINHARDT, 1862	*Phocæna crassidens*, Lincolnshire, England.
Rhinodelphis WAGNER, 1846	*Delphinus eschrichtii*, *D. albirostris*, *D. tursio*, *D. abusalam*, *D. planiceps*, *D. reinwardtii*, *D. delphis*, *D. pseudodelphis*, *D. plumbeus*, *D. loriger*, *D. cæruleo-albus*, *D. superciliosus*, *D. novæzeelandiæ*, *D. longirostris*, *D. leucoramphus*, *D. amazonicus.*
Sagmatias COPE, 1866	*Sagmatias amblodon*, South Pacific?.
Sotalia GRAY, 1866	*Delphinus guianensis*, British Guiana.
Sousa GRAY, 1866	*Steno capensis*, Cape of Good Hope; *S. lentiginosus*, India.
Sphærocephalus GRAY, 1864	*Globiocephalus incrassatus*, Bridport, England.
Stenella GRAY, 1866	*Steno attenuatus*, India.
Steno GRAY, 1846	*Delphinus rostratus* (type), *D. malayanus*, *D. frontatus*, Indian Ocean; *D. compressus*, ———; *D. attenuatus*, India.
Synostodon VAN DEN BROECK & MILLER, 1874.	Nomen nudum, Antwerp, Belgium.
Tachynices BROOKES, 1828	*Tachynices megacephalus* (=*Monodon monoceros*), Arctic Ocean.

[a] Trouessart erroneously considered *Archaeocetus* SINZOW, 1898, preoccupied by *Archæoceti* COPE, 1890, a suborder of Cetaceans.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Tucuxa GRAY, 1866	*Steno tucuxi*, Santarem, Amazon River, Brazil.
† **Tursio** WAGLER, 1830	*Delphinus peronii*, Antarctic Ocean. (See *Lissodelphis*.)
† **Tursio** GRAY, 1843	*Tursio truncatus* (=*Delphinus tursio*), Atlantic Ocean. (See *Tursiops*.)
Tursiops GERVAIS, 1855	*Delphinus tursio*, Atlantic Ocean.

PHYSETERIDÆ.

(Including Physodontidæ and Ziphiidæ.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Anarnacinæ GILL, 1871.
Catodontidæ F. CUVIER, 1836.
Delphinorhynchidæ W. L. SCLATER, 1887.
Epiodontina GRAY, 1865.
  Epiodontidæ GRAY, 1868.
‡ **Heterodontidæ** GIRARD, 1852.
Hyperoodontina GRAY, 1846.
  Hyperoodontidæ GRAY, 1868.
‡ **Hypognathodontidæ** BRANDT, 1873 (part.)
Kogiinæ GILL, 1871.
Physeteridæ GRAY, 1821.
Physodontidæ LYDEKKER, 1894.
Ziphiina GRAY, 1850.
  Ziphiidæ GRAY, 1865.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Aliama GRAY, 1864	*Delphinus desmarestii*, Mediterranean Sea.
Anarnak LACÉPÈDE, 1804	*Anarnak groenlandicus*, Greenland.
Ancylodon ILLIGER, 1811	*Monodon spurius* (=*Hyperoodon butzkopf*), Greenland.
Anoplonassa COPE, 1869	*Anoplonassa forcipata*, near Savannah, Georgia.
† **Aodon** LESSON, 1828	*Aodon dalei* (=*Ziphius sowerbiensis*=*Mesoplodon bidens*), Havre, France.
Aporotus DU BUS, 1868	*Aporotus recurvirostris*, *A. affinis*, *A. dicyrtus*, Antwerp, Belgium.
Balænodon OWEN, 1846	*Balænodon physaloides* Felixstowe, England.
Belemnoziphius HUXLEY, 1864	*Ziphius longirostris*, Paris, France; *Dioplodon becanii*, Antwerp, Belgium; *Belemnoziphius compressus* (type); Ipswich, England.
Berardiopsis PORTIS, 1886	*Berardiopsis pliocænus*, Valley of Asti, Italy.
Berardius DUVERNOY, 1851	*Berardius arnuxii*, Port Akaroa, New Zealand.
Bidens G. FISCHER, 1814	*Delphinus diodon?*
Cachalot H. SMITH? 1839	Spermaceti whale.
Callidon GRAY, 1871	*Mesoplodon güntheri*, near Sydney, Australia.
† **Callignathus** GILL, 1871	*Euphysetes simus*, Vizagapatam, India.
Catodon LINNÆUS, 1761	*Catodon macrocephalus*, North Atlantic. (See *Physeter*.)
Cetodiodon JACOB, 1825	*Delphinus hunteri* (=*Hyperoodon rostratus*), near Dublin, Ireland.
† **Cetus** OKEN, 1816	*Cetus macrocephalus*, *Physeter tursio*, *C. microps*, *C. orthodon*, and two unnamed species.
Chænocetus ESCHRICHT, 1846	'Næbhval,' Northern seas.
Chaenodelphinus ESCHRICHT, 1843	New name for *Hyperoodon* Lacépède, 1804.
Choneziphius DUVERNOY, 1851	*Ziphius planirostris*, Antwerp, Belgium.
Cogia WALLACE, 1876	Emendation of *Kogia* Gray, 1846.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Delphinorhynchus Blainville, 1817	*Delphinus geoffrensis*, Portugal; *D. coronatus*, Arctic Ocean; *D. shawensis*, India; *D. pernettensis*, Cape Verde.
Diaphorocetus Ameghino, Feb., 1894	New name for *Mesocetus* Moreno, 1892.
Dinoziphius Van Beneden, 1880	*Dinoziphius roemdorkii*, Antwerp, Belgium.
† **Diodon** Lesson, 1828	*Delphinus desmarestii* (type), Nice, France; *D. sowerbyi*, Elginshire, Scotld. (See *Hypodon.*)
Diodypus Rafinesque, 1815	Nomen nudum.
Dioplodon Gervais, 1850	*Delphinus densirostris*, Indian Ocean.
? **Dipterocetus** Gloger, 1841	New name for *Oxypterus* Rafinesque, 1814.
Dolichodon Gray, 1866	*Ziphius layardii*, Cape of Good Hope.
? *Eboroziphius* Leidy, 1876	*Eboroziphius coelops*, Ashley River, S. C.
Encheiziphius Rutimeyer, 1857	*Encheiziphius teretirostris*, Montpellier, France.
Epiodon Rafinesque, 1814	*Epiodon urganantus*, Mediterranean Sea.
Eucetus Du Bus, 1867	*Eucetus amblyodon*, Antwerp Belgium.
Euphysetes Wall, 1851	*Euphysetes grayii* (=*Physeter breviceps*), near Sydney, Australia.
† **Heterodon** Blainville, 1817	*Anarnacus groenlandicus*, *Delphinus chemnitzianus* (=*Balæna rostrata*), *D. edentulus*, *D. bidentatus*, *D. butskode* (=*Hyperoodon butzkopf*), *D. sowerbiensis*, *Epiodon urganantus*, *D. densirostris.*
Homœocetus Du Bus, 1867	*Homœocetus villersii*, Antwerp, Belgium.
Hoplocetus Gervais, 1848–52	*Hoplocetus crassidens* (type), Romans, France; *H. curvidens*, Montpellier, France.
Hyperoodon Lacépède, 1804	*Hyperoodon butzkopf*, near Havre, France.
Hypocetus Lydekker, Apr., 1894	New name for *Mesocetus* Moreno, 1892. (See *Diaphorocetus*).
Hypodon Haldeman, 1841	New name for *Diodon* Lesson, 1828.
Kogia Gray, 1846	*Physeter breviceps*, Cape of Good Hope.
Lagenocetus Gray, 1863	*Lagenocetus latifrons*, Orkney Islands, Scotland.
Meganeuron Gray, 1865	*Catodon* (*Meganeuron*) *kreftii*, Australia.
Megistosaurus ('Godman') Harlan, 1828.	*Megistosaurus sp.* (=*Physeter macrocephalus*), mouth of Mississippi River.
† *Mesocetus* Moreno, 1892	*Mesocetus poucheti*, Puerto Madryn, Patagonia. (See *Diaphorocetus*, *Hypocetus*, and *Paracetus.*)
Mesodiodon Duvernoy, 1851	*Delphinus sowerbyi*, Elginshire, Scotland. (See *Mesoplodon.*)
† *Mesoodon*, Brandt, 1873	*Ziphius longirostus*, Paris, France; *Z. becani*, Antwerp, Belgium; *Mesoplodon christoli*, Poussan, Dépt. Hérault, France.
Mesoplodon Gervais, 1850	*Delphinus sowerbensis*, Elginshire, Scotland.
† **Micropterus** Wagner, 1846	*Delphinus micropterus*, France.
Neoziphius Gray, 1871	*Dioplodon europæus*, Mediterranean Sea.
Nephrosteon Rafinesque, 1831	*Nephrosteon sp.* (=*Physeter macrocephalus?*), La.
Nodus Wagler, 1830	*Delphinus edentulus* (=*D. butzkopf*=*Balaena rostrata*) North Sea. (See *Hyperoodon.*)
Notaphrum Rafinesque, 1815	*Catodon sp.* (nomen nudum).
Ontocetus Leidy, 1859	*Ontocetus emmonsi*, North Carolina.
Orca Wagler, 1830	*Delphinus bidentatus*, North Sea; *D. desmarestii*, Nice, France.
Orthodon Rafinesque, 1815	*Physeter sp.* (nomen nudum).
Orycterocetus Leidy, 1853	*Orycterocetus quadratidens*, Virginia.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Oulodon Von Haast, 1876	*Oulodon grayi*, Chatham Islands, New Zealand.
Oxypterus, Rafinesque, 1814	*Oxypterus mongitori*, Mediterranean Sea.
Palæodelphis Du Bus, 1872	*Palæodelphis grandis, P. minutus, P. annulatus, P. coronatus, P. arcuatus, P. fusiformis, P. zonatus, P. pachyodon*, Antwerp, Belgium.
Paracetus[a] Lydekker, April, 1894	New name for *Mesocetus* Moreno, 1892. (See *Diaphorocetus* and *Hypocetus*.)
Pelycorhamphus Cope, 1895	*Pelycorhampus pertortus*, Chesapeake formation.
Petrorhynchus Gray, 1865	*Hyperoodon capensis*, (=*Ziphius cavirostris*) Cape of Good Hope.
Physeter Linnæus, 1758	*Physeter catodon*, Arctic Ocean; *P. macrocephalus* (type), Atlantic Ocean; *P. microps, P. tursio*, Arctic Ocean.
Physeterula Van Beneden, 1877	*Physeterula dubusii*, Antwerp, Belgium.
Physetodon McCoy, 1879	*Physetodon baileyi*, near Melbourne, Australia.
Physodon Gervais, 1872	*Physodon leccense*, Lecce, southeastern Italy.
Physotherium Portis, 1886	*Physotherium sotterii*, Ancona, Italy.
Placoziphius Van Beneden, 1869	*Placoziphius duboisii*, Antwerp, Belgium.
Priscophyseter Portis, 1886	*Priscophyseter typus*, Asti, Italy.
? *Proroziphius* Leidy, 1876	*Proroziphius macrops*, Ashley River, S. C.
Rhamphocetus Gloger, 1841	New name for *Delphinorhynchus* Blainville, 1817.
Rhinostodes Du Bus, 1868	*Rhinostodes antwerpensis*, Antwerp, Belgium.
Rhynchocetus ('Eschricht') Marschall, 1873.	Eschricht's family *Rhynchoceti* used as a genus (=*Delphini edentuli* Schlegel).
Scaldicetus Du Bus, 1867	*Scaldicetus caretti*, Antwerp, Belgium.
Tursio Fleming, 1822	*Tursio vulgaris, T. microps* (=*Physeter microps*), Arctic Ocean.
Uperoodon ('Lacépède') Gray, 1843.	Emendation (?) of *Hyperoodon* Lacépède, 1804.
Uranodon Illiger, 1811	*Delphinus butzkopf*, near Havre, France. (See *Hyperoodon*.)
Ziphioides Probst, 1886	*Ziphioides triangularis, Z. obliquus*, Baltringen, Württemberg.
Ziphiola (Van Beneden) Van den Broeck and Miller, 1874.	*Ziphiola clepsydra* (nomen nudum) Antwerp, Belgium.
Ziphiopsis Du Bus, 1868	*Ziphiopsis phymatodes, Z. servatus*, Antwerp, Belgium.
† *Ziphiorrhynchus* Burmeister, 1865.	*Ziphiorrhynchus cryptodon*, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Ziphirostrum (Van Beneden) Du Bus, 1868.	*Ziphirostrum turninense, Z. tumidum, Z. marginatum, Z. lævigatum, Z. gracile*, Antwerp, Belgium.
Ziphius[b] G. Cuvier, 1823	*Ziphius cavirostris* (type), Fos, France; *Z. planirostris*, Antwerp, Belgium; *Z. longirostris*,——.

PLATANISTIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Eurhinodelphidæ Abel, 1901.
‡ **Holodontidae** Brandt, 1873 (part).
Iniina Gray, 1846.
  Iniadæ Gray, 1863.
Platanistina Gray, 1846.
  Platanistidæ Gray, 1863.
Pontoplanodidæ Ameghino, 1894.
‡ **Pontoporiadæ** Gray, 1870.
Rhabdosteidæ Gill, 1871.
‡ *Saurocetidæ* Ameghino, 1891.

[a] *Paracetus* was evidently proposed by mistake, *Mesocetus* having been renamed *Hypocetus* on the previous page.

[b] *Xiphias* (Eichwald) Murchison, 1843; *Xiphius* Agassiz, 1846.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Acrodelphis ABEL, 1900	*Champsodelphis macrognathus*, France; *Delphinus lophogenius*, France; *Champsodelphis scaldensis*, Antwerp, Belgium; *C. sp.*, Xabregas, Portugal; *C. denticulatus*, Baltringen, Wurttemberg; *C. cristatus*, Germany; *C. ombonii*, Belluna, Italy; *C. letochae*, Austria; ? *C. fuchsii*, S. Russia; ? *C. karreri*, Austria; *Acrodelphis krahuletzi*, Eggenberg, Austria.
Agabelus COPE, 1875	*Agabelus porcatus*, Cumberland Co., New Jersey.
Argyrocetus LYDEKKER, 1894	*Argyrocetus patagonicus*, Chubut, Patagonia.
Argyrodelphis LYDEKKER, Apr., 1894	New name for *Notocetus* Moreno, 1892. (See *Diochotichus*.)
Belosphys COPE, 1875	*Priscodelphinus spinosus*, Maryland.
? *Cetophis* COPE, 1868	*Cetophis heteroclitus*, Charles County, Maryland.
? *Cetorhynchus* GERVAIS, 1861	*Mesoplodon christolii*, near Montpellier, France.
Champsodelphis GERVAIS, 1848–52	*Delphinus macrogenius* (type), Sort, France; *D. bordæ*, Léognan, France.
Cyrtodelphis ABEL, 1900	*Delphinus sulcatus*, *Cetorhynchus christolii*, Dépt. Hérault, France.
Delphinodon LEIDY, 1869	*Squalodon mento* (type), *Phoca wymani*, Charles County, Maryland.
? *Delphinopsis* MÜLLER, 1853	*Delphinopsis freyerii*, Radoboj, Hungary.
Diochotichus AMEGHINO, Feb., 1894	New name for *Notocetus* Moreno, 1892.
Eurhinodelphis DU BUS, 1867	*Eurhinodelphis cocheteuxii*, Antwerp, Belgium.
Eurhinorhynchus VAN BENEDEN & GERVAIS, 1880.	Misprint for *Eurhinodelphis*, Du Bus, 1867.
? *Heterodelphis* BRANDT, 1873	*Heterodelphis klinderi*, Nikolaief, S. Russia.
Inia D'ORBIGNY, 1834	*Inia boliviensis*, Province of Moxos, Bolivia.
Iniopsis LYDEKKER, 1893	*Iniopsis caucasica*, Caucasus, southern Russia.
Ischyrorhynchus AMEGHINO, 1891	*Ischyrorhynchus vanbenedeni*, Paraná, Argentina.
Ixacanthus COPE, 1868	*Ixacanthus cœlospondylus*, Charles County, Md.
Lophocetus COPE, 1867	*Delphinus calvertensis*, Calvert Cliffs, Maryland.
Macrochirifer BRANDT, 1874	*Macrochirifer vindobonensis*, near Vienna, Austria.
† *Notocetus* MORENO, 1892	*Notocetus vanbenedeni*, Puerto Madryn, Patagonia. (See *Diochotichus* and *Argyrodelphis*.)
Palaeopontoporia DOERING, 1882	*Delphinus paranensis*, Paraná, Argentina.
Phocageneus LEIDY, 1869	*Phocageneus venustus*, Richmond, Virginia.
Platanista WAGLER, 1830	*Delphinus gangeticus*, River Ganges, India.
Platydelphis DU BUS, 1872	*Delphinus canaliculatus*, Oberschwaben, Germany.
† *Platyrhynchus* VAN BENEDEN, 1876	*Delphinus canaliculatus*, Oberschwaben, Germany.
Pontistes BURMEISTER, 1885	*Delphinus rectifrons*, Paraná, Argentina. (See *Palaeopontoporia*.)
Pontivaga AMEGHINO, 1891	*Pontivaga fischeri*, Paraná, Argentina.
Pontoplanodes AMEGHINO, Aug., 1891	New name for *Saurocetes* Burmeister, 1871.
† **Pontoporia** GRAY, 1846	*Delphinus blainvillii*, mouth of Rio de La Plata. (See *Stenodelphis*.)
Priscodelphinus LEIDY, 1851	*Priscodelphinus harlani* (type), Mullica Hill, New Jersey; *P. grandævus*, Shiloh, New Jersey.
Rhabdosteus COPE, 1867	*Rhabdosteus latiradix*, near Patuxent River, Md.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
† *Saurocetes* BURMEISTER, 1871	*Saurocetes argentinus*, Entre Rios, Argentina. (See *Pontoplanodes* and *Saurodelphis*.)
Saurodelphis[a] BURMEISTER, Oct., 1891	New name for *Saurocetes* Burmeister, 1871. (See *Pontoplanodes*.)
Schizodelphis GERVAIS, 1861	*Delphinorhynchus sulcatus*, Loupian, France.
Stenodelphis GERVAIS, 1847	*Delphinus blainvillei*, mouth of Rio de La Plata.
Susu LESSON, 1828	*Delphinus gangeticus*, River Ganges, India.
Tretosphys COPE, 1868	*Delphinapterus lacertosus*, *Priscodelphinus grandævus*, Shiloh, New Jersey; *D. gabbii*, ——; *Tretosphys uræus*, Shiloh, New Jersey; *D. ruschenbergeri*, Charles County, Maryland.
Zarhachis COPE, 1868	*Zarhachis flagellator*, Charles County, Maryland.

SQUALODONTIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Cynorcidæ COPE, 1867.
‡ *Diaphorodontina* BRANDT, 1873 (part).
‡ *Gymnorhinidæ* BRANDT, 1873.
‡ *Heterodontina* BRANDT, 1873 (part).
Squalodontidæ BRANDT, 1873.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Agorophius COPE, 1895	*Zeuglodon pygmæus*, near Charleston, S. C.
Arionius MEYER, 1841	*Arionius servatus*, Wurttemberg, Germany.
Colophonodon LEIDY, 1853	*Colophonodon holmesii*, Ashley River, S. C.
Crenidelphinus LAURILLARD, 1846	*Crenidelphinus sp.*, Léognan, France.
Cynorca COPE, 1867	*Cynorca proterva*, Ashley River, S. C.
Delphinoïdes PEDRONI, 1845	*Delphinoïdes gratelupi*, Léognan, France.
Graphiodon LEIDY, 1870	*Graphiodon vinearius*, Marthas Vineyard, Mass.
Macrophoca LEIDY, 1856	*Macrophoca atlantica*, Cumberland Co., N. J.
Pachyodon MEYER, 1838	*Pachyodon mirabilis*, Mösskirch, Baden.
Phococetus GERVAIS, 1876	*Zeuglodon vasconum*, near Bordeaux, France.
Phocodon AGASSIZ, 1841	*Phocodon scillæ*, Malta.
Portheodon ('COPE') GILL, 1872	Nomen nudum.
Prosqualodon LYDEKKER, 1894	*Prosqualodon australis*, Chubut, Patagonia.
Rhizoprion JOURDAN, 1861	*Rhizoprion bariensis*, Bari, France.
Rhytisodon PAOLO, 1897	*Squalodon tuberculatus*, Italy.
Smilocomptus GERVAIS, 1849	*Smilocomptus burgueti*, Salles, France.
Squalodon GRATELOUP, 1840	*Squalodon grateloupii*, near Bordeaux, France.
Stereodelphis GERVAIS, 1848–52	*Delphinus brevidens*, near Castries, France.
Trirhizodon COPE, 1890	Species with some of the posterior upper molars three-rooted.

ZEUGLODONTIDÆ. (See BASILOSAURIDÆ.)

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Ceterhinops LEIDY, 1877	*Ceterhinops longifrons*, Ashley River, S. C.
Coryphæna COUES, 1889	*Coryphæna sp.* Probably a fish.
Pagiodon PETERS 1870	*Pagiodon grandis* ——?
Proterocetus[b] AMEGHINO, 1899	*Proterocetus palpabilis*, Rio Sehuen, Argentina.

[a] Said to have been published in 'La Prensa,' June 26, 1891, in which case it antedates *Pontoplanodes* AMEGHINO.

[b] *Proterocetidæ* AMEGHINO, 1899.

CHIROPTERA.[a]

EMBALLONURIDÆ. (See NOCTILIONIDÆ.)

MEGADERMATIDÆ (NYCTERIDÆ).

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Megadermatidæ H. Allen, 1864.
Megadermidae Gill, 1872.
Nycterina Van der Hoeven, 1855.
Nycteridæ Dobson, 1875.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Cardioderma Peters, 1873	*Megaderma cor*, Abyssinia.
Lavia Gray, 1838	*Megaderma frons*, Senegal, West Africa.
Lyroderma Peters, 1872	*Megaderma lyra*, India.
Megaderma Geoffroy, 1810	*Vespertilio spasma*, Ternate, Malay Archipelago.
Nycteris Cuvier & Geoffroy, 1795	*Vespertilio hispidus*, Africa.
Nycterops Gray, 1866	*Nycterops pilosa*, Africa.
Petalia Gray, 1838	*Nycteris javanica*, Java.
Spasma Gray, 1866	*Vespertilio spasma*, Ternate. (See *Spasma*.)

MOLOSSIDÆ. (See NOCTILIONIDÆ.)

NATALIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

‡**Furiinae** Gill, 1872.
Furipterina Gray, 1866.
Natalinia[b] Gray, 1866.
Natalidæ Miller, 1899.
Nycticellina Gray, 1866.
Spectrellina Gray, 1866.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Amorphochilus Peters, 1877	*Amorphochilus schnablii*, Tumbez, Peru.
Chilonatalus Miller, 1898	*Natalus micropus*, Kingston, Jamaica.
†**Furia** F. Cuvier, 1828	*Furia horrens*, Amaribo River, French Guiana. (See *Furipterus* Bonaparte.)
Furiella Gray, 1866	'*Furia* Temm., *Furipterus* Tomes, not Bonap.'
Furipterus Bonaparte, 1837	New name for *Furia* F. Cuvier, 1828.
Hyonycteris Licht. & Peters, 1854	*Hyonycteris discifera*, Puerto Caballo, Honduras.
Natalus Gray, 1838	*Natalus stramineus*, ——?
Nyctiellus Gervais, 1855	*Vespertilio lepidus*, Cuba.
Spectrellum Gervais, 1855	*Spectrellum macrourum*, Bahia, Brazil.
Thyroptera Spix, 1823	*Thyroptera tricolor*, Amazon River, Brazil.

NOCTILIONIDÆ[c] (EMBALLONURIDÆ of Dobson).

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

‡**Brachyuridæ** Ameghino, 1889.
Diclidurina Gray, 1866.
Emballonurina Gervais, 1855.
Emballonuridæ Dobson, 1875.
‡**Gymnuridæ** (Geoffroy) Chenu, 1850–58.
Molossina Gervais, 1855.
Molossidae Gill, 1872.
‡**Mystacinæ** Dobson, 1875 ('group').
Noctilionidæ Gray, 1821.
Rhinopomina Bonaparte, 1838.
Rhinopomatidæ Stoliczka, 1872.
Taphozoinæ Jerdon, 1874.
Taphozoidæ Rochebrune, 1883.

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[a] Blumenbach, Handb. Naturgesch., p. 74, 1779.

[b] Natalinæ Allen, 1892.

[c] This is the group named Emballonuridæ by Dobson. It is now often divided into two families: Noctilionidæ containing only *Noctilio*, and Molossidæ comprising the other genera.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Balantiopteryx PETERS, 1867	*Balantiopteryx plicata*, Punta Arenas, Costa Rica.
Celæno LEACH, 1821	*Celæno brooksiana*, South America?
Centronycteris GRAY, 1838	*Vespertilio calcaratus*,[a] Rio Jucu, Brazil.
Chærephon DOBSON, 1874	*Nyctinomus johorensis*, Johore, Malay Peninsula.
Cheiromeles HORSFIELD, 1824	*Cheiromeles torquatus*, Straits Settlements.
Chiropetes GLOGER, 1841	New name for *Cheiromeles* Horsfield, 1824.
Colëura PETERS, 1867	*Emballonura afra*, Mozambique.
Cormura PETERS, 1867	*Emballonura brevirostris*, Marabitanas, Brazil.
Diclidurus MAXIMILIAN, 1820	*Diclidurus albus*, Rio Pardo, Brazil.
"**Dinops** SAVI, 1825"	*Dinops cestonii*, Pisa, Italy.
Dysopes ILLIGER, 1811	*Vespertilio molossus*, 'Habitat in insulis Americæ oppositis.'
Emballonura TEMMINCK, 1838	*Emballonura monticola*, Java; *Proboscidea saxatilis*, Brazil; *Vespertilio caninus*, Brazil; *Vespertilio calcaratus*, Brazil.
Mamnyctinomus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Nyctinomus* Geoffroy, 1813.
Molossops PETERS, 1866	*Molossus temminckii*, Brazil; *M. planirostris*, Brazil; *M. brachymeles*, Para, Brazil; *M. aztecus*, Amecameca, Mexico.
Molossus GEOFFROY, 1805	*Molossus rufus*, South America.
Mops LESSON, 1842	*Dysopes mops*, Malay Peninsula.
Mormopterus PETERS, 1865	*Nyctinomus* (*Mormopterus*) *jugularis*, Antananarivo, Madagascar.
Mosia GRAY, 1843	*Mosia nigrescens*, Amboina, Malay Archipelago.[b]
Myopterus GEOFFROY, 1813	*Myopterus daubentonii*, Europe.
Myopterus OKEN, 1816	*Myopteris senegalensis*, Senegal.
† **Mystacina** GRAY,[c] 1843	*Mystacina tuberculata* Gray (not Forster), New Zealand. (See *Mystacops.*)
Mystacops LYDEKKER, 1891	New name for *Mystacina* Gray, 1843.
Noctilio LINNÆUS, 1766	*Vespertilio leporinus*, tropical South America.
Nyctinomops MILLER, 1902	*Nyctinomus femorosaccus*, Agua Caliente, Cal.
Nyctinomus GEOFFROY, 1813	*Nyctinomus ægyptiacus*, Egypt.
† **Oxyrhinus** NATTERER MS., 1883	*Oxyrhinus bistriatus*, Rio Janeiro? Brazil.
Peronymus PETERS, 1868	*Peropteryx leucoptera*, Surinam.
Peropteryx PETERS, 1867	*Vespertilio caninus* (type), *Proboscidea villosa*, eastern Brazil; *Peropteryx kappleri*, *P. leucoptera*, Surinam.
Proboscidea SPIX, 1823	*Proboscidea saxatilis*, Rio San Francisco, Brazil; *P. rivalis*, Amazon River, Brazil.
Promops GERVAIS, 1855	*Promops ursinus*, Miranda, Matto Grosso (=*Molossus nasutus*, Rio San Francisco), Brazil.
Rhinopoma GEOFFROY, 1813	*Rhinopoma microphyllus*, Erment, upper Egypt.
Rhynchonycteris PETERS, 1867	*Vespertilio naso*, Rio Mucurí, Brazil.

[a] MAXIMILIAN, 1821; preoccupied by *Vespertilio calcaratus* RAFINESQUE, 1818, from North America; replaced by *Saccopteryx wiedi*. (See p. 168.)

[b] The locality was originally given as South America, but Dobson states that the type, which is in the British Museum, came from Amboina (Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 1878, 364).

[c] Compare *Mystacina* GRAY, 1843, a genus of Vespertilionidæ. (See pp. 444, 807.)

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Saccolaimus[a] GRAY, 1866	No species mentioned. "Forehead with a deep concavity; chin with a large transverse fold."
Saccopteryx ILLIGER, 1811	*Vespertilio lepturus*, Surinam.
Tadarida BLAINVILLE, 1837	*Tadarida tæniotis* (=*Dinops cestoni*, Pisa, Italy).
Tadaris RAFINESQUE, 1815	Nomen nudum.
Taphonycteris DOBSON, 1875	*Taphozous saccolaimus*, India and Malaysia; *T. affinis*, Labuan; *T. peli*, West Africa.
Taphozous E. GEOFFROY, 1813	*Taphozous perforatus*, Ombos or Thebes, Egypt.
Urocryptus TEMMINCK, 1838–39	*Urocryptus bilineatus*, Surinam.

NYCTERIDÆ. (See MEGADERMATIDÆ.)

PHYLLOSTOMATIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Brachyphyllina GRAY, 1866.
Centurionina GRAY, 1866.
  Centurioninæ REHN, 1901.
Chilonycterinæ MILLER & REHN, 1901.
Desmodina BONAPARTE, 1845.
  Desmodidæ (I. Geoffroy) CHENU, 1858.
Dysopida KOCH, 1862–63.
Glossophagina BONAPARTE, 1845.
  Glossophaginæ GILL, 1872.
‡**Hæmatophilini** WATERHOUSE, 1838.
Lobostominæ DOBSON, 1875.
  Lobostomidæ H. ALLEN, 1892.
Lonchorhinina GRAY, 1866.
‡**Macrophyllina** GRAY, 1866.
Mormopida[b] KOCH, 1862–63.
Phyllodiana GRAY, 1866.
Phyllostomina GRAY, 1825.
  Phyllostomidæ[c] WATERHOUSE, 1838.
Stenodermina GERVAIS, 1855.
  Stenodermatidæ[d] H. ALLEN, 1894.
Trachyopina GRAY, 1866.
Vampyridæ BONAPARTE, 1838.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Aello LEACH, 1821	*Aello cuvieri*, probably Jamaica or Cuba.
Alectops GRAY, 1866	*Alectops ater*, Surinam.
Ametrida GRAY, 1847	*Ametrida centurio*, Para, Brazil.
Anoura GRAY, 1838	*Anoura geoffroyi*, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
Anthorina LYDEKKER, 1891	New name for *Tylostoma* Gervais, 1855.
Ariteus GRAY, 1838	*Istiophorus flavescens*, Jamaica?.
Artibeus LEACH, 1821	*Artibeus jamaicensis*, Jamaica.
Brachyphylla GRAY, 1834	*Brachyphylla cavernarum*, St. Vincent, W. I.
†**Carollia** GRAY, 1838	*Carollia braziliensis*, Brazil. (See *Hemiderma*.)
Centurio GRAY, 1842	*Centurio senex*, tropical America.
Chilonycteris GRAY, 1839	*Chilonycteris macleayii*, Cuba.
Chiroderma PETERS, 1860	*Chiroderma villosum*, Brazil.
Choeronycteris LICHTENSTEIN, 1844	*Choeronycteris peruana*, Peru; *C. mexicana* (type), Mexico.
Chrotopterus PETERS, 1865	*Vampyrus auritus*, Mexico.

[a] A manuscript name of Kuhl, first published by Lesson in 1842, and by Gray in 1843, as a synonym of *Taphozous*. Fitzinger, in 1870, included in the genus *Taphozous peli*, from West Africa; *T. crassus*, from southern Asia; *T. brevicaudus*, *T. fulvidus*, and *T. cantori*, from India.

[b] Mormopsina GRAY, 1866; Mormopidae GILL, 1872; Mormoopinæ REHN, 1901.

[c] Phyllostomatidæ COUES & YARROW, 1875.

[d] Used through inadvertence. (See ALLEN, Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XIX, pt. II, 1898.)

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Dermanura Gervais, 1855	*Sternoderma cinereum*, Brazil.
Dermonotus Gill, 1901	New name for *Pteronotus* Gray, 1838.
Desmodus Maximilian, 1824	*Desmodus rufus*, Rio Itabapuana, Brazil.
? † **Diphylla** Spix, 1823	*Diphylla ecaudata*, Brazil.
Dolichophyllum Lydekker, 1891	New name for *Macrophyllum* Gray, 1838.
Ectophylla H. Allen, 1892	*Ectophylla alba*, Segovia River, Honduras.
Edostoma D'Orbigny, 1838	*Edostoma cinerea*, Santo Corazon, Bolivia.
Glossonycteris Peters, 1868	*Glossonycteris lasiopyga*, Mexico.
Glossophaga Geoffroy, 1818	*Vespertilio soricinus*, tropical America.
Glyphonycteris Thomas, 1896	*Glyphonycteris sylvestris*, Imravalles, Costa Rica.
Guandira [a] Gray, 1866	*Guandira cayanensis*, Cayenne, French Guiana.
Hæmatonycteris H. Allen, 1896	*Diphylla ecaudata* Dobson (not Spix), Brazil.
Hemiderma Gervais, 1855	*Phyllostoma brevicaudum*, Rio Jucú, Brazil.
Histiophorus Agassiz, 1846	Emendation of *Istiophorus* Gray, 1825.
Histiops Peters, 1869	*Artibæus undatus*, tropical America.
Hylonycteris Thomas, 1903	*Hylonycteris underwoodi*, Rancho Redondo, Costa Rica.
† **Ischnoglossa** Saussure, 1860	*Ischnoglossa nivalis*, Mt. Orizaba, Mexico. (See *Leptonycteris.*)
† **Istiophorus** Gray, 1825	*Vampyrus cirrhosus, V. soricinus*, Brazil. (See *Trachops.*)
Leptonycteris Lydekker, 1891	New name for *Ischnoglossa* Saussure, 1860.
Lichonycteris Thomas, 1895	*Lichonycteris obscura*, Managua, Nicaragua.
Lobostoma Gundlach, 1840	*Lobostoma cinnamomeum L. quadridens*, Cafetal San Antonio el Fundador, Cuba.
Lonchoglossa Peters, 1868	*Glossophaga caudifer*, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
Lonchophylla Thomas, 1903	*Lonchophylla mordax*, near Bahia, Brazil.
Lonchorhina Tomes, 1863	*Lonchorhina aurita*, Trinidad (?), West Indies.
Lophostoma D'Orbigny, 1838	*Lophostoma sylvicolum*, eastern foot of the Cordillera, Bolivia. (See *Tonatia.*)
† **Macrophyllum** Gray, 1838	*Phyllostoma macrophyllum*, Mucurí River, Brazil. (See *Dolichophyllum.*)
† **Macrotus** Gray, 1843	*Macrotus waterhousii*, Haiti. (See *Otopterus.*)
Madatæus Leach, 1821	*Madatæus lewisii*, Jamaica.
Mesophylla Thomas, 1901	*Mesophylla maccounelli*, British Guiana.
Micronycteris Gray, 1866	*Micronycteris megalotis*, Brazil.
Mimetops Gray MS., 1866	*Chiroderma, villosum*, Brazil; *C. pictum* ——.
Mimon Gray, 1847	*Phyllostoma bennettii*, Brazil.
Monophyllus Leach, 1821	*Monophyllus redmani*, Jamaica.
Mormoops Leach, 1821	*Mormoops blainvillii*, Jamaica.
† *Necromantis* Weithofer, 1887	*Necromantis adichaster*, Quercy Phosphorites, France. (See *Necronycteris.*)
Necronycteris Palmer, 1903	New name for *Necromantis* Weithofer, 1887.
Nicon Gray, 1847	*Nicon caudifer*, Central America.
Nyctiplanus Gray, 1849	*Nyctiplanus rotundatus*, Brazil.
Otopterus Lydekker, 1891	New name for *Macrotus* Gray, 1843.
Peltorhinus Peters, 1876	*Artibeus achradophilus*, Content, Jamaica.
Phylloderma Peters, 1865	*Phylloderma stenops*, Cayenne, French Guiana.
Phyllodia Gray, 1843	*Phyllodia parnellii*, Jamaica.
Phyllonycteris Gundlach, 1860	*Phyllonycteris poeyi* (type), *P. sezekorni*, Cuba.
† **Phyllophora** Gray, 1838	*Glossophaga amplexicaudata*, Brazil.
Phyllops Peters, 1865	*Phyllostoma albomaculatum* (=*Arctibeus falcatus* type), Cuba; *P. personatum*, Brazil.

[a] The genus and species were named (but not described) in 1843 (see p. 301).

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Phyllostomus LACÉPÈDE, 1799	*Vespertilio hastatus*, South America.
† **Platyrrhinus** SAUSSURE, 1860	*Phyllostoma lineatum*, Paraguay. (See *Vampyrops.*)
Pteroderma GERVAIS, 1855	*Vespertilio perspicillatus*, Jamaica.
† **Pteronotus** GRAY, 1838	*Pteronotus davyi*, Trinidad. (See *Dermonotus.*)
Pygoderma PETERS, 1863	*Stenoderma* (*Pygoderma*) *microdon*, Surinam.
Reithronycteris MILLER, 1898	*Reithronycteris aphylla*, Jamaica.
Rhinchonycteris TSCHUDI MS., 1844	Manuscript name suppressed in favor of *Chœronycteris.*
Rhinophylla PETERS, 1865	*Rhinophylla pumilio*, Brazil.
Rhinops GRAY, 1866	*Rhinops minor*, Bahia, Brazil.
† **Schizostoma** GERVAIS, 1855	*Schizostoma minutum*, Capella-Nova, Brazil.
Sphaeronycteris PETERS, 1882	*Sphaeronycteris toxophyllum*, tropical America.
Stenoderma GEOFFROY, 1813	*Stenoderma rufum*, locality unknown.
Sturnira GRAY, 1842	*Sturnira spectrum*, Brazil (=*Phyllostoma lilium* Paraguay).
Sycophaga WINGE, 1892	*Stenoderma humerale*, *Chiroderma villosum*, Brazil; *Phyllostoma lineatum*, *P. lilium*, Paraguay.
† **Sylvicola** BLAINVILLE, 1837	Nomen nudum.
Tonatia GRAY, 1827	*Vampyrus bidens*, Spix, Brazil.
Trachops GRAY, 1847	*Trachops fuliginosus* (= *Vampyrus cirrhosus*), Pernambuco, Brazil.
Trichocoryes H. ALLEN, 1861	*Centurio mcmurtrii*, Mirador, Vera Cruz, Mexico.
† **Tylostoma** GERVAIS, 1855	*Phyllostoma bidens*, Brazil. (See *Anthorina.*)
Uroderma PETERS, 1865	*Phyllostoma personatum*, São Paulo, Brazil.
† **Vampyrella** REINHARDT, 1872	Species of *Schizostoma* in which the ears are connected by a fold of membrane.
Vampyressa THOMAS, 1900	*Phyllostoma pusillum*, Sapitiva, Brazil.
Vampyriscus THOMAS, 1900	*Chiroderma bidens*, Rio Huallaga, Peru.
Vampyrodes THOMAS, 1900	*Vampyrops caracciolæ*, Trinidad, West Indies.
Vampyrops PETERS, 1865	*Phyllostoma lineatum* (type), Paraguay; *Artibeus vittatus*, Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.
Vampyrum RAFINESQUE, 1815	'*Vampyrum* Geoffroy, sans queue.'
Vampyrus LEACH, 1821	*Vespertilio spectrum*, South America.

PTEROPODIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Carponycterinæ LYDEKKER, 1891.
Cephalotidæ GRAY, 1821.
Cynopterina GRAY, 1866.
Epomophorina GRAY, 1866.
‡ **Harpyidæ** H. SMITH, 1842.
Kiodotinæ PALMER, 1898.
‡ **Macroglossina** GRAY, 1866.
‡ **Macroglossinæ** TROUESSART, 1897.
Pteropidæ GRAY, 1821.
Pteropodidæ BONAPARTE, 1838.
‡ **Pterotocyna** VAN DER HOEVEN, 1855.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Acerodon JOURDAN, 1837	*Acérodon* de Meyen (= *Pteropus jubatus*), Philippine Islands.
Balionycteris MATSCHIE, 1899	*Cynopterus maculatus*, Sarawak, Borneo.
Bdelygma MATSCHIE, 1899	*Harpyia major*, New Lauenburg, Bismarck Archipelago, East Indies.
Boneia JENTINK, 1879	*Boneia bidens*, Boné, Celebes.
Callinycteris JENTINK, 1889	*Callinycteris rosenbergii*, Gorontalo, Celebes.
Carponycteris LYDEKKER, 1891	New name for *Macroglossus* Schinz, 1824. (See *Kiodotus.*)

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Cephalotes GEOFFROY, 1810	*Cephalotes peronii*, Timor; *C. pallasii* (= *Vespertilio cephalotes*, type), Moluccas. (See *Nyctimene.*)
Cercopteropus BURNETT, 1829	*Pteropus ægyptiacus*, Egypt; *P. amplexicaudatus* Timor.
Cheiropteruges RAMSAY, 1877	*Pteropus* (*Cheiropteruges*) *alboscapulatus*, Duke of York Island.
Cynonycteris PETERS, 1852	*Pteropus collaris*, southeast Africa.
Cynopterus F. CUVIER, 1825	*Pteropus marginatus* (= *Vespertilio sphinx*, Tranquebar), India.
Dobsonia PALMER, 1898	New name for *Hypoderma* Geoffroy, 1828.
Eidolon RAFINESQUE, 1815	'*Pteropus à queue.*'
Eleutherura GRAY, 1843	*Pteropus hottentottus*, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
Eonycteris DOBSON, 1873	*Macroglossus spelæus*, Moulmein, Burma.
Epomophorus BENNETT, 1836	*Pteropus epomophorus* (= *P. macrocephalus*), Gambia River, West Africa.
Epomops GRAY, 1866	*Epomophorus franqueti*, Gaboon, West Africa.
Eunycteris GRAY, 1866	*Pteropus phaiops*, Macassar, Celebes.
Gelasinus TEMMINCK, 1837	*Harpyia pallasii* (= *Vespertilio cephalotes*) Moluccas.
† **Harpyia** ILLIGER, 1811	*Vespertilio cephalotes*, Moluccas. (See *Nyctimene.*)
Harpyionycteris THOMAS, 1896	*Harpyionycteris whiteheadi*, Mindoro, P. I.
† **Hypoderma** I. GEOFFROY, 1828	*Cephalotes peronii*, Timor. (See *Dobsonia.*)
Hypsignathus H. ALLEN, 1861	*Hypsignathus monstrosus* (= *Pteropus haldemani*), West Africa.
Kiodotus BLYTH, 1840	New name for *Macroglossus* Schinz, 1824.
†**Leiponyx**[a] JENTINK, 1881	*Leiponyx büttikoferi*, Millsburg, Liberia.
† **Macroglossus** SCHINZ, 1824	*Pteropus minimus*, Java. (See *Kiodotus*, *Rhynchocyon*, and *Carponycteris.*)
† **Megaera** TEMMINCK, 1835–41	*Pachysoma ecaudatum*, Padang, Sumatra. (See *Megaerops.*)
Megaerops PETERS, 1863	New name for *Megaera* Temminck, 1835–41.
† **Megaloglossus** PAGENSTECHER, 1885	*Megaloglossus woermanni*, Gaboon, West Africa. (See *Trygenycteris.*)
Melonycteris DOBSON, 1877	*Melonycteris melanops*, Duke of York Island.
Micropteropus MATSCHIE, 1899	*Epomophorus pusillus*, Yoruba, West Africa.
Myonycteris MATSCHIE, 1899	*Cynonycteris torquata*, Angola, West Africa.
Nanonycteris MATSCHIE, 1899	*Epomophorus veldkampii*, Buluma, Liberia.
Nesonycteris THOMAS, 1887	*Nesonycteris woodfordi*, Fauro Id., Solomon Ids.
Notopteris GRAY, 1859	*Notopteris macdonaldii*, Viti Levu, Fiji Islands.
Nyctalus BOWDICH, 1825	*Nyctalus verrucosus*, Madeira.
Nyctimene BECHSTEIN, 1800	*Vespertilio cephalotes*, Molucca Islands.
† **Pachysoma** I. GEOFFROY, 1828	*Pteropus melanocephalus*, *P. titthæcheilus*, Java; *Pachysoma diardii*, *P. duvaucelii*, *P. brevicaudatum*, Sumatra.
†**Pselaphon** GRAY, 1870	*Pteropus ursinus*, (= *P. pselaphon*) Bonin Island.
Ptenochirus PETERS, 1861	*Pachysoma* (*Ptenochirus*) *jagori*, Luzon, P. I.
Pteralopex THOMAS, 1888	*Pteralopex atrata*, Aola, Solomon Islands.
Pterocyon PETERS, 1861	*Pterocyon paleaceus* (= *Pteropus stramineus*), Sennar, East Africa.
Pteronotus RAFINESQUE, 1815	New name for *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762.

[a] *Liponyx* FORBES, 1882—preoccupied by *Liponyx* VIEILLOT, 1816, a genus of birds.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Pteropus BRISSON, 1762	*Pteropus pteropus* (*P. celæno*, 1804), Malaysia.
†**Rhynchocyon** GISTEL, 1848	New name for *Macroglossus* Schinz, 1824. (See *Kiodotus.*)
Rousettus GRAY, 1821	*Pteropus aegyptiacus*, Egypt.
Scotonycteris MATSCHIE, 1894	*Scotonycteris zenkeri*, Cameroons, West Africa.
Senonycteris GRAY, 1870	*Pteropus seminudus* (=*P. leschenaultii*), Ceylon.
Sericonycteris MATSCHIE, 1899	*Pteropus rubricollis*, Bourbon, Indian Ocean.
†**Spectrum** LACÉPÈDE, 1799	*Vespertilio vampyrus*, Asia.
†**Sphyrocephalus** MURRAY, 1862	*Sphyrocephalus labrosus*, Old Calabar River, West Africa.
Stylocteníum MATSCHIE, 1899	*Pteropus wallacei*, Celebes.
Syconycteris MATSCHIE, 1899	*Macroglossus australis*, Rockhampton, northeast Australia.
Thoopterus MATSCHIE, 1899	*Cynopterus nigrescens*, Morty Is., Malay Arch.
Tribonophorus BURNETT, 1829	*Tribonophorus desmarestii*, nomen nudum (=*Pteropus palliatus?*, locality unknown.)
Trygenycteris LYDEKKER, 1891	New name for *Megaloglossus* Pagenstecher, 1885.
Uronycteris GRAY, 1862	*Cynopterus albiventer*, Morty Is., Malay Arch.
Xantharpyia GRAY, 1843	*Pteropus amplexicaudatus* (type), Timor; *P. ægyptiacus*, Egypt; *P. stramineus*, Africa. (See *Cercopteropus.*
Zygænocephalus MURRAY, 1862	Misprint for *Sphyrocephalus* on plate accompanying original description.

RHINOLOPHIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Hipposiderinæ LYDEKKER, 1891.
‡**Phyllorrhina** KOCH, 1860.
‡**Phyllorhinidæ** ROCHEBRUNE, 1883.
Rhinolophina GRAY, 1825.
Rhinolophidæ BELL, 1836.
Rhinonycterina GRAY, 1866.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Alastor WEITHOFER, 1887	*Alastor heliophygas*, Quercy Phosphorites, France.
Anthops THOMAS, 1888	*Anthops ornatus*, Aola, Solomon Islands.
Aquias GRAY, 1847	*Rhinolophus luctus*, India; *R. trifoliatus*, Java.
Asellia GRAY, 1838	*Rhinolophus tridens*, Egypt.
Chrysonycteris GRAY, 1866	*Hipposideros fulvus*, Madras, India.
Cleeotis THOMAS, 1901	*Cleeotis percivali*, Mombasa, British East Africa.
Cœlophyllus PETERS, 1866	*Rhinolophus cœlophyllus*, Moulmein, Burma.
Cœlops BLYTH, 1848	*Cœlops frithii*, 'Soonderbuns,' Bengal, India.
Cyclorhina PETERS, 1871	*Phyllorhina obscura*, Luzon, P. I.; *P. doriæ*, Sarawak, Borneo.
Doryrhina PETERS, 1871	*Phyllorhina cyclops*, Boutry, Guinea.
Euryalus MATSCHIE, 1901	*Rhinolophus mehelyi* (=*R. euryale* Mehely, not Blasius), Bucharest, Roumania.
Gloionycteris GRAY, 1866	*Rhinolophus armiger*, Nepal, India.
Hipposideros GRAY, 1831	*Hipposideros speoris* (type), *H. elongatus*, *H. diadema*, *H. larvatus*, *H. vulgaris*, *H. deformis*, Asia; *H. tridens*, Africa.
Macronycteris GRAY, 1866	*Rhinolophus gigas*, Guinea, West Africa.
Phyllorhina LEACH, 1816	*Phyllorhina minuta*, Torquay, England.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
†**Phyllorrhina** BONAPARTE,[a] 1837	*Rhinolophus diadema*, Timor.
†**Phyllotis** GRAY, 1866	*Rhinolophus philippinensis*, Philippine Islands.
Pseudorhinolophus SCHLOSSER, 1887	*Rhinolophus antiquus*, Quercy Phosphorites, France; *Vespertilio morloti*, Mauremont, Switzerland; 5 unnamed species.
Ptychorhina PETERS, 1871	*Rhinolophus caffer*, Africa.
Rhinocrepis CUVIER & GEOFF., 1795	*Vespertilio ferrum-equinum*, Europe.
Rhinolophus LACÉPÈDE, 1799	*Vespertilio ferrum-equinum*, Europe.
Rhinonicteris GRAY, 1847	*Rhinolophus aurantius*, Port Essington, Australia.
†**Rhinophylla** GRAY, 1866	*Phyllorhina labuanensis*, Labuan.
Sideroderma PETERS, 1871	*Phyllorhina fuliginosa*, Guinea, West Africa.
Speorifera GRAY, 1866	*Rhinolophus vulgaris*, Java.
Syndesmotis PETERS, 1871	*Phyllorhina megalotis*, Bogos Land, northeast Africa.
Thyreorhina PETERS, 1871	*Phyllorhina coronata*, Mindanao, P. I.
Triænops DOBSON, 1871	*Triænops persicus*, Shiraz, Persia.

VESPERTILIONIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Antrozoinæ MILLER, 1897.
‡**Gymnorhina** WAGNER, 1843.
‡**Gymnorhinidæ** FATIO, 1869.
‡**Nycteridae** SCHULZE, 1893.
Nycticeina GERVAIS, 1855.
Nycticejinae GILL, 1872.
Nyctophilina GRAY, 1866.
Plecotina GRAY, 1866.
Plecotinæ MILLER, 1897.
Romiciana GRAY, 1866.
‡**Scotophilina** GRAY, 1866.
‡**Scotophilinæ** JERDON, 1874.
Vespertilionidæ GRAY, 1821.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Adelonycteris H. ALLEN, 1892	New name for *Vesperus* Keyserling & Blasius.
Aeorestes FITZINGER, 1870	*Vespertilio villosissimus*, *V. albescens*, Paraguay; *V. nigricans*, *V. levis*, Brazil.
†**Alobus** PETERS, 1867	*Vespertilio temminckii*, northeast Africa.
†**Amblyotus** KOLENATI, 1858	*Amblyotus atratus*, Silicia, Austria.
Antrozous H. ALLEN, 1862	*Vespertilio pallidus*, El Paso, Texas.
"**Aristippe** KOLENATI, 1863"	*Vespertilio discolor*, *V. nilssonii*, Europe.
Atalapha RAFINESQUE, 1814	*Atalapha sicula* (type), Sicily; *A. americana* (= *Vespertilio noveboracensis*, eastern United States).
Barbastella GRAY, 1821	*Vespertilio barbastellus*, Burgundy, France.
†**Barbastellus** GRAY, 1831	*Barbastellus pacificus*, Islands South Pacific.
†**Brachyotus** KOLENATI, 1856	*Vespertilio mystacinus*, *V. daubentonii*, *V. dasycneme*, Europe.
Capaccinius BONAPARTE, 1841	*Vespertilio capaccinii*, Italy.
Cateorus KOLENATI, 1856	*Vespertilio serotinus*, France.
Cerivoula LYDEKKER, 1891	Emendation of *Kerivoula* Gray, 1842.
Chalinolobus PETERS, 1866	*Vespertilio tuberculatus*, Dusky Bay, New Zealand.
Cnephæus KAUP, 1829	*Vespertilio serotinus*, France.
†**Cnephaiophilus** FITZINGER, 1870	*Vespertilio macellus*, Borneo; *V. pellucidus*, Philippine Ids.; *V. ferrugineus*, Surinam; *V. noctivagans*, eastern United States.

[a] *Phyllorhina* BONAPARTE (not LEACH) = *Hipposideros*, GRAY, 1831.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Comastes FITZINGER, 1870	*Vespertilio capaccinii*, Italy; *V. megapodius*, Sardinia; *V. dasycneme*, *V. limnophilus*, Netherlands.
Corynorhinus H. ALLEN, 1865	*Plecotus macrotis*, Riceboro (?), Georgia.
Dasypterus PETERS, 1871	*Atalapha intermedia* (type), Matamoras, Mexico; *A. egregia*, Santa Catharina, Brazil; *A. ega*, Ega, Brazil; *A. caudata*, Pernambuco, Brazil.
Eptesicus RAFINESQUE, 1820	*Eptesicus melanops* (= *Vespertilio fuscus*, type), Kentucky; *Vespertilio mydas*, Ohio Valley.
Euderma H. ALLEN, 1892	*Histiotus maculatus*, Castac Creek, California.
Exochurus [a] FITZINGER, 1870	*Vespertilio macrodactylus*, Japan; *V. horsfieldii*, Java; *V. macrotarsus*, Philippine Islands.
Glauconycteris DOBSON, 1875	*Chalinolobus poensis*, Fernando Po; *C. argentatus*, Cameroon Mts., West Africa; *C. variegatus*, Otjoro, southwest Africa.
Glischropus DOBSON, 1875	*Vesperugo nanus*, Mozambique, southeast Africa; *V. tylopus*, northern Borneo.
Harpiocephalus GRAY, 1842	*Vespertilio harpia*, Volcan de Guédé, Java
Hesperoptenus PETERS, 1868	*Vesperus doriæ*, Sarawak, Borneo.
Histiotus GERVAIS, 1855	*Plecotus velatus*, Brazil.
Hypexodon RAFINESQUE, 1819	*Vespertilio mystax*, Kentucky.
Hypsugo KOLENATI, 1856	*Vesperugo maurus*, *V. kraschenikowii*, Europe.
Ia THOMAS, 1902	*Ia io*, Chung Yang, China.
Isotus KOLENATI, 1856	*Vespertilio nattereri*, *V. emarginatus*, Europe.
Kerivoula GRAY, 1842	*Vespertilio hardwickii* (type), Java; *V. pictum*, Ceylon; *V. tenuis*, Java and Sumatra; *V. gartneri*, —; *Kerivoula griseus*, —; *K. poensis*, Fernando Po, West Africa.
Læphotis THOMAS, 1901	*Læphotis wintoni*, Kitui, British East Africa.
Lasionycteris PETERS, 1865	*Vespertilio noctivagans*, eastern United States.
Lasiurus GRAY, 1831	'Hairy tailed species of America;' type, *Vespertilio borealis*, eastern United States.
Leucippe POMEL, 1854	*Leucippe owenii*, England.
Leuconoe BOIE, 1830	'Die Wasserfledermäuse,' Europe.
Macrotus LEACH, 1816	*Macrotus europæus*, Devonshire, England.
Marsipolæmus PETERS, 1872	*Vesperus* (*Marsipolæmus*) *albigularis*, Mexico.
† **Meteorus** KOLENATI, 1856	*Vesperus nilssoni*, *V. discolor*, *V. leucippe*, *V. aristippe*, *V. savii*, Europe.
Miniopterus BONAPARTE, 1837	*Vespertilio ursinii*, Ascoli, Italy.
Murina GRAY, 1842	*Vespertilio suillus*, Java.
Myotis KAUP, 1829	*Vespertilio murinus* (= *V. myotis*), Germany.
† **Mystacina** GRAY, 1843	*Vespertilio tuberculatus* Dusky Bay, New Zealand. (See *Chalinolobus*.)
Myzopoda MILNE-EDWARDS, 1878	*Myzopoda aurita*, Madagascar.
Nannugo KOLENATI, 1856	*Vesperugo nathusii*, *Vespertilio pipistrellus*, *V. kuhlii*, Europe.
Noctula BONAPARTE, 1837	*Vespertilio serotinus*, Europe.
Noctulinia GRAY, 1842	*Noctulinia proterus*, England; *N. fulvus*, ——.
† **Nyctalus** LESSON, 1842	*Vespertilio temminckii*, Java; *V. belangeri*, Pondicherry, India; *Nycticejus heathii*, Madras, India; *N. alecto*, Manila, Philippine Islands.
Nycticeius RAFINESQUE, 1819	*Vespertilio humeralis* (type), *V. tesselatus*, Ky.
Nyctilestes MARSH, 1872	*Nyctilestes serotinus*, near Fort Bridger, Wyo.

[a] See *Exochura* KOLENATI, 1858 (p. 283).

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Nyctiptenus FITZINGER, 1870	*Vespertilio smithii*, Cape of Good Hope.
Nyctitherium MARSH, 1872	*Nyctitherium velox* (type), *N. priscus*, Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.
Nyctophilus LEACH, 1821	*Nyctophilus geoffroyi*, Australia.
Nyctophylax FITZINGER, 1860	New name for the 'barbaric' *Kerivoula*, Gray.
† **Nystactes** KAUP, 1829	*Vespertilio bechsteinii*, Europe.
† **Ocypetes** LESSON, 1842	*Vespertilio cavernarum*, *V. auillus*, Java.
Otonycteris PETERS, 1859	*Otonycteris hemprichii*, northeast Africa.
Pachyomus GRAY, 1866	*Scotophilus pachyomus*, India.
Pachyotus GRAY, 1831	Includes *Nycticejus* and *Scotophilus*.[a]
Palæònycteris POMEL, 1854	*Palæonycteris robustus*, St. Gérand-le-Puy, France.
Panugo KOLENATI, 1856	*Vesperugo leisleri*, *V. noctula*, Europe.
Philetor THOMAS, 1902	*Philetor rohui*, Albert Edward Range, central New Guinea.
Philocryptus GRAY, 1866	Subgenus of *Scotophilus*: "Upper cutting teeth 1.1, false grinders $\frac{2}{2}$."
Pipistrellus KAUP, 1829	*Vespertilio pipistrellus*, Europe.
Plecotus GEOFFROY, 1813	'L'oreillard de Daubenton, la barbastelle, et une nouvelle espèce de Timor.'
Pternopterus PETERS, 1867	*Vespertilio lobipes*, Akyab, British Burma.
Pterygistes KAUP, 1829	*Vespertilio proterus*, *V. leisleri*, Europe.
Rhogeëssa H. ALLEN, 1866	*Rhogeëssa parvula*, Tres Marias Islands; *R. tumida* (type), Mirador, Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Romicia GRAY, 1838	*Romicia calcarata*, Eurasia.
Scoteinus DOBSON, 1875	*Nycticejus emarginatus*, India; *N. rüppellii*, Sydney, New South Wales; *Scotophilus greyii*, Port Essington, North Australia.
Scotœcus THOMAS, 1901	*Scotophilus albofuscus*, Bathurst, Gambia.
Scotomanes DOBSON, 1875	*Nycticejus ornatus*, India.
† **Scotophilus** LEACH, 1821	*Scotophilus kuhlii*, India?
Scotozous DOBSON, 1875	*Scotozous dormeri*, Bellary Hills, southern India.
Selysius BONAPARTE, 1841	*Vespertilio mystacinus*, Europe.
† **Stenopterus** DOBSON, 1871	*Stenopterus sp.*, Darjiling, India.
Synotus KEYSERLING & BLASIUS, 1839.	*Vespertilio barbastellus*, Burgundy, France. (See *Barbastella*.)
Tomopeas MILLER, 1900	*Tomopeas ravus*, Yayau, Peru.
Trilatitus GRAY, 1842	*Vespertilio hasseltii*, Java; *V. macellus*, Borneo; *Trilatitus blepotis*, India.
Tylonycteris PETERS, 1872	*Vespertilio pachypus*, Java.
Vesperides COUES, 1875	*Vespertilio noctivagans*, eastern United States. (See *Lasionycteris*.)
Vespertiliavus SCHLOSSER, 1887	*Vespertilio bourguignati*, Quercy Phosphorites; 4 unnamed species of *Vespertiliavus*, and *Palæonycteris robustus*, St. Gérand-le-Puy, France.
Vespertilio LINNÆUS, 1758	*Vespertilio vampyrus*, Asia; *V. spectrum*, South America; *V. perspicillatus*, Jamaica; *V. spasma*, Asia; *V. leporinus*, tropical America; *V. auritus*, *V. murinus* (type), Europe.
Vesperugo KEYSERLING & BLASIUS, 1839.	*Vespertilio serotinus*, *V. discolor*, *V. nilssoni*, *V. savii*, *V. leucippe*, *V. aristippe*, *V. noctula*, *V. leisleri*, *V. kuhlii*, *V. albolimbatus*, *V. nathusii*, *V. pipistrellus*, *V. alcythoe*, Europe.

[a] In 1838 reduced to a subgenus of *Scotophilus*, containing *Vespertilio polythrix* and *V. lævis*, from Brazil.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
†**Vesperus** KEYSERLING & BLASIUS, 1839.	*Vespertilio serotinus*, *V. discolor*, *V. nilssoni*, *V. savii*, *V. leucippe*, *V. aristippe*, Europe. (See *Eptesicus*, *Cnephæus*, and *Adelonycteris*.)

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

Archipatagus HAECKEL, 1895	"Eocoene (oder Cretassiche) Stammform aller Flatterthiere."
Nyctimene BECHSTEIN, 1801	'Schwungmaus,' Europe.
Volucre FRISCH, 1775	'Das Flederthier.'

CREODONTA.[a]

AMBLOCTONIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Ambloctonidæ COPE, 1877. — *Palæonictidæ* OSBORN & WORTMAN, 1892.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Ambloctonus COPE, 1875	*Ambloctonus sinosus* Eocene, New Mexico.
Oreocyon MARSH, 1872	*Oreocyon latidens*, Bridger Eocene, Wyoming.
Palæonictis BLAINVILLE, 1842	*Mangusta gigas*, Meudon, France.

ARCTOCYONIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Arctocyoninæ GIEBEL, 1855. — *Arctocyonidæ* MURRAY, 1866.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Adracon FILHOL, 1884	*Adracon quercyi*, Quercy Phosphorites, France.
Anacodon COPE, 1882	*Anacodon ursidens*, Big Horn Basin, Wyoming.
Arctocyon BLAINVILLE, 1841	*Arctocyon primævus*, La Fère, France.
Arctocyonides LEMOINE, 1891	*Arctocyonides sp.*, near Reims, France.
† *Arctotherium* LEMOINE, 1896	*Arctotherium cloezii*, Jonchery, France.
Clænodon SCOTT, 1892	*Mioclænus ferox* (type), *M. corrugatus*, *M. protogonioides*, Eocene, New Mexico.
Conaspidotherium LEMOINE, 1891	*Conaspidotherium ameghinoi*, Reims, France.
Heteroborus COPE, 1880	*Arctocyon duelii*, France.
Hyodectes COPE, 1880	*Arctocyon gervaisii*, France.
Palæocyon BLAINVILLE, 1841	*Palæocyon primævus*, La Fère, France.
Plesiesthonyx LEMOINE, 1891	*Plesiesthonyx munieri*, Reims, France.

CHRIACIDÆ. (See OXYCLÆNIDÆ.)

HYÆNODONTIDÆ.

Hyænodontidæ LEIDY, 1869.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Apterodon P. FISCHER, 1881	*Apterodon gaudryi*, Quercy Phosphorites, France.
Dasyurodon ANDREAE, 1887	*Dasyurodon flonheimensis*, Flonheim, Germany.
Hemipsalodon COPE, 1885	*Hemipsalodon grandis*, White River beds of Swift Current River, Northwest Territory.
Hyænodon LAIZER & PARIEU, 1838	*Hyænodon leptorhynchus*, Cournon, France.

[a] COPE, "Paleont. Bull., No. 20, p. 3, Dec. 22, 1875."

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Pseudopterodon SCHLOSSER, 1887	*Pseudopterodon ganodus*, Mouillac, France.
Pterodon BLAINVILLE, 1839[a]	*Pterodon dasyuroides*, Paris Basin, France.
Taxotherium BLAINVILLE, 1841	*Nasua parisiense*, Paris, France.
Thereutherium FILHOL, 1876	*Thereutherium thylacodes*, Quercy Phosphorites, France.
Tylodon GERVAIS, 1848	*Tylodon hombresii*, Alais, France.

MESONYCHIDÆ.

Mesonychidæ COPE, 1875.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Dissacus COPE, 1881	*Mesonyx navajovius*, Eocene, New Mexico.
Dromocyon MARSH, 1876	*Dromocyon vorax*, Wyoming.
Harpagolestes WORTMAN, 1901	*Harpagolestes macrocephalus*, Smith Fork, Wyo.
Mesonyx COPE, 1872	*Mesonyx obtusidens*, Cottonwood Creek, Wyo.
Pachyæna COPE, 1874	*Pachyæna ossifraga*, New Mexico.
Plesidissacus LEMOINE, 1894	*Plesidissacus europeus*, vicinity of Reims, France.
Synoplotherium COPE, 1872	*Synoplotherium lanius*, Bitter Creek, Wyoming.

OXYÆNIDÆ.

Oxyænidæ COPE, 1877.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Limnofelis MARSH, 1872	*Limnofelis ferox* (type), Henry Fork, Wyoming; *L. latidens*, Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.
Oxyæna COPE, 1874	*Oxyæna lupina* (type), *O. morsitans*, *O. forsipata*, New Mexico.
Oxyænodon MATTHEW, 1899	*Oxyænodon dysodus*, Uinta Basin, Utah.
Patriofelis LEIDY, 1870	*Patriofelis ulta*, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
Protopsalis COPE, 1880	*Protopsalis tigrinus*, Big Horn Basin, Wyoming.

OXYCLÆNIDÆ.[b]

(Including Chriacidæ of OSBORN & EARLE.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Chriacidæ OSBORN & EARLE, 1895. *Oxyclænidæ* SCOTT, 1892.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Chriacus COPE, 1883	*Pelycodus pelvidens*, Eocene, New Mexico.
Deltatherium COPE, 1881	*Deltatherium fundaminis*, Eocene, New Mexico.

[a] Redefined by Pomel, in 1847, to include *Pterodon parisiensis*, *P. cuvieri*, *Hyaenodon leptorhynchus* and *H. brachyrhynchus*.

[b] "Osborn & Earle place the group, except *Oxyclænus* among the Primates. The positive evidence of Primate relationship, aside from the merely primitive characters, is not very convincing, the strongest point being the character of the upper molars in *Chriacus*. * * * The type genus, *Oxyclænus*, shows a considerable resemblance to the Triisodontidæ, and perhaps should be included with them. In this case the remaining genera, *Chriacus*, *Protochriacus*, and *Tricentes*, will be united under Osborn & Earle's family Chriacidæ." (MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., IX, p. 268, 1897.)

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Ellipsodon SCOTT, 1892	*Tricentes inæquidens*, Eocene, New Mexico.
Epichriacus SCOTT, 1892	*Chriacus schlosserianus*, Eocene, New Mexico.
Loxolophus COPE, 1885	*Loxolophus adapinus*, Eocene, New Mexico.
Oxyclænus COPE, 1884	*Mioclænus cuspidatus* (type), *M. corrugatus*, *M. ferox*, Eocene, New Mexico.
Pentacodon SCOTT, 1892	*Chriacus inversus*, Eocene, New Mexico.
Protochriacus SCOTT, 1892	*Chriacus priscus* (type), *C. simplex*, Eocene, New Mexico.
Tricentes COPE, 1883	*Tricentes crassicollidens* (type), *T. inæquidens*, *Mioclænus subtrigonus*, *M. bucculentus*, Eocene, New Mexico.

PALÆONICTIDÆ. (See AMBLOCTONIDÆ.)

PROVIVERRIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Limnocyoninæ WORTMAN, 1902.
Proviverridæ SCHLOSSER, 1886.
Stypolophinæ TROUESSART, 1885.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Cynohyænodon FILHOL, 1873	*Cynohyænodon cayluxi*, Phosphorites of Quercy, France.
Didelphodus COPE, 1882	*Deltatherium absarokæ*, Big Horn River, Wyo.
? Galethylax GERVAIS, 1848–52	*Galethylax blainvillei*, Paris, France.
Hyænodictis LEMOINE, 1880	*Hyænodictis filholi*, Reims, France.
Limnocyon MARSH, 1872	*Limnocyon verus*, Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.
Lipodectes COPE, 1881	*Lipodectes penetrans* (type), *L. pelvidens*, Eocene, New Mexico.
Palæosinopa MATTHEW, 1901	*Palæosinopa veterrima*, Big Horn Basin, Wyo.
? Procynictis LEMOINE, 1885	*Procynictis remensis* (1891), Reims, France.
Prorhyzaena RÜTIMEYER, 1891	*Prorhyzaena egerkingiae*, Egerkingen, Switzerland.
Protoproviverra LEMOINE, 1891	*Protoproviverra palæonictides*, Reims, France.
† *Prototomus* COPE, 1874	*Prototomus viverrinus* (type), *P. insidiosus*, *P. jarrovii*, New Mexico.
Proviverra RÜTIMEYER, 1862	*Proviverra typica*, Egerkingen, Switzerland.
Quercytherium FILHOL, 1880	*Quercytherium tenebrosum*, Phosphorites of Quercy, France.
Sinopa LEIDY, 1871	*Sinopa rapax*, Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
Stypolophus COPE, 1872	*Stypolophus pungens*, Cottonwood Creek, Wyo.
Thylacomorphus GERVAIS, 1876	*Thylacomorphus cristatus*, Quercy Phosphorites, France.
? Triacodon MARSH, 1871	*Triacodon fallax*, Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.

TRIISODONTIDÆ.

Triisodontidæ SCOTT, 1892.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Goniacodon COPE, 1888	*Triisodon levisanus*, Eocene, New Mexico.
Microclænodon SCOTT, 1892	*Triisodon assurgens*, Eocene, New Mexico.
Sarcothraustes COPE, 1882	*Sarcothraustes antiquus*, Eocene, New Mexico.
Triisodon COPE, 1881	*Triisodon quivirensis*, Eocene, New Mexico.

UINTACYONIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

‡ *Miacidæ* Cope, 1880. *Uintacyonidæ* Hay, 1902.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Carcinodon Scott, 1892	*Mioclænus filholianus*, Eocene, New Mexico.
Harpalodon Marsh, 1872	*Harpalodon sylvestris* (type), *H. vulpinus*, Green River, Wyoming.
Miacis Cope, 1872	*Miacis parvivorus*, Green River, Wyoming.
Paradoxodon Scott, 1892	*Chriacus rütimeyeranus*, Eocene, New Mexico.
Procynodictis Wortman & Matthew, 1899.	*Procynodictis vulpiceps*, Uinta Basin, Utah.
Prodaphænus Matthew, 1899	*Miacis uintensis*, *Prodaphænus scotti* (type), Uinta Basin, Utah.
Thinocyon Marsh, 1872	*Thinocyon velox*, Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.
Uintacyon Leidy, 1873	*Uintacyon edax* (type), *U. vorax*, Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
Vulpavus Marsh, 1871	*Vulpavus palustris*, Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
Ziphacodon Marsh, 1872	*Ziphacodon rugatus*, Green River, Wyoming.

VIVERRAVIDÆ.

Viverravidæ Wortman & Matthew, 1899.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Didymictis Cope, 1875	*Limnocyon protenus*, Eocene, New Mexico.
Telmatocyon Marsh, 1899	*Limnocyon riparius*, Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.
Viverravus Marsh, 1872	*Viverravus gracilis*, Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Argillotherium Davies, 1884	*Argillotherium toliapicum*, Sheppey, England.
Oxyacodon Earle, 1895	*Oxyacodon apiculatus*, New Mexico.
Phiomia Andrews & Beadnell, 1902.	*Phiomia serridens*, Egypt.
Theriodictis Mercerat, 1891	*Theriodictis platensis*, Mar del Plata, Argentina.
Tricuspiodon Lemoine, 1885	*Tricuspiodon rütimeyeri* (1891), Reims, France.

EDENTATA.[a]

BRADYPODIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

‡ **Achedæ** Burnett, 1830. *Entelopsidæ* Ameghino, 1889.
Bradypidæ Gray, 1821. ‡ *Palabradyna* Hæckel, 1895.
Cholœpina Gray, 1871. *Protobradydae* Ameghino, 1902.

[a] "*Edentati* Vicq-d'Azyr, Syst. Anat. Anim., 1792; *Edentata* Cuvier, Tabl. Elem., 1798." *Edentata* is antedated by *Bruta* Linnæus, Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, p. 33, 1758, which has strong claims for adoption.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Acheus CUVIER, 1825	'Le paresseux ai,' tropical America.
Arctopithecus GRAY, 1850 [a]	*Bradypus gularis*, Guiana; *Arctopithecus marmoratus*, Brazil; *A. blainvillii*, tropical America; *A. flaccidus*, Venezuela; *A. problematicus*, Brazil.
Bradypus LINNÆUS, 1758	*Bradypus tridactylus* (type), South America; *B. didactylus*, Brazil.
Choloepus ILLIGER, 1811	*Bradypus didactylus*, *B. torquatus*, Brazil.
Entelops AMEGHINO, 1887	*Entelops dispar*, southern Patagonia.
Ignavus FRISCH, 1775	*Bradypus tridactylus*, South America.
Protobradys AMEGHINO, 1902	*Protobradys harmonicus*, Patagonia.
Scaeopus PETERS, 1865	*Bradypus torquatus*, Brazil.
Tardigradus BRISSON, 1762	*Tardigradus tardigradus*, Guiana and Brazil; *T. ceylonicus*, Ceylon.
Tardipes FRISCH, 1775.	New name for *Tardigradus* BRISSON, 1762.
Trematherium AMEGHINO, 1887	*Trematherium intermixtum*, southern Patagonia.
Unaus RAFINESQUE, 1815	*Bradypus sp.* (possibly *Bradypus unau*), tropical America.

CALAMODONTIDÆ. (See STYLINODONTIDÆ.)

CONORYCTIDÆ. [b]

Conoryctidæ WORTMAN, 1896.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Conoryctes COPE, 1881	*Conoryctes comma*, Eocene, New Mexico.
†*Hexodon* COPE, 1884	*Hexodon molestus*, Eocene, New Mexico.
Onychodectes COPE, 1888	*Onychodectes tissoensis*, Eocene, New Mexico.

DASYPODIDÆ.

(Including Peltephilidæ.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

‡ **Armadillidæ** REDFIELD, 1858.
Chlamydophorina BONAPARTE, 1850.
Chlamydophoridæ GRAY, 1869.
Chlamydotheridae AMEGHINO, 1889.
Dasipidæ [c] GRAY, 1821.
Peltephilidae AMEGHINO, 1894.
Praopidae AMEGHINO, 1889.
‡ **Prionodontina** [d] GRAY, 1873.
Scleropleuridæ LAHILLE, 1895.
Stegotheridae AMEGHINO, 1889.
Tatusidæ BURNETT, 1830.
Tolypeutina GRAY, 1865.
Tolypeutidæ GRAY, 1869.
‡ **Xenurinae** GILL, 1872.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Amblytatus AMEGHINO, 1902	*Amblytatus pandus*, *A. areolatus*, Patagonia.
Anantiosodon AMEGHINO, 1891	*Anantiosodon rarus*, southern Patagonia.
Anteutatus AMEGHINO, 1902	*Anteutatus lenis*, *A. laevus*, Patagonia.
Anutaetus AMEGHINO, 1902	*Anutaetus circundatus*, *A. turtuosus*, Patagonia.
Apara ('CUVIER') MCMURTRIE, 1831.	*Dasypus tricinctus*, Paraguay and Brazil.

[a] See *Arctopithecus* VIREY, 1819, a name used for a group of Primates, but in questionable form.

[b] Suborder Ganodonta, containing also the family *Stylinodontidæ*.

[c] Dasypodidæ BONAPARTE, 1838.

[d] Preoccupied by *Prionodontina* GRAY, 1864, a subfamily of Viverridæ. This is one of the rare cases of preoccupation in subfamily names of mammals.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Archaeutatus AMEGHINO, 1902	*Archaeutatus malaspinensis*, Patagonia.
Arizostus GLOGER, 1841	*Dasypus gymnurus* (=*D. unicinctus*), Brazil. (See *Cabassous*.)
"**Armodillo** WAGNER, 1763"	*Armodillo sp.*, America.
Armodillo EBERHARD, 1769	'Der gepanzerte Ameisenfresser.'
Astegotherium AMEGHINO, 1902	*Astegotherium dichotomus*, Patagonia.
Burmeisteria GRAY, 1865	*Chlamyphorus retusus*, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia.
Cabassous MCMURTRIE, 1831	*Dasypus unicinctus*, South America.
Cachicamus MCMURTRIE, 1831	*Dasypus novemcinctus*, *D. septemcinctus*, South America.
Calyptophractus FITZINGER, 1871	*Chlamyphorus retusus*, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia. (See *Burmeisteria*.)
Cataphractus BRISSON, 1762	*Armadillo*, *Armadillo orientalis*, *A. indicus*, *A. mexicanus*, *A. brasilianus*, *A. guianensis*, *A. africanus*.
Chaetophractus FITZINGER, 1871	*Dasypus villosus*, Pampas, Argentina; *D. minutus*, Port Desire, Patagonia.
Cheloniscus WAGLER, 1830.	New name for ('den falsch construirten Sippenamen') *Priodon* (=*Priodontes*) Cuvier, 1827.
† **Cheloniscus** GRAY, 1865	*Dasypus tricinctus*, South America.
Chlamydotherium [a] LUND, 1838	*Chlamydotherium humboldtii* (type), *C. giganteum*, bone caves, Rio das Velhas, Brazil.
Chlamyphorus [b] HARLAN, 1825	*Chlamyphorus truncatus*, Mendoza, Chile.
Coelutaetus AMEGHINO, 1902	*Coelutaetus cribellatus*, Patagonia.
Cryptophractus FITZINGER, 1856	*Cryptophractus pilosus*, Peru.
Dasyphractus FITZINGER, 1871	*Cryptophractus brevirostris*, Cordillera, Chile.
Dasypotherium MORENO, 1889	*Dasypotherium australis*, Monte Hermoso, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Dasypus LINNÆUS, 1758	*Dasypus unicinctus*, *D. tricinctus*, *D. quadricinctus*, *D. sexcinctus*, *D. septemcinctus*, *D. novemcinctus*, South America.
Encoubertus MCMURTRIE, 1831	*Dasypus sexcinctus*, *D. 18-cinctus*, South America.
Eodasypus AMEGHINO, 1894	*Praeuphractus nanus*, *P. limus*, Patagonia.
Euphractus WAGLER, 1830	*Dasypus sexcinctus*, South America.
Eutatus GERVAIS, 1867	*Eutatus seguini*, Argentina.
Hemiutaetus AMEGHINO, 1902	*Hemiutaetus constellatus*, Patagonia.
Hyperoambon PETERS, 1864	*Dasypus pentadactylus*, British Guiana; *D. peba*, Brazil and Paraguay.
Isutaetus AMEGHINO, 1902	*Isutaetus depictus*, *I. petrinus*, Patagonia.
Loricatus DESMAREST, 1804	*Dasypus giganteus*, *Loricatus flavimanus* (= *D. sexcinctus*), Paraguay; *L. tatouay*, Guiana and Brazil; *L. villosus*, Pampas, Argentina; *L. niger*, ——; *L. hybridus*, Paraguay; *L. pichiy*, *L. matacus* (= *D. unicinctus*), South America.
Lysiurus AMEGHINO, 1891	New name for *Xenurus* Wagler. (See *Cabassous*.)
Machlydotherium AMEGHINO, 1902	*Machlydotherium asperum*, *M. ater*, *?M. intortum*, *?M. sparsus*, Patagonia.
Macroeuphractus AMEGHINO, 1887	*Macroeuphractus retusus*, Monte Hermoso, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

[a] Possibly preoccupied by *Chlamydotherium* BRONN, 1838, a genus of Glyptodontidæ, in which case *Pampatherium* is the earliest available name for the genus.

[b] *Chlamydophorus* WAGLER, 1830.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Mamtatusiusus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Tatusia* Cuvier, 1827.
Matacus RAFINESQUE, 1815	*Dasypus sp.* (nomen nudum).
Meteutatus AMEGHINO, 1902	*Proëutatus lageniformis*, Patagonia.
Muletia GRAY, 1874	*Dasypus septemcinctus* (= *D. hybridus*), South America.
Ocnotherium LUND, 1842	*Chlamydotherium gigas*, Rio das Velhas, Brazil.
Orthutaetus AMEGHINO, 1902	*Orthutaetus crenulatus*, *O. clavatus*, Patagonia.
Pachyzaedyus AMEGHINO, 1902	*Pachyzaedyus cuneiformis*, Patagonia.
Pampatherium AMEGHINO, 1880	*Pampatherium typhus*, Rio Frias, Argentina. (See footnote under *Chlamydotherium.*)
Parutaetus AMEGHINO, 1902	*Parutaetus chicoensis*, *P. clusus*, *P. signatus*, Patagonia.
?**Peltariophorus** BILLBERG, 1828	Nomen nudum, following *Dasypus* and *Cataphractus.*
Peltecoelus AMEGHINO, 1902	*Peltecoelus prælucens*, Patagonia.
Peltephilus AMEGHINO, 1887	*Peltephilus strepens*, *P. pumilus*, Patagonia.
Polygomphius GLOGER, 1841	New name for *Priodon* (= *Priodontes*) Cuvier, 1827. (See *Cheloniscus* Wagler.)
Posteutatus AMEGHINO, 1902	*Posteutatus indentatus*, *P. scabridus*, *P. indemnis*, Patagonia.
Præuphractus AMEGHINO 1889	See *Præuphractus* Ameghino, 1886.
Praopus BURMEISTER, 1854	*Dasypus longicaudus*, Brazil.
Priodontes [a] CUVIER, 1827	*Priodontes giganteus* (= *Dasypus gigas*), Paraguay.
Prodasypus AMEGHINO, 1894	*Euphractus patagonicus*, Rio Santa Cruz; *Dasypus hesternus*, Rio Gallegos, Patagonia.
Præuphractus AMEGHINO, 1886	*Præuphractus limpidus*, Paraná, Argentina.
Proeutatus AMEGHINO, 1891	*Eutatus œnophorum*, southern Patagonia.
Propraopus AMEGHINO, 1881	*Propraopus grandis*, Argentina.
Prostegotherium AMEGHINO, 1902	*Prostegotherium notostylopianum*, *P. astrifer*, Patagonia.
Prozaedius AMEGHINO, 1891	*Zaedius proximus* (type), *Z. exilis*, *Z. minimus*, southern Patagonia.
Pseudeutatus AMEGHINO, 1902	*Pseudeutatus clypeus*, Patagonia.
Pseudostegotherium AMEGHINO, 1902	*Pseudostegotherium glangeaudi*, Patagonia.
Pseudotroctes GLOGER, 1841	*Dasypus setosus*, Brazil.
Sadypus AMEGHINO, 1902	*Sadypus confluens*, *S. ascendens*, *S. nepotulus*, Patagonia.
Scleropleura MILNE-EDWARDS, 1871	*Scleropleura bruneti*, Province of Ceará, Brazil.
Sphaerocormus FITZINGER, 1871	*Tolypeutes conurus*, Prov. Santa Cruz, Argentina.
Stegotherium AMEGHINO, 1887	*Stegotherium tessellatum*, southern Patagonia.
Stenotatus AMEGHINO, 1891	*Stenotatus karaikensis*, southern Patagonia.
Tatoua GRAY, 1865	*Dasypus unicinctus*, South America. (See *Cabassous* and *Arizostus.*)
Tatu FRISCH, 1775	The Armadillo. The type of *Tatu* Blumenbach, 1779, is *Dasypus novemcinctus*, Brazil.
Tatusia CUVIER, 1827	*Dasypus apar*, Argentina; *D. quadricinctus*, South America; *D. peba*, Brazil and Paraguay; *D. hybridus*, Paraguay; *D. tatouay*, Guiana and Brazil; *D. villosus*, Pampas, Argentina; *D. minutus*, Port Desire, Patagonia.

[a] The earliest form of this word as a generic name is *Priodontes* (*Priodon* usually quoted from Cuvier, 1822, is a French name). It has been modified into *Priodon* MCMURTRIE, 1831; *Prionodon* GRAY, 1843; *Priodonta* GRAY, 1843; and *Prionodos* GRAY. 1865.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Thoracotherium MÈRCERAT, 1891	*Thoracotherium priscum*, *Eutatus œnophorum*, *Thoracotherium vetum*, *Eutatus lagena*, *E. distans*, *Thoracotherium cruentum*, Patagonia.
Tolypeutes ILLIGER, 1811	*Dasypus tricinctus*, Brazil; *D. quadricinctus*, South America.
Utaetus AMEGHINO, 1902	*Utaetus buccatus*, *U. argos*, *U. laxus?*, *U. deustus*, Patagonia.
Vetelia AMEGHINO, 1891	*Vetelia puncta*, southern Patagonia.
† **Xenurus** WAGLER, 1830	*Dasypus gymnurus* (= *D. unicinctus*), Brazil. (See *Cabassous*, *Arizostus*, *Tatoua*, *Lysiurus*.)
Zaëdyus AMEGHINO, 1889	*Dasypus minutus*, Port Desire, Patagonia.
Ziphila GRAY, 1873	*Ziphila lugubris*, St. Catherine, Brazil; and Demerara, Dutch Guiana.
Zonoplites GLOGER, 1841	Armadillos with four toes on the forefeet, the two middle toes being larger than the others.

GLYPTODONTIDÆ.[a]

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

‡ *Dinochlamideæ* GIEBEL, 1871.
Dædicuridæ AMEGHINO, 1889.
Glyptodontidae BURMEISTER, 1879.
‡ *Hoplophoridae* HUXLEY, 1864.
Palæopeltidae AMEGHINO, 1895.
Propalaehoplophoridae AMEGHINO, 1891.
Sclerocalyptinae TROUESSART, 1898.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Asterostemma AMEGHINO, 1889	*Asterostemma depressa*, *A. granata*, *A. lævata*, Rio Chico, southern Patagonia.
Chlamydotherium BRONN, 1838	*Chlamydotherium sp.* (= *Glyptodon clavipes*), Rio Arapey Grande, Uruguay.
Cochlops AMEGHINO, 1889	*Cochlops muricatus*, Rio Chico, S. Patagonia.
Comaphorus AMEGHINO, 1886	*Comaphorus conciscus*, Paraná, Argentina.
Doedicurus BURMEISTER, 1874	*Glyptodon giganteus*, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Eleutherocercus KOKEN, 1888	*Eleutherocercus setifer*, Uruguay.
Eucinepeltus AMEGHINO, 1891	*Eucinepeltus petesatus*, southern Patagonia.
Euryodon LUND, 1838	*Dasypus latidens*, 1841, Rio das Velhas, Brazil.
† *Euryurus* GERVAIS & AMEGHINO, 1880.	*Glyptodon rudis*, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina. (See *Neuryurus*.)
Glyptatelus AMEGHINO, 1897	*Glyptatelus tatusinus*, Patagonia.
Glyptodon OWEN, 1838	*Glyptodon clavipes*, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Glyptotherium OSBORN, 1903	*Glyptotherium texanum*, Texas.
† *Heterodon* LUND, 1838	*Dasypus diversidens*, 1841, Rio das Velhas Brazil.
† *Hoplophorus* LUND, 1838	*Hoplophorus euphractus*, *H. selloi*, Bone caves, Rio das Velhas, Brazil. (See *Sclerocalyptus*.)
Lepitherium E. GEOFFROY, 1839	*Lepitherium sp.* (= *Glyptodon*).
Lomaphorelus AMEGHINO, 1902	*Lomaphorelus depstus*, Patagonia.

[a] *Caryoderma* COPE, 1886, based on *Caryoderma snovianum* from Kansas, was described as an Edentate and is sometimes referred to this family, but has been recently shown to be a tortoise. (See WILLISTON, Science, new ser., VIII, p. 132, 1898).

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Lomaphorus AMEGHINO, 1889	*Hoplophorus imperfectus, H. compressus, H. elevatus, H. elegans, Lomaphorus cingulatus,* Argentina; *Glyptodon gracilis,* Rio das Velhas, Brazil.
Metopotoxus AMEGHINO, 1895	*Metopotoxus sp.,* Patagonia.
Myloglyptodon AMEGHINO, 1884	*Myloglyptodon sp.* (=*Thoracophorus*), Argentina.
Neothoracophorus AMEGHINO, 1889	New name for *Thoracophorus* Gervais & Ameghino, 1880. (See *Myloglyptodon.*)
Neuryurus AMEGHINO, 1889	New name for *Euryurus* Gervais & Ameghino.
Nopachtus AMEGHINO, 1888	*Nopachtus coagmentatus,* Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Orycterotherium BRONN, 1838	*Orycterotherium sp.* (=*Glyptodon clavipes*), Rio Arapey Grande, Uruguay.
†*Pachypus* D'ALTON, 1839	*Glyptodon clavipes,* Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Pachytherium LUND, 1838	*Pachytherium magnum,* Rio das Velhas, Brazil.
Palæhoplophorus AMEGHINO, 1883	*Palæhoplophorus scalabrinii,* Paraná, Argentina.
Palaeopeltis AMEGHINO, 1895	*Palaeopeltis inornatus,* Pyrotherium beds, Patagonia.
Panochthus BURMEISTER, 1866	*Glyptodon tuberculatus,* Argentina.
Plaxhaplous AMEGHINO, 1884	*Plaxhaplous canaliculatus,* Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Plohophorus AMEGHINO, 1887	*Plohophorus figuratus,* Monte Hermoso, Argentina.
Propalæhoplophorus AMEGHINO, 1887	*Hoplophorus australis, Propalæhoplophorus incisivus,* southern Patagonia.
Protoglyptodon AMEGHINO, 1885	*Protoglyptodon primiformis,* Paraná, Argentina.
Pseudoeuryurus AMEGHINO, 1889	*Pseudoeuryurus lelongianus,* Paraná, Argentina.
Schistopleurum NODOT, 1855	*Schistopleurum typus, S. gemmatum, Glyptodon tuberculatum,* Prov. Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Sclerocalyptus AMEGHINO, 1891	New name for *Hoplophorus* Lund, 1838.
†*Thoracophorus* GERV. & AMEGH., 1880	*Glyptodon elevatus,* Argentina. (See *Myloglyptodon* and *Neothoracophorus.*)
Zaphilus AMEGHINO, 1889	*Zaphilus larrañagai,* Uruguay.

MEGALONYCHIDÆ.[a]

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Megalonycidæ[b] AMEGHINO, 1889.
Metopotherini AMEGHINO, 1894.
Ortotheridæ AMEGHINO, 1889.
Prepotheridæ, AMEGHINO, 1894.
Schismotheridæ MERCERAT, 1891.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Adiastemus AMEGHINO, 1894	*Adiastemus compressidens,* Patagonia.
Amarorhynchus AMEGHINO, 1894	*Amarorhynchus latus,* Patagonia.
Amphihapalops AMEGHINO, 1891	*Amphihapalops congermanus, A. gallaicus, A. cadens,* southern Patagonia.

[a] *Tolmodus* AMEGHINO, 1891, based on *T. inflatus,* from southern Patagonia, was described as a member of this family, but was subsequently shown to be a bird (Revista Argentina, p. 255, 1891).

[b] *Megalonychidæ* ZITTEL, 1892.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Analcimorphus AMEGHINO, 1891	*Analcimorphus inversus*, southern Patagonia.
Aulaxodon HARLAN, 1830	*Megalonyx laqueatus*, Green River, Kentucky.
Diellipsodon BERG, 1899	New name for *Elipsodon* Roth, 1898.
† *Eleutherodon* MERCERAT, 1891	*Eleutherodon heteroclitus*, Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
† *Elipsodon* ROTH, 1898	*Elipsodon heimi*, Rio Collon Curá, Patagonia. (See *Diellipsodon*).
? *Ereptodon* LEIDY, 1853	*Ereptodon priscus*, Natchez, Mississippi.
Eucholœops AMEGHINO, 1887	*Eucholœops ingens*, *E. infernalis*, *E. adteger*, southern Patagonia.
Eugeranops AMEGHINO, 1891	New name for *Geronops* Ameghino, 1891.
† *Eurysodon* MERCERAT, 1891	*Eurysodon nasutus*, Monte Leon, *Eucholœops adteger*, *Eurysodon boulei*, *E. rostratus*, Rio Santa Cruz, *Eucholœops infernalis*, Patagonia.
Geronops[a] AMEGHINO, 1891	*Geronops circularis*, southern Patagonia. (See *Eugeranops*.)
Gnathopsis LEIDY, 1852	*Gnathopsis oweni*, Patagonia.
Hapaloides AMEGHINO, 1902	*Hapaloides ignavus*, *H. ponderosus*, *H. læviusculus*, Patagonia.
Hapalops AMEGHINO, 1887	*Hapalops rectangularis*, *H. indifferens*, *H. ellipticus*, southern Patagonia.
Hyperleptus AMEGHINO, 1891	*Hyperleptus garzonianus*, *H. sectus*, S. Patagonia.
Mecorhinus AMEGHINO, 1894	*Mecorhinus primus*, Patagonia.
Megalocnus LEIDY, 1868	*Megalonyx rodens*, Ciego-Montero, Cuba.
Megalonyx JEFFERSON, 1799	*Megalonyx sp.* (= *Megatherium jeffersonii* Desmarest, 1822), Greenbrier County, West Virginia.
Menilaus AMEGHINO, 1891	*Menilaus affinis*, Paraná, Argentina.
Metopotherium AMEGHINO, 1891	*Metopotherium splendens*, southern Patagonia.
Morotherium MARSH, 1874	*Morotherium gigas* (type), California; *M. leptonyx*, Idaho.
Myomorphus POMEL, 1868	*Myomorphus cubensis*, Ciego-Montero, Cuba.
Nothropus BURMEISTER, 1882	*Nothropus priscus*, Prov. Santa Fé, Argentina.
Onychotherium G. FISCHER, 1814	*Onychotherium sp.* (= *Megalonyx sp.*), Greenbrier County, West Virginia.
Ortotherium AMEGHINO, 1885	*Ortotherium laticurvatum*, Paraná, Argentina.
Paraplanops AMEGHINO, 1891	*Paraplanops oblongus*, southern Patagonia.
Parhapalops AMEGHINO, 1891	*Parhapalops rectangulidens*, southern Patagonia.
Pelecyodon AMEGHINO, 1891	*Pelecyodon cristatus*, *P. robustus*, *P. arcuatus*, *P. petræus*, *P. maximus*, southern Patagonia.
Planops AMEGHINO, 1887	*Planops longirostratus*, southern Patagonia.
Pleurodon HARLAN, 1830	Name suggested, but not used, in place of *Aulaxodon* Harlan, 1830.
Pliomorphus AMEGHINO, 1885	*Pliomorphus mutilatus*, *P. robustus*, Paraná, Argentina.
Prepotherium AMEGHINO, 1891	*Prepotherium filholi*, southern Patagonia.
Proschismotherium AMEGHINO, 1902	*Proschismotherium oppositum*, Patagonia.
Pseudhapalops AMEGHINO, 1891	*Pseudhapalops observationis*, *P. forticularis*, *P. longitudinalis*, southern Patagonia.
Schismotherium AMEGHINO, 1887	*Schismotherium fractum*, southern Patagonia.
† *Sphenodon* LUND, 1839	*Megalonyx minutus*, Bone caves, Brazil.

[a] Said by Ameghino to be preoccupied by *Geranopsis* LYDEKKER, 1891.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
† *Stenocephalus* MERCERAT, 1891	*Stenocephalus australis, S. cognatus, S. hybridus*, Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
Tapinotherium MERCERAT, 1891	*Tapinotherium aguirrei*, Monte Leon, Patagonia.
Uranokyrtus AMEGHINO, 1894	*Uranokyrtus bombifrons*, Patagonia.
Xyophorus AMEGHINO, 1887	*Xyophorus rostratus, X. simus*, S. Patagonia.

MEGATHERIIDÆ.

(Including Mylodontidæ of ZITTEL.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Lestodontidae AMEGHINO, 1889.
Megatheriadæ[a] GRAY, 1821.
Mylodontinae GILL, 1872.
Mylodontidae AMEGHINO, 1889.
Nematheridae AMEGHINO, 1891.
Scelidotheridae AMEGHINO, 1889.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Ammotherium AMEGHINO, 1891	*Ammotherium profundatum*, southern Patagonia.
Analcitherium AMEGHINO, 1891	*Analcitherium antarcticum*, southern Patagonia.
Callistrophus WAGNER, 1860	*Callistrophus priscus*, Mt. Chimborazo, Ecuador.
Catonyx AMEGHINO, 1891	New name for *Platyonyx* Lund, 1840.
†*Cœlodon* LUND, 1838	*Cœlodon maquinense*, Bone caves, Brazil. (See *Nothrotherium* and *Hypocoelus*.)
Diodomus AMEGHINO, 1885	*Diodomus copei*, Paraná, Argentina.
Essonodontherium AMEGHINO, 1884	*Megatherium gervaisi*, Rio Salado, Argentina.
Eubradys LEIDY, 1853	*Eubradys antiquus*, Ashley River, S. C.
Glossotherium OWEN, 1840	*Glossotherium darwini*, Rio Sarandis, Uruguay.
Grypotherium REINHARDT, 1879	*Mylodon darwini*, Punta Alta, Patagonia.
Hebetotherium AMEGHINO, 1898	*Hebetotherium silenum*, La Plata, Argentina.
†*Hypocoelus* AMEGHINO, 1891	New name for *Cœlodon* Lund, 1838. (See *Nothrotherium*.)
Interodon AMEGHINO, 1885	*Interodon crassidens*, Paraná, Argentina.
Laniodon AMEGHINO, 1881	*Laniodon robustus*, Argentina.
Lestodon GERVAIS, 1855	*Lestodon armatus* (type), Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina; *L. myloides*, Argentina?
Lymodon AMEGHINO, 1891	*Lymodon auca, L. perfectus*, southern Patagonia.
Megatherium G. CUVIER, 1796	*Megatherium americanum*, Rio Lujan, Argentina.
†*Mesodon* AMEGHINO, 1882	*Mesodon zeballosi*, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Mylodon OWEN, 1840	*Mylodon harlani* (type), Big Bone Lick, Kentucky; *M. darwinii*, Bahia Blanca, Patagonia.
Nematherium AMEGHINO, 1887	*Nematherium angulatum, N. sinuatum*, southern Patagonia.
Neomylodon AMEGHINO, 1898	*Neomylodon listai*, southern Patagonia.
Neoracanthus AMEGHINO, May, 1889	New name for *Oracanthus* Ameghino, 1885.
Nephotherium AMEGHINO, 1886	*Mylodon (?) ambiguus*, Paraná, Argentina.
Nothrotherium LYDEKKER, 1889	New name for *Cœlodon* Lund, 1838.
Ocnobates COPE, Aug., 1889	New name for *Oracanthus* Ameghino, 1885. (See *Neoracanthus*.)
Ocnopus REINHARDT, 1875	*Megatherium laurillardii*, Lagoa Santa, Brazil.
Octodontotherium AMEGHINO, 1895	*Octodontotherium grandæ*, Pyrotherium beds, Patagonia.

[a] *Megatheriidæ* OWEN, 1843.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
†*Olygodon* AMEGHINO, 1883	*Olygodon pseudolestoides*, Paraná, Argentina.
Oligotherium AMEGHINO, 1884	*Oligotherium sp.*, Argentina.
†*Oracanthus* AMEGHINO, 1885	*Oracanthus burmeisteri*, Villa de Lujan, Argentina. (See *Neoracanthus* and *Ocnobates.*)
†*Orycterotherium* HARLAN, 1841	*Orycterotherium missouriense*, Benton County, Missouri.
Paramylodon BROWN, 1903	*Paramylodon nebrascensis*, Hay Spring, Nebraska.
†*Platygnathus* KRÖYER, 1841	*Platygnathus sp.*, Rio La Plata, Uruguay (opposite Buenos Aires).
Platyodon('REINHARDT')GERV.,1876	Lapsus for *Platygnathus* Kroyer, 1841.
†*Platyodon* AMEGHINO, 1881	*Platyodon annaratonei*, Argentina. (See *Diodomus.*)
†*Platyonyx* LUND, 1840	*Platyonyx cuvierii*, *P. owenii*, *P. brogniartii*, *P. bucklandii*, *P. blainvillii*, *P. minutus*, Bone caves, Brazil. (See *Catonyx.*)
Pliogamphiodon AMEGHINO, 1884	*Lestodon blainvillei*, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Promegatherium AMEGHINO, 1883	*Promegatherium smaltatus*, Paraná, Argentina.
Promylodon AMEGHINO, 1883	*Mylodon (?) paranense*, Paraná, Argentina.
Pseudolestodon GERVAIS & AMEGHINO, 1880.	*Lestodon myloides*, Argentina?
Quatriodon AMEGHINO, 1881	*Quatriodon bonaeriensis*, Villa de Lujan, Argentina.
Rabdiodon AMEGHINO, 1882	*Rabdiodon oliveri*, Rio Lujan, Argentina.
Ranculcus AMEGHINO, 1891	*Ranculcus scalabrinianus*, Paraná, Argentina.
Scelidodon AMEGHINO, 1881	*Scelidodon copei*, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Scelidotherium OWEN, 1840	*Scelidotherium leptocephalum*, Punta Alta, Patagonia.
Sphenotherus AMEGHINO, 1891	*Sphenotherus zavaletianus*, Tucuman or Catamarca, Argentina.
†*Stenodon* AMEGHINO, 1885	*Stenodon modicus*, Paraná, Argentina. (See *Stenodontherium.*)
Stenodontherium AMEGHINO, 1889	New name for *Stenodon* Ameghino, 1885.
Strabosodon AMEGHINO, 1891	*Strabosodon acuticavus*, *S. obtusicavus*, Paraná, Argentina.
†*Tetrodon* AMEGHINO, 1882	New name for the 'hybrid' *Quatriodon* Ameghino, 1881.
Valgipes GERVAIS, 1873	*Valgipes deformis*, Bone caves, Brazil.
Zamicrus AMEGHINO, 1889	*Zamicrus admirabilis*, Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

MYLODONTIDÆ. (See MEGATHERIIDÆ).

MYRMECOPHAGIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Cyclothurinæ GILL, 1872.

Myrmecophagina GRAY, 1825.

Myrmecophagidæ BONAPARTE, 1838.

Tamanduina GRAY, 1873.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Cyclopes GRAY, 1821	*Myrmecophaga didactyla*, Guiana
Cyclothurus ('GRAY') LESSON, 1842	*Myrmecophaga didactyla*, Guiana. (See *Cyclopes.*)
Didactyles F. CUVIER, 1829	Species with 2 digits on forefeet. (See *Cyclopes.*)
† **Dionyx** I. GEOFFROY, 1835	*Myrmecophaga didactyla*, Guiana. (See *Cyclopes.*)

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Dryoryx GLOGER, 1841	*Myrmecophaga tetradactyla*, Brazil. (See *Tamandua* and *Uroleptes*.)
Eurypterna GLOGER, 1841	*Myrmecophaga didactyla*, Guiana. (See *Cyclopes*.)
Falcifer REHN, 1900	*Myrmecophaga jubata*, Brazil.
Mamcyclothurus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Cyclothurus* Lesson, 1842.
Myrmecolichnus REICHENBACH, 1836.	*Myrmecophaga didactyla*, Guiana. (See *Cyclopes*.)
Mammyrmecophagaus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Myrmecophaga* Linnæus, 1758.
Myrmecophaga LINNÆUS, 1758	*Myrmecophaga didactyla*, Guiana; *M. tridactyla*, (type), Brazil; *M. tetradactyla*, Brazil.
Myrmydon WAGLER, 1830	*Myrmecophaga didactyla*, Guiana.
Tamandua FRISCH, 1775	*Tamandua guacu*, *T.* I, *T. urivau*, *T. minima*, Brazil.
Uroleptes WAGLER, 1830	*Myrmecophaga tetradactyla*, Brazil. (See *Tamandua*.)

OROPHODONTIDÆ.

Orophodontidae AMEGHINO, 1895.

Orophodon AMEGHINO, 1895	*Orophodon hapaloïdes*, Pyrotherium beds, Patagonia.

PELTEPHILIDÆ. (See DASYPODIDÆ).

STYLINODONTIDÆ.[a]

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Calamodontidæ COPE, 1876. *Stylinodontidæ* MARSH, 1875.
Ectoganidæ COPE, 1876.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Calamodon COPE, 1874	*Calamodon simplex*, Eocene, New Mexico.
Conicodon COPE, 1894	New name for *Calamodon* in case the latter is preoccupied by *Calamodus* Kaup, 1829 (Aves.)
Dryptodon MARSH, 1876	*Dryptodon crassus*, Eocene, New Mexico.
Ectoganus COPE, 1874	*Ectoganus gliriformis*, Eocene, New Mexico.
Entocasmus AMEGHINO, 1891	*Entocasmus heterogenidens*, southern Patagonia.
Hemiganus COPE, 1882	*Hemiganus vultuosus*, Eocene, New Mexico.
Psittacotherium COPE, 1882	*Psittacotherium multifragum*, Eocene, N. Mex.
Stylinodon MARSH, 1874	*Stylinodon mirus*, Eocene, Wyoming.
Wortmania HAY, 1899	*Hemiganus otariidens*, Eocene, New Mexico.

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Akenodon AYMARD, 1856	*Akenodon primævus*, Ronzon, France.
Archibradys HAECKEL, 1895	Hypothetical ancestor of the Xenarthra.
Dolichotherium GLOGER, 1841	*Dolichotherium sp.*, southern France.
Gephyranodus AMEGHINO, 1891	*Gephyranodus sp.*, southern Patagonia.
Myopotherium LYDEKKER, 1887	*Myopotherium bravardi* (MS. name), Buenos Aires, Argentina.

[a] Suborder *Ganodonta*, which includes also the family *Conoryctidæ*.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Necrodasypus FILHOL, 1893	*Necrodasypus gallix*, Phosphorites of Quercy, France.
Phorusrhacos[a] AMEGHINO, 1887	*Phorusrhacos longissimus*, southern Patagonia.
Syncryptus ILLIGER, 1815	Nomen nudum.
Tomiopsis COPE, 1893	*Tomiopsis ferruminatus*, Lapara Creek, Texas.

EFFODIENTIA.[b]

MANIDÆ.[c]

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Manidæ GRAY, 1821.
‡**Neomanida** HAECKEL, 1895.
Pholidotina GRAY, 1873.
Smutsiana GRAY, 1873.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Leptomanis FILHOL, 1893	*Leptomanis edwardsi*, Phosphorites of Quercy, France.
Manis LINNÆUS, 1758	*Manis pentadactyla*, eastern India.
Necromanis FILHOL, 1893	*Necromanis quercyi*, Phosphorites of Quercy, France.
Pangolin[d] GRAY, 1873	*Manis dalmanii*, China; *M. gigantea*, Guinea; *Pholidotus indicus*, India. (See *Pangolinus.*)
Pangolinus RAFINESQUE, 1820	*Manis pentadactyla*, India.
Phatages SUNDEVALL, 1843	*Manis laticauda*, India.
Phataginus RAFINESQUE, 1820	*Manis tricuspis*, West Africa; *M. ceonyx*, ——.
Pholidotus BRISSON, 1762	*Pholidotus, Pholidotus longicaudatus*, Africa.
Quaggelo FRISCH, 1775	'Pangolin' and 'Phatagin,' India.
Smutsia GRAY, 1865	*Manis temminckii*, Sennar, East Africa.
Triglochinopholis FITZINGER, 1872	*Manis tricuspis*, Guinea and Sierra Leone; *M. multiscutata*, Fernando Po; *M. tridentata*, Mozambique.

ORYCTEROPODIDÆ.

FAMILY AND SUBFAMILIES.

‡**Neoryctida** HAECKEL, 1895.
Orycteropidæ[e] GRAY, 1821.
‡ *Paloryctida* HAECKEL, 1895.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
? Archorycterus HAECKEL, 1895	Hypothetical ancestor of *Orycteropus*.
Orycteropus GEOFFROY, 1795	*Myrmecophaga capensis* (=*M. afra*), Cape of Good Hope.

[a] *Phororhacos* was described as an edentate, but subsequently shown to be an extinct bird (Revista Argentina, 1891, p. 255).

[b] *Effodientia* ILLIGER, Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, p. 110, 1811 (includes *Tolypeutes, Dasypus, Orycteropus, Myrmecophaga*, and *Manis*); LYDEKKER, Geog. Hist. Mamm., pp. 187, 192, 1896.

Nomarthra GILL, Standard Nat. Hist., V, p. 66, 1884; (*Nomarthral*) COPE, Am. Nat., XXIII, p. 657, August, 1889.

[c] *Palæomanis* FORSYTH MAJOR, 1888, based on *P. neas*, from the island of Samos, was at first supposed to belong to this group, but the remains on which it was based subsequently proved to belong to an ungulate. (See pp. 501, 947.)

[d] Credited to CUVIER, 1823, in Waterhouse MS., but no type is given, and it may be only a French name. Reference not seen.

[e] Orycteropodidae BONAPARTE, 1850.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Palæorycteropus FILHOL, 1893	*Palæorycteropus quercyi*, Phosphorites of Quercy, France.
Plesiorycteropus FILHOL, 1895	*Plesiorycteropus madagascariensis*, Madagascar.

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

‡ *Palamanida* HAECKEL, 1895.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Archimanis HAECKEL, 1895	Hypothetical ancestor of the Nomarthra.

FERÆ.[a]

CANIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Amphicyonidæ TROUESSART, 1885.
Canini G. FISCHER, 1817.
  Canidæ GRAY, 1821.
Cynidæ SCHULZE, 1893.
Cynodictida HAECKEL, 1895.
‡*Cyomorphidæ* AMEGHINO, 1889.
Lupini HEMPRICH & EHRENBERG, 1832.
  Lupida HAECKEL, 1895.
Lycaonina GRAY, 1868.
Lycaonidæ ROCHEBRUNE, 1883.
Megalotina GRAY, 1868.
  Megalotidæ GRAY, 1869.
Otocyonidæ TROUESSART, 1885.
Simocyonidæ DAWKINS, 1868.
Thooida HAECKEL, 1895.
Vulpini HEMPRICH & EHRENBERG, 1832.
  Vulpidæ ROCHEBRUNE, 1883.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Abathmodon LUND, 1843	*Abathmodon sp.*, Bone caves, Brazil.
Ælurodon LEIDY, 1858	*Ælurodon ferox*, Niobrara River, Nebraska.
Agriodus H. SMITH, 1840	*Agriodus auritus* (=*Canis megalotis*), Cape of Good Hope. (See *Otocyon*.)
Alopex KAUP, 1829	*Canis lagopus*, Arctic Eurasia.
Alopsis RAFINESQUE, 1815	*Canis sp.* (nomen nudum).
"*Amphalopex* KAUP, 1862"	*Amphicyon intermedius*, Ulm, Germany.
Amphicynodon FILHOL, 1882	*Cynodon palustris*, Ronzon, France.
Amphicyon[b] LARTET, 1836	*Amphicyon major*, *A. minor*, Sansan, France.
Anurocyon HEUDE, 1892	*Anurocyon clamitans*, Yangtze River, China.
Borophagus COPE, 1892	*Borophagus diversidens*, Staked Plains, Texas.
Brachycyon FILHOL, 1872	*Brachycyon gaudryi*, Quercy Phosphorites, France.
Canimartes COPE, 1892	*Canimartes cumminsii*, Staked Plains, Texas.
Canis LINNÆUS, 1758	*Canis familiaris* (type), *C. lupus*, *C. hyæna*, *C. vulpes*, *C. alopex*, *C. lagopus*, *C. aureus*, Eurasia.
Cephalogale JOURDAN, 1862	*Cephalogalus geoffroyi*, Billy, France.
Cerdocyon H. SMITH, 1839	*Cerdocyon mesoleucus*, *C. guaraxa*, northern Brazil; *Canis azaræ*, Brazil and Paraguay; *Vulpes magellanicus*, Straits of Magellan.
Chaon H. SMITH, 1839	Includes 10 sections: *Lupus*, *Lyciscus*, *Chryseus*, *Thous*, *Sacalius*, *Cynalopex*, *Megalotis*, *Chrysocyon*, *Dusicyon*, and *Cerdocyon*.

[a] LINNÆUS, Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, p. 37, 1758.
[b] Merely a provisional name in 1836; species named by BLAINVILLE in 1841.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Chryseus H. Smith, 1839	*Canis primævus, C. dukhunensis, Chryseus scylax, Canis ceylonicus, Chryseus pahariah, Canis javanicus, C. sumatrensis, C. australasiæ*, Asia, etc.
Chrysocyon H. Smith, 1839	*Canis jubatus*, Paraguay.
Cuon Hodgson, 1838	*Canis primævus*, Nepal, India.
Cynalicus Gray, 1846	*Cynalicus melanogaster* (= *Icticyon venaticus*), Brazil.
Cynalopex H. Smith, 1839	*Canis corsac, C. kokree, C. chrysurus, C. pallidus, C. turcicus*, western Asia.
Cynarctus Matthew, 1902	*Cynarctus saxatilis*, Cedar Creek, Colorado.
Cynelos Jourdan, 1848–52	*Amphicyon gracilis*, St. Gérand-le-Puy, France.
Cynhyæna F. Cuvier, 1829	*Hyæna picta*, Africa. (See *Lycaon.*)
Cynodesmus Scott, 1893	*Cynodesmus thooides*, Deep River Valley, Mont.
Cynodictis Bravard & Pomel, 1850	*Cynodictis lacustris*, (Gervais, 1852), Apt; *C. parisiensis* (Pomel, 1854, type), Paris, France.
† *Cynodon* Aymard, 1848	*Cynodon velaunus*, Ronzon, France.
†**Cynogale** Lund, 1842	*Cynogale venatica*, Rio das Velhas, Brazil. (See *Icticyon.*)
Cynotherium Studiati, 1857	*Cynotherium sardous*, Cagliari, Sardinia.
Cyotherium Aymard, 1850	*Viverra parisiensis*, Paris, France.
Daphœnus Leidy, 1853	*Daphœnus vetus*, Nebraska.
Desmatocyon Cope, 1894	Lapsus for *Cynodesmus* Scott, 1893.
† *Diaphorus* ('Gaudry') Gill, 1872	'*Diaphorus* Gaudry=*Simocyon* Kaup.'
Dieba Gray, 1869	*Canis anthus*, Senegal.
? *Dinocynops* Ameghino, 1898	*Canis moreni*, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Dinocyon Jourdan, 1861	*Dinocyon thenardi*, Grive St. Alban, France.
† *Dinocyon* Giebel, 1866	*Canis primævus*, Nepal, India. (See *Cuon* and *Primoevus.*
Dusicyon H. Smith, 1839	*Dusicyon canescens*, 'Plate' River; *Canis antarcticus*, Falkland Islands; *Dusicyon sylvestris*, northern S. America; *Vulpes fulvipes*, Chile.
Dysodus Cope, 1879	*Dysodus pravus* ('Japanese sleeve dog.')
Elocyon Aymard, 1850	*Elocyon martrides*, Puy, France.
Enhydrocyon Cope, Feb. 1879	*Enhydrocyon stenocephalus* (type); *E. basilatus*, John Day River, Oregon.
Epicyon Leidy, 1858	*Canis* (*Epicyon*) *haydeni*, Niobrara River, Nebr.
Fennecus Desmarest, 1804	*Fennecus arabicus* (=*Canis cerdo*), North Africa.
Galecynus Owen, 1847	*Galecynus œningensis*, Oeningen, Switzerland.
Galeotherium Jäger, 1839	*Galeotherium sp.*, Wurttemberg, Germany.
Harpagodon Meyer, 1837	*Harpagodon maximus* (1838), Mösskirch, Baden.
Hemicyon Lartet, 1851	*Hemicyon sansaniensis*, Sansan, France.
Hesperocyon Scott, 1890	*Hesperocyon sp.* (allied to *Cynodon* and *Cynodictis*), John Day River, Oregon.
Hyænocyon Cope, Dec. 1879	*Enhydrocyon basilatus*, John Day River, Oregon.
Hyaenognathus J. C. Merriam, 1903	*Hyaenognathus pachyodon*, Asphalto, California.
Hyenoides Boitard, 1842	*Hyæna picta*, Africa. (See *Lycaon, Cynhyæna.*)
Hypotemnodon Eyermann, 1894	*Temnocyon coryphæus*, John Day River, Oregon. (See *Mesocyon.*)
Icticyon Lund, 1843	New name for *Cynogale* Lund, 1842.
Isatis (Cuvier) Trouessart, 1885	Synonym of *Leucocyon* Gray, 1868.
Kynos Rüppell, 1842	*Hyæna picta*, Africa. (See *Lycaon, Cynhyæna*, and *Hyenoides.*)
Leucocyon Gray, 1868	*Canis lagopus*, Arctic Eurasia. (See *Alopex.*)

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Lupulus (Blainville) GERVAIS, 1855	The chacals (*Canis aureus*, etc.), Old World; isatis (*C. lagopus*), arctic regions; corsac (*C. corsac*), Asia.
Lupus FRISCH, 1775	*Canis lupus*, Europe.
Lupus OKEN, 1816	*Canis surinamensis*, *Lupus vulgaris* (=*C. lupus*, type), *Lupus mexicanus*.
Lycalopex BURMEISTER, 1854	*Canis azaræ*, *C. vetulus*, *C. cancrivorus*, *C. magellanicus*, South America.
Lycaon BROOKES, 1827	*Lycaon tricolor* (=*Hyæna picta*), Cape of Good Hope, Africa.
Lyciscus H. SMITH, 1839	*Canis latrans*, Council Bluffs, Iowa; *Lyciscus cagottis*, Mexico; *L. tigris*, near Bombay, India.
Lycorus BOURGUIGNAT, 1875	*Lycorus nemesianus*, Dépt. Alpes Maritimes, France.
Lycotherium JÄGER, 1850	*Lycotherium ferreo-jurassicum*, Mösskirch, Baden.
Lycyon BOURGUIGNAT, 1875	Name suggested instead of *Lycorus*, but never used.
Macrocyon AMEGHINO, 1881	*Macrocyon robustus*, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Mamcanisus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Canis* Linnæus, 1758.
Mamvulpesus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Vulpes* Frisch, 1775.
Megalotis ILLIGER, 1811	*Canis cerdo*, the Sahara, Africa. (See *Fennecus*.)
Melictis SCHINZ, 1848	*Melictis beskii*, Minas Geraes, Brazil. (See *Icticyon*.)
Mesocyon SCOTT, 1890	*Temnocyon coryphæus*, John Day River, Oregon.
Metarctos GAUDRY, 1860	*Gulo diaphorus*, Eppelsheim, Germany.
Neocyon GRAY, 1868	*Canis latrans*, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Neovulpavus WORTMAN, 1901	*Neovulpavus washakius*, Washakie Basin, Wyo.
Nothocyon MATTHEW, 1899	*Canis geismerianus* (type), *C. lemur*, *Galecynus latidens*, John Day Valley, Oregon.
Nyctereutes TEMMINCK, 1838–39	*Canis procyonides* (=*C. viverrinus*), Japan.
Oligobunis COPE, 1881	*Icticyon crassivultus*, John Day River, Oregon.
Otocyon ('LICHTENSTEIN') MÜLLER, 1836.	*Otocyon caffer* (=*Canis megalotis*), Cape of Good Hope.
† **Otolicnus** G. FISCHER, 1814	*Canis cerdo*, the Sahara, Africa. (See *Fennecus* and *Megalotis*.)
Oxygoüs HODGSON, 1841	*Canis aureus indicus*, Nepal. (See *Vulpicanis*.)
Pachycynodon SCHLOSSER, 1887	*Cynodictis crassirostris*, Quercy, France.
Pachycyon ALLEN, 1885	*Pachycyon robustus*, Ely Cave, Virginia.
†*Palæocyon* LUND, 1843	*Canis troglodytes*, *Palæocyon validus*, Bone caves, Brazil. (See *Protocyon*).
Palhyæna GERVAIS, 1859	*Hyæna hipparionum*, Cucuron, France.
Paracynodon SCHLOSSER, 1899	*Paracynodon vulpinus*, Ulm, Germany; *Cynodictis leptorhynchus*, *Cynodon gracilis*, Quercy.
Paradaphænus MATTHEW, 1899	*Canis cuspigerus* (type), *Paradaphænus transversus*, John Day Valley, Oregon.
Plesiocyon SCHLOSSER, 1887	*Plesiocyon typicus* (=*Cynodictis dubius*), Quercy, France.
Porthocyon J. C. MERRIAM, 1903	*Porthocyon dubius*, Cornwall, California.
Primoevus HODGSON, 1842	*Primoevus buansu* (=*Canis primævus*), India. (See *Cuon*.)
Proamphicyon HATCHER, 1902	*Proamphicyon nebrascensis*, Sioux County, Nebr.
Prohyaena SCHLOSSER, 1887	*Aelurodon wheelerianus*, Nebraska.
Protemnocyon HATCHER, 1902	*Protemnocyon inflatus*, Sioux County, Nebraska.
Protocyon GIEBEL, 1855	New name for *Palæocyon* Lund, 1843.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Pseudalopex BURMEISTER, 1856	*Canis azarae, C. griseus, C. magellanicus*, South America. (See *Lycalopex*.)
Pseudamphicyon SCHLOSSER, 1887	*Cynodictis crassidens, Amphicyon ambiguus*, Quercy, France; *Pseudamphicyon lupinus*, near Ulm, Germany.
†*Pseudarctos* SCHLOSSER, 1899	*Pseudarctos bavaricus*, Tutzing and Häder, Germany.
Pseudocyon LARTET, 1851	*Pseudocyon sansaniensis*, Sansan, France.
†*Pseudocyon* WAGNER, 1857	*Pseudocyon robustus*, Pikermi, Greece. (See *Simocyon*.)
Sacalius H. SMITH, 1839	*Canis aureus*, Persia and Asia Minor; *C. barbarus*, North Africa; *C. procyonoides*, China.
Simenia GRAY, 1868	*Canis simensis*, Abyssinia.
Simocyon WAGNER, 1858	New name for *Pseudocyon* Wagner, 1857.
Speothos LUND, 1839	*Speothos pacivorus*, Bone caves, Brazil.
Synagodus COPE, 1879	*Synagodus mansuetus* ('lap dog').
Temnocyon COPE, 1878	*Temnocyon altigenis*, John Day River, Oregon.
Thos OKEN, 1816	*Canis ceylonensis*, Ceylon; *C. mesomelas*, Africa; *C. barbarus*, Barbary; *Thos vulgaris* (=*C. aureus*), Asia and Africa.
Thous H. SMITH, 1839	*Canis anthus, C. variegatus, C. mesomelas, Thous senegalensis, T. tokla, T. acmon*, Africa and southwestern Asia.
†**Thous** GRAY, 1868	*Canis cancrivorus*, French Guiana; *Vulpes fulvipes*, Chiloe, Chile.
Urocyon BAIRD, 1857	*Vulpes* (*Urocyon*) *virginianus* (=*Canis cinereoargenteus*, type), eastern United States; *V.* (*Urocyon*) *littoralis*, San Miguel Id., Cal.
Vulpes FRISCH, 1775	*Canis vulpes*, Eurasia.
†**Vulpes** SKJÖLDEBRAND, 1777	*Vulpes minimus saarensis* (=*Canis cerdo*), the Sahara, Africa.
Vulpicanis BLAINVILLE, 1837	*Canis aureus*, India.

FELIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Felini G. FISCHER, 1817.
  Felidæ GRAY, 1821.
Guepardina GRAY, 1867.
  Guepardidæ GRAY, 1869.
Leonida HAECKEL, 1895.

Lyncina GRAY, 1867.
  Lyncidæ SCHULZE, 1900.
Machaerodontinae GILL, 1872.
Nimravidæ COPE, 1881.
Proaelurinae ZITTEL, 1893.
Protaelurida HAECKEL, 1895.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Acinonyx BROOKES, 1828	*Acinonyx guepard, A. venator*, Asia and Africa.
†*Ælurogale* FILHOL, 1872	*Ælurogale intermedia*, Quercy, France. (See *Ailurictis*.)
Æluropsis LYDEKKER, 1884	*Æluroposis annectans* Siwalik Hills, India.
Ælurotherium ADAMS, 1896	*Patriofelis leidyanus*, Wyoming.
Ailurictis TROUESSART, 1885	New name for *Ælurogale* Filhol, 1872.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Ailurin GERVAIS, 1855	*Felis planiceps*, Sumatra.
Ailurogale FITZINGER, 1869	*Felis planiceps*, Sumatra. (See *Ailurin* and *Ictailurus*.)
Archælurus COPE, 1879	*Archælurus debilis*, Oregon.
Caracal GRAY, 1843	*Caracal melanotis* (= *Felis caracal*), Africa.
Catolynx SEVERTZOW, 1858	*Felis catus*, *F. chaus*, *F. torquata*, Asia; *F. caligata*, Africa.
† **Catolynx** GRAY, 1867	*Felis marmorata*, Java or Sumatra; *F. charltoni*, India. (See *Pardofelis*.)
Catopuma SEVERTZOW, 1858	*Felis moormensis*, India.
Cattus SCHMERLING, 1834	*Cattus minuta*, *C. magna*, Liège, Belgium.
Catus [a] FRISCH, 1775	New name for *Felis* Linnæus, 1758.
† **Cervaria** GRAY, 1867	*Lyncus pardinus*, Europe; *L. isabellinus*, Tibet; *L. fasciatus*, *L. rufus*, *L. maculatus*, North America. (See *Eucervaria*.)
Chaus GRAY, 1843	*Felis planiceps*, Sumatra; *F. lybicus* (=*F. chaus* type), India or Egypt; *F. pulchella*, Egypt; *F. servalina*, India; *F. caffra*, Cape of Good Hope.
Chrysailurus SEVERTZOW, 1858	*Felis neglecta*, Gambia, West Africa.
"*Cultridens* CROIZET, 1837"	*Ursus cultridens issidorensis*, France. (See *Meganteron*, *Machairodus*, and *Steneodon*.)
Cynailurus WAGLER, 1830	*Felis jubata*, India and Africa. (See *Acinonyx*.)
Cynofelis LESSON, 1842	*Felis jubata*, India and Africa; *F. guttata*, Africa. (See *Cynailurus* and *Guepardus*.)
Daptophilus COPE, 1873	*Daptophilus squalidens*, Colorado.
Dendrailurus SEVERTZOW, 1858	*Felis strigilata*, British Guiana.
Dinictis LEIDY, 1854	*Dinictis felina*, Bad Lands, South Dakota?
Dinobastis COPE, 1893	*Dinobastis serus*, Oklahoma.
Dinotomius WILLISTON, 1895	*Dinotomius atrox*, Bad Lands, South Dakota.
Drepanodon [b] ('BRONN') LEIDY, 1857	*Machairodus primaevus*, Nebraska.
Eucervaria PALMER, 1903	New name for *Cervaria* Gray, 1867.
Eusmilus GERVAIS, 1876	*Machairodus perarmatus* (=*M. bidentatus*), Quercy, France.
Felis LINNÆUS, 1758	*Felis leo*, Africa; *F. tigris*, Asia; *F. pardus*, India; *F. onca*, South America; *F. pardalis*, tropical America; *F. catus* (type), *F. lynx*, Europe.
Galeopardus HEUGLIN, 1866	*Felis serval*, Asia and Africa. (See *Leptailurus*.)
Guepardus DUVERNOY, 1834	*Guepardus flavus*, *Felis guttata*, Asia and Africa. (See *Cynailurus*.)
Herpailurus SEVERTZOW, 1858	*Felis yaguarundi*, *F. eyra*, Paraguay.
"*Homotherium* FABRINI, 1890"	*Machairodus nestianus*, Val d'Arno, Italy.
Hoplophoneus COPE, 1874	*Machaerodus oreodontis*, northeastern Colorado.
? *Hyaenailurus* RÜTIMEYER, 1867	*Hyaenailurus sulzeri*, Veltheim, Switzerland.
Hyperfelis INDES, 1869	*Hyperfelis verneuili*, vicinity of Rome, Italy.
Ictailurus SEVERTZOW, 1858	*Felis planiceps*, Sumatra. (See *Ailurin*.)
Iemisch [c] ROTH, 1899	New name for *Neomylodon* Ameghino, 1898.

[a] *Catus* FITZINGER, 1855, includes *Catus ferus*, *C. maniculatus*, *C. domesticus*, *C. d. hispanicus*, *C. d. striatus*, *C. d. coeruleus*, and *C. d. angorensis*.

[b] *Drepanodon* NESTI, 1826, is merely a specific name. The only species mentioned by Leidy is *Machairodus primævus*, but he evidently did not consider it as the type.

[c] Regarded by Ameghino as an Edentate, but by Roth as a Carnivore. (See pp. 349, 453.)

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Jaguarius SEVERTZOW, 1858	*Felis onca*, tropical America.
Leo FRISCH, 1775	*Leo africanus*, Africa; *L. asiaticus*, Asia.
Leonina GREVÉ, 1894	*Felis leo*, Africa; *F. leo asiaticus*, Asia.
Leopardus [a] GRAY, 1842	*Leopardus griseus*, *L. pictus*, Central America; *L. ellioti*, Madras; *L. horsfieldii*, Bhotan, India.
Leptailurus SEVERTZOW, 1858	*Felis serval*, Africa.
Linx FRISCH, 1775	*Linx vulgaris* (type), Europe; *L. canadensis*, Canada; *L. arabicus*, Asia, *L. spurius*, America.
Lynchailurus SEVERTZOW, 1858	*Felis pajeros*, Argentina.
Lynx [b] KERR, 1792	*Lynx chaus*, *L. montana*, *L. caracal*, *L. bengalensis*, *L. nubiensis*, *L. lybiensis*, *L. vulgaris* (= *Felis lynx*, type), *L. vulgaris alba*, *L. vulgaris melina*, *L. vulgaris maculata*, *L. canadensis*, and *L. rufa*. (See *Linx*.)
Machairodus KAUP, 1833	*Ursus cultridens*, Val d'Arno, Italy. (See *Megantereon*.)
Mamfelisus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Felis* Linnæus, 1758.
Margay GRAY, 1867	*Felis macroura*, *F. mitis*, *F. tigrina*, *F. geoffroyi*, *F. colocolla*, South America.
Megantereon CROIZET & JOBERT, 1828	*Felis megantereon*, Auvergne, France.
"*Muñifelis* MUÑIZ, 1845"	*Muñifelis bonaëriensis*, Villa de Lujan, Argentina.
Neofelis GRAY, 1867	*Felis macrocelis*, Malacca; *Leopardus brachyurus*, Formosa.
Neogeus ('LUND') GERVAIS, 1873	'Le grand *Machairodus*,' Brazil.
Nimravus COPE, 1879	*Nimravus brachyops* (= *N. gomphodus*), White River, Oregon.
Noctifelis GEOFFROY, 1844	*Noctifelis sp.* Provisional name, never used.
Noctifelis SEVERTZOW, 1858	*Felis guigna*, Chile.
Oncifelis SEVERTZOW, 1858	*Felis geoffroyi*, Rio Negro, Patagonia.
Oncoïdes SEVERTZOW, 1858	*Felis pardalis*, tropical America; *F. macroura*, eastern Brazil, *F. tigrina*, South America.
Ormenalurus JOURDAN, 1866	*Ormenalurus gracilis*, France.
Otailurus SEVERTZOW, 1858	*Felis megalotis*, Timor.
†**Otocolobus** SEVERTZOW, 1858	*Felis manul*, Tibet.
Pajeros GRAY, 1867	*Pajeros pampanus* (= *Felis pajeros*), South America. (See *Lynchailurus*.)
Panthera FRISCH, 1775	'Das Pantherthier.'
Paradoxælurus FILHOL, 1892	*Paradoxælurus douvillei*, Quercy, France.
Pardalina GRAY, 1867	*Pardalina warwickii* (= *Felis himalayanus*), Himalayas, India.
Pardalis GRAY, 1867	*Felis pardalis* (type), *F. grisea*, *F. melanura*, *F. picta*, tropical America. (See *Oncoïdes*.)
Pardina KAUP, 1829	*Felis pardina*, southern Europe.
Pardofelis SEVERTZOW, 1858	*Felis marmorata*, Java or Sumatra.
Plethælurus COPE, 1882	*Felis planiceps*, Sumatra. (See *Ailurin*, *Ictailurus*, and *Ailurogale*.)

[a] See *Leopardus* FORSKAL, 1775, without description but accompanied by the Arabic name.

[b] *Lynceus* GRAY, 1821 (preoccupied); *Lynchus* JARDINE, 1834.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Pogonodon COPE, 1880	*Hoplophoneus platycopis*, John Day River, Oreg.
Prionailurus SEVERTZOW, 1858	*Felis pardochrous*, Himalayas, India.
Prionodes JOURDAN, 1852	*Prionodes sp.*, Grive St. Alban, France.
"*Proailurus* FILHOL, 1879"	*Proailurus julieni*, *P. lemanensis*, St. Gérand-le-Puy, France.
Profelis GEOFFROY, 1844	*Profelis sp.* Provisional name, never used.
Profelis SEVERTZOW, 1858	*Felis celidogaster*, Guinea, West Africa.
Pseudælurus GERVAIS, 1848–52	*Felis quadridentata*, Sansan, France.
Puma JARDINE, 1834	*Felis concolor* (type), *F. nigra*, *F. yaguarundi*, *F. eyra*, *F. pajeros*, *F. chalybeata*, America.
Pyrofelis GRAY, 1874	*Pyrofelis temminckii* (= *Felis aurata*), Sumatra.
Serval GRAY, 1867	*Felis serval* (type), Africa; *F. rutila*, Sierra Leone; *F. neglecta*, Gambia; *F. celidogaster*, Guinea; *F. senegalensis*, Senegal. (See *Leptailurus* and *Galeopardus*.)
Servalina GREVÉ, 1894	*Felis serval*, Africa. (See *Serval*.)
Smilodon LUND, 1842	*Smilodon populator*, Rio das Velhas, Brazil.
Steneodon CROIZET, 1833	*Ursus cultridens*, Val d'Arno, Italy; *Steneodon megantereon*, Auvergne, France. (See *Megantereon* and *Machairodus*.)
Tigrina GREVÉ, 1894	*Felis tigris*, *F. tigris sondaica*, *F. macroscelis*, *F. marmorata*, *F. tristis*, Asia.
Tigris FRISCH, 1775	*Tigris vera* (= *Felis tigris*), southern Asia.
Trucifelis LEIDY, 1868	*Felis fatalis*, Hardin County, Texas.
Uncia GRAY, 1854	*Felis irbis* (= *F. uncia*, type), Tibet; *F. macroscelis*, Sumatra; *F. macrosceloides*, India; *F. marmorata*, Penang; *F. charltoni*, India.
Urolynchus SEVERTZOW, 1858	*Felis caracal*, Asia and Africa. (See *Caracal*.)
Viverriceps GRAY, 1867	*Viverriceps bennettii* (= *Felis viverrina*), India; *F. planiceps*, Sumatra; *Leopardus ellioti*, *Felis rubiginosa*, India.
Zibethailurus SEVERTZOW, 1858	*Felis viverrinus*, India.

HYÆNIDÆ.

Hyænadæ[a] GRAY, 1821.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
"*Agnocyon* KAUP, 1862"	*Agnocyon pomeli*, Eppelsheim, Germany.
Agnotherium KAUP, 1833	*Agnotherium antiquum*, Eppelsheim, Germany.
Crocuta KAUP, 1828	*Hyæna crocuta*, Africa.
Euhyæna FALCONER, 1868	*Hyæna striata* (= *Canis hyæna*), India.
Hyæna BRISSON, 1762	*Canis hyæna*, India.
Hyænictis GAUDRY, 1861	*Hyænictis græca*, Pikermi, Greece.
Lycyæna HENSEL, 1863	*Hyæna chœretis*, Pikermi, Greece.

[a] Hyænidæ GRAY, 1869.

MUSTELIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

‡ **Arctogalidæ** [a] H. SMITH, 1842.
‡ **Enhydrina** GRAY, 1825.
‡ **Enhydridæ** H. SMITH, 1842.
Galeidæ SCHULZE, 1900.
Gulonina GRAY, 1825.
Helictidina GRAY, 1864.
Latacina BONAPARTE, 1838.
Lutrina BONAPARTE, 1838.
Lutridæ DEKAY, 1842.
Mangustina GERVAIS, 1855.
Martina WAGNER, 1841.
Martidæ SCHMIDTLEIN, 1893.
Melina BONAPARTE, 1838.
Melidæ OWEN, 1852 (subfamily).
Mellivorina GRAY, 1864.
Mellivoridæ ROCHEBRUNE, 1883.
Mephitina BONAPARTE, 1845.
Mephitidæ RHOADS, 1894.
Mustelini G. FISCHER, 1817.
Mustelladæ [b] GRAY, 1821.
Myadina GRAY, 1825.
Taxini G. FISCHER, 1817.
Zorillina GRAY, 1864.
Zorillidæ ROCHEBRUNE, 1883.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Amblonyx RAFINESQUE, 1832	*Lutra concolor*, Assam, British India.
Amyxodon CAUTLEY & FALC., 1835	*Enhydriodon* (*Amyxodon*) *sivalensis*, Siwalik Hills, India.
Anahyster MURRAY, 1861	*Anahyster calabaricus*, Old Calabar, West Africa.
Aonyx LESSON, 1827	*Aonyx delalandi* (=*Lutra capensis*), Cape Colony.
Arctogale KAUP, 1829	*Mustela erminea*, *M. boccamela*, Europe.
Arctonyx F. CUVIER, 1825	*Arctonyx collaris*, northeastern India.
Barangia GRAY, 1865	*Barangia sumatrana* (=*Lutra barang*), Sumatra; *B.? nepalensis*, Nepal, India.
Brachypsalis COPE, 1890	*Brachypsalis pachycephalus*, Miocene, Nebraska.
Bunælurus COPE, 1873	*Bunælurus lagophagus*, Oligocene, Colorado.
† **Charronia** GRAY, 1865	*Mustela flavigula*, Nepal, India.
Chincha LESSON, 1842	*Chincha americana* (=*Viverra mephitis*), North America.
Conepatus GRAY, 1837	*Conepatus humboldtii*, Straits of Magellan, Patagonia.
Craspedura [c] GRAY, 1869	*Pteronura sambachii*, Demerara, British Guiana.
Cynomyonax COUES, 1877	*Putorius nigripes*, Platte River, Nebraska.
Diplotherium JOURDAN, 1852	*Diplotherium sp.* (=*Plesictis mutatus*, 1881), Grive, St. Alban, France.
Eira H. SMITH, 1839?	*Mustela barbara*, *Eira ilya*, *E. galera*, *E. ferruginea*, South America.
Eirara LUND, 1839	*Mustela vittata*, *M. barbara*, South America.
† **Enhydra** FLEMING, 1822	*Lutra marina*, coasts of North Pacific. (See *Latax*.)
"*Enhydrichtis* STEFANI, 1891"	*Enhydrichtis galictoides*, Sardinia.
Enhydriodon FALCONER, 1868	*Enhydriodon sivalensis*, Siwalik Hills, India.
Eumeles GRAY, 1865	*Meles ankuma*, Japan.

[a] Includes 13 genera but not *Arctogale*.
[b] Mustelidæ SWAINSON, 1835.
[c] Name suggested as more appropriate than *Pteronura*, but never used.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Foetorius KEYSERLING & BLASIUS, 1840	*Mustela sarmaticus*, Russia; *M. putorius*, Europe; *M. furo*, Africa; *M. erminea*, Europe; *M. boccamela*, Sardinia; *M. vulgaris*, Europe; *M. lutreola*, Europe.
Foina GRAY, 1865	*Mustela foina*, Europe.
Gale WAGNER, 1841	*Mustela frenata*, Valley of Mexico; *M. erminea*, *M. boccamela*, and *M. vulgaris*, Europe.
Galera BROWNE, 1789	*Mustela barbara*, Brazil.
Galeriscus THOMAS, 1894	*Galeriscus jacksoni*, Masailand, Africa.
Galictis BELL, 1826	*Viverra vittata*, Dutch Guiana.
Grison OKEN, 1816	*Viverra vittata*, Dutch Guiana. (See *Galictis*.)
Gulo FRISCH, 1775	*Mustela gulo*, northern Eurasia.
† **Gymnopus** GRAY, 1865	*Gymnopus leucocephalus*, Sumatra and Borneo; *Mustela kathiah*, Nepal, India; *M. strigidorsa*, Sikkim, India; *M. africana*, Africa.
Haplogale SCHLOSSER, 1887	*Proxlurus medius*, *P. julieni* var. *priscus*, *Plesictis mutata*, Phosphorites of Quercy, France.
Helictis GRAY, 1831	*Helictis moschata*, China.
Hemiacis COPE, 1869	*Hemiacis perdicida*, Wythe County, Virginia.
† **Huro** I. GEOFFROY, 1835	*Gulo barbatus*, tropical America.
Hydrocyon LARTET, 1851	*Hydrocyon sansaniensis*, Sansan, France.
† **Hydrogale** GRAY, 1865	*Lutra maculicollis*, Cape Colony.
Hydromustela M. BOGDANOW, 1871	*Mustela lutreola*, Eurasia. (See *Lutreola* and *Vison*).
† **Ictis** KAUP, 1829	*Mustela vulgaris* (= *M. nivalis*), Europe.
† **Ictis** SCHULZE, 1897	*Mustela putorius*, *M. sarmatica*, *M. lutreola*, Eurasia.
Ictonyx KAUP, 1835	*Ictonyx capensis* (= *Viverra zorilla*), Cape of Good Hope. (See *Zorilla*.)
Kathiah GRAY, 1865	A name given by Gray in subgeneric form [*Mustela* (*Kathiah*) *auriventer*] and credited to Hodgson, but apparently never used by either author except as a specific term.
Laira F. CUVIER, 1826	New name for *Galera* Browne, 1789.[a]
Latax GLOGER, 1827[b]	*Lutra marina*, coasts of North Pacific.
† **Latax** GRAY, 1843	*Lutra lataxina*, South Carolina (see *Lataxia* and *Lataxina*).
Lataxia GERVAIS, 1855	New name for *Latax* Gray, 1843.
Lataxina GRAY, 1843	*Lataxina mollis* = *Lutra lataxina*, South Carolina.
† **Leptonyx** LESSON, 1842	*Leptonyx barang* (= *Lutra leptonix*) Java or Sumatra.
Leucomitra HOWELL, 1901	*Mephitis macroura*, mountains northwest of City of Mexico.
Lipotus SUNDEVALL, 1843	New name for the 'barbaric' *Ratelus* Bennett, 1830.
Lontra GRAY, 1843	*Lutra canadensis*, North America; *L. brasiliensis*, South America.
Lutra BRISSON, 1762	*Mustela lutra*, Europe.
Lutreola WAGNER, 1841	*Mustela lutreola* (type), Europe; *M. vison*, North America.
Lutrictis POMEL, 1847	*Lutra valetoni*, Allier, France.
† *Lutrictis* COPE, 1879	*Lutrictis? lycopotamicus*, Oregon.

[a] Proposed on account of confusion in the use of *Galera* by various authors.

[b] See *Latax* RAFINESQUE, 1815, based on *Lutra sp.* (nomen nudum).

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Lutrix RAFINESQUE, 1815	New name for *Lutra* Erxleben, 1777.
Lutrogale GRAY, 1865	*Lutra monticola, L. macrodus,*[a] India.
Lutronectes GRAY, 1867	*Lutronectes whiteleyi*, Hakodate, Japan.
Lyncodon GERVAIS, 1844	*Mustela patagonica*, Rio Negro, Patagonia.
Mamconepatus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Conepatus* Gray, 1837.
Mamgalictisus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Galictis* Bell, 1826.
Mamlutraus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Lutra* Brisson, 1762.
Mammephitisus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Mephitis* Cuvier, 1800.
Mammustelaus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Mustela* Linnæus, 1758.
Mamtaxideaus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Taxidea* Waterhouse, 1839.
Mapurito OKEN, 1816	*Viverra mapurito*, Pamplona, New Granada.
Marputius GRAY, 1837	*Mephitis chilensis*, Chile.
Martes FRISCH, 1775	'Der Marder,' Europe.
? Megencephalon OSBORN, SCOTT & SPEIR, 1878.	*Megencephalon primævus*, Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
Melampus GRAY, 1865?	*Mustela melanopus*, Japan.
Meles BRISSON, 1762	*Ursus meles*, Europe.
Melesium RAFINESQUE, 1815	New name for *Taxus* Cuvier, 1800.
Melitoryx GLOGER, 1841	New name for *Mellivora* Storr, 1780.
Mellivora STORR, 1780	*Viverra ratel*, Cape of Good Hope.
Mellivorodon LYDEKKER, 1884	*Mellivorodon palæindicus*, Siwalik Hills, India.
Melogale GEOFFROY, 1834	*Melogale personata*, Rangoon, Burma.
Mephitis G. CUVIER, 1800	*Viverra putorius, V. mephitis* (type), N. America.
Mustela LINNÆUS, 1758	*Mustela lutris, M. lutra, M. gulo, M. barbara, M. martes* (type), *M. putorius, M. furo, M. zibellina, M. erminea.*
Mustelina M. BOGDANOW, 1871	*Mustela erminea, M. vulgaris*, Eurasia. (See *Gale*).
Mydaus F. CUVIER, 1821	*Mydaus meliceps*, Java.
Neogale GRAY, 1865	*Mustela brasiliensis*, Brazil; *M. aureoventris*, Ecuador; *M. xanthogenys*, California.
Nutria GRAY, 1865	*Lutra felina*, Chile.
Oryctogale MERRIAM, 1902	*Mephitis leuconota*, Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Osmotherium COPE, 1896	*Osmotherium spelæum*, Port Kennedy cave, Pa.
Ozolictis GLOGER, 1841	New name for *Ictonyx* Kaup, 1835. (See *Zorilla, Ictonyx*, and *Rhabdogale*).
Palaeogale MEYER, 1846	*Mustela pulchella, M. fecunda*, Ulm, Germany.
Palæoprionodon FILHOL, 1880	*Palæoprionodon lamandini*, Quercy, France.
Paractis[b] SCOTT, 1893	*Paractis princeps*, John Day beds, Oregon.
Pekania GRAY, 1865	*Mustela pennanti*, North America.
Pelycictis COPE, 1896	*Pelycictis lobulatus*, Port Kennedy cave, Pa.
Plesictis POMEL, 1846	*Mustela genetöides* (=*M. plesictis*), Cournon, France.
Plesiogale POMEL, 1847	*Plesiogale angustifrons*, Allier, France.
Pœcilogale THOMAS, 1883	*Zorilla albinucha*, South Africa.
Potamotherium GEOFFROY, 1833	*Lutra valetoni*, St. Gérand-le-Puy, France.
Promeles ZITTEL, 1893	*Mustela palaeattica*, Pikermi, Greece.
Promephitis GAUDRY, 1861	*Promephitis lartetii*, Pikermi, Greece.
Proplesictis FILHOL, 1882	*Proplesictis aymardi*, Ronzon, France.
Proputorius FILHOL, 1890	*Proputorius sansaniensis*, Sansan, France.
Pseudictis SCHLOSSER, 1887	*Pseudictis guntiana*, Miocene of France.
Pseudomeles GRAY, 1855	*Taxidea leucurus*, Tibet.

[a] Described from 'Brazil,' but believed to have come from India. (See THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1889, 194).

[b] Species originally published as *Parietis princeous* SCOTT, 1893.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Pteronura GRAY, 1837	*Pteronura sambachii*, Demerara, British Guiana.
† **Pusa** OKEN, 1816	*Pusa orientalis* (=*Mustela lutris*), northwest coast of America. (See *Latax.*)
Putoriodus BRAVARD, 1848–52	*Mustela putoriodus*, Limagne, France.
Putorius FRISCH, 1775	'Der Iltis', Europe.
Ratelus BENNETT, 1830	*Ratelus mellivorus*, India.
Rhabdogale WIEGMANN, 1838	The Zorillas of Africa. (See *Zorilla* and *Ictonyx.*)
Rhinogale GLOGER, 1841	New name for *Melogale* Geoffroy, 1834.
Rhinozolis GLOGER, 1841	New name for *Thiosmus* Lichtenstein, 1838.
Saricovia LESSON, 1842	*Lutra brasiliensis*, Brazil.
Spilogale GRAY, 1865	*Mephitis interrupta*, Kansas (?).
Stenogale SCHLOSSER, 1887	*Plesiogale gracilis*, *Pseudælurus intermedius*, Quercy Phosphorites, France.
Stenoplesictis FILHOL, 1880	*Stenoplesictis cayluxi*, Quercy, France.
Stephanodon MEYER, 1847	*Stephanodon mombachensis*, Mombach, Germany.
Syarctus GLOGER, 1841	New name for *Arctonyx* Cuvier, 1825.
Taxidea WATERHOUSE, 1839	*Meles labradoria*, North America.
Taxodon LARTET, 1851	*Taxodon sansaniensis*, Sansan, France.
Taxus GEOFFROY & CUVIER, 1795	*Ursus meles*, Europe.
Tayra OKEN, 1816	*Mustela barbara* (type), Brazil; *M. lanata*, Guiana; *M. canadensis*, Canada. (See *Galera.*)
Thiosmus LICHTENSTEIN, 1838	*Viverra mapurito* Pamplona, Colombia; *Mephitis leuconota*, Rio Alvarado, Mexico; *M. mesoleuca*, Chico, Mexico; *M. molinae*, Chile; *M. chilensis*, Chile; *Gulo quitensis*, Quito, Ecuador; *G. suffocans*, southern Brazil and Paraguay; *Mustela patagonica*, Straits of Magellan; *M. amazonica*, Amazon River; *M. gumillae*, Rio Apure, Venezuela.
Tomarctus COPE, 1873	*Tomarctus brevirostris*, northeastern Colorado.
Trichomanis[a] HUBRECHT, 1891	*Trichomanis hoevenii* (=*Arctonyx collaris*), mountains between Palembang and Bencoolen, Sumatra.
† *Triodon* AMEGHINO, 1875	*Conepatus mercedensis*, Mercedes, Argentina.
Trochictis MEYER, 1842	*Trochictis carbonaria*, Käpfnach, Switzerland.
Trochotherium FRAAS, 1870	*Trochotherium cyamoides*, Steinheim, Germany.
Ursitaxus HODGSON, 1835	*Ursitaxus inauritus*, Nepal, India.
Vison GRAY, 1843	*Mustela lutreola*, Eurasia. (See *Lutreola.*)
Vormela BLASIUS, 1884	*Fœtorius sarmaticus*, Europe.
Zibellina KAUP, 1829	*Mustela zibellina*, Europe.
Zorilla OKEN, 1816	*Viverra zorilla*, South Africa.

PINNIPEDIA.[b] ODOBENIDÆ.[c]

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Odobænidæ ALLEN, 1880.	‡ **Thalattailurina** ALBRECHT, 1879 (part).
Rosmaridæ GILL, 1866.	‡ **Trichecidæ** GRAY, 1821.

[a] Originally described as an Edentate but afterwards shown to be identical with *Arctonyx collaris*. (See Proc Zool. Soc. London, 1895, p. 522.)

[b] ILLIGER, Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, p. 138, 1811.

[c] The name Trichechidæ GRAY, 1825, usually applied to this family is not available, the genus *Trichechus* having been originally based on the manatee instead of the walrus. (See Sirenia.)

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Alachtherium Du Bus, 1867	*Alachtherium cretsii*, near Antwerp, Belgium.
Odobenotherium Gratiolet, 1858	*Odobenotherium lartetianum*, near Paris, France.
Odobenus Brisson, 1762	*Odobenus odobenus* (=*Phoca rosmarus*), Arctic Ocean.
Rosmarus Brünnich, 1772	*Trichechus rosmarus*, Arctic Ocean.
Trichecodon Lankester, 1865	*Trichecodon huxleyi*, Red Crag, England.
† **Trichechus** Linnæus, 1766	*Trichechus rosmarus*, Arctic Ocean; *T. manatus*, Atlantic coast, tropical America. (See *Odobenus*.)

PINNIPEDIA. OTARIIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

? ‡*Archiphocida* Haeckel, 1895.
Arctocephalina Gray, 1837.
  Arctocephalida Haeckel, 1895.
‡ **Callorhinina** Gray, 1869.
Eumetopiina Gray, 1869.
Gypsophocina Gray, 1874.
‡ **Otophocinæ** Allen, 1870.
Otariina Gray, 1825.
  Otariadæ [a] Brookes, 1828.
‡ **Trichophocinæ** Allen, 1870.
Zalophina Gray, 1869.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Arctocephalus F. Cuvier, 1826	*Phoca ursina* F. Cuvier (=*P. antarctica*), Cape of Good Hope.
Arctophoca Peters, 1866	*Otaria philippii*, Juan Fernandez, Chile.
† **Callorhinus** Gray, 1859	*Arctocephalus ursinus* (=*Phoca ursina* Linnæus), Bering Island, Bering Sea. (See *Callotaria*.)
Callotaria Palmer, 1892	New name for *Callorhinus* Gray, 1859.
Eumetopias Gill, 1866	*Otaria stelleri*, shores of North Pacific.
Euotaria Gray, 1866	*Arctocephalus nigrescens* (=*A. australis*), Falkland Islands, Patagonia.
Gypsophoca Gray, 1866	*Otaria cinerea*, Australia.
Halarctus Gill, 1866	*Arctocephalus delalandii*, Cape of Good Hope.
Neophoca Gray, 1866	*Arctocephalus lobatus*, Australia.
Otaria Peron, 1816	*Otaria leonina* (=*Phoca jubata*), South America.
Otiphoca Blainville, 1840	*Phoca jubata*, South America.
Otoes G. Fischer, 1817	*Phoca jubata* Gmelin (not Schreber, type); *P. ursina*, Bering Sea. (See *Otaria*.)
Phocarctos Peters, 1866	*Arctocephalus hookeri*, Falkland Islands.
† **Platyrhynchus** F. Cuvier, 1826	*Phoca leonina* (=*Otaria jubata*), South America. (See *Pontoleo*.)
Pontoleo Gloger, 1841	New name for *Platyrhynchus* Cuvier, 1826.
Zalophus Gill, 1866	*Otaria gillespii* (=*Otaria californiana*), California.

PINNIPEDIA. PHOCIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Cystophorina Gray, 1837.
  Cystophoridæ Brown, 1868.
Halichœrina Gray, 1869.
Lobodontina Gray, 1869.
Monachina Gray, 1869.
Ogmorhininæ Turner, 1888.
Phocadæ [b] Gray, 1821.
Stemmotopina Gray, 1825.
‡ **Stenorhyncina** [c] Gray, 1825.
‡ **Thalattailurina** Albrecht, 1879 (part).

[a] Otariidæ Gill, 1867. [b] Phocidæ Gray, 1825. [c] Stenorhynchinæ Gill, 1866.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
? **Aglophema** RAFINESQUE, 1814	*Aglophema phoca* (=*Phoca pusilla*), *A. maculata.*
Ambysus RAFINESQUE, 1815	*Phoca sp.* (nomen nudum).
Arctias RAFINESQUE, 1815	*Phoca sp.* (nomen nudum).
Callophoca VAN BENEDEN, 1876	*Callophoca obscura* Antwerp Basin, Belgium.
Calocephalus F. CUVIER, 1826	*Phoca vitulina*, Atlantic Ocean.
Cystophora NILSSON, 1820	*Cystophora borealis* (=*Phoca cristata*), North Atlantic Ocean.
Erignathus GILL, 1866	*Phoca barbata*, North Atlantic Ocean.
Gryphoca VAN BENEDEN, 1876	*Gryphoca similis*, Antwerp basin, Belgium.
Halichœrus NILSSON, 1820	*Halichœrus griseus* (=*Phoca grypus*), North Atlantic Ocean.
Halicyon GRAY, 1864	*Halicyon richardii*, British Columbia.
Haliphilus GRAY, 1866	*Halichœrus antarcticus*, Antarctic Ocean.
Heliophoca GRAY, 1854	*Heliophoca atlantica* (=*Phoca monachus*), Madeira. (See *Monachus.*)
Histriophoca GILL, 1873	*Phoca fasciata*, Kuril Islands, North Pacific.
Hydrurga GISTEL, 1848	New name for *Stenorhinchus* Cuvier, 1826.
Lecydias RAFINESQUE, 1815	*Phoca sp.* (nomen nudum).
Leptonychotes GILL, 1872	New name for *Leptonyx* Gray, 1837.
† **Leptonyx** GRAY, 1837	*Leptonyx weddellii*, Antarctic Ocean. (See *Leptonychotes* and *Pœcilophoca.*)
Lobodon GRAY, 1844	*Phoca carcinophaga*, Antarctic Ocean.
† **Macrorhinus** F. CUVIER, 1826	*Phoca proboscidea*, Falkland Islands. (See *Mirounga* and *Rhinophoca.*)
Mammonachus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Monachus* Fleming, 1822.
Mesotaria VAN BENEDEN, 1876	*Mesotaria ambigua*, Antwerp Basin, Belgium.
Mirounga GRAY, 1827	*Phoca cristata*, North Atlantic; *P. proboscidea; Mirounga patagonica; Phoca ansonii, P. byronii*, Southern Seas.
Monachus FLEMING, 1822	*Phoca monachus*, Mediterranean Sea.
Monotherium VAN BENEDEN, 1876	*Monotherium delognii, M. affine, M. aberratum*, Antwerp basin, Belgium.
Ogmorhinus PETERS, 1875	New name for *Stenorhinchus* F. Cuvier, 1826. (See *Hydrurga.*)
Ommatophoca GRAY, 1844	*Ommatophoca rossii*, Antarctic Ocean.
Pagomys GRAY, 1864	*Phoca fœtida* (type), Arctic Ocean; ? *P. nummularis*, Japan.
† **Pagophilus** GRAY, 1844	*Phoca grœnlandica*, North Atlantic Ocean.
Paleophoca VAN BENEDEN, 1859	*Paleophoca nystii*, vicinity of Antwerp, Belgium.
† "**Parthenopa** RAFINESQUE, 1814"	*Parthenopa leucogaster*, Mediterranean Sea.
† **Pelagios** F. CUVIER, 1824	*Phoca monachus*, Mediterranean Sea. (See *Monachus, Pelagocyon, Rigoon*, and *Heliophoca.*)
Pelagocyon GLOGER, 1841	*Phoca monachus*, Mediterranean Sea. (See *Monachus.*)
Phoca LINNÆUS, 1758	*Phoca ursina*, Bering Island, Bering Sea; *P. leonina*, Antarctic Ocean; *P. rosmarus*, Arctic Ocean; *P. vitulina* (type), Atlantic Ocean.
Phocanella VAN BENEDEN, 1876	*Phocanella pumila, P. minor*, Antwerp Basin, Belgium.
† **Physorhinus** GLOGER, 1841	*Physorhinus proboscideus* (=*Phoca proboscidea*), Southern Seas.
Platyphoca VAN BENEDEN, 1876	*Platyphoca vulgaris*, Antwerp Basin, Belgium.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Pœcilophoca LYDEKKER, 1891	New name for *Leptonyx* Gray, 1837. (See *Leptonychotes.*)
Pristiphoca GÉRVAIS, 1852–53	*Phoca occitana*, Montpellier, France.
Prophoca VAN BENEDEN, 1876	*Prophoca rousseaui*, *P. proxima*, Antwerp Basin, Belgium.
Pusa SCOPOLI, 1777	*Phoca foetida* (=*P. hispida*), Greenland and Labrador.
Rhinophoca WAGLER, 1830	New name for *Macrorhinus* Cuvier, 1826. (See *Mirounga.*)
Rigoon GISTEL, 1848	New name for *Pelagios* Cuvier, 1824. (See *Monachus* and *Pelagocyon.*)
"**Selopoda** RAFINESQUE, 1814"	*Selopoda fusca*, coast of Sicily.
Stemmatopus F. CUVIER, 1826	*Phoca cristata*, North Atlantic Ocean.
† **Stenorhinchus** F. CUVIER, 1826	*Phoca leptonyx*, Falkland Islands. (See *Hydrurga*, *Ogmorhinus*, and *Stenorhynchotes.*)
Stenorhynchotes TURNER, 1888	New name suggested for *Stenorhinchus* Cuvier.
Urigna RAFINESQUE, 1815	*Phoca sp.* (nomen nudum).

PROCYONIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Ailurina GRAY, 1843.
  Ailuridæ FLOWER, 1869.
Bassaricyonidæ COUES, 1887.
‡ **Bassaridæ** GRAY, 1869.
Cercoleptidæ BONAPARTE, 1838.
‡ **Melecebineæ** LESSON, 1840.
Nasuina GRAY, 1864.
  Nasuidae GRAY, 1869.
Potidae DEGLAND, 1854.
Procyonina GRAY, 1825.
  Procyonidae BONAPARTE, 1850.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Æsurus RAFINESQUE, 1815	New name for *Kinkajou* Lacépède, 1799.
Ailurus F. CUVIER, 1825	*Ailurus fulgens*, Himalayas, India.
Amphinasua MORENO & MERC., 1891	*Amphinasua brevirostris*, Andalguala, Argentina.
Arctaelurus GLOGER, 1841	*Ailurus fulgens*, Himalayas, India. (See *Ailurus.*)
Bassaricyon ALLEN, 1876	*Bassaricyon gabbii*, Costa Rica.
† **Bassaris** LICHTENSTEIN, 1831	*Bassaris astuta*, Mexico. (See *Bassariscus.*)
Bassariscus COUES, 1887	New name for *Bassaris* Lichtenstein, 1831.
Campsiurus LINK, 1795	*Campsiurus lotor*, *C. cancrivorus*, *C. flavus* (=*Viverra caudivolvula*), America.
Caudivolvulus DUMÉRIL, 1806	'Le Kinkajou,' tropical America.
Cercoleptes ILLIGER, 1811	*Viverra caudivolvula*, Surinam.
Coati [a] FRISCH, 1775	*Coati ratton*, *Coati mondi*, *Coati majus*, and *Coati ursulus*, tropical America.
Cyonasua AMEGHINO, 1885	*Cyonasua argentina*, Barrancas del Paraná, Argentina.
Euprocyon GRAY, 1864	*Ursus cancrivorus*, South America.
Kinkajou LACÉPÈDE, 1799	*Viverra caudivolvula*, tropical America.
Leptarctus LEIDY, 1857	*Leptarctus primus*, Bijou Hills, South Dakota.
Lotor CUVIER & GEOFFROY, 1795	*Ursus lotor*, North America.
Mambassarisus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Bassaris* Lichtenstein, 1831.
Mamcercolepteus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Cercoleptes* Illiger, 1811.
Mamnasuaus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Nasua* Storr, 1780.
Mamprocyonus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Procyon* Storr, 1780.
Mixophagus COPE, 1869	*Mixophagus spelaeus*, Wythe County, Virginia.

[a] *Cuati* LIAIS, 1872.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Nasua STORR, 1780	*Viverra nasua* (type), *V. narica*, tropical America.
Oligodens BURMEISTER, 1891	*Oligobunis argentina*, Paraná, Argentina.
Parailurus SCHLOSSER, 1899	*Ailurus anglicus*, Felixstowe, England.
Phlaocyon MATTHEW, 1899	*Phlaocyon leucosteus*, northeastern Colorado.
Potos CUVIER & GEOFFROY, 1795	The Kinkajou (*Viverra caudivolvula*), Surinam.
Procyon STORR, 1780	*Ursus lotor*, eastern United States.
† **Wagneria** JENTINK, 1886	*Paradoxurus annulatus*, Central America?

PROTELIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Protelina I. GEOFFROY, 1851. **Protelidæ** FLOWER, 1869.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Geocyon WAGLER, 1830	*Proteles lalandii* (=*Viverra cristata*), Cape of Good Hope.
Proteles I. GEOFFROY, 1824	*Proteles lalandii* (=*Viverra cristata*), Cape of Good Hope.

TRICHECHIDÆ. (See ODOBENIDÆ.)

URSIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Ailuropodae GREVÉ, 1894. **Ursini** G. FISCHER, 1817.
‡ **Subursideæ** LESSON, 1842. **Ursinidæ**[a] GRAY, 1821.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Agriotherium WAGNER, 1837	*Ursus sivalensis*, Siwalik Hills, India.
Ailuropoda[b] MILNE-EDWARDS, 1870	*Ursus melanoleucus*, Moupin, Tibet.
Amphiarctos BLAINVILLE, 1841	*Ursus sivalensis*, Siwalik Hills, India.
Arceus GOLDFUSS, 1809	*Arceus niger*, Patna, India. (See *Melursus*.)
Arctodus LEIDY, 1854	*Arctodus pristinus*, Ashley River, South Carolina.
Arctoidotherium (BRAVARD MS.) LYDEKKER, 1885.	Synonym of *Arctotherium* Bravard, 1857.
Arctotherium BRAVARD, 1857	*Arctotherium latidens*, *A. angustidens*, La Plata Basin, Argentina.
Chondrorhynchus FISCHER, 1814	*Bradypus ursinus*, India. (See *Melursus*.)
† **Danis** GRAY, 1825	*Ursus ferox* (=*U. horribilis*), Rocky Mts., Mont.
Euarctos GRAY, 1864	*Ursus americanus* (type), eastern North America; *U. americanus cinnamomeus*, northern Rocky Mountains.
Helarctos HORSFIELD, 1825	*Helarctos euryspilus*, Borneo.
Hyænarctos FALCONER & CAUTLEY, 1845.	*Ursus sivalensis*, Siwalik Hills, India.
Mamursus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Ursus* Linnæus, 1758.
Melursus MEYER, 1793	*Bradypus ursinus*, India.
Myrmarctos GRAY, 1864	*Myrmarctos eversmanni*, Norway.
Nearctos GRAY, 1873	*Ursus ornatus*, Chile.

[a] Ursidæ GRAY, 1825. [b] *Ailuropus* MILNE-EDWARDS, 1871.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Pandarctos GERVAIS, 1870	Provisional new name for *Ailuropoda* Milne-Edwards, 1870.
Prochilus ILLIGER, 1811	*Bradypus ursinus*, India. (See *Melursus* and *Arctus*.)
Sivalarctos BLAINVILLE, 1841	New name for *Amphiarctos* Blainville, 1841.
Sivalours BLAINVILLE, 1841	*Ursus sivalensis*, Siwalik Hills, India.
Sivameles [a] FALCONER, 1868	New name for *Sivalarctos*, Blainville, 1841.
Sivataxus [a] FALCONER, 1868	New name for *Sivalarctos*, Blainville, 1841.
"*Spelæus* BROOKES, 1828"	*Spelæus antiquorum* (= *Ursus spelæus?*), Europe.
Spelearctos E. GEOFFROY, 1833	Provisional name for extinct bears.
Thalarctos GRAY, 1825	*Ursus maritimus*, Spitzbergen.
Tremarctos GERVAIS, 1855	*Ursus ornatus*, Chile.
Ursarctos HEUDE, 1898	*Ursus arctos yesoensis*, Yezo, Japan.
Ursavus SCHLOSSER, 1899	*Cephalogale brevirhina*, Voitsberg and Steieregg, Austria; *Ursus primaevus*, Grive-St.-Alban, France.
Ursus LINNÆUS, 1758	*Ursus arctos* (type), northern Europe; *U. luscus*, Hudson Strait; *U. meles*, Europe; *U. lotor*, North America.

VIVERRIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Amphictidæ WINGE, 1895.
Arctictidina GRAY, 1864.
  Arctictidæ COPE, 1882.
Crossarchina GRAY, 1864.
Cryptoproctina GRAY, 1864.
  Cryptoproctidæ FLOWER, 1869.
‡ **Cynarctidæ** H. SMITH, 1842.
Cynictidina GRAY, 1864.
  Cynictidæ COPE, 1882.
Cynogalina GRAY, 1864.
  Cynogalidæ GRAY, 1869.
Eupleridæ (I. GEOFFROY) CHENU, 1850–58.
Galidictinæ MIVART, 1882.
Galidiina GRAY, 1864.
Genettina GRAY, 1864.
  Genettidæ ROCHEBRUNE, 1883.
Hemigalina GRAY, 1864.
Herpestina BONAPARTE, 1845.
  Herpestidæ GRAY, 1869.
Ictitherinae TROUESSART, 1897.
Mungosina GRAY, 1864.
Paradoxurina GRAY, 1864.
  Paradoxuridæ ROCHEBRUNE, 1883.
Prionodontina GRAY, 1864.
Rhinogalina GRAY, 1864.
  Rhinogalidæ GRAY, 1869.
Suricatinæ THOMAS, Jan., 1882.
  Suricatidæ COPE, Nov., 1882.
Viverridæ [b] GRAY, 1821.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Ambliodon JOURDAN, 1837	'L'Ambliodon doré' (*Paradoxurus auratus*), India.
Amphichneumon (POMEL MS.) GERVAIS, 1859.	*Amphichneumon sp.*, St.-Gérand-le-Puy, France.
Amphictis POMEL, 1854	*Amphictis antiquus* (= *Viverra antiqua*), *A. leptorhynchus*, *A. lemanensis*, Langy, France.
Arctictis [c] TEMMINCK, 1824	*Viverra binturong*, Sumatra.
†**Arctogale** PETERS, 1863	*Paradoxurus trivirgatus*, Moluccas. (See *Arctogalidia*.)

[a] These names were never adopted, but were merely suggested as more appropriate, considering Blainville's ideas concerning the relations of this species.

[b] Viverridæ BONAPARTE, 1845.

[c] Temminck states that this name was published as early as 1820, but does not give the reference.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Arctogalidia MERRIAM, 1897	New name for *Arctogale* Peters, 1863.
Ariela GRAY, 1864	*Ariela tænionota* (= *Herpestes fasciatus*), south-eastern Africa.
Atilax CUVIER, 1826	'Atilax vansire' (= *Mustela galera*), South Africa.
Bdeogale PETERS, 1852	*Bdeogale crassicauda* (type), *B. puisa*, eastern Africa.
Bondar GRAY, 1864	*Viverra bondar*, Nepal, India.
Calictis GRAY, 1864	*Herpestes smithii*, Ceylon.
Calogale GRAY, 1864	*Herpestes nyula*, *H. nepalensis* (type), Nepal; *H. rutilus*, Cambodia; *H. microcephalus*, —; *H. sanguineus*, Abyssinia; *Calogale grantii*, East Africa; *Herpestes mutgigella*, Abyssinia; *H. ornatus*, *H. punctulatus*, East Africa; *H. melanura*, West Africa; *H. badius*, South Africa; *Calogale venatica*, East Africa; *Herpestes gracilis*, Abyssinia; *H. thysanurus*, India.
Cibeticum FRISCH, 1775	'Das Zibeththier,' Eurasia. (See *Viverra*.)
Civetta CUVIER & GEOFFROY, 1795	*Civetta sp.*, Eurasia.
Crossarchus CUVIER, 1825	*Crossarchus obscurus*, West Africa.
Cryptoprocta BENNETT, 1833	*Cryptoprocta ferox*, Madagascar.
Cynictis OGILBY, 1833	*Cynictis steedmanni* (= *Herpestes penicillatus*), Uitenhage, Cape Colony.
Cynogale GRAY, 1837	*Cynogale bennettii*, Sumatra?
Cynopus GEOFFROY, 1835	*Herpestes penicillatus*, South Africa. (See *Cynictis*.
Eupleres DOYÈRE, 1835	*Eupleres goudotii*, Tamatave, Madagascar.
Fossa GRAY, 1864	*Fossa daubentonii* (= *Viverra fossa*), Madagascar.
†*Galeotherium* WAGNER, 1839	*Galeotherium sp.*, Mount Pentelicus, Greece. (See *Ictitherium*.)
Galerella GRAY, 1864	*Cynictis ochraceus* (= *Herpestes gracilis*), East Africa.
† **Galictis** I. GEOFFROY, 1837	*Mustela striata*, Madagascar. (See *Galidictis*.)
Galidia I. GEOFFROY, 1837	*Galidia elegans*, *G. unicolor*, *G. olivacea*, Madagascar.
Galidictis I. GEOFFROY, 1839	New name for *Galictis* I. Geoffroy, 1837.
Genetta OKEN, 1816	*Viverra genetta turcica*, Turkey; *V. g. hispanica*, Spain; *V. fossa*, Madagascar; *Genetta capensis*; *V. fasciata*, India (type, *V. genetta*, southern Europe and Africa).
Helogale GRAY, 1861	*Herpestes parvulus* (type), Natal; *H. tænionotus*, South Africa.
Hemigalidia MIVART, 1882	*Galidia olivacea*, *G. concolor*, Madagascar. (See *Salanoia*.)
Hemigalus [a] JOURDAN, 1837	'L'Hémigale zébré' (= *Viverra hardwickii*), Malacca or Borneo.
Herpestes ILLIGER, 1811	*Viverra ichneumon* (type), *V. mungo*, *V. cafra*, Africa and Asia.
Hydrotidasson GISTEL, 1848	New name for *Potamophilus* Müller, 1838–39.
Hypopleurus ('JOURDAN') SCHLOSSER, 1890.	*Herpestes crassus*, 1881, Grive-St.-Alban, France.
Ichneugale [b] JOURDAN, 1852	Nomen nudum. Grive-St.-Alban, France.
Ichneumia I. GEOFFROY, 1837	New name for *Lasiopus* I. Geoffroy, 1835.

[a] *Hemigale* GRAY, 1864.

[b] Species afterwards described as *Viverra leptorhyncha* by Filhol in 1881.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
† **Ichneumon** FRISCH, 1775	*Viverra ichneumon*, Egypt and India. (See *Herpestes.*)
† **Icterus** GRIFFITH, 1827	*Viverra binturong*, Sumatra. (See *Ictides.*)
Ictides VALENCIENNES, 1825	*Paradoxurus albifrons* (=*Viverra binturong*), Java.
Ictis SCHINZ, 1824?	*Ictis albifrons* (=*Paradoxurus albifrons*), Java; *I. niger*, Malacca.
Ictitherium WAGNER, 1848	*Ictitherium viverrinum*, Pikermi, Greece. New name for *Galeotherium* Wagner.
Lamictis BLAINVILLE, 1837	*Viverra carcharias*, Java.
† "**Lasiopus** GEOFFROY, 1835"	*Herpestes albicaudus*, Africa. (See *Ichneumia.*)
Lepthyaena LYDEKKER, 1884	*Ictitherium sivalense*, Siwalik Hills, India.
Linsang MÜLLER, 1839	*Linsang gracilis* (=*Viverra linsang*), Java or Sumatra.
† **Macrodus** GRAY, 1864	*Paradoxurus fasciatus, P. dubius, P. philippensis, P. macrodus*, Java and Philippine Islands.
Mangusta ('OLIVIER') HORSFIELD, 1824.	*Viverra ichneumon*, Africa; *V. mungos*, India; *V. cafra*, Cape of Good Hope; *Mangusta javanica*, Java.
† **Martes** WAGLER, 1830	*Viverra mungos, V. ichneumon, Herpestes leschenaultii, H. javanicus, H. penicillatus*, Africa and Asia.
Mesobema HODGSON, 1841	New name for *Urva* Hodgson, 1837.[a]
Mongo LESSON, 1842	*Viverra ichneumon, Herpestes fuscus, H. javanicus, H. brachyurus, H. malaccensis, Ichneumon edwardsi, Mongo exilis*, India to Java.
Mungos GEOFFROY & CUVIER, 1795	'Les Mangoustes' (*Viverra ichneumon*, Egypt; *V. mungos*, India.)
† **Mungos** GRAY, 1843	*Herpestes gambianus* (type), Gambia; *H. fasciatus*, Africa; *H. vitticollis*, India.
Musanga COUES, 1891	*Viverra fasciata*, Malay Peninsula.
Nandinia GRAY, 1843	*Viverra binotata*, Fernando Po, West Africa.
Odmælurus GLOGER, 1841	*Viverra genetta*, southern Europe and Africa. (See *Genetta.*)
Onychogale GRAY, 1864	*Herpestes maccarthiæ*, Ceylon.
Oödectes WORTMAN, 1901	*Oödectes herpestoides*, Wyoming.
Osmetectis GRAY, 1842	*Viverra fusca*, India.
Paguma GRAY, 1831	*Gulo larvatus*, China.
Palaeobassaris WURTTEMBERG, 1848	*Paalaeobassaris steinheimensis*, Germany.
Palæomephitis JÄGER, 1839	*Palæomephitis steinheimensis*, Germany.
Palhyæna GERVAIS, 1859	*Hyæna hipparionum*, Cucuron, France.
Paradoxurus CUVIER, 1821	*Paradoxurus typus*, Pondicherry, India.
Payerna BLAINVILLE, 1840	Nomen nudum. Asia.
Platyschista OTTO, 1835	*Viverra hermaphrodita*, India.
Poiana GRAY, 1864	*Linsang richardsoni* (=*Genetta poensis*), Fernando Po, West Africa.
† **Potamophilus** S. MÜLLER, 1838–39	*Potamophilus barbatus*, Borneo. (See *Hydrotidasson.*)
Prionodon[b] HORSFIELD, 1824	*Felis gracilis*, eastern Java.
Progenetta DEPÉRET, 1892	*Mustela incerta*, Sansan, France.
† **Rhinogale** GRAY, 1864	*Rhinogale melleri*, East Africa. (See *Rhynchogale.*)

[a] "The change of name in our genus is consequent on a general disuse of local generic terms." (HODGSON.)

[b] First described under the form *Prionodontidæ* HORSFIELD, 1824; *Prionodontes* LESSON, 1842.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Rhynchogale THOMAS, 1894	New name for *Rhinogale* Gray, 1864.
Ryzaena ILLIGER, 1811	*Viverra tetradactyla*, *V. zenik*, South Africa.
Salanoia GRAY, 1864	*Galidia concolor*, *G. olivacea*, Madagascar.
Soricictis POMEL, 1848–52	*Soricictis elegans*, *S. leptorhyncha*, St.-Gérand-le-Puy, France.
Suricata DESMAREST, 1804	*Suricata capensis* (= *Viverra tetradactyla*), Cape of Good Hope.
Tæniogale GRAY, 1864	*Herpestes vitticollis*, India.
Thalassictis NORDMANN, 1848–52	*Thalassictis robusta*, Bessarabia, southern Russia.
Urva HODGSON, 1837	*Urva cancrivora* (= *Gulo urva*), Himalayas, India.
Viverra LINNÆUS, 1758	*Viverra ichneumon*, Egypt; *V. mephitis*, *V. putorius*, North America; *V. zibetha* (type), *V. genetta*, India.
Viverricula HODGSON, 1838	*Viverra indica* (= *V. malaccensis*), *V. rasse*, India and Malaysia.
Zibetha OKEN, 1816	*Zibetha orientalis* (= *Viverra zibetha*, type), India; *Z. africana* (= *V. civetta*), Africa. (See *Viverra*.)

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

Acanthodon MEYER, 1843	*Acanthodon ferox*, Weisenau, Germany?
Dimadon KAUP, 1844	*Dimadon cuvieri*, Paris, France.
Procarnassium HAECKEL, 1895	Hypothetical ancestor of the Carnivora (=Feræ).
Subursus BLAINVILLE, 1837	A group of supergeneric value, including genera belonging to the Mustelidæ, Procyonidæ, and Viverridæ.

GLIRES.[a]

ANOMALURIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Anomalurina GERVAIS, 1849.
Anomaluridae GILL, 1872.

Zenkerellinæ MATSCHIE, 1898.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
† **Aëthurus** DE WINTON, May 20, 1898	*Aëthurus glirinus*, Benito River, French Kongo. (See *Zenkerella*.)
Anomalurus WATERHOUSE, 1843	*Anomalurus fraseri*, Fernando Po, West Africa.
Aroæthrus WATERHOUSE, 1843	Suggested to replace *Anomalurus*, in case the latter is preoccupied.
Idiurus MATSCHIE, 1894	*Idiurus zenkeri*, Cameroon district, West Africa.
Zenkerella MATSCHIE, May 17, 1898	*Zenkerella insignis*, Cameroons, West Africa.

APLODONTIIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Haploodontini BRANDT, 1855.
Haploodontidæ LILLJEBORG, 1866.

Aplodontiidæ THOMAS, 1897.

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[a] LINNÆUS, Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, p. 56, 1758.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Aplodontia[a] RICHARDSON, 1829	*Aplodontia leporina* (=*Anisonyx rufa*), lower Columbia River.

BATHYERGIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Bathyergidæ WATERHOUSE, 1841.
Georychina GRAVENHORST, 1843.
Georychidæ ——, 1897.
Orycteridæ LESSON, 1842.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Bathyergus ILLIGER, 1811	*Mus maritimus*, Cape of Good Hope.
Cœtomys GRAY, 1864	*Bathyergus cæcutiens*, Cape of Good Hope; *B. damarensis*, Damara Land, South Africa.
Cryptomys GRAY, 1864	*Georychus holosericeus*, South Africa.
Fossor (FORSTER), Lichtenstein 1844	*Georychus capensis*, Cape Colony.
Georychus ILLIGER, 1811	*Mus capensis* (type), Cape Colony; *M. talpinus*, Russia; *M. aspalax*, Siberia.
† **Heliophobius** PETERS, 1846	*Heliophobius argenteo-cinereus*, Tette, Mozambique. (See *Myoscalops*.)
Heterocephalus RÜPPELL, 1842	*Heterocephalus glaber*, Shoa, southern Abyssinia.
Myoscalops THOMAS, 1890	New name for *Heliophobius* Peters, 1846.
Orycterus CUVIER, 1829	*Mus maritimus*, Cape of Good Hope. (See *Bathyergus*.)
Typhloryctes FITZINGER, 1867	*Georychus ochraceo-cinereus*, Bongo, central Africa; *Bathyergus cæcutiens*, Cape of Good Hope.

CASTORIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

(Including Mylagaulidæ.)

Castorina HEMPRICH, 1820.
Castoridæ GRAY, 1821.
Mylagaulidæ COPE, 1881.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
"*Aulacodon* KAUP, 1832"	*Aulacodon typus*, Europe.
Castor LINNÆUS, 1758	*Castor fiber* (type), Eurasia; *C. moschatus*, southern Russia.
Castoromys POMEL, 1854	*Chalicomys sigmodus*, Montpellier, France.
Ceratogaulus MATTHEW, 1902	*Ceratogaulus rhinocerus*, Loup Fork, Colorado.
Chalicomys KAUP, 1832	*Chalicomys jaegeri*, Germany.
Chelodus KAUP, 1832	*Chelodus typus*, Europe.
† *Chloromys* (MEYER) SCHLOSSER, 1884	*Chalicomys eseri*, Weisenau, Germany.
Conodontes LAUGEL, 1862	*Conodontes boisvilletti*, St. Prest, France.
† *Conodus* GERVAIS, 1869	Emendation of *Conodontes* Laugel, 1862.
? *Cylindrodon* DOUGLASS, 1901	*Cylindrodon fontis*, near Whitehall, Montana.
† *Diabroticus* POMEL, 1848	*Diabroticus schmerlingii*, Belgium.

[a] Emended to *Haplodon, Aploudontia, Apludontia, Apluodontia, Haploodon, Haploudon, Hapludon, Haploudontia, Haplodus, Haploodus, Haploudus*, and *Hapludus*. (See COUES, Century Dict., III, p. 2712.)

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Eucastor LEIDY, 1858	*Castor tortus*, Niobrara River, Nebraska.
Mamcastorus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Castor* Linnæus, 1758.
Mesogaulus RIGGS, 1899	*Mesogaulus ballensis*, White Sulphur Springs, Montana.
Mylagaulodon SINCLAIR, 1903	*Mylagaulodon angulatus*, Johnson Creek, Oregon.
Mylagaulus COPE, 1878	*Mylagaulus sesquipedalis*, Kansas or Nebraska.
Palæocastor LEIDY, 1869	*Steneofiber nebrascensis*, White River, S. Dak.
Palaeomys KAUP, 1832	*Palaeomys castoroides*, Eppelsheim, Germany.
Sigmogomphius J. C. MERRIAM, 1896	*Sigmogomphius lecontei*, Berkeley, California.
Steneofiber GEOFFROY, 1833	*Steneofiber sp.*, Auvergne, France.
Steneotherium GEOFFROY, 1833	*Steneotherium sp.*, Auvergne, France.
Trogontherium G. FISCHER, 1809	*Trogontherium cuvieri*, *T. werneri*, Russia.

CASTOROIDIDÆ.

Castoroididæ ALLEN, 1877.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Amblyrhiza COPE, 1868	*Amblyrhiza inundata*, Anguilla, West Indies.
Castoroïdes FOSTER, 1838	*Castoroïdes ohioensis*, Nashport, Ohio.
† *Leptomylus* COPE, 1869	Misprint for *Loxomylus* Cope, 1869.
Loxomylus COPE, 1869	*Loxomylus longidens*, Anguilla, West Indies.

CAVIIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Caviadæ GRAY, 1821.
Caviidæ BONAPARTE, 1850.
Hydrocharina GRAY, 1825.
Hydrochoeridae GILL, 1872.
Kerodontina GERVAIS, 1849.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Anchimys AMEGHINO, 1886	*Cardiodon leidyi*, Paraná, Argentina.
Anoëma F. CUVIER, 1809	*Cavia cobaya*, Brazil. (See *Cavia*.)
? Callodontomys AMEGHINO, 1889	*Callodontomys vastatus*, Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
Capiguara LIAIS, 1872	New name for *Hydrochœrus* Brisson, 1762. (Considered preferable by Liais because derived from the Indian name.)
Cardiatherium AMEGHINO, 1883	*Cardiatherium doeringi*, Paraná, Argentina.
† *Cardiodon* AMEGHINO, 1885	*Cardiodon marshii*, *C. leidyi*, Paraná, Argentina. (See *Eucardiodon*.)
"*Cardiodus* BRAVARD, 1857"	*Cardiodus waterhousii*, *C. medius*, *C. minus*, *C. dubius*, La Plata basin, Argentina.
Cardiomys AMEGHINO, 1885	*Cardiomys cavinus*, Paraná, Argentina.
Cavia PALLAS, 1766	*Cavia cobaya*, Brazil.
Caviodon AMEGHINO, 1885	*Caviodon multiplicatus*, Paraná, Argentina.
† **Ceratodon** WAGLER, 1830	Emendation of *Kerodon* Cuvier, 1823.
Cerodon WAGLER, 1830	Emendation of *Kerodon* Cuvier, 1823.
Cobaya CUVIER, 1817	*Cavia cobaya*, Brazil. (See *Cavia*.)
Coïza BILLBERG, 1828	New name for *Cavia* Pallas, 1766.
Contracavia BURMEISTER, 1885	*Contracavia matercula*, Paraná, Argentina.
Diocartherium AMEGHINO, 1888	*Diocartherium australe*, Mt. Hermoso, Argentina.
Dolichotis DESMAREST, 1819	*Cavia patachonica*, Patagonia.
Eucardiodon AMEGHINO, 1891	New name for *Cardiodon* Ameghino, 1885.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Galea MEYEN, 1833	*Galea musteloides*, near Lake Titicaca, Peru.
Hydrochœrus BRISSON, 1762	*Sus hydrochœris*, South America.
Kerodon F. CUVIER, 1823	The 'Moco' of Geoffroy, Brazil.
Magestus AMEGHINO, 1899	New name for *Megastus* Roth, 1898.
Mamcavius HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Cavia* Pallas, 1766.
Mara D'ORBIGNY, 1829	*Dolichotis patagonica*, Patagonia.
† *Megastus* ROTH, 1898	*Megastus elongatus*, Argentina. (See *Magestus.*)
Microcavia GERVAIS & AMEGHINO, 1880.	*Microcavia typus, M. robusta, M. intermedia, M. dubia*, Province Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Moco LUND, 1840	Nomen nudum. (South America.)
Neoprocavia AMEGHINO, 1889	New name for *Procavia* Ameghino, 1885.
Oromys LEIDY, 1853	*Oromys æsopi*, Ashley River, South Carolina.
Orthomyctera AMEGHINO, 1889	*Cavia rigens, Orthomyctera vaga, Dolichotis lacunosa*, Monte Hermoso; *Orthomyctera lata*, Cordoba, Argentina.
Palæocavia AMEGHINO, 1889	*Cavia impar, C. avita*, Monte Hermoso; *Palæocavia pampaëa, P. minuta*, Cordoba, Argentina.
Perea LUND, 1840	Nomen nudum.
Phugatherium AMEGHINO, 1887	*Phugatherium cataclisticum*, Monte Hermoso, Argentina.
Plexochœrus AMEGHINO, 1886	*Hydrochœrus paranensis*, Paraná, Argentina.
Prea LIAIS, 1872	New name for *Cavia* Pallas, 1766. (Preferred by Liais because native name.)
Procardiatherium AMEGHINO, 1885	*Procardiatherium simplicidens*, Paraná, Argentina.
† *Procavia* AMEGHINO, 1885	*Procavia mesopotamica*, Paraná, Argentina. (See *Neoprocavia.*)
Scavia BLUMENBACH, 1802	Modification of *Cavia* Pallas, 1766.
Strata AMEGHINO, 1886	*Strata elevata*, Paraná, Argentina.

CHINCHILLIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Chinchillidæ BENNETT, 1833.
Eriomyidæ BURMEISTER, 1854.
Lagostomidæ BONAPARTE, 1838.
Viscachidæ LESSON, 1842.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Briaromys AMEGHINO, 1889	*Briaromys troucssartianus*, Paraná, Argentina.
Callomys D'ORBIGNY & GEOFFROY, 1830.	*Callomys viscacia, Mus laniger, Callomys aureus.* South America.
Chinchilla BENNETT, 1829	*Mus laniger*, Chile.
Colpostemma AMEGHINO, 1891	*Colpostemma sinuata*, Paraná, Argentina.
†*Epiblema* AMEGHINO, 1886	*Epiblema horridula*, Paraná, Argentina. (See *Neoepiblema.*)
Eriomys LICHTENSTEIN, 1829	*Eriomys chinchilla*, South America.
Euphilus AMEGHINO, 1889	*Euphilus ambrosettianus, E. kurtzi*, Paraná, Argentina.
Gyriabrus AMEGHINO, 1891	*Gyriabrus glutinatus*, Paraná, Argentina.
Lagidium MEYEN, 1833	*Lagidium peruanum*, Andes, Peru.
Lagostomus BROOKES, 1828	*Lagostomus trichodactylus*, South America.
†**Lagotis** BENNETT, 1833	*Lagotis cuvieri*, Andes, Peru.
Megamys D'ORBIGNY & LAURILLARD, 1842.	*Megamys patagonensis*, Ensenada de Ros, Patagonia.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Neoepiblema AMEGHINO, 1889	New name for *Epiblema* Ameghino, 1886.
Perimys AMEGHINO, 1887	*Perimys erutus, P. onustus*, southern Patagonia.
Pliolagostomus AMEGHINO, 1887	*Pliolagostomus notatus*, southern Patagonia.
Potamarchus BURMEISTER, 1885	*Potamarchus murinus*, Paraná, Argentina.
Prolagostomus AMEGHINO, 1887	*Prolagostomus pusillus, P. divisus, P. profluens, P. imperialis*, southern Patagonia.
Scotaeumys AMEGHINO, 1887	*Scotaeumys imminutus*, southern Patagonia.
Sphæramys AMEGHINO, 1887	*Sphæramys irruptus*, southern Patagonia.
Sphiggomys AMEGHINO, 1887	*Sphiggomys zonatus*, southern Patagonia.
Sphodromys AMEGHINO, 1887	*Sphodromys scalaris*, southern Patagonia.
Strophostephanos AMEGHINO, 1891	*Strophostephanos iheringii*, Paraná, Argentina.
Tetrastylus AMEGHINO, 1886	*Megamys? laevigatus*, Paraná, Argentina.
Viscaccia[a] OKEN, 1816	*Lepus chilensis, Mus laniger*, Chile.

CTENODACTYLIDÆ. (See OCTODONTIDÆ.)

DASYPROCTIDÆ.[b]

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Agoutidæ GRAY, 1821.
Chloromina GERVAIS, 1849.
Cœlogenina GERVAIS, 1849.
Cœlogenyidæ BURMEISTER, 1854.
Dasyporcina GRAY, 1825.
Dasyproctidæ H. SMITH, 1842.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Agouti LACÉPÈDE, 1799	*Mus paca*, South America.
Cloromis F. CUVIER, 1812	The agoutis of South America.
Cœlogenus F. CUVIER, 1807	*Cœlogenus subniger*, Tobago; *C. fulvus*, eastern South America.
Cutia LIAIS, 1872	New name for *Dasyprocta* Illiger, 1811.
Dasyprocta ILLIGER, 1811	*Cavia aguti*, Brazil and Guiana; *C. acuschy*, Guiana.
Genyscœlus LIAIS, 1872	Emendation of *Cœlogenus* Cuvier, 1807.
Mamcoelogenysus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Cœlogenus* Cuvier, 1807.
Mamdasyproctaus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Dasyprocta* Illiger, 1811.
Myoprocta THOMAS, 1903	*Cavia acuschy*, Guiana.
Osteopera HARLAN, 1825	*Osteopera platycephala* (= *Cœlogenys paca*), Delaware River.
Paca FISCHER, 1814	*Paca maculata* (= *Cavia paca*), Guiana.
Platypyga ILLIGER, 1811	Nomen nudum. Synonym of *Dasyprocta* Illiger.

DINOMYIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Dinomyina TRÖSCHEL, 1874.
Dinomyidæ ALSTON, 1876.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Dinomys PETERS, 1873	*Dinomys branickii*, Amable Marie, Peru.

[a] *Vizcacia* SCHINZ, 1824?; *Viscacia* RENGGER, 1830.

[b] Agoutidæ should properly be the designation of this group both because it is the earliest family name and because it is based on the earliest genus.

DIPODIDÆ.[a]

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Dipsidæ GRAY, 1821.
Dipodina BONAPARTE, 1838.
Dipodidæ WATERHOUSE, 1842.
‡**Echingidae** RYMER JONES, 1852.
Euchoreutinæ LYON, 1901.
‡**Gerboidæ** WATERHOUSE, 1839.
‡**Ierboidæ** GRAY, 1825.
Jaculini BRANDT, 1855.
Jaculidae GILL, 1872.
Sicistinæ ALLEN, 1901.
Sminthinæ MURRAY, 1866.
Sminthidæ SCHULZE, 1890.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Alactagulus NEHRING, 1897	*Dipus acontion*, southwestern Siberia.
Allactaga CUVIER, 1836	*Dipus alactaga* (= *Mus jaculus*), southern Russia and southwestern Siberia. (See *Cuniculus.*)
Beloprymnus GLOGER, 1841	New name for *Allactaga* Cuvier, 1836.
Cardiocranius SATUNIN, 1903	*Cardiocranius paradoxus*, Nan-shan, eastern Tibet.
Cuniculus BRISSON, 1762	*Dipus alactaga* (= *Mus jaculus*), southern Russia and southwestern Siberia.
Dipus ZIMMERMANN, 1780	*Dipus jaculus, D. sagitta, Yerbua capensis* (= *Mus cafer*), *Dipus longipes, D. tamaricinus*, Asia and Africa; *D. hudsonius*, Hudson Bay.
Euchoreutes W. L. SCLATER, 1891	*Euchoreutes naso*, eastern Turkestan.
†**Halticus** BRANDT, 1844	*Dipus halticus*, southwestern Siberia.
Haltomys BRANDT, 1844	*Dipus aegyptius, D. hirtipes, D. macrotarsus, D. mauritanicus*, Africa and Arabia.
Jaculus ERXLEBEN, 1777	*Jaculus orientalis*, Egypt; *J. giganteus* (= *Macropus giganteus*), Australia; *J. torridarum*, torrid regions.
†"**Jaculus** JAROCKI, 1821"	5-toed species of *Dipus*. (See *Allactaga* Cuvier.)
Platycercomys BRANDT, 1844	*Dipus platyurus*, Aral Sea, southwestern Siberia. (See *Pygeretmus.*)
Pygeretmus GLOGER, 1841	*Dipus platyurus*, Aral Sea, southwestern Siberia.
Scarturus GLOGER, 1841	*Dipus tetradactylus*, Libyan Desert, northeastern Africa.
†**Scirteta** BRANDT, 1844	*Alactaga jaculus, A. jaculus macrotis, A. jaculus brachyotis*, southern Siberia; *A. acontion*, Russia and Siberia; *A. elater*, Kirghiz steppes; *A. indica*, Quetta, Baluchistan; *A. arundinis*, North Africa; *A. alaucotis*, Arabia.
†**Scirtetes** WAGNER, 1841	New name for *Allactaga* Cuvier, 1836.
Scirtomys BRANDT, 1844	*Alactaga tetradactylus*, Libyan Desert, northeastern Africa. (See *Scarturus.*)
Scirtopoda BRANDT, 1844	*Dipus halticus, D. aegyptius, D. hirtipes, D. macrotarsus, D. mauritanicus* (= *Halticus* + *Haltomys*).
Sicista GRAY, 1827	*Mus subtilis*, Siberia.
Sminthus (NATHUSIUS) NORDMANN, 1839.	*Sminthus loriger*, Odessa, Russia (= *Mus subtilis*), Siberia. (See *Sicista.*)
Yerbua FORSTER, 1778	*Yerbua tarsata* (= *Tarsius spectrum*), *Y. sibirica, Y. capensis* (= *Pedetes cafer*), *Mus meridianus, Yerbua kanguru* (= *Macropus giganteus*); *Mus longipes, M. jaculus, M. sagitta.*

[a] *Sicista* and *Sminthus* represent the subfamily Sicistinæ; the other genera belong to the Dipodinæ.

EOCARDIDÆ.

FAMILIES.

Eocardidæ AMEGHINO, 1891.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Dicardia AMEGHINO, 1891	*Dicardia maxima, D. modica, D. excavata*, southern Patagonia.
Eocardia AMEGHINO, 1887	*Eocardia montana*, Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
Hedymys AMEGHINO, 1887	*Hedymys integrus*, southern Patagonia.
Luantus AMEGHINO, 1899	*Luantus propheticus*, Patagonia.
Palaeocardia AMEGHINO, 1902	*Palaeocardia mater*, Patagonia.
Phanomys AMEGHINO, 1887	*Phanomys mixtus*, southern Patagonia.
† *Procardia* AMEGHINO, 1891	*Eocardia eliptica*, southern Patagonia.
Schistomys AMEGHINO, 1887	*Schistomys erro*, southern Patagonia.
Tricardia AMEGHINO, 1891	*Eocardia divisa*, southern Patagonia.

ERETHIZONTIDÆ.[a]

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Acaremyinae AMEGHINO, 1902.
Cercolabina GRAY, 1843.
  Cercolabidæ AMEGHINO, 1887.
Chætomyinæ THOMAS, 1897.
Coendidae TROUESSART, Oct., 1897.
Erethyzonina BONAPARTE, 1845.
  Erethizontidæ THOMAS, Apr. 1897.
Sphingurinæ ALSTON, 1876.
Steiromyinae AMEGHINO, 1902.
Synetherina[b] GERVAIS, 1849.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Acaremys AMEGHINO, 1887	*Acaremys murinus, A. minutus, A. minutissimus*, southern Patagonia.
Cercolabes BRANDT, 1835	New name for *Coendou* Lacépède, 1799.
Chætomys GRAY, 1843	*Hystrix subspinosus*, Brazil.
Coendou LACÉPÈDE, 1799	*Hystrix prehensilis*, tropical America.
Echinoprocta GRAY, 1865	*Erethizon rufescens*, Colombia.
Echinothrix BROOKES, 1828	*Hystrix dorsata*, eastern Canada.
Eosteiromys AMEGHINO, 1902	*Eosteiromys homogenidens*, Patagonia.
Erethizon F. CUVIER, 1822	*Hystrix dorsata*, eastern Canada.
Eucritus G. FISCHER, 1817	New name for *Coendou* Lacépède, 1799.
Hystricops LEIDY, 1858	*Hystrix venustus*, Niobrara River, Nebraska.
Laboura BILLBERG, 1828	New name for *Coendou* Lacépède, 1799.
Mamsynetheresus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Sinetheres* F. Cuvier, 1822.
Onychura BROOKES, 1828	*Onychura spinosa*, tropical America.
Plectrochœrus PICTET, 1843	*Plectrochœrus moricandi*, Bahia, Brazil.
Protacaremys AMEGHINO, 1902	*Protacaremys prior, P. avunculus, P. pulchellus*, Patagonia.
Sciamys AMEGHINO, 1887	*Sciamys principalis, S. varians*, S. Patagonia.
Sinetheres F. CUVIER, 1822	*Hystrix prehensilis*, South America.
Sphiggurus F. CUVIER, 1822?	*Sphiggurus spinosus*, Brazil.
Steiromys AMEGHINO, 1887	*Steiromys detentus, S. duplicatus*, S. Patagonia.
Synetheres LESSON, 1842	Emendation of *Sinetheres* F. Cuvier, 1822.

[a] Coendidæ is based on an earlier genus, but Erethizontidæ is an earlier family name.

[b] Synetherinæ TROUESSART, 1881.

GEOMYIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Geom[y]ina BONAPARTE, 1845.
  Geomyidae GILL, 1872.
Gymnoptychini WINGE, 1887.

Pseudotomina GRAY, 1825.
  Pseudostomidæ GERVAIS, 1853.
‡ **Sciurospalacini** GIEBEL, 1855.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Adjidaumo HAY, 1899	*Gynnoptychus minutus*, Colorado.
Ascomys LICHTENSTEIN, 1825	*Ascomys canadensis* (= *Mus bursarius*), upper Mississippi Valley. (See *Geomys.*)
Cratogeomys MERRIAM, 1895	*Geomys merriami*, Valley of Mexico.
Diplostoma RAFINESQUE, 1817	*Diplostoma fusca* (= *Mus bursarius*), *D. alba*, Missouri River region.
Geomys RAFINESQUE, 1817	*Geomys pinetis* (= *Mus tuza*, type), Augusta, Georgia; *G. cinerea* (= *Mus bursarius*), upper Mississippi Valley.
? *Heliscomys* COPE, 1873	*Heliscomys vetus*, Colorado.
Heterogeomys MERRIAM, 1895	*Geomys hispidus*, Jalapa, Mexico.
Macrogeomys MERRIAM, 1895	*Geomys heterodus*, Costa Rica.
Mamgeomysus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Geomys* Rafinesque, 1817.
Orthogeomys MERRIAM, 1895	*Geomys scalops*, Tehuantepec, Mexico.
Oryctomys ('BLAINVILLE') EYDOUX & GERVAIS, 1836.	*Diplostoma*, *Saccophorus*, *Saccomys*, *Poephagomys*, and *Ctenomys*.
Pappogeomys MERRIAM, 1895	*Geomys bulleri*, Talpa, Jalisco, Mexico.
Platygeomys MERRIAM, 1895	*Geomys gymnurus*, Zapotlan, Jalisco, Mexico.
Pseudostoma SAY, 1823	*Pseudostoma bursaria* (= *Mus bursarius*), upper Mississippi Valley. (See *Geomys.*)
Saccophorus KUHL, 1820	*Mus bursarius*, upper Mississippi Valley. (See *Geomys.*)
Thomomys MAXIMILIAN, 1839	*Thomomys rufescens*, Missouri River.
? **Tucanus** RAFINESQUE, 1815	*Talpa sp.*, Mexico.
Zygogeomys MERRIAM, 1895	*Zygogeomys trichopus*, Nahuatzin, Mexico.

GLIRIDÆ. (See **MUSCARDINIDÆ.**)

HETEROMYIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Dipodomyna GERVAIS, 1853.
  Dipodomyinæ COUES, 1875.
Heteromyina GRAY, 1868.
  Heteromyidæ ALLEN, 1893.

Macrocolini BRANDT, 1855.
Perognathidinæ COUES, 1875.
‡ **Saccomyna** GRAY,[a] 1843.
  ‡ **Saccomyidæ** BAIRD, 1857.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Abromys GRAY, 1868	*Abromys lordi*, British Columbia.
Chætodipus MERRIAM, 1889	*Perognathus spinatus*, Needles, California.
Cricetodipus PEALE, 1848	*Cricetodipus parvus*, Oregon.
Dasynotus WAGLER, 1830	New name for *Heteromys* Desmarest, 1817.
Dipodomys GRAY, 1841	*Dipodomys phillipii*, Real del Monte, Mexico.

[a] Unavailable because *Saccomys* is unidentifiable.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Dipodops MERRIAM, 1890	*Dipodomys agilis*, Los Angeles, California. (See *Perodipus.*)
? Entoptychus COPE, 1878	*Entoptychus cavifrons* (type), *E. planifrons*, *E. crassiramis*, Oregon.
Heteromys DESMAREST, 1817	*Mus anomalus*, Trinidad, West Indies.
Liomys MERRIAM, 1902	*Heteromys alleni*, San Luis Potosi, Mexico.
Macrocolus WAGNER, 1844	*Macrocolus halticus*, Mexico.
Mamdipodomysus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Dipodomys* GRAY, 1841.
Microdipodops MERRIAM, 1891	*Microdipodops megacephalus*, Halleck, Nev.
Otognosis COUES, 1875	*Otognosis longimembris*, Fort Tejon, Cal.
Perodipus FITZINGER, 1867	*Dipodomys agilis*, Los Angeles, Cal.
Perognathus MAXIMILIAN, 1839	*Perognathus fasciatus*, Fort Buford, N. Dak.
Pleurolicus COPE, 1878	*Pleurolicus sulcifrons*, Oregon.
Protoptychus SCOTT, 1895	*Protoptychus hatcheri*, Utah.
Saccomys F. CUVIER, 1823	*Saccomys anthophilus*, North America.
Xylomys MERRIAM, 1902	*Heteromys* (*Xylomys*) *nelsoni*, Pinabete, Mexico.

HYSTRICIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Hystricini G. FISCHER, 1817. **Histridæ**[a] GRAY, 1821.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Acantherium GRAY, 1847	*Acanthion javanicum*, Java; *A. flemingii* (hybrid).
Acanthion CUVIER, 1822	*Acanthion javanicum*, Java.
Acanthochoerus GRAY, 1866	*Acanthochoerus bartlettii* (hybrid); *A. grotei*, India. (See *Acantherium*).
Anchitheriomys ROGER, 1898	*Hystrix wiedemanni*, Swabia, Germany.
Atherurus F. CUVIER, 1829	*Hystrix fasciculata*, Malacca.
Hystricotherium CROIZET, 1853	*Hystrix refossa*, Mount Perrier, France.
Hystrix LINNÆUS, 1758	*Hystrix cristata* (type), Asia and Africa; *H. prehensilis*, South America; *H. dorsata*, eastern Canada; *H. macroura*, *H. brachyura*, Asia.
Lamprodon WAGNER, 1848	*Lamprodon primigenius*, Pikermi, Greece.
Œdocephalus GRAY, 1866	*Acanthion cuvieri*, North Africa.
Orenomys AYMARD, 1855	*Orcomys claveris* (nomen nudum), Auvergne, France.
Trichys GÜNTHER, 1876	*Trichys lipura*, Borneo.

ISCHYROMYIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Ischyromyidæ ALSTON, 1876. ‡ *Protomyidæ* COPE, 1874.
Paramyida HÆCKEL, 1895.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
? Apatemys MARSH, 1872	*Apatemys bellus* (type), *A. bellulus*, Henry Fork, Wyoming.
Colonomys MARSH, 1872	*Colonomys celer*, Henry Fork, Wyoming.
Colotaxis COPE, 1873	*Colotaxis cristatus*, Colorado.
Gymnoptychus COPE, 1873	*Gymnoptychus chrysodon* (type), *G. nasutus*, *G. trilophus*, *G. minutus*, Colorado.

[a] Hystricidæ BURNETT, 1830.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Ischyromys LEIDY, 1856	*Ischyromys typus*, Bad Lands, South Dakota.
Mysops LEIDY, 1871	*Mysops minimus*, Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
Paramys LEIDY, Nov. 28, 1871	*Paramys delicatus*, *P. delicatior*, *P. delicatissimus*, Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
Pseudotomus COPE, 1872	*Pseudotomus hians*, Bridger Eocene, Wyoming.
Sciuravus MARSH, June 21, 1871	*Sciuravus nitidus* (type), *S. undans*, Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.
? Sciuromys SCHLOSSER, 1884	*Sciuromys cayluxi*, Mouillac, France.
Syllophodus COPE, 1881	New name for *Mysops* Leidy, 1871 (erroneously said to be preoccupied).
Taxymys MARSH, 1872	*Taxymys lucaris*, Henry Fork, Wyoming.
Tillomys MARSH, 1872	*Tillomys senex* (type), Henry Fork; *T. parvus*, Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.

LAGOMYIDÆ. (See OCHOTONIDÆ.)

LEPORIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Lagidæ SCHULZE, 1897.
Leporini G. FISCHER, 1817.
Leporidæ GRAY, 1821.
Palæolagida HÆCKEL, 1895.
‡*Tocomyida* HÆCKEL, 1895.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Brachylagus MILLER, 1900	*Lepus idahoensis*, Pahsimeroi Valley, Idaho.
Caprolagus,[a] BLYTH, 1845	*Lepus hispidus*, Assam, India.
Chionobates KAUP, 1829	*Lepus variabilis*, *L. borealis*, Europe.
† **Cuniculus** MEYER, 1790	*Lepus campestris* (= *L. cuniculus*), *Cuniculus domesticus*, *C. angorensis*, *C. argenteus*, *C. russicus*, *Lepus dauricus*, Europe; *L. brasiliensis*, Brazil.
Eulagos GRAY, 1867	*Lepus mediterraneus*, Sardinia; *L. judææ*, Palestine.
† **Hydrolagus** GRAY, 1867	*Lepus aquaticus* (type), Alabama; *L. palustris*, South Carolina. (See *Limnolagus*.)
Lagopsis RAFINESQUE, 1815	Nomen nudum.
"**Lagos** BROOKES, 1828"	*Lepus arcticus*, Baffin Land
Lagotherium CROIZET, 1853	*Lepus issiodorensis*, *L. neschersensis*, France.
Lepus LINNÆUS, 1758	*Lepus timidus* (type), *L. cuniculus*, Europe; *L. capensis*, Cape of Good Hope; *L. brasiliensis*, Brazil.
Limnolagus MEARNS, 1897	New name for *Hydrolagus* Gray, 1867.
Macrotolagus[b] MEARNS, 1895	*Lepus alleni* Rillito, Arizona.
Mamlepus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Lepus* Linnæus, 1758.
Microlagus TROUESSART, 1897	*Lepus cinerascens*, San Fernando, California.
Mnuolagus BILLBERG, 1828	Nomen nudum, between *Lagomys* and *Lepus*.
Nesolagus FORSYTH MAJOR, 1899	*Lepus netscheri*, Padang-Pandjang, Sumatra.
Oryctolagus LILLJEBORG, 1873	*Lepus cuniculus*, Europe.
Palaeolagus LEIDY, 1856	*Palaeolagus haydeni*, Bad Lands, S. Dakota.
Panolax COPE, 1874	*Panolax sanctæfidei*, Rio Grande Valley, N. Mex.
Prolepus HEUDE, 1898	Hypothetical ancestor of the Leporidæ.
Protolagos HEUDE, 1898	Hypothetical ancestor of the Leporidæ.
Romerolagus MERRIAM, 1896	*Romerolagus nelsoni*, Mt. Popocatepetl, Mexico.

[a] *Carpolagus* GRAY, 1867.
[b] *Microtolagus* ELLIOTT, 1901 (misprint).

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Sylvilagus GRAY, 1867	*Lepus nanus* (= *L. americanus*), eastern North America; *L. artemisia* (= *L. nuttalli*), Walla Walla, Wash.; *L. bachmani*, western North America.
Tapeti GRAY, 1867	*Lepus brasiliensis*, Brazil.
Tricium COPE, 1873	*Tricium avunculus* (type), *T. leporinum*, *T. paniense*, Colorado.

LOPHIOMYIDÆ.

Lophiomyidae GILL, 1872.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Lophiomys MILNE-EDWARDS, Feb. 6, 1867.	*Lophiomys imhausii* Nubia.
Phractomys PETERS, Feb., 1867	*Phractomys aethiopicus*, northeast Africa.

PROGLIRES. MIXODECTIDÆ.[a]

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Microsyopsidæ OSBORN, 1892. *Mixodectidæ* COPE, 1883.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Bathrodon MARSH, Aug., 1872	*Bathrodon typus* (type), Grizzly, Buttes; *B. annectens*, Henry Fork, Wyoming.
Cynodontomys COPE, 1882	*Cynodontomys latidens*, Big Horn Basin, Wyo.
? Indrodon COPE, 1884	*Indrodon malaris*, New Mexico.
Mesacodon MARSH, Aug., 1872	*Mesacodon speciosus*, Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.
Microsyops LEIDY, Apr., 1872	*Microsyops gracilis*, Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.
Mixodectes COPE, 1883	*Mixodectes pungens* (type), *M. crassiusculus*, New Mexico.
Olbodotes OSBORN, 1902	*Olbodotes copei*, New Mexico.
Palæacodon LEIDY, Apr., 1872	*Palæacodon verus*, Lodge-pole Trail, Wyoming.
Smilodectes WORTMAN, 1903	*Hyopsodus gracilis*, Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.

MURIDÆ.

CRICETINÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Cricetini G. FISCHER, 1817.
Cricetidæ ROCHEBRUNE, 1883.
? Eomyini WINGE, 1887.
Hesperomyinæ MURRAY, 1866.
Hesperomyidæ AMEGHINO, 1889.
Nesomyinæ FORSYTH MAJOR, 1897.
Sigmodontinæ THOMAS, 1897.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Abrothrix WATERHOUSE, 1837	*Mus* (*Abrothrix*) *longipilis*, Coquimbo, Chile.
Æpeomys THOMAS, 1898	*Oryzomys* (*?*) *lugens*, Merida, Venezuela.

[a] For ordinal position and revision of this family, see OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, pp. 203–214, June 28, 1902. WORTMAN maintains that this family belongs to the Primates, see Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., XVI, pp. 347, 352, 1903.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Akodon MEYEN, 1833	*Akodon boliviense*, Pichu-pichun, Peru.
Andinomys THOMAS, 1902	*Andinomys edax*, Potosi, Bolivia.
Anomalomys GAILLARD, 1900	*Anomalomys gaudryi*, Grive St. Alban, France.
Baiomys TRUE, 1894	*Hesperomys taylori*, San Diego, Texas.
Blarinomys THOMAS, 1896	*Oxymycterus breviceps* Lagoa Santa, Brazil.
Brachytarsomys GÜNTHER, 1875	*Brachytarsomys albicauda*, near Tamatave, Madagascar.
Brachyuromys FORSYTH MAJOR, 1896	*Brachyuromys ramirohitra*, Betsileo, Madagascar.
† **Calomys** WATERHOUSE, 1837	*Mus (Calomys) bimaculatus*, Maldonado, Uruguay. (See *Hesperomys.*)
Chelemys THOMAS, 1903	*Hesperomys megalonyx*, Lake Quintero, Chile.
Chilomys THOMAS, 1897	*Oryzomys instans*, Bogota, Colombia.
Chinchillula, THOMAS, 1898	*Chinchillula sahamæ*, Esperanza, Bolivia.
Cricetodon LARTET, 1851	*Cricetodon sansaniensis, C. medium, C. minus*, Sansan, France.
Cricetulus MILNE-EDWARDS, 1867	*Cricetulus griseus*, China.
Cricetus LESKE, 1779	*Cricetus vulgaris* (=*Mus cricetus*, type), *C. citellus, C. marmota*, Europe.
Decticus AYMARD, 1853	*Decticus antiquus*, Puy-de-Dôme, France.
Deilemys [a] DE SAUSSURE, 1860	*Hesperomys toltecus*, Vera Cruz (State), Mexico.
Eligmodontia F. CUVIER, 1837	*Eligmodontia typus*, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Eliurus MILNE-EDWARDS, 1885	*Eliurus myoxinus*, Madagascar.
?Eomys SCHLOSSER, 1884	*Eomys zitteli*, Mouillac, France.
Erioryzomys BANGS, 1900	*Oryzomys monochromos*, Paramo de Macotama, Colombia.
Eumys LEIDY, 1856	*Eumys elegans*, Bad Lands, South Dakota.
Euneomys COUES, 1874	*Reithrodon chinchilloïdes*, Tierra del Fuego.
Gymnuromys FORSYTH MAJOR, 1896	*Gymnuromys roberti*, Betsileo, Madagascar.
Habrothrix WAGNER, 1843	Emendation of *Abrothrix* Waterhouse, 1837.
Hallomys JENTINK, 1879	*Hallomys audeberti*, northeastern Madagascar.
Hamster LACÉPÈDE, 1799	*Hamster nigricans*, Europe.
Heligmodontia AGASSIZ, 1846	Emendation of *Eligmodontia* F. Cuvier, 1837.
Hesperomys WATERHOUSE, 1839	*Mus bimaculatus*, Maldonado, Uruguay.
Holochilomys ('BRANDT') PETERS, 1861.	*Mus aquaticus, M. squamipes* (modification of *Holochilus* Brandt, 1835).
Holochilus BRANDT, 1835	*Mus leucogaster* (type), *M. anguya*, Brazil.
Hypogeomys GRANDIDIER, 1869	*Hypogeomys antimena*, Ménabé, Madagascar.
Ichthyomys THOMAS, 1893	*Ichthyomys stolzmanni*, Chanchamayo, Peru.
? Lithomys, MEYER, 1846	*Lithomys parvulus*, Weisenau, Germany.
Macrotarsomys MILNE-EDWARDS & GRANDIDIER, 1898.	*Macrotarsomys bastardi*, Mangoky River, southwestern Madagascar.
Mediocricetus NEHRING, 1898	Name suggested, but not used, for *Mesocricetus.*
Megadontomys MERRIAM, 1898	*Peromyocus* (*Megadontomys*) *thomasi*, mountains near Chilpancingo, Mexico.
† **Megalomys** TROUESSART, 1881	*Mus pilorides*, Antilles. (See *Mosciomys.*)
Melanomys THOMAS, 1902	*Oryzomys phæopus*, Pallatanga, Ecuador.
Mesocricetus NEHRING, 1898	*Cricetus nigricans* (=*C. nigriculus*), Caucasia; *C. raddëi*, Dagestan; *C. brandti*, Transcaucasia; *C. newtoni*, Shumla, eastern Bulgaria.
† *Micromys* AYMARD, 1846	*Micromys minutus, M. aniciensis*, Ronzon, France. (See *Myotherium.*)
† **Moschomys** TROUESSART, 1903	New name for *Megalomys* Trouessart, 1881.
Myarion POMEL, 1854	*Myarion antiquum, M. musculoides, M. minutum, M. angustidens*, Puy-de-Dôme, France.

[a] *Dilomys* WINGE, 1887.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Myotherium AYMARD, 1853	New name for *Micromys* Aymard, 1846.
Myoxomys TOMES, 1861	*Hesperomys salvinii*, Dueñas, Guatemala.
Mystromys WAGNER, 1841	*Mystromys albipes* (= *Otomys albicaudatus*), South Africa.
Neacomys THOMAS, 1900	*Hesperomys* (*Calomys*) *spinosus*, Huambo, Peru.
Necromys AMEGHIŃO, 1889	*Necromys conifer*, Prov. Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Nectomys PETERS, 1861	*Mus squamipes*, Brazil; *Nectomys apicalis*, Guayaquil, Ecuador.
†**Neomys** GRAY, 1873	*Neomys panamensis*, Panama.
Neotomys [a] THOMAS, 1894	*Neotomys ebriosus*, Vitoc Valley, Peru.
Nesomys PETERS, 1870	*Nesomys rufus*, Vohima, Madagascar.
Notiomys THOMAS, 1890	*Hesperomys edwardsii*, Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
Nyctomys DE SAUSSURE, 1860	*Hesperomys sumichrasti*, Tuxtla, Vera Cruz, Mex.
Ochetodon COUES, 1874	*Mus humilis*, South Carolina. (See *Reithrodontomys*.)
Oligoryzomys BANGS, 1900	*Oryzomys navus*, Pueblo Viejo, Colombia.
Onychomys BAIRD, 1857	*Hypudæus leucogaster*, Old Ft. Clark, N. Dak.
?**Orycteromys** PICTET, 1842	*Orycteromys sp.*, Bahia, Brazil.
Oryzomys BAIRD, 1857	*Mus palustris*, near Salem, New Jersey.
Ototylomys MERRIAM, 1901	*Ototylomys phyllotis* (type), Tunkas, Yucatan; *O. phyllotis phæus*, Apazote, Campeche, Mex.
Oxymycterus WATERHOUSE, 1837	*Mus nasutus*, Maldonado, Uruguay.
Paciculus COPE, 1879	*Paciculus insolitus*, John Day Miocene, Oregon.
†**Pelamys** JOURDAN, 1867 (?)	*Pelamys remifer*, St. Johns River, Florida.
Peromyscus GLOGER, 1841	*Peromyscus arboreus* (= *Cricetus myoides*), Lake Simcoe, Ontario.
Phyllotis WATERHOUSE, 1837	*Mus* (*Phyllotis*) *darwinii*, Coquimbo, Chile.
Reithrodon WATERHOUSE, 1837	*Reithrodon typicus* (type), Maldonado, Uruguay; *R. cuniculoïdes*, Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
Reithrodontomys GIGLIOLI, 1873	*Reithrodon* from North America; type, *Mus lecontii*, Riceboro (?), Georgia.
Rhipidomys TSCHUDI, 1844	*Hesperomys leucodactylus*, Peru.
? *Rhodanomys* DEPÉRET, 1902	*Rhodanomys schlosseri*, Pyrimont, Switzerland.
Scapteromys WATERHOUSE, 1837	*Mus* (*Scapteromys*) *tumidus* Maldonado, Uruguay.
Semicricetus NEHRING, 1898	Name suggested, but not used, for *Mesocricetus*.
Sigmodon SAY & ORD, 1825	*Sigmodon hispidus*, St. Johns River, E. Florida.
Sigmodontomys ALLEN, 1897	*Sigmodontomys alfari*, Jimenez, Costa Rica.
Sigmomys THOMAS, 1901	*Reithrodon alstoni* (type), Cumaná, Venezuela; *Sigmomys savannarum*, base of the Kanuku Mountains, British Guiana.
Sitomys FITZINGER, 1867	*Cricetus myoides*, Lake Simcoe, Ontario. (See *Peromyscus*.)
Thomasomys COUES, 1884	*Hesperomys cinereus*, Cutervo, northern Peru.
Trinodontomys RHOADS, 1894	*Sitomys insolatus*, Mohave Desert, California.
Tylomys PETERS, 1866	*Hesperomys* (*Tylomys*) *nudicaudus*, Guatemala.
Urocricetus SATUNIN, 1903	*Cricetus longicaudatus*, northern China; *C. triton*, northern Shantung, China; *Urocricetus kamensis*, southeastern Tibet.
Vesperimus [b] COUES, 1874	*Musculus leucopus*, Ohio Valley?
Zygodontomys ALLEN, 1897	*Oryzomys cherriei*, Boruca, Costa Rica.

[a] *Neotomys* WALLACE, 1876 (Geog. Dist. Animals, II, 230), is probably only a misprint for *Nectomys* PETERS, 1861.

[b] *Vesperomys* ('COUES') ALSTON, 1880.

DENDROMYINÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Dendromyinæ ALSTON, 1876.
Dendromydæ ROCHEBRUNE, 1883.

Deomyinæ LYDEKKER, 1889.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Dendromus A. SMITH, 1829	*Dendromus typus* (= *Mus mesomelas*), S. Africa.
Deomys THOMAS, 1888	*Deomys ferrugineus*, lower Kongo River, Africa.
Leimacomys MATSCHIE, 1893	*Leimacomys büttneri*, Bismarckburg, W. Africa.
Malacothrix WAGNER, 1843	New name for *Otomys* Smith, 1834.
† **Otomys** SMITH, 1834	*Otomys typicus* (type), *O. albicaudatus*, Cape Colony, South Africa. (See *Malacothrix*.)
Steatomys PETERS, 1846	*Steatomys pratensis*, Tette, Mozambique.

GERBILLINÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Gerbillina GRAY, 1825.
Gerbillidæ DE KAY, 1842.

Merionina BRANDT, 1844.
Merionidæ BURMEISTER, 1850.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Amphiaulacomys LATASTE, 1882	*Rhombomys pallidus*, southeastern Russia.
Dipodillus LATASTE, 1881	*Gerbillus simoni*, Oued Magra, Algeria.
Endecapleura LATASTE, 1882	*Gerbillus garamantis*, Sidi-Roueld, Algeria.
Gerbilliscus THOMAS, 1897	*Gerbillus böhmi*, Lake Tanganyika, eastern Africa.
Gerbillus DESMAREST, 1804	*Gerbillus ægyptius* (type), Egypt; *G. canadensis*, Canada; *G. pyramidum*, Egypt.
Hendecapleura THOMAS, 1883	Emendation of *Endecapleura* Lataste, 1882.
Idomeneus SCHULZE, 1900	*Mus tamaricinus*, Caspian Sea, Turkestan.
Meriæus BILLBERG, 1828	New name for *Meriones* Illiger, 1811.
Meriones ILLIGER, 1811	*Mus tamaricinus*, *Dipus meridianus*, Caspian Sea.
Pachyuromys LATASTE, 1880	*Pachyuromys duprasi*, Algerian Sahara.
Psammomys CRETZSCHMAR, 1828	*Psammomys obesus*, Alexandria, Egypt.
Rhombomys WAGNER, 1841	*Rhombomys pallidus*, southeast Russia.
Tatera LATASTE, 1882	*Gerbillus indicus*, India.

HYDROMYINÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Hydromyina GRAY, 1825.

Hydromysideæ LESSON, 1842.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Celænomys THOMAS, 1898	*Xeromys* (?) *silaceus*, Monte Data, Luzon.
Chrotomys THOMAS, 1895	*Chrotomys whiteheadi*, Monte Data, Luzon.
Crunomys THOMAS, 1898	*Crunomys fallax*, Isabella, Luzon, P. I.
Hydromys GEOFFROY, 1805	*Mus coypus*, Chile; *Hydromys chrysogaster*, *H. leucogaster*, Tasmania.
Leptomys THOMAS, 1897	*Leptomys elegans*, British New Guinea.
Xeromys THOMAS, 1889	*Xeromys myoides*, Port Mackay, Queensland.

MICROTINÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Arvicolidæ GRAY, 1821.
‡ **Ellobiinae**[a] GILL, 1872.
Lemnina GRAY, 1825.
Microtidæ COPE, 1891.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Agricola BLASIUS, 1857	*Arvicola agrestis*, Europe.
Alticola BLANFORD, 1881	*Arvicola stoliczkanus*, Ladák, western Tibet.
Alviceola BLAINVILLE, 1817	'Le genre campagnol.' (Misprint for *Arvicola?*)
Ammomys BONAPARTE, 1831	New name for *Psammomys* Le Conte, 1830.
Anaptogonia COPE, 1871	*Arvicola hiatidens*, Port Kennedy bone cave, Pa.
Anteliomys MILLER, 1896	*Microtus chinensis*, Kiating-fu, China.
Arvicola LACÉPÈDE, 1799	*Mus amphibius* (= *M. terrestris*), Europe. (See *Microtus*).
Aschizomys MILLER, 1898	*Aschizomys lemmimus*, Plover Bay, Siberia.
Aulacomys RHOADS, 1894	*Aulacomys arvicoloides*, Lake Kichelos, Wash.
Bicunedens HODGSON, 1863	*Bicunedens perfuscus* (= *Neodon sikimensis*), Darjiling, India.
Borioikon POLIAKOFF, 1881	*Myodes torquatus*, Obi River, Siberia. (See *Dicrostonyx* and *Misothermus.*)
Brachyurus FISCHER, 1813	*Mus arvalis, M. rutilus, M. amphibius, M. lemmus, M. torquatus, M. alliarius, Brachyurus blumenbachii, B. fulvus, B. niloticus.* (See *Lemmus.*)
? Bramus POMEL, 1892	*Bramus barbarus*, Ain-Mefta, Tunis.
† **Campicola** SCHULZE, 1890	*Arvicola subterraneus, A. arvalis, A. campestris*, Europe.
Chilotus BAIRD, 1857	*Arvicola oregoni*, Astoria, Oregon.
Chthonoergus NORDMANN, 1839	*Mus murinus* (= *M. talpinus*), southeastern Russia.
Craseomys MILLER, 1900	*Hypudæus rufocanus*, Lappmark, Sweden.
† **Cuniculus** WAGLER, 1830	*Mus lemmus, M. torquatus* (type), *M. aspalax.* (See *Dicrostonyx, Misothermus, Borioikon*, and *Tylonyx.*)
Dicrostonyx GLOGER, 1841	*Mus hudsonius?* Labrador.
Dolomys NEHRING, 1898	*Dolomys milleri*, Beremend, southern Hungary.
† **Ellobius** FISCHER, 1814	*Mus talpinus* (type), Russia; *Ellobius zocor* (= *Mus aspalax*), Dauria; *Mus capensis*, Cape of Good Hope; *M. hudsonius*, Labrador.
Eothenomys MILLER, 1896	*Microtus melanogaster*, Tibet.
Eremiomys POLIAKOFF, 1881	*Georychus luteus*, near Aral Sea; *Mus lagurus* (type), Siberia. (See *Lagurus.*)
Evotomys COUES, 1874	*Mus rutilus*, Siberia.
Fiber CUVIER, 1800	*Castor zibethicus*, eastern Canada.
Hemiotomys SÉLYS-LONGCHAMPS, 1836	*Arvicola fulvus* (= *A. arvalis*), *A. amphibius* (= *A. terrestris*), Europe.
Herpetomys MERRIAM, 1898	*Microtus guatemalensis*, Todos Santos, Guatemala.
Hyperacrius MILLER, 1896	*Microtus fertilis*, Pir Panjal Range, Kashmir.
Hypudaeus ILLIGER, 1811	*Mus lemmus, M. amphibius* (= *M. terrestris*), *M. arvalis*, Europe.

[a] Preoccupied by Ellobiinæ, a subfamily of Mollusks. (See ADAMS, Gen. Recent Moll., II, pp. 237, 1858.)

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Isodelta COPE, 1871	*Arvicola speothen*, Port Kennedy bone cave, Pa.
Lagurus GLOGER, 1841	*Lagurus migratorius* (= *Mus lagurus?*), Siberia.
Lasiopodomys LATASTE, 1887	*Arvicola brandti*, Desert of Gobi, Mongolia. (See *Phaiomys.*)
Lemmomys LESSON, 1842	*Mus talpinus*, southern Russia.
Lemmus LINK, 1795	*Mus socialis*, *M. lagurus*, *M. lemmus* (type), *M. torquatus*, *M. glareolus*, *M. hudsonius*.
Microtus SCHRANK, 1798	*Mus terrestris* (= *M. arvalis*, type), *M. amphibius* (= *M. terrestris* Linnæus), *M. gregarius* (= *M. arvalis*), Europe.
† **Micrurus** FORSYTH MAJOR, 1877	*Arvicola nebrodensis*, Sicily.
Mictomys TRUE, 1894	*Mictomys innuitus*, Fort Chimo, Labrador.
Mimomys FORSYTH MAJOR, 1902	*Microtus pliocænicus*, upper Val d'Arno, Italy; *M. intermedius*, Norwich Crag, England.
Misothermus HENSEL, 1855	*Mus torquatus*, Obi River, Siberia. (See *Dicrostonyx.*)
Moschomys BILLBERG, 1828	New name for *Ondatra* Lacépède, 1799.
Mussascus OKEN, 1816	*Ondatra americana* (= *Castor zibethicus*), eastern Canada. (See *Fiber.*)
Mynomes RAFINESQUE, 1817	*Mynomes pratensis* (= *Arvicola pennsylvanicus*), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Myodes PALLAS, 1811	*Mus lemmus*, *M. torquatus*, *M. lagurus M. oeconomus*, *M. arvalis*, *M. saxatilis*, *M. gregalis*, *M. socialis*, *M. alliarius*, *M. rutilus*, Eurasia. (See *Lemmus.*)
Myolemmus POMEL, 1854	*Arvicola ambiguus*, Auvergne, France.
Neodon HODGSON, 1849	*Neodon sikimensis*, Sikkim, India.
Neofiber TRUE, 1884	*Neofiber alleni*, Georgiana, Florida.
Ochetomys FITZINGER, 1867	*Mus amphibius*, *Hypudæus pertinax*, *Arvicola destructor*, *Mus terrestris*, *Hypudæus nageri*, *Arvicola monticola*, *A. americanus*, Europe.
† **Ondatra** LACÉPÈDE, 1799	*Castor zibethicus*, eastern Canada. (See *Fiber.*)
Orthriomys MERRIAM, 1898	*Microtus umbrosus*, Mt. Zempoaltepec, Mexico.
† **Paludicola** BLASIUS, 1857	*Arvicola amphibius* (=*A. terrestris*), *A. nivalis*, *A. ratticeps*, Europe.
Pedomys BAIRD, 1857	*Arvicola austerus*, Racine, Wisconsin.
Phaiomys BLYTH, 1863	*Phaiomys leucurus* (=*Arvicola blythi*), Lake Tshomiri, western Tibet.
Phenacomys MERRIAM, 1889	*Phenacomys intermedius*, Kamloops, B. C.
Pinemys LESSON, 1836	*Psammomys pinetorum*, Riceboro, Georgia. (See *Pitymys* and *Ammomys.*)
Pitymys MCMURTRIE, 1831	New name for *Psammomys* Le Conte, 1830.
† **Platycranius** KASTSCHENKO, 1901	*Microtus strelzowi*, *Mus alliarius*, Siberia.
† **Praticola** FATIO, 1867	*Arvicola amphibius* (=*A. terrestris*), *A. nivalis*, *A. arvalis*, *A. ratticeps*, *A. campestris*, Europe.
Prometheomys SATUNIN, 1901	*Prometheomys schaposchnikowi*, Caucasus Mts., Tiflis.
† **Psammomys** LE CONTE, 1830	*Psammomys pinetorum*, Riceboro, Georgia. (See *Pitymys*, *Ammomys*, and *Pinemys*).
Schistodelta COPE, 1899	*Microtus sulcata* (=*M. diluvianus*), Port Kennedy bone cave, Pennsylvania.
Simotes G. FISCHER, 1817	New name for *Fiber* Cuvier, 1800.
† **Stenocranius** KASTSCHENKO, 1901	*Arvicola arvalis slowzowi*, *A. raddei*, *Microtus tianschanicus*, *Arvicola eversmanni*, *Mus gregalis*, Siberia.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
†*Sycium* COPE, 1899	*Sycium cloacinum*, Port Kennedy bone cave, Pa.
† **Sylvicola** FATIO, 1867	*Mus agrestis*, Europe. (See *Agricola*).
Synaptomys BAIRD, 1857	*Synaptomys cooperi*, New Jersey.
† **Terricola** FATIO, 1867	*Arvicola subterraneus*, *A. savii*, Europe.
Tetramerodon RHOADS, 1894	*Arvicola tetramerus*, Victoria, British Columbia.
Tylonyx SCHULZE, 1897	*Mus torquatus*, Obi River, Siberia. (See *Dicrostomyx*, *Misothermus*, and *Borioikon*.)

MURINÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Murina ILLIGER, 1815.
Muridæ GRAY, 1821.
‡ **Mysdidelphiæ** LESSON, 1840.
Rattidæ [a] BURNETT, 1830.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Acanthomys LESSON, 1842	*Mus setifer*, Java; *M. alexandrinus*, Egypt; *Acanthomys perchal*, India; *Mus platythrix*, India; *M. hispidus*, Arabia. (See *Acomys*.)
† **Acanthomys** GRAY, 1867	*Acanthomys leucopus*, Cape York, Queensland.
Acomys GEOFFROY, 1838	*Mus cahirinus*, Egypt.
Acosminthus GLOGER, 1841	*Mus cahirinus*, Egypt; *M. dimidiatus*, near Mount Sinai, Arabia.
Acromys (WAGNER) TROUESSART, 1881	*Acromys musculus*. (Synonym of *Drymomys*.)
Apodemus KAUP, 1829	*Mus agrarius*, Europe.
Arvicanthis LESSON, 1842	*Lemmus niloticus*, Africa.
Ascopharynx WAITE, 1900	New name for *Thylacomys* Waite, 1898.
Bandicota GRAY, 1873	*Mus giganteus*, southeastern India.
Batomys THOMAS, 1895	*Batomys grantii*, Monte Data, Luzon, P. I.
Carpomys THOMAS, 1895	*Carpomys melanurus*, Monte Data, Luzon, P. I.
Chiropodomys PETERS, 1868	*Chiropodomys penicillatus*, India.
Chiruromys THOMAS, 1888	*Chiruromys forbesi*, Sogere, New Guinea.
Conilurus OGILBY, 1838	*Conilurus constructor*, New South Wales.
Crateromys THOMAS, 1895	*Phlœomys schadenbergi*, Monte Data, Luzon, P. I.
Cricetomys WATERHOUSE, 1840	*Cricetomys gambianus*, Gambia River, W. Africa.
Dasymys PETERS, 1875	*Dasymys gueinzii* (=*Mus incomtus*), Natal.
Drymomys TSCHUDI, 1844	*Drymomys parvulus* (=*Mus musculus*), Peru.
? "*Elomys* AYMARD, 1848"	*Elomys priscus*, Puy de Dôme, France.
Eosaccomys PALMER, 1903	New name for *Saccostomus* Peters, 1846.
Epimys TROUESSART, 1881	58 species, including *Mus caraco*, *M. decumanus*, *M. rattus*, etc.
Euchaetomys FITZINGER, 1867	*Mus palmarum*, *M. novaræ*, *M. setifer*, *M. perchal*, *M. kok*, *M. hardwickii*, *M. rufescens*, *M. ellioti*, *M. lepidus*, *M. vittatus*, *M. pumilio*, *M. parduleus*, *M. zebra*, *Rattus donovani*.
Golunda GRAY, 1837	*Golunda ellioti* (type); *G. meltada*, Bombay, India; *Mus barbara*, Africa.
Gymnomys GRAY, 1867	*Mus* (*Gymnomys*) *celebensis*, Menado, N. Celebes.
Hapalomys BLYTH, 1859	*Hapalomys longicaudatus*, Sitang River, India.
† **Hapalotis** LICHTENSTEIN, 1829	*Hapalotis albipes*, Australia. (See *Conilurus*.)
Heliomys GRAY, 1873	*Heliomys jeudei*, locality unknown.

[a] Rattini BURMEISTER, 1850, includes *Hydromys*, *Cricetus*, *Mus*, and *Dendromys*.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Isomys SUNDEVALL, 1842	*Mus variegatus* (=*Lemmus niloticus*), Egypt.
† **Lasiomys** PETERS, 1866	*Lasiomys afer*, Guinea. (See *Lophuromys.*)
Leggada GRAY, 1837	*Leggada booduga*, *Mus platythrix*, India.
Lemniscomys TROUESSART, 1881	*Mus barbarus*, *M. pulchellus*, *M. zebra*, *M. lineatus*, *M. lineatoaffinis*, *M. pumilio*, *M. trivirgatus*, *M. dorsalis*, *M. univittatus*, Africa.
Lenomys THOMAS, 1898	*Mus meyeri*, Menado, northern Celebes.
Lenothrix MILLER, 1903	*Lenothrix canus*, Pulo Tuangku, west of Sumatra.
† *Lophiomys* DEPÉRET, 1890	*Lophiomys pyrenaicus*, near Perpignan, France. (See *Trilophomys.*)
Lophuromys PETERS, 1874	New name for *Lasiomys* Peters, 1866.
Malacomys MILNE-EDWARDS, 1877	*Malacomys longipes*, Gaboon River, West Africa.
Mallomys THOMAS, 1898	*Mallomys rothschildi*, near Mount Musgrave, British New Guinea.
Mammus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Mus* Linnæus, 1758.
Mastacomys THOMAS, 1882	*Mastacomys fuscus*, Tasmania.
Micromys DEHNE, 1841	*Micromys agilis*, Dresden, Germany.
Murinus RAFINESQUE, 1815	*Mus sp.*, nomen nudum.
Mus LINNÆUS, 1758	*Mus porcellus*, *M. leporinus*, *M. lemmus*, *M. marmota*, *M. monax*, *M. cricetus*, *M. terrestris*, *M. amphibius*, *M. rattus* (type), *M. musculus*, *M. avellanarius*, *M. sylvaticus*, *M. striatus*, *M. longipes*, *M. jaculus*, *M. volans.*
Musculus RAFINESQUE, 1814	Emendation of *Mus* Linnæus, 1758.
Nannomys PETERS, 1876	*Mus setulosus*, Cameroons, West Africa.
Nesokia GRAY, 1842	*Mus hardwickii*, India,
Notomys LESSON, 1842	*Dipus mitchellii*, Western Australia.
Pelomys PETERS, 1852	*Mus* (*Pelomys*) *fallax*, Zambesi River, E. Africa.
Pithecheir CUVIER, 1838	*Pithecheir melanurus*, western Sumatra?
Podanomalus WAITE, 1898	*Hapalotis longicaudatus*, Western Australia.
Pogonomys MILNE-EDWARDS, 1877	*Mus* (*Pogonomys*) *macrourus*, New Guinea.
Pseudoconomys RHOADS, 1896	*Mus proconodon*, western Somali Land, Africa.
Pseudomys GRAY, 1832	*Pseudomys australis*, eastern Australia.
Rattus FRISCH, 1775	'Die Ratze,' Eurasia.
† **Rattus** DONOVAN, 1827	*Rattus donovani*, Cape of Good Hope.
† **Saccostomus** PETERS, 1846	*Saccostomus campestris*, Tette, Mozambique. (See *Eosaccomys.*)
Spalacomys PETERS, 1861	*Spalacomys indicus*, eastern India.
Tenomys RAFINESQUE, 1815	*Mus sp.*, nomen nudum.
† **Thylacomys** WAITE, 1898	*Hapalotis cervinus*, interior of South Australia. (See *Ascopharynx.*)
Trilophomys DEPÉRET, 1892	New name for *Lophiomys* Depéret, 1890.
Uromys PETERS, 1867	*Mus macropus*, Cape York, Queensland.
Vandeleuria GRAY, 1842	*Mus oleraceus*, Madras, India.

MYOTALPINÆ.

SUBFAMILIES.

Myospalacini LILLJEBORG, 1866. **Siphneinae** GILL, 1872.
Myotalpinæ MILLER, 1896.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Aspalomys ('LAXMANN') GERVAIS, 1841.	*Mus aspalax*, Siberia.
Myospalax LAXMANN, 1769	*Myospalax sp.*, Barnaul, Siberia.
† **Myospalax** BLYTH, 1846	*Georychus fuscocapillus*, Quetta, Baluchistan.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Myotalpa KERR, 1792	*Mus talpinus, M. capensis, M. maritimus, M. aspalax* (=*M. myospalax*, type), *Myotalpa typhla* (=*Spalax microphthalmus*).
Siphneus BRANTS, 1827	*Mus aspalax*, Siberia. (See *Myotalpa.*)

NEOTOMINÆ.

Neotominæ MERRIAM, 1894.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
? Bothriomys AMEGHINO, 1889	*Bothriomys catenatus*, near Cordoba, Argentina.
Hodomys MERRIAM, 1894	*Neotoma alleni*, Manzanillo, Mexico.
Nelsonia MERRIAM, 1897	*Nelsonia neotomodon*, Plateado, Zacatecas, Mex.
Neotoma SAY & ORD, 1825	*Mus floridanus*, St. Johns River, Florida.
Neotomodon MERRIAM, 1898	*Neotomodon alstoni*, Nahuatzin, Michoacan, Mex.
Ptyssophorus AMEGHINO, 1889	*Ptyssophorus elegans*, Villa de Lujan, Argentina.
Teanopus MERRIAM, 1903	*Teanopus phenax*, Camoa, Sonora, Mexico.
Teonoma GRAY, 1843	*Neotoma drummondii* (=*Myoxus drummondii*), Rocky Mts., British Columbia.
Tretomys AMEGHINO, 1889	*Tretomys atavus*, near Córdoba, Argentina.
Xenomys MERRIAM, 1892	*Xenomys nelsoni*, Hda. Magdalena, Colima, Mex.

OTOMYINÆ.

Otomyinæ THOMAS, 1897.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Euryotis BRANTS, 1827	*Mus irroratus*, South Africa. (See *Otomys.*)
Oreinomys TROUESSART, 1881	New name for *Oreomys* Heuglin, 1877.
†**Oreomys** HEUGLIN, 1877	*Oreomys typus*, northeast Africa. (See *Oreinomys.*)
Otomys F. CUVIER, 1823	*Otomys unisulcatus*, 1829, and *O. bisulcatus*, 1829 (=*Mus irroratus*, type), Cape of Good Hope.

PHLŒOMYINÆ.

Phlœomyinæ ALSTON, 1876.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Phlœomys WATERHOUSE, 1839	*Phlœomys cumingi*, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

RHYNCHOMYINÆ.

Rhynchomyinæ THOMAS, 1897.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Craurothrix THOMAS, 1896	New name for *Echiothrix* Gray, 1867.
†**Echiothrix** GRAY, 1867	*Echiothrix leucura* Celebes? (See *Craurothrix.*)
Rhynchomys THOMAS, 1895	*Rhynchomys soricoides*, Monte Data, Luzon, P. I.

SIPHNEINÆ. (See MYOTALPINÆ.)

MUSCARDINIDÆ.[a]

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Glirini MUIRHEAD, 1819.

‡**Gliridæ**[b] THOMAS, 1897.

Graphiurini WINGE, 1887.

Muscardinidæ PALMER, 1899.

Myosidæ[c] GRAY, 1821.

Platacanthomyinæ ALSTON, 1876.

[a] *Platacanthomys* and *Typhlomys* belong to the Platacanthomyinæ; the others to the Muscardininæ.

[b] Preoccupied by Gliridæ OGILBY, 1837, which is based on *Cheiromys.*

[c] Myoxidæ WATERHOUSE, 1839.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Bifa Lataste, 1885	*Bifa lerotina*, Ghardaya, Algeria.
Brachymys Meyer, 1847	New name for *Micromys* Meyer, 1846.
Cænomys (Bravard MS.) Lydekker, 1885.	*Cænomys typus* (= *Myoxus murinus*), Puy de Dôme, France.
Claviglis Jentink, 1888	*Claviglis crassicaudatus*, Du Queah River, Liberia.
Eliomys Wagner, 1843	*Myoxus melanurus*, Mount Sinai, Arabia.
Elius Schulze, 1900	*Sciurus glis*, S. Europe; *Myoxus dryas*, S. Russia.
Glis Brisson, 1762	*Sciurus glis*, southern Europe.
Graphiurus ('F. Cuvier') Smuts, 1832	*Graphiurus capensis* (= *Sciurus ocularis*), Cape of Good Hope.
† *Micromys* Meyer, 1846	*Micromys ornatus*, Weisenau, Germany. (See *Brachymys*.)
Muscardinus Kaup, 1829	*Myoxus muscardinus*, Europe.
Myoxus Zimmermann, 1780	*Myoxus glis*, *M. nitedula*, Europe; *M. chrysurus* Surinam; *M. muscardinus*, Europe.
Platacanthomys Blyth, 1859	*Platacanthomys lasiurus*, southern Malabar, India.
Typhlomys Milne-Edwards, 1877	*Typhlomys cinereus*, western Fokien, China.

MYLAGAULIDÆ. (See CASTORIDÆ.)

OCHOTONIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

‡ **Lagidæ** Schulze, 1897.
‡ **Lagomina** Gray, 1825.
‡ **Lagomyidæ** Lilljeborg, 1866.

Ochotonidæ Thomas, 1897.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
† **Abra** Gray, 1863	*Lagomys curzoniæ*, Sikkim, India.
Amphilagus Pomel, 1854	*Amphilagus antiquus*, Allier, France.
† *Anœma* König, 1825	*Anœma œningensis*, Oeningen, Germany.
Lagodus Pomel, 1854	*Lagodus picoides*, Allier, France.
† **Lagomys** G. Cuvier, 1800	'Le Pika' (*Lepus alpinus*), Siberia.
Lagopsis Schlosser, 1884	*Lagomys œningensis*, *L. verus*, Germany.
Marcuinomys Croizet, 1848–52	*Marcuinomys sp.*, Limagne, France.
Myolagus Hensel, 1856	*Lagomys sardus*, Cagliari, Sardinia.
Ochotona Link, 1795	*Lepus pusillus*, Ural Mts.; *L. alpinus*, Siberia; *L. ochotona* (type), near Lake Baikal, Siberia.
Ogotoma Gray, 1867	*Lepus ogotoma*, Mongolia. (See *Ochotona*.)
Pika Lacépède, 1799	*Lepus alpinus*, Siberia. (See *Ochotona*.)
Platyodon Bravard, 1853	*Platyodon sp.*, Limagne, France.
Prolagopsis Forsyth Major, 1899	Hypothetical descendent from *Titanomys*.
Praotherium Cope, 1871	*Praotherium palatinum*, Port Kennedy bone cave, Pennsylvania.
Prolagus Pomel, 1853	*Lagomys sansaniensis*, Sansan, France.
Titanomys Meyer, 1843	*Titanomys visenoviensis*, Weisenau, Germany.

OCTODONTIDÆ.

(Including Ctenodactylidæ.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

‡**Aulacodina** BONAPARTE, 1845.
Capromyidæ H. SMITH, 1842.
Ctenodactylina GERVAIS, 1853.
Ctenodactylidæ ZITTEL, 1893.
Ctenomysideæ LESSON, 1842.
Echymyna GRAY, 1825.
Echymidæ [a] BONAPARTE, 1845.
‡**Hystrichomyida** BRANDT, 1855 (=Spalacopodoïdes).
Loncherini GIEBEL, 1847.
Loncheridæ BURMEISTER, 1850.
‡**Muriformidæ** AMEGHINO, 1887.
Myiopotamyina BONAPARTE, 1850.
Octodontidæ WATERHOUSE, 1839.
Ondatrina GRAY, 1825.
Pectinatoridæ MURRAY, 1866.
Psammoryctina WAGNER, 1841.
Psammoryctidæ BURMEISTER, 1854.
Spalacopodidæ LILLJEBORG, 1866. (Spalacopodoïdes BRANDT, 1855.)
‡**Ulacodidæ** BRANDT, 1855 (Aulacodus).

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Abrocoma WATERHOUSE, 1837	*Abrocoma bennettii*, Aconcagua, *A. cuvieri*, Valparaiso, Chile.
Aconaemys AMEGHINO, 1891	New name for *Schizodon* Waterhouse, 1842.
Actenomys BURMEISTER, 1888	*Actenomys cuniculinus*, Monte Hermoso, Argentina.
Adelphomys AMEGHINO, 1887	*Adelphomys candidus*, southern Patagonia.
†**Aulacodus** TEMMINCK, 1827	*Aulacodus swinderianus*, Africa. (See *Thryonomys* and *Triaulacodus*.)
Cannabateomys LYDEKKER, 1892	Emendation of *Kannabateomys* Jentink, 1891.
Capromys DESMAREST, 1822	*Capromys fournieri* (=*Isodon pilorides*), Cuba.
Carterodon WATERHOUSE, 1848	*Echimys sulcidens*, Bone caves, Brazil.
Cercomys CUVIER, 1829	*Cercomys cunicularius*, Minas Geraës, Brazil.
Ctenodactylus GRAY, 1830	*Ctenodactylus massonii*, Cape of Good Hope.
Ctenomys BLAINVILLE, 1826	*Ctenomys brasiliensis*, Minas Geraës, Brazil.
Dactylomys I. GEOFFROY, 1838	*Dactylomys typus*, (=*Echimys dactylinus*), Brazil.
Dendroleius MEYEN, 1833	*Dendroleius degus*, Chile?
Dicœlophorus AMEGHINO, 1888	*Dicœlophorus latidens*, *D. simplex*, *D. celsus*, *Ctenomys priscus*, Monte Hermoso, Argentina.
Dicolpomys WINGE, 1887	*Dicolpomys fossor*, Bone caves, Brazil.
Discolomys AMEGHINO, 1889	*Discolomys cuneus*, Paraná, Argentina.
Echimys [b] CUVIER, 1809	*Echimys cristatus*, Surinam; *E. spinosus* (type), Paraguay.
†**Echimys** GEOFFROY, 1838	*Echimys setosus*, South America. (See *Proëchimys*.)
Enchomys GLOGER, 1841	Emendation of *Echimys* Cuvier, 1809.
Eoctodon AMEGHINO, 1902	*Eoctodon securiclatus*, Patagonia.
Eumysops AMEGHINO, 1888	*Eumysops plicatus*, *E. læviplicatus*, *E. robustus*, Monte Hermoso, Argentina.
Euryzygomatomys GOELDI, 1901	*Echimys spinosus*, Atira, Paraguay.
Felovia LATASTE, 1886	*Felovia væ*, Senegal River, West Africa.
Geocapromys CHAPMAN, 1901	*Capromys brownii* (type), Jamaica; *C. thoracatus*, Little Swan Island, Gulf of Honduras; *C. ingrahami*, Plana Keys, Bahamas.
Graphimys AMEGHINO, 1891	*Graphimys provectus*, southern Patagonia.

[a] Echnomyidae AMEGHINO, 1889.

[b] *Echinomys* WAGNER, 1840.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Guillinomys Lesson, 1842	*Guillinomys chilensis*, Chile.
Gundi ('Fischer') Lataste, 1881	A common name for *Ctenodactylus*, erroneously credited to Fischer as a genus.
Gyrignophus Ameghino, 1891	*Gyrignophus complicatus*, southern Patagonia.
Habrocoma Wagner, 1842	Emendation of *Abrocoma* Waterhouse, 1837.
Hontia Agassiz, 1842	Nomen nudum. Native name for *Capromys*, included by Agassiz in a list of genera, without reference or mention of species.
† **Isodon** Say, 1822	*Isodon pilorides*, Cuba.
Isothrix Wagner, 1845	*Isothrix bistriata*, Rio Guaporé and Rio Negro; *I. pachyura*, Cuyaba; *I. pagurus*, Borba, Brazil.
Kannabateomys Jentink, 1891	*Dactylomys amblyonyx*, Ypanema, Brazil.
Lasiomys Burmeister, 1854	*Lasiomys hirsutus*, Maracaibo, Venezuela.
Lasiuromys Deville, 1852	*Lasiuromys villosus*, Ucayali River, Peru.
Lomomys Ameghino, 1891	*Lomomys evexus*, southern Patagonia.
Loncheres Illiger, 1811	*Loncheres paleacea*, Brazil; *Hystrix chrysuros* (= *Echimys cristatus*, 1817, type), Surinam.
Lonchetes Billberg, 1828	Emendation of *Loncheres* Illiger, 1811.
Lonchophorus Lund, 1839	*Lonchophorus fossilis*, Bone caves, Brazil.
Massoutiera Lataste, 1885	*Ctenodactylus mzabi*, Ghardaia, Algeria.
Mastonotus Wesmael, 1841	*Mastonotus popelairi* (= *Mus coypus*), South America. (See *Myocastor*.)
Matyoscor Ameghino, 1902	*Matyoscor perditus*, Tarija Valley, Bolivia.
Mesomys Wagner, 1845	*Mesomys ecaudatus*, Borba, Amazonas, Brazil.
Morenella Palmer, 1903	New name for *Morenia* Ameghino, 1886.
† *Morenia* Ameghino, 1886	*Morenia elephantina*, Argentina. (See *Morenella*.)
Myocastor Kerr, 1792	*Mus* (*Myocastor*) *coypus* (type), Chile; *Mus* (*M.*) *zibethicus*, Canada.
Myopotamus Geoffroy, 1805	*Myopotamus bonariensis*, Buenos Aires, Argentina. (See *Myocastor*).
Mysateles Lesson, 1842	*Mysateles poeppingii* (= *Capromys prehensilis*), Cuba.
Nelomys Jourdan, 1837	*Nelomys blainvillii*, near Bahia, Brazil.
† **Nelomys** Lund, 1841	*Echimys antricola*, *E. sulcidens*, Bone caves, Brazil. (See *Thrichomys*.)
† **Neoctodon** Thomas, 1902	*Neoctodon simonsi*, Potosi, Bolivia. (See *Octodontomys*.)
Neoreomys Ameghino, 1887	*Neoreomys australis*, *N. indivisus*, *N. decisus*, southern Patagonia.
Octodon Bennett, 1832	*Octodon cumingii*, Chile.
Octodontomys Palmer, 1903	New name for *Neoctodon* Thomas, 1902.
Olenopsis Ameghino, 1889	*Olenopsis uncinus*, Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
"**Ondatra** Link, 1795"	*Mus coypus*, Chile; *Castor zibethicus*, eastern Canada. (See *Myocastor*).
Orthomys Ameghino, 1881	*Orthomys dentatus*, Rio de La Plata, Argentina.
Orycteromys ('Blainville') Agassiz, 1842.	Used by Blainville in 1826, only in the French form 'Oryctérome,' for the genus described as *Ctenomys*. (See *Orycteromys*, p. 853.)
Paranomys (Scalabrini MS.) Ameghino, 1889.	*Paranomys typicus*, Paraná, Argentina.
Pectinator Blyth, 1856	*Pectinator spekei*, East Africa.
Pellegrina Gregorio, 1886	*Pellegrina panormensis*, Monte Pellegrino, Sicily.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Petrobates HEUGLIN, 1860	*Petrobates sp.* (= *Pectinator spekei*), Somaliland, Africa.
Petromus A. SMITH, 1831	*Petromus typicus*, Little Namaqualand, S. Africa.
Phtoramys AMEGHINO, 1887	*Phtoramys homogenidens*, Monte Hermoso, Argentina.
Phyllomys LUND, 1839	*Phyllomys brasiliensis* (?), Bone caves, Brazil.
Pithanotomys AMEGHINO, 1887	*Pithanotomys columnaris*, Monte Hermoso, Argentina.
Plagiodontia F. CUVIER, 1836	*Plagiodontia ædium*, Haiti, West Indies.
"*Plataeomys* AMEGHINO, 1881"	*Plataeomys scindens*, Rio de La Plata, Argentina.
Platythrix PICTET, 1842	'Voisin des *Echimys*, Brazil.'
Poecilomys PICTET, 1842	'Voisin des *Dactylomys*, Brazil.'
Pœphagomys F. CUVIER, 1834	*Pœphagomys ater*, Coquimbo, Chile.
Potamys LARRANHAGA, 1823	*Myopotamus coypus*, Argentina.
Procapromys CHAPMAN, 1901	*Capromys geayi*, between Caracas and La Guaira, Venezuela.
Proëchimys ALLEN, 1899	*Echimys trinitatis*, Princestown, Trinidad.
Prospaniomys AMEGHINO, 1902	*Prospaniomys priscus*, Patagonia.
Protadelphomys AMEGHINO, 1902	*Protadelphomys latus*, Patagonia.
† **Psammomys** PŒPPIG, 1835	*Psammomys sp.* (= *Spalacopus poeppigii*), northern Chile. (See *Spalacopus* and *Psammoryctes*.)
Psammoryctes PŒPPIG, 1835	*Psammoryctes noctivagus* (= *Spalacopus poeppigii*), northern Chile.
Pseudoneoreomys AMEGHINO, 1891	*Pseudoneoreomys pachyrhynchus, P. leptorhynchus, P. mesorhynchus*, southern Patagonia.
Ruscinomys DEPÉRET, 1890	*Ruscinomys europæus*, southern France.
† **Schizodon** WATERHOUSE, 1842	*Schizodon fuscus*, volcano of Peteroa, Chile. (See *Aconaemys*.)
Scleromys AMEGHINO, 1887	*Scleromys angustus*, southern Patagonia.
Spalacopus WAGLER, 1832	*Spalacopus poeppigii* (= *Psammomys noctivagus*), foot of the Andes, Chile.
Spaniomys AMEGHINO, 1887	*Spaniomys riparius, S. modestus*, Patagonia.
Stichomys AMEGHINO, 1887	*Stichomys regularis, S. constans*, southern Patagonia.
Thrichomys TROUESSART, 1881	*Thrichomys antricola, T. inermis, T. brevicauda*, South America.
Thrinacodus GÜNTHER, 1879	*Thrinacodus albicauda*, Medellin, Colombia.
Thryonomys FITZINGER, 1867	*Aulacodus semipalmatus*, Central Africa.
Triaulacodus LYDEKKER, 1896	New name for *Aulacodus* Temminck, 1827. (See *Thryonomys*.)
Tribodon AMEGHINO, 1887	*Tribodon clemens*, Monte Hermoso, Argentina.

PEDETIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Halamydæ GRAY, 1821.
Helamyina DEGLAND, 1854.

Pedestina GRAY, 1825.
Pedetidæ OWEN, 1847.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Gerbua F. CUVIER, 1825	*Gerbua capensis* (= *Mus cafer*), Cape of Good Hope. (See *Pedetes*.)
Helamys F. CUVIER, 1817	*Mus cafer*, Cape of Good Hope. (See *Pedetes*.)
Lagotis BLAINVILLE, 1817	'La grande Gerboise du Cap' (*Pedetes cafer*), Cape of Good Hope. (See *Pedetes*.)
Pedetes ILLIGER, 1811	*Mus cafer*, Cape of Good Hope.

PSEUDOSCIURIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Pseudosciurini WINGE, 1887. *Pseudosciuridæ* ZITTEL, 1893.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
? Adelomys GERVAIS, 1853	*Theridomys vaillanti*, Débruge, France. (See Theridomyidæ, p. 867.)
? Decticadapis LEMOINE, 1883	*Decticadapis sciuroides*, Reims, France.
Pseudosciurus HENSEL, 1856	*Pseudosciurus suevicus*, Hohenzollern, Prussia.
Sciurodon SCHLOSSER, 1884	*Sciurodon cadurcense* Mouillac, France.
Sciuroides FORSYTH MAJOR, 1873	*Sciuroides rutimeyeri*, *S. fraasi*, *S. siderolithicus*, *S. minimus*, Germany and Switzerland.

SACCOMYIDÆ. (See HETEROMYIDÆ.)

SCIURIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Allomyidæ MARSH, 1877.
Arctomydæ GRAY, 1821.
‡ **Campsiurina** BRANDT, 1844.
Leithiidæ LYDEKKER, 1896.
Nannosciurinæ FORSYTH MAJOR, 1893.
Pteromyini BRANDT, 1855.
Pteromidæ ANDERSON, 1879.
Sciurina HEMPRICH, 1820.
Sciuridæ GRAY, 1821.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Ailuravus RÜTIMEYER, 1891	*Ailuravus picteti*, Egerkingen, Switzerland.
Allomys MARSH, 1877	*Allomys nitens*, Oregon.
Ammospermophilus MERRIAM, 1892	*Tamias leucurus*, San Gorgonio Pass, California.
Amphisciurus (BRAVARD MS.) LYDEKKER, 1885.	*Amphisciurus typus*, Allier, France.
† **Anisonyx** RAFINESQUE, 1817	*Anisonyx brachiura* (=*Arctomys columbianus*), Clearwater River, Idaho. (See *Phorbantus*.)
Aphrontis SCHULZE, 1893	*Sciurus vulgaris*, Europe. (See *Sciurus*.)
Aræosciurus NELSON, 1899	*Sciurus oculatus*, eastern Mexico.
Arctomys SCHREBER, 1780	*Arctomys marmota*, Europe; *A. monax*, North America; *A. bobac*, Europe; *A. empetra*, North America; *A. citillus*, Europe. (See *Marmota*.)
Atlantoxerus FORSYTH MAJOR, 1893	*Xerus getulus*, North Africa.
Baginia GRAY, 1867	*Sciurus platani* (=*S. notatus*), Java or Sumatra.
Baiosciurus NELSON, 1899	*Sciurus deppei*, Papantla, Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Callosciurus GRAY, 1867	*Sciurus rafflesii* (=*S. prevostii*), Sumatra.
Callospermophilus MERRIAM, 1897	*Sciurus lateralis*, Canyon City, Colorado.
?Canicula DAUBENTON? 1782	*Canicula subterranea*, Europe.
Citellus OKEN, 1816	*Arctomys citellus* (type), Eurasia; *Myoxus inauritus*, Cape of Good Hope.
Colobotis BRANDT, 1844	*Spermophilus fulvus*, southern Russia.
Cynomys RAFINESQUE, 1817	*Cynomys socialis* (=*Arctomys ludovicianus*, type), *C.? grisea*, Plains of the Missouri.
Dremomys HEUDE, 1898	*Sciurus pernyi*, *S. collaris*, Moupin and Sechuen; *S. saltitans*, Ngam-hoei; *S. latro*, Shantung, China.
Echinosciurus TROUESSART, 1880	*Sciurus hypopyrrhus* (type), *S. variabilis*, *S. stramineus*, Central and South America.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Eosciurus TROUESSART, 1880	*Sciurus bicolor* (type), *S. giganteus, S. indicus, S. maximus, S. macrurus,* Asia.
Eoxerus FORSYTH MAJOR, 1893	*Xerus laticaudatus* (type), Borneo; *X. berdmorei,* Indo-China; *X. tristriatus,* India; *X. palmarum,* India; *X. insignis,* Malacca; *X. hosei,* Borneo.
Erythrosciurus GRAY, 1867	*Sciurus ferrugineus* (type), Cambodia; *S. siamensis,* Siam.
Eupetaurus THOMAS, 1888	*Eupetaurus cinereus,* Kashmir, India.
Eutamias TROUESSART, 1880	*Tamias striatus asiaticus* (type), Asia; *T. harrisi,* southwestern United States; *T. lateralis,* near Canyon City, Colorado; *T. laevidens,* Wythe County, Virginia.
Farunculus ('LESSON') GRAY, 1867	Probably a lapsus for *Funambulus* Lesson, 1832.
Funambulus LESSON, 1832	*Funambulus indicus* (=*Sciurus palmarum*), India.
Funisciurus[a] TROUESSART, 1880	*Sciurus lemniscatus,* West Africa.
Geosciurus[b] A. SMITH, 1834	*Sciurus erythropus,* West Africa.
? † **Glis** ERXLEBEN, 1777	*Glis marmota, G. monax, G. canadensis, G. cricetus, G. tscherkessicus, G. citellus, G. zemni, G. lemmus, G. migratorius, G. barabensis, G. arenarius, G. lagurus, G. œconomicus.* (See Muscardinidæ, p. 860.)
Glyphotes THOMAS, 1898	*Glyphotes simus,* Mount Kina Balu, Borneo.
Guerlinguetus GRAY, 1821	*Sciurus guerlinguetus* (=*S. æstuans*), Surinam.
Heliosciurus TROUESSART, 1880	*Sciurus annulatus,* West Africa.
Hesperosciurus NELSON, 1899	*Sciurus griseus,* The Dalles, Columbia River.
Heterosciurus[c] TROUESSART, 1880	*Sciurus ferrugineus,* Malay Peninsula.
Ictidomys ALLEN, 1877	*Spermophilus tereticaudus,* Fort Yuma, Calif.; *S. mexicanus,* Mexico; *S. 13-lineatus* (type), head of Mississippi River, Minn.; *S. franklinii,* Carlton House, Saskatchewan.
Lagomys STORR, 1780	"An unnatural and undefined combination of forms [including 24 species] with squat bodies, but typified by species of *Arctomys.*" (GILL.)
†**Laria** GRAY, 1867	*Sciurus insignis,* Sumatra and Java.
† *Leithia*[d] LYDEKKER, 1896	*Myoxus melitensis,* Malta.
Lipura ILLIGER, 1811	*Hyrax hudsonius,* Hudson Bay, Canada. (See *Marmota.*)
Macroxus CUVIER, 1823	'Le Guerlinguet' (*Sciurus æstuans,* type), Surinam; et 'le Toupaye.'
Mamcynomisus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Cynomys* Rafinesque, 1817.
Mamsciurus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Sciurus* Linnæus, 1758.
Mamspermophilus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Spermophilus* F. Cuvier, 1825.
Marmota FRISCH, 1775	*Mus alpinus, Marmota polonica, Cricetus* —, Europe; *Gerboa,* Africa.

[a] Thomas gives the type as *Sciurus isabella* GRAY, from the Cameroon Mountains, West Africa.

[b] Thomas gives the type as *Xerus capensis* KERR, from the Cape of Good Hope.

[c] Thomas gives *Sciurus erythræus* PALLAS, as the type.

[d] This genus is only provisionally referred to the Sciuridæ; Lydekker has recently proposed a special family, *Leithiidæ,* for it.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Meniscomys COPE, 1878	*Meniscomys hippodus* (type), *M. multiplicatus*, Oregon.
Microsciurus ALLEN, 1895	*Sciurus alfari*, Jimenez, Costa Rica.
Monax WARDEN, 1819	*Monax missouriensis* (= *Cynomys ludovicianus*), Great Plains. (See *Cynomys.*)
Nannosciurus TROUESSART, 1880	*Sciurus melanotis*, *S. exilis*, Malaysia.
Neosciurus TROUESSART, 1880	*Sciurus carolinensis* (type), Carolina; *S. arizonensis*, Fort Whipple, Ariz.; *S. griseoflavus*, Guatemala; *S. aberti*, San Francisco Mountain, Arizona; *S. fossor*, southern Oregon.
Otocolobus BRANDT, 1844	Synonym of *Colobotis* Brandt, 1844.
Otosciurus NELSON, 1899	*Sciurus aberti*, San Francisco Mountain, Arizona.
Otospermophilus BRANDT, 1844	*Spermophilus grammurus*, Bents Fort, Colorado.
Palæosciurus POMEL, 1854	*Sciurus feignouxii*, *S. chalaniati*, Allier, France.
Palmista GRAY, 1867	*Sciurus palmarum* (type), *S. penicillatus*, India; *S. layardii*, Ceylon; *S. sublineatus*, India. (See *Funambulus.*)
Parasciurus TROUESSART, 1880	*Sciurus niger*, Carolina.
Paraxerus FORSYTH MAJOR, 1893	*Xerus cepapi* (type), *X. palliatus*, *X. pyrropus*, *X. congicus*, *X. lemniscatus*, *X. isabella*, *X. boehmi*, Africa.
Petaursita LINK, 1795	*Sciurus volucella*, North America; *S. volans*, Europe; *S. hudsonicus*, Hudson Strait; *S. petaurista* (type), Molucca Islands; *S. sagitta*, Java.
Phorbantus GISTEL, 1848	New name for *Anisonyx* Rafinesque, 1817.
Plesiarctomys BRAVARD, 1848–52	*Plesiarctomys gervaisii*, near Apt, France.
Plesispermophylus FILHOL, 1883	*Plesispermophylus angustidens*, Quercy, France.
Prosciurus MATTHEW, 1903	*Sciurus* (*Prosciurus*) *vetustus*, Pipestone Springs, Mont.
Protogaulus RIGGS, 1899	*Meniscomys hippodus*, Oregon. (See *Meniscomys.*)
Protoxerus FORSYTH MAJOR, 1893	*Sciurus stangeri* (type), *S. ebii*, *S. aubinnii*, West Africa.
Pteromys G. CUVIER, 1800	*Sciurus volans*, northern Europe; *S. petaurista* (type), Molucca Islands. (See *Petaurista.*)
Pterotix RAFINESQUE, 1815	Nomen nudum.
Ratufa GRAY, 1867	*Sciurus indicus*, eastern India.
Rheithrosciurus GRAY, 1867	*Sciurus macrotis*, Sarawak, Borneo.
Rhinosciurus GRAY, 1843	*Rhinosciurus tupaioides*, Singapore, Straits Settlements (= *Sciurus laticaudatus*, Pontianak, Borneo).
Rukaia GRAY, 1867	*Sciurus macrourus* (type), southern India; *S. bicolor*; *S. ephippium*, India and Borneo.
Sciuropterus F. CUVIER, 1825	*Sciurus volans*, northern Europe.
Sciurotamias MILLER, 1901	*Sciurus davidianus*, Pekin, China.
Sciurus LINNÆUS, 1758	*Sciurus vulgaris* (type), Europe; *S. niger*, *S. cinereus*, North America; *S. flavus*, America; *S. getulus*, Africa; *S. striatus*, North America; *S. volans*, northern Eurasia.
Spermolegus DAVID (?), 1875	*Spermophilus mongolicus*, Pekin, China.
Spermophilopsis BLASIUS, 1884	*Spermophilus leptodactylus*, Turkestan.
Spermophilus F. CUVIER, 1825	*Mus citillus*, Europe. (See *Citellus.*)
Spermosciurus LESSON, 1836	15 species; type, *S. rutilus*, eastern Abyssinia.
Stereodectes COPE, 1869	*Stereodectes tortus*, Wythe County, Virginia.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Syntheosciurus BANGS, 1902	*Syntheosciurus brochus*, Boquete, Colombia.
Tamias ILLIGER, 1811	*Sciurus striatus*, eastern United States.
Tamiasciurus TROUESSART, 1880	*Sciurus hudsonicus*, vicinity of Hudson Strait.
Tenotis RAFINESQUE, 1817	*Tenotis griseus* (=*Sciurus erythropus*).
Trogopterus HEUDE, 1898	*Pteromys xanthipes*, northern China; *Sciuropterus pearsonii*, Darjiling, India.
Xerospermophilus MERRIAM, 1892	*Spermophilus mohavensis*, Mohave River, Calif.
Xerus HEMPRICH and EHRENBERG, 1832.	*Sciurus* (*Xerus*) *brachyotus* (= *X. rutilus*), Gedam Mountains, Abyssinia.

SPALACIDÆ.[a]

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Aspalacidæ GRAY, 1825.	**Rhizomyini**[b] WINGE, 1887.
Aspalomyina WATERHOUSE, 1842.	**Spalacidæ** GRAY, 1821.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species and localities.*
Anotis RAFINESQUE, 1815	New name for *Talpoides* Lacépède, 1799.
Aspalax DESMAREST, 1804	*Mus typhlus*, Russia. (See *Spalax.*)
Chrysomys GRAY, 1843	*Bathyergus splendens*, Abyssinia. (See *Tachyoryctes.*)
† **Microspalax** NEHRING, 1898	Smaller species of *Spalax.* (See *Nannospalax.*)
Myospalax HERMANN, 1783	*Myospalax laxmanni* (=*Spalax microphthalmus*), southern Russia.
Nannospalax PALMER, 1903	New name for *Microspalax*, Nehring, 1898.
"**Nyctocleptes** TEMMINCK, 1832"	*Nyctocleptes dekan* (=*Mus sumatrensis*), Malacca.
Ommatostergus NORDMANN, 1840	*Ommatostergus pallasii*, Caucasus Mts., Russia.
Rhizomys GRAY, 1831	*Rhizomys sinensis*, China; *R. sumatrensis*, Sumatra.
Spalax GUELDENSTÆDT, 1770	*Spalax microphthalmus* (=*S. typhlus*, 1778), southern Russia.
Tachyoryctes RÜPPELL, 1835	*Bathyergus splendens*, Abyssinia.
Talpoides LACÉPÈDE, 1799	*Spalax typhlus*, southern Russia. (See *Spalax.*)
Typhlodon FALCONER, 1868	Nomen nudum (=*Rhizomys sivalensis* 1878?), Siwalik Hills, India.

THERIDOMYIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Archaeomyidae SCHLOSSER, 1884.	*Theridomyidæ* ALSTON, 1876.
Nesokerodontidæ SCHLOSSER, 1884.	*Trechomyini*[c] WINGE, 1887.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
?*Adelomys* GERVAIS, 1853	*Theridomys vaillanti*, Débruge, France. (See Pseudosciuridæ, p. 864.)
Archæomys LAIZER & PARIEU, 1839	New name for *Palæomys* Laizer & Parieu, 1839.
Blainvillimys (Bravard MS.) GERVAIS, 1848–52.	*Theridomys blainvillei*, Puy de Dôme, France.

[a] *Chrysomys*, *Nyctocleptes*, *Rhizomys*, *Tachyoryctes*, and *Typhlodon* belong to the Rhizomyinæ; *Anotus*, *Aspalax*, *Aspalomys*, *Microspalax*, *Nannospalax*, *Ommatostergus*, *Talpoides*, and *Spalax* to the Spalacinæ.

[b] Rhizomyinæ THOMAS, 1897.

[c] Trechomyinæ TROUESSART, 1897.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Cournomys ('Croizet') Zittel, 1893.	Synonym of *Issiodoromys* Croizet, 1845.
Cuvierimys Bravard, 1848–52.....	*Cuvierimys laurillardi*, Puy de Dôme, France.
Dipoides Jäger, 1835.....	*Dipoides sp.*, Hohenzollern, Germany.
Gergoviomys (Croizet MS.) Blainville, 1840.	*Gergoviomys sp.*, Auvergne, France.
Isoptychus Pomel, 1854.....	*Isoptychus jourdani, I. vassoni, Theridomys aquatilis, Isoptychus cuvieri, I. auberyi, I. antiquus*, France.
Issiodoromys Croizet, 1845	*Issidioromys pseudanæma* Gervais, 1848–52, Puy de Dôme, France.
† *Neomys* Bravard, 1848–52	*Neomys lembronicus* (= *Theridomys lembronicus*), St. Germain de Lembron, Puy de Dôme, France.
Nesokerodon[a] Schlosser, 1884.....	*Issiodoromys minor*, Mouillac, France.
Omegodus Pomel, 1854.....	*Omegodus echimyoïdes*, Puy de Dôme, France.
† *Palæomys* Laizer & Parieu, 1839..	*Palæomys arvernensis*, France. (See *Archæomys.*)
Palanœma Pomel, 1854	*Palanœma antiquus*, Issoire, France.
Perieromys ('Croizet') Blainville, 1840.	*Perieromys sp.*, Mt. Périer, France.
Protechimys[b] Schlosser, 1884	*Protechimys gracilis, P. major*, Mouillac, France.
Theridomys Jourdan, 1837	*Theridomys sp.*, southern France.
† *Tœniodus* Pomel, 1854.....	*Echimys curvistriatus*, Auvergne, France.
Trechomys Lartet, 1869.....	*Trechomys bonduellii*, Paris basin, France.

ZAPODIDÆ.

Zapodidæ Coues, 1875.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Eozapus Preble, 1899.....	*Zapus setchuanus*, Szechuen, China.
† **Meriones** Cuvier, 1823.....	*Dipus americanus*, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Napæozapus Preble, 1899	*Zapus insignis*, Restigouche River, New Brunswick.
Zapus Coues, 1875	*Dipus hudsonius*, Hudson Bay, Canada.

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

Archilagus Hæckel, 1895	Hypothetical: 'Atavus omnium Rodentium.'
Architrogon Hæckel, 1895.....	Hypothetical ancestor of the Rodentia.
Asteromys Ameghino, 1897	*Asteromys punctus, A. prospicuus*, Patagonia.
Budomys ('Croizet') Bravard, 1843.	*Budomys sp.*, Puy de Dôme, France.
Cephalomys[c] Ameghino, 1897.....	*Cephalomys arcidens, C. plexus*, Patagonia.
Haplostropha Ameghino, 1891	*Haplostropha scalabriniana*, Paraná, Argentina.
Hystriocomys Giebel, 1860	*Hystriocomys thuringiacus*, Thüringen, Germany.
Odontomysops[d] Ameghino, 1902	*Odontomysops spiniferus*, Patagonia.
Orchiomys[c] Ameghino, 1897.....	*Orchiomys prostans*, Patagonia.
Palaiotrogos Jäger, 1839	*Palaiotrogos steinheimensis*, Steinheim, Wurttemberg.
Protechynus Filhol, 1891.....	Nomen nudum, Lot-et-Garonne, France.

[a] Emended to *Nesocerodon* Lydekker, 1885.
[b] Emended to *Protechinomys* Lydekker, 1885.
[c] *Cephalomyidæ* Ameghino, 1897.
[d] *Odontomysopidæ* Ameghino, 1902.

INSECTIVORA.[a]

ADAPISORICIDÆ.

Adapisoricidæ Schlosser, 1887.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Adapisorex Lemoine, 1883	*Adapisorex gaudryi*, near Reims, France.
Adapisoriculus Lemoine, 1885	*Adapisoriculus minimus*, near Reims, France.

CENTETIDÆ. (See **TENRECIDÆ.**)

CHRYSOCHLORIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Chrysochlorina Gray, 1825. **Chrysochloridæ** Mivart, 1868.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
† **Amblysomus** Pomel, 1848	*Chrysochloris hottentotus*, Cape Colony. (See *Calcochloris.*)
† **Aspalax** Wagler, 1830	*Talpa inaurata*, *T. rubra*, South Africa. (See *Chrysochloris.*)
Calcochloris[b] Mivart, 1867	*Chrysochloris hottentotus*, Cape Colony.
Chrysochloris Lacépède, 1799	*Chrysochloris capensis* (= *Talpa aurea*), South Africa.
Chrysoris Rafinesque, 1815	New name for *Chrysochloris* Lacépède, 1799.
Chrysospalax Gill, 1884	*Chrysochloris villosa*, South Africa; *C. trevelyani*, British Caffraria.
Ducantalpa Boitard, 1842	*Ducantalpa rubra* (= *Chrysochloris rufa*), South Africa.
Engyscopus Gistel, 1848	New name for *Chrysochloris* Lacépède, 1799.

DIMYLIDÆ.

Dimylidæ Schlosser, 1887.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Cordylodon Meyer, 1859	*Cordylodon haslachensis*, Haslach, Germany.
Dimylus Meyer, 1846	*Dimylus paradoxus*, Weisenau, Germany.
Plesiodimylus Gaillard, 1897	*Plesiodimylus chantrei*, Grive-St.-Alban, France.

ERINACEIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

‡ **Acanthionidæ** Schulze, 1900.
Erinacini G. Fischer, 1817.
Erinacidæ[d] Gray, 1821.
‡ **Galechinidæ**[c] ('Pomel') Murray, 1866.
Gymnurinæ Gill, 1872.
Hylomidæ Anderson, 1879.

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[a] 'Les Insectivores' G. Cuvier, Règne Animal, I, p. 131, 1817; Insectivora Gray, Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, p. 100, 1827.

[b] An obvious misprint, emended to *Chalcochloris*, by Mivart, in 1871.

[c] Includes also genera belonging to the Macroscelididæ, Tenrecidæ, and Tupaiidæ.

[d] Erinaceidæ Bonaparte, 1838.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Amphechinus AYMARD, 1850	*Erinaceus arvernensis*, Auvergne, France.
Atelerix POMEL, 1848	Tetradactyle species of *Erinaceus*.
Cayluxotherium FILHOL, 1880	*Cayluxotherium elegans*, Quercy, France.
Echino-Sorex BLAINVILLE, 1838	*Viverra gymnura*, Sumatra. (See *Gymnura*.)
† **Ericius** SUNDEVALL, 1842	*Erinaceus auritus*, southeastern Russia; *E. platyotis*, *E. ægyptius*, Egypt; *E. hypomelas*, Turkestan; *E. collaris*, *E. grayi*, *E. spatangus*, India; *E. sp.*, Dauria.
Erinaceus LINNÆUS, 1758	*Erinaceus europæus*, Europe.
Gymnura LESSON, 1827	*Gymnura rafflesii* (= *Viverra gymnura*), Sumatra.
Hemiechinus FITZINGER, 1866	*Erinaceus brachydactylus*, *E. platyotis*, *E. libycus*, *E. aegyptius*, *Hemiechinus pallidus*, northeast Africa.
Hylomys MÜLLER, 1839	*Hylomys suillus*, Java or Sumatra.
Neurogymnurus FILHOL, 1877	*Neurogymnurus cayluxi*, Quercy, France.
Palæoerinaceus FILHOL, 1879	*Palæoerinaceus edwardsi*, Auvergne, France.
Paraechinus TROUESSART, 1879	*Erinaceus pictus*, *E. micropus*, India.
Peroëchinus FITZINGER, 1866	*Erinaceus pruneri*, Kordofan, northeast Africa.
Proterix MATTHEW, 1903	*Proterix loomisi*, South Dakota.
† **Setiger** GEOFFROY, 1803	*Setiger inauris* (=*Erinaceus europæus*, type [a]), S. *setosus*, *S. variegatus*, Madagascar.
Tetracus AYMARD, 1850	*Erinaceus nanus*, Velay, near Puy, France.

GALEOPITHECIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Galeopithecidæ GRAY, 1821.
Pleuropteridæ BURNETT, 1829.
‡ **Pterocebinæ** LESSON, 1840.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Colugo GRAY, 1870	*Galeopithecus philippinensis*, Philippine Islands.
Cynocephalus BODDAËRT, 1768	*Lemur volans*, Ternate, Malay Archipelago.
Dermopterus [b] BURNETT, 1829	New name for *Galeopithecus* Pallas, 1780.
Galeolemur LESSON, 1840	*Galeopithecus macrurus*, Ceylon.
Galeopithecus PALLAS, 1780	*Lemur volans*, Malay Archipelago.
Galeopus RAFINESQUE, 1815	New name for *Galeopithecus* Pallas, 1780.
Pleuropterus [b] BURNETT, 1829	New name for *Galeopithecus* Pallas, 1780.

LEPTICTIDÆ. [c]

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Centetodontinæ TROUESSART, 1879.
Diacodontinæ TROUESSART, 1879.
Ictopsidæ SCHLOSSER, 1887.
‡ *Isacidæ* COPE, 1874.
Leptictidæ GILL, 1872.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Anisacodon MARSH, 1872	*Anisacodon elegans*, Green River, Wyoming.
?Anomodon LE CONTE, 1848	*Anomodon snyderi*, northern Illinois.

[a] See THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1892, p. 503.

[b] Alternative name suggested, but not used, in place of *Galeopithecus*.

[c] *Leptictidæ* as here used is the equivalent of *Ictopsidæ* of ZITTEL, and also of TROUESSART. It is not only the earliest family name, but is based on *Leptictis*, which has page priority over *Ictops*.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
?*Apternodus* MATTHEW, 1903	*Apternodus mediævus*, Pipestone Springs, Mont.
?*Centetodon* MARSH, 1872	*Centetodon pulcher*, Green River, Wyoming.
?*Centracodon* MARSH, 1872	*Centracodon delicatus*, Green River, Wyoming.
Diacodon COPE, 1875	*Diacodon alticuspis* (type), Eocene, New Mexico; *D. celatus*, Green River, Wyoming.
Domnina COPE, August 20, 1873	*Domnina gradata*, Colorado.
Entomacodon MARSH, 1872	*Entomacodon minutus*, Green River, Wyoming.
Euryacodon MARSH, 1872	*Euryacodon lepidus*, Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.
Geolabis COPE, 1885	*Geolabis rhynchæus*, Colorado.
Ictops LEIDY, 1868	*Ictops dakotensis*, White River, South Dakota.
†*Isacus* COPE, 1873	*Isacus caniculus*, Colorado. (See *Mesodectes.*)
Leptictis LEIDY, 1868	*Leptictis haydeni*, South Dakota.
Mesodectes COPE, 1875	New name for *Isacus* Cope, 1873.
?*Micropternodus* MATTHEW, 1903	*Micropternodus borealis*, Pipestone Springs, Mont.
?*Miothen* COPE, October, 1873	*Miothen crassigenis* (type), *M. gracile*, Colorado.
Palæictops MATTHEW, 1899	*Stypolophus bicuspis* Wind River, Wyoming.
Passalacodon MARSH, 1872	*Passalacodon littoralis*, Green River, Wyoming.

MACROSCELIDIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Macroscelidina BONAPARTE, 1838.
Macroscelididæ MIVART, 1868.
Rhynchocyoninæ GILL, 1872.
Rhynchocyonidæ GILL, 1882.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Diposorex BLAINVILLE, 1838	Provisional name for *Macroscelides* Smith, 1829.
† **Eumerus**[a] I. GEOFFROY, Oct., 1829	*Macroscelides typus* (=*Sorex proboscideus*), South Africa.
Macroscelides A. SMITH, May, 1829	*Macroscelides typus* (=*Sorex proboscideus*), South Africa.
Petrodromus PETERS, 1846	*Petrodromus tetradactylus*, Tette, Mozambique.
Pseudorhyncocyon FILHOL, 1892	*Pseudorhyncocyon cayluxi*, Quercy, France.
Rhinomys LICHTENSTEIN, 1827–34	*Rhinomys jaculus*, Caffraria, southeast Africa.
Rhynchocyon PETERS, 1847	*Rhynchocyon cirnei*, Mozambique.
† **Rhyncodon** ('PETERS') ALLEN, 1892	Misprint for *Rhynchocyon* Peters, 1847.

MYOGALIDÆ. (See TALPIDÆ.)

NECROLESTIDÆ. (See INCERTÆ SEDIS.)

POTAMOGALIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Geogalinæ TROUESSART, 1879.
Geogalidæ GILL, 1882.
Mystomyidæ COPE, 1883.
Potamogalidæ ALLMAN, 1865.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Bayonia BOCAGE, 1865	*Bayonia velox* (=*Cynogale velox*), Angola, Africa. (See *Potamogale.*)
Geogale MILNE-EDWARDS & GRANDIDIER, 1872	*Geogale aurita*, western Madagascar.

[a] Evidently published by mistake, and not intended to replace *Macroscelides*.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Mystomys [a] GRAY, July, 1861	New name for *Potamogale* Du Chaillu, 1860.
Mythomys [b] GRAY, 1861	New name for *Potamogale* Du Chaillu, 1860.
Potamogale DU CHAILLU, 1860	*Cynogale velox*, western equatorial Africa.

SOLENODONTIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Solenodontinae GILL, 1872. **Solenodontidæ** DOBSON, 1882.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Solenodon BRANDT, 1833	*Solenodon paradoxus*, Haiti, West Indies.

SORICIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Anourosoricinæ ANDERSON, 1879.
Crocidurinæ MILNE-EDWARDS, 1868–74.
Crossopinæ MILNE-EDWARDS, 1868–74.
Hydrosoridæ JARDINE ?, 1838.
Nectogalinæ ANDERSON, 1879.
Soricini G. FISCHER, 1817.
Soricidæ GRAY, 1821.
‡**Spalacogalidæ** ('POMEL') MURRAY, 1866.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Amphi-Sorex DUVERNOY, 1835	*Sorex hermanni*, Europe.
†**Anotus** WAGNER, 1855	*Sorex carolinensis*, South Carolina. (See *Blarina*.)
Anourosorex MILNE-EDWARDS, 1870	*Anourosorex squamipes*, eastern Tibet.
Atophyrax MERRIAM, 1884	*Atophyrax bendirii*, Fort Klamath, Oregon.
Blarina GRAY, 1838	*Sorex talpoides*, Lake Simcoe, Ontario (=*S. brevicaudus*, vicinity of Blair, Nebraska).
Brachysorex DUVERNOY, 1842	*Sorex brevicaudatus*, New Harmony, Indiana.
Chimarrogale ANDERSON, 1877	*Crossopus himalayicus*, Himalayas, India.
Corsira GRAY, 1838	*Sorex vulgaris*, Europe; *S. forsteri*, British America; and *S. talpoides*, Lake Simcoe, Ontario.
Crocidura WAGLER, 1832	*Sorex leucodon*, Europe.
Crossopus WAGLER, 1832	*Sorex fodiens*, Europe. (See *Neomys*.)
Cryptotis POMEL, 1848	*Sorex cinereus*, Goose Creek, South Carolina.
Diplomesodon BRANDT, 1852	*Sorex pulchellus*, Kirghiz Steppes, Siberia.
Feroculus KELAART, 1852	*Sorex macropus*, Nuwera Ellia, Ceylon.
†**Galemys** POMEL, 1848	Subgenera: *Brachysorex*, *Crossopus*, and *Pachyura*.
†**Homalurus** SCHULZE, 1890	*Sorex alpinus*, *S. vulgaris*, *S. pygmæus*, Europe.
Hydrogale KAUP, 1829	*Sorex remifer*, Europe.
†**Hydrogale** POMEL, 1848	*Sorex fimbripes*, Drury Run, Pennsylvania.
Hydro-Sorex DUVERNOY, 1835	*Sorex fodiens*, Europe. (See *Neomys* and *Crossopus*.
Junkus ('EHRENBERG') MILNE-EDWARDS, 1868–74.	Misprint for *Suncus* Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1832.
Leucodon FATIO, 1869	*Leucodon microurus* (=*Sorex leucodon*), Europe. (See *Crocidura*.)
Leucorrhynchus KAUP, 1829	*Sorex lineatus*, *S. leucodon*, Europe.
Mamblarinaus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Blarina* Gray, 1838.
Microsorex BAIRD, 1877	*Sorex hoyi*, Racine, Wisconsin.

[a] *Potamogale* renamed on the ground that it was insufficiently characterized.
[b] *Mystomys* probably antedates *Mythomys*.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Musaraneus Brisson, 1762	*Musaraneus* (type), *M. aquaticus*, Europe; *M. brasiliensis*, Brazil.
Myosictis Pomel, 1854	*Myosictis* (*Crossopus*) *fodiens*. Europe. (See *Neomys*.)
Myosorex Gray, 1838	*Sorex varius*, Cape of Good Hope
Mysarachne Pomel, 1848	*Mysarachne picteti* (=*Sorex araneus*), Europe.
Necrosorex Filhol, 1890	*Necrosorex quercyi* Quercy, France.
Nectogale Milne-Edwards, 1870	*Nectogale elegans*, eastern Tibet.
Neomys Kaup, 1829	*Sorex daubentonii*, Europe.
Neosorex Baird, 1857	*Neosorex navigator*,[a] northern Idaho?.
Notiosorex Baird, 1877	*Sorex* (*Notiosorex*) *crawfordi*, Fort Bliss, N. Mex.
Otisorex De Kay, 1842	*Otisorex platyrhinus*, Tappan, New York; *Sorex longirostris*, Santee River, South Carolina.
Oxyrhin Kaup, 1829	*Sorex constrictus*, *S. tetragonurus*, Europe.
† **Pachyura** Selys-Longchamps, 1839	*Sorex etruscus*, southern Italy.
Paradoxodon Wagner, 1855	*Sorex melanodon*, Calcutta, India.
† **Paurodus** Schulze, 1897	*Sorex leucodon*, *S. araneus*, Europe.
Pinalia Gray, 1838	Manuscript name, synonym of *Crossopus* Wagler.
Plerodus Schulze, 1897	*Crocidura suaveolens*, Mediterranean region.
Protosorex Scott, 1895	*Protosorex crassus*, South Dakota.
Pygmura Anderson, 1873	*Anurosorex assamensis* (1875), Subsasugu, Assam.
† **Rhinomus** Murray, 1861	*Rhinomus soricoides*, Old Calabar, West Africa.
Sorex Linnæus, 1758	*Sorex araneus* (type), Europe; *S. cristatus*, Pennsylvania; *S. aquaticus*, North America.
Soriciscus Coues, 1877	*Sorex parvus*, near Blair, Nebraska.
Soriculus Blyth, 1854	*Corsira nigrescens*, Nepal, India.
Suncus Hemprich & Ehr., 1832	*Suncus sacer*, Suez, Egypt.
† **Talposorex** Pomel, 1848	*Talposorex platyurus* (=*Sorex carolinensis* De Kay [b]), eastern United States. (See *Blarina*.)
Trimylus Roger, 1885	*Trimylus schlosseri*, Swabia, Germany.

TALPIDÆ.

(Including Myogalidæ.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

My[g]aladæ Gray, 1821.
Myogalidæ Milne-Edwards, 1868–74.
Scalopidæ Cope, 1889.
‡ *Spalacogalidæ* ('Pomel') Murray, 1866.
Talpini G. Fischer, 1817.
Talpidæ Gray, 1825.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Amphidozotherium Filhol, 1876	*Amphidozotherium cayluxi*, Quercy, France.
Astromycter Harris, 1825	*Astromycter prasinatus* (=*Condylura cristata*), Machias, Maine.
? Camphotherium Filhol, 1884	*Camphotherium elegans*, Quercy, France.
Caprios Wagler, 1830	New name for *Mygale* Cuvier, 1800 (erroneously considered preoccupied).
Chiroscaptor Heude, 1898	*Chiroscaptor sinensis*, Tcheli, northern China.
Condylura Illiger, 1811	*Sorex cristatus* (type), Pennsylvania; *Talpa longicaudata*, eastern North America.

[a] Said to have come from the head of the Yakima River, Washington, but the genus does not occur in the northern Cascades.

[b] *Sorex carolinensis* De Kay (not Bachman) =*Blarina brevicauda* (Say).

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Desmana Güldenstädt, 1777	*Castor moschatus*, southern Russia.
Dymecodon True, 1886	*Dymecodon pilirostris*, Yenosima, Japan.
†*Echinogale* Pomel, 1848	*Echinogale laurillardi*, Auvergne, France. (See *Scaptogale.*)
Galemys Kaup, 1829	*Mygale pyrenaica*, Pyrenees.
Galeospalax Pomel, 1848	*Galeospalax mygaloides*, near Volvic, France.
Geotrypus Pomel, 1848	*Geotrypus acutidens, Talpa antiqua*, France.
†*Gomphotherium*, Schlosser, 1884	Modification of *Camphotherium* Filhol, 1884.
Heterotalpa Peters, 1863	*Talpa wogura*, Japan. (See *Mogera.*)
Hyporyssus Pomel, 1848	*Hyporyssus telluris*, Auvergne, France.
Mogera Pomel, 1848	*Talpa wogura*, Japan.
Mygale[a] G. Cuvier, 1800	*Sorex moschatus*, Russia. (See *Desmana.*)
Mygalina I. Geoffroy, 1835	*Mygale pyrenaica*, Pyrenees. (See *Galemys.*)
Myogalea J. B. Fischer, 1829	New name for *Mygale* Cuvier, 1800.
Myxomygale Filhol, 1890	*Myxomygale antiqua*, Quercy, France.
Neurotrichus Günther, 1880	*Urotrichus gibbsii*, near Mount Rainier, Wash.
Palæospalax Owen, 1846	*Palæospalax magnus*, Norfolk, England.
Parascalops True, 1894	*Scalops breweri*, Marthas Vineyard, Mass.
Parascaptor Gill, 1875	*Talpa leucura*, India.
Proscalops Matthew, 1901	*Proscalops miocaenus*, northeastern Colorado.
Proscapanus Gaillard, 1899	*Talpa sansaniensis*, Sansan, France.
Protalpa Filhol, 1877	*Protalpa cadurcensis*, Quercy, France.
Rhinaster Wagler, 1830	*Sorex cristatus*, Pennsylvania. (See *Condylura.*)
Scalopus[b] ('Cuvier') Geoffroy, 1803.	*Scalopus cristatus* (=*Sorex cristatus*), Pennsylvania; *S. virginianus* (=*Sorex aquaticus*, type), eastern United States.
Scapanus Pomel, 1848	*Scalops townsendii* (type), Columbia River; *S. breweri*, Marthas Vineyard, Massachusetts.
Scaptochirus Milne-Edwards, 1867	*Scaptochirus moschatus*, Mongolia.
Scaptogale Trouessart, 1897	New name for *Echinogale* Pomel, 1848.
Scaptonyx Milne-Edwards, 1871	*Scaptonyx fuscicauda*, Tibet.
Talpa Linnæus, 1758	*Talpa europæa* (type), Europe; *T. asiatica*, Siberia.
Talpasorex Schinz, 1821	New name for *Condylura* Illiger, 1811 (which was considered inappropriate).
†**Talpasorex** Lesson, 1827	*Scalops pensylvanica*, eastern United States.
Talpavus Marsh, 1872	*Talpavus nitidus*, Henry Fork, Wyoming.
Talpops Gervais, 1868	*Talpa wogura*, Japan. (See *Mogera* and *Heterotalpa.*)
Uropsilus Milne-Edwards, 1871	*Uropsilus soricipes*, Moupin, Tibet.
Urotrichus Temminck, 1838–39	*Urotrichus talpoides*, Japan.

TENRECIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Centetina Bonaparte, 1838.
Centetidæ Mivart, 1868.
Echinogalinæ ('Pomel') Murray, 1866.
Oryzorictinæ Dobson, 1882.
Oryzoryctidæ Gill, 1882.
Tenrecidæ Gray, 1821.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Centetes Illiger, 1811	*Erinaceus ecaudatus*, Madagascar. (See *Tenrec.*)
†**Echinodes** Trouessart, 1879	Synonym of *Hemicentetes* Mivart, 1871.

[a] *Myale* Gray, 1821.

[b] This form strictly antedates the commonly accepted spelling *Scalops*, which is only a nomen nudum in 1800.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Echinogale WAGNER, 1841	New name for *Echinops* Martin, 1838, previously used in botany.
Echinops MARTIN, 1838	*Echinops telfairi*, Madagascar.
†**Ericius** GIEBEL, 1871	*Centetes semispinosus*, Madagascar.
Ericulus[a] I. GEOFFROY, 1837	*Ericulus nigrescens, Centenes spinosus*, Madagascar.
Eteocles GRAY, 1821	*Erinaceus subspinosus* (misprint for *semispinosus?*), Madagascar.
Hemicentetes MIVART, 1871	*Erinaceus madagascariensis* (=*E. semispinosus*), Madagascar.
Hericulus GLOGER, 1841	Emendation of *Ericulus* I. Geoffroy, 1837.
Limnogale FORSYTH MAJOR, 1896	*Limnogale mergulus*, Imasindrary, Madagascar.
Microgale THOMAS, 1882	*Microgale longicaudata* (type), *M. cowani*, eastern Betsileo, Madagascar.
Oryzorictes GRANDIDIER, 1870	*Oryzorictes hova*, Madagascar.
Setifer FRORIEP, 1806	*Erinaceus setosus*, Madagascar.
†**Setifer** TIEDEMANN, 1808	*Erinaceus ecaudatus, Setifer caudatus*, Madagascar.
Setiger G. CUVIER, 1800	*Erinaceus ecaudatus, E. setosus, E. semispinosus*, Madagascar.
Tanrecus BLAINVILLE, 1838	Modification of *Tenrec* Lacépède, 1799.
Tendrac BLAINVILLE, 1838	*Erinaceus spinosus* ou *setosus*, Madagascar.
Tendracus RAFINESQUE, 1815	*Tenrecus sp.*, nomen nudum.
Tenrec LACÉPÈDE, 1799	*Erinaceus ecaudatus*, Madagascar.

TUPAIIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Cladobatidina BONAPARTE, 1838.
Glisoricina POMEL, 1848.
  Glisoricinæ MURRAY, 1866.
Parasoricidae SCHLOSSER, 1887.
Tupaina GRAY, 1825.
  Tupaiadæ[b] BELL, 1839.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Cladobates F. CUVIER, 1825	*Tupaya tana, T. ferruginea*, Sumatra; *T. javanica*, Java.
Dendrogale GRAY, 1848	*Hylogale murina*, Borneo.
Galerix POMEL, 1848	*Galerix viverroides* (=*Viverra exilis*), Sansan, France; *G. magnus*, Europe.
Glisorex DESMAREST, 1822	Modification of *Sorexglis* Diard, 1822.
Hylogale TEMMINCK, 1827[c]	New name for *Tupaia* Raffles, 1822.
Lantanotherium FILHOL, 1888	*Lantanotherium sansancensis*, Sansan, France.
Parasorex MEYER, 1865	*Parasorex socialis*, Steinheim, Germany.
? Plesiosorex POMEL, 1848	*Plesiosorex talpoides* (=*Erinaceus soricinoïdes*), Auvergne, France.
Ptilocercus GRAY, 1848	*Ptilocercus lowii*, Sarawak, Borneo.
Sorex Glis DIARD & DUVAUCEL, 1822.	*Sorex Glis*,[d] Straits Settlements.
? Theridosorex JOURDAN, 1859	Synonym of *Plesiosorex* Pomel, 1848.
Tupaia RAFFLES, 1822	*Tupaia ferruginea, T. tana*, Sumatra.

[a] No species given in 1837; those mentioned were included in the genus in 1839.
[b] Tupaiidæ MIVART, 1868.
[c] *Hylogale* may have been published as early as 1824.
[d] Written as two words, as if genus and species. Considered a generic name (*Sorexglis*) by DESMAREST, who emended it to *Glisorex*.

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Necrolestes[a] Ameghino, 1891	*Necrolestes patagonensis*, Patagonia.

MARSUPIALIA.[b]

ABDERITIDÆ.

Abderitesidæ Ameghino, 1889.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Abderites Ameghino, 1887	*Abderites meridionales*, Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
Parabderites Ameghino, 1902	*Parabderites bicrispatus*, Patagonia.

ACYONIDÆ, AMPHIPROVIVERRIDÆ. (See **BORHYÆNIDÆ.**)

AMPHITHERIIDÆ.

(Including Dryolestidæ.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Amblotheridae Osborn, 1887.	*Dryolestidæ* Marsh, 1879.
Amphitheriidæ Owen, 1846.	*Kurtodontidæ*[a] Osborn, 1888.
‡ *Athrodontidæ* Osborn, 1887.	*Stylacodontidæ* Giebel, 1879.
Cyrtodontidæ Winge, 1893.	‡ *Stylodontidæ* Marsh, 1879.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Achyrodon Owen, 1871	*Achyrodon nanus, A. pusillus*, Durdlestone Bay, England.
Amblotherium Owen, 1871	*Amblotherium soricinum*, Durdlestone Bay, Eng.
Amphigonus Agassiz, April, 1838 ...	*Amphigonus sp.* (= *Amphitherium*), Stonesfield, England.
Amphitherium Blainville, 1838	*Didelphis prevostii, D. bucklandii*, Stonesfield, England.
Amphitylus Osborn, 1887.....	*Didelphis prevostii*, Stonesfield, England. (See *Thylacotherium.*)
Asthenodon Marsh, 1887	*Asthenodon segnis*, Atlantosaurus beds, Wyo.
† *Athrodon* Osborn, Nov. 1, 1887....	New name for *Stylodon* Owen, 1866. (See *Kurtodon.*)
Botheratiotherium ——, 1838	Facetious name for *Amphitherium* Blainville.
Curtodon ('Osborn') Zittel, 1892 ..	Emendation of *Kurtodon* Osborn, 1888.
Dryolestes Marsh, 1878.....	*Dryolestes priscus*, Atlantosaurus beds, Wyo.
Heterotherium Blainville, 1838.....	Name suggested (but not adopted) for *Amphitherium* Blainville, 1838.
Kurtodon[c] Osborn, Nov., 1887	New name for *Athrodon* Osborn, 1887.
Laodon Marsh, 1887.....	*Laodon venustus*, Wyoming.
Leptocladus Owen, 1871	*Leptocladus dubius*, Durdlestone Bay, England.
† *Odontostylus* Trouessart, 1898.....	*Stylodon robustus*, Durdlestone Bay, England. (See *Trouessartia* and *Trouessartella.*)

[a] *Necrolestidæ* Ameghino, 1894.

[b] Illiger, Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, p. 75, 1811.

[c] According to Woodward & Sherborn, *Kurtodon*, or *Curtodon*, is preoccupied by *Curtodus* Sauvage, 1867, a genus of Pisces.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
† *Peramus* OWEN, 1871	*Peramus tenuirostris*, Durdlestone Bay, England.
Peraspalax OWEN, 1871	*Peraspalax talpoides*, Durdlestone Bay, England.
Phascolestes OWEN, 1871	*Peralestes* (*Phascolestes?*) *longirostris*, *P. dubius* (type), Durdlestone Bay, England.
Stylacodon MARSH, 1879	*Stylacodon gracilis*, Wyoming.
† *Stylodon* OWEN, 1866	*Stylodon pusillus*, Durdlestone Bay, England. (See *Athrodon* and *Kurtodon*.)
Thylacotherium VALENCIENNES, 1838	New name for *Amphigonus* and *Amphitherium*—"un nom plus significatif." Type, *Didelphis prevostii*, Stonesfield, England.
Trouessartella COSSMANN, June, 1899	New name for *Trouessartia* Cossmann, 1899.
† *Trouessartia* COSSMANN, May, 1899	New name for *Odontostylus*. (See *Trouessartella*.)

BORHYÆNIDÆ.[a]

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Acyonidæ AMEGHINO, 1889.
Amphiproviverridæ AMEGHINO, 1894.
Arminiheringiidae AMEGHINO, 1902.
Borhyænidæ AMEGHINO, 1894.
Hathlyacynidae AMEGHINO, 1894.
Proborhyaenidae AMEGHINO, 1897.
Prothylacynidae AMEGHINO, 1894.
Sparassodontidae ROGER, 1897.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Acrocyon AMEGHINO, 1887	*Acrocyon sectorius*, southern Patagonia.
Acyon AMEGHINO, 1887	*Acyon tricuspidatus*, southern Patagonia.
Agustylus AMEGHINO, 1887	*Agustylus cynoides*, southern Patagonia.
Amphiproviverra AMEGHINO, Dec., 1891.	New name for *Protoproviverra* Ameghino, 1891.
Anatherium AMEGHINO, 1887	*Anatherium defassus*, southern Patagonia.
Arctodictis MERCERAT, 1891	*Arctodictis muñizi*, *A. australis*, Patagonia.
Arminiheringia AMEGHINO, 1902	*Arminiheringia auceta*, *A. cultrata*, Patagonia.
Borhyæna AMEGHINO, 1887	*Borhyæna tuberata*, southern Patagonia.
Cladosictis AMEGHINO, 1887	*Cladosictis patagonica*, Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
Conodonictis AMEGHINO, 1891	*Conodonictis saevus*, *C. exterminator*, Patagonia.
Dilestes AMEGHINO, 1902	*Dilestes dilobus*, Patagonia.
Dynamictis AMEGHINO, 1891	*Dynamictis fera*, southern Patagonia.
Hathliacynus AMEGHINO, 1887	*Hathliacynus lustratus*, southern Patagonia.
Ictioborus AMEGHINO, 1891	*Ictioborus fenestratus*, southern Patagonia.
Napodonictis AMEGHINO, 1894	*Napodonictis thylacynoides*, Patagonia.
Perathereutes AMEGHINO, 1891	*Perathereutes pungens*, *P. obtusus*, *P. amputans*, southern Patagonia.
Pharsophorus AMEGHINO, 1897	*Pharsophorus lacerans*, *P. tenax*, *P. mitis*, *P. tenuis*, Patagonia.
Proborhyaena AMEGHINO, 1897	*Proborhyaena gigantea*, *P. antiqua*, Patagonia.
Procladosictis AMEGHINO, 1902	*Procladosictis anomala*, *P. erecta*, Patagonia.
Prothylacynus AMEGHINO, 1891	*Prothylacynus patagonicus*, southern Patagonia.
† *Protoproviverra* AMEGHINO, 1891	*Protoproviverra manziana*, *P. ensidens*, *P. obusta*. (See *Amphiproviverra*.)
Pseudoborhyaena AMEGHINO, 1902	*Pseudoborhyaena macrodonta*, *P. longaeva*, Patagonia.

[a] Acyonidæ has priority of five years merely by publication in a nominal list, but as Borhyaenidæ has come into more general use it is here adopted provisionally.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Pseudocladosictis AMEGHINO, 1902	*Pseudocladosictis determinabile*, Patagonia.
Pseudothylacynus AMEGHINO, 1902	*Pseudothylacynus rectus*, Patagonia.
Sipalocyon AMEGHINO, 1887	*Sipalocyon gracilis*, southern Patagonia.
? Sparassocynus MERCERAT, 1899	*Sparassocynus bahiai*, Monte Hermoso, Argentina.
Thylacodictis MERCERAT, 1891	*Thylacodictis exilis*, Patagonia.

CIMOLESTIDÆ.

Cimolestidæ MARSH, 1889.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Batodon MARSH, 1892	*Batodon tenuis*, Wyoming.
Cimolestes MARSH, 1889	*Cimolestes incisus* (type), *C. curtus*, Wyoming.
† *Didelphodon* MARSH, July, 1889	*Didelphodon vorax*, Wyo. (See *Didelphops.*)
Didelphops MARSH, August, 1889	New name for *Didelphodon* Marsh, 1889.
Pediomys MARSH, 1889	*Pediomys elegans*, Wyoming.
Telacodon MARSH, 1892	*Telacodon lævis* (type), *T. præstans*, Wyoming.

DASYURIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Antechini MURRAY, 1866.
Dasyurini GOLDFUSS, 1820.
Dasyuridæ WATERHOUSE, 1838.
Myrmecobiidæ WATERHOUSE, 1838.
‡ **Opossina** WAGNER 1843 (part).
Phascogalina[a] BONAPARTE, 1850.
Sarcophilinae GILL, 1872.
Thylacinidæ BONAPARTE, 1838.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Antechinomys KREFFT, 1866	*Phascogale lanigera*, junction Murray and Darling rivers, New South Wales.
Antechinus MACLEAY, 1841	*Antechinus stuartii* (=*Phascogale flavipes*), near Sydney, New South Wales.
Ascogale GLOGER, 1841	New name for *Phascogale* Temminck, 1827.
† **Chætocercus** KREFFT, 1866	*Chætocercus cristicauda*, Lake Alexandrina, South Australia. (See *Dasycercus.*)
Dasycercus PETERS, 1875	New name for *Chætocercus* Krefft, 1866.
Dasyuroides SPENCER, 1896	*Dasyuroides byrnei*, Charlotte Waters, Central Australia.
Dasyurus E. GEOFFROY, 1796	*Didelphis viverrinus*, southeastern Australia.
Diabolus GRAY, 1841	*Didelphis ursina*, Tasmania. (See *Sarcophilus.*)
† **Lycaon** WAGLER, 1830	*Didelphys cynocephala*, Tasmania. (See *Thylacynus* and *Paracyon.*)
Myoictis GRAY, 1858	*Myoictis wallacii*, Aru Island.
Myrmecobius WATERHOUSE, 1836	*Myrmecobius fasciatus*, near Swan River, Western Australia.
Paracyon ('BROOKES') GRAY, 1827	*Didelphis cynocephala*, Tasmania. (See *Thylacynus.*)
Peralopex GLOGER, 1841	New name for *Thylacynus* Temminck, 1827.
Phascogale TEMMINCK, 1827	*Didelphis penicillatus*, Australia; *Dasyurus minimus*, Tasmania.
† **Podabrus** GOULD, 1845	*Podabrurus macrourus*, Queensland; *Phascogale crassicaudata* (type), Western Australia. (See *Sminthopsis.*)

[a] Phascogalinae GILL, 1872.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Sarcophilus F. CUVIER, 1837	*Didelphis ursina*, Hobart Town, Tasmania.
Sminthopsis THOMAS, 1887	New name for *Podabrus* Gould, 1845.
Tapoa LESSON, 1842	*Tapoa tafa* (= *Didelphis penicillata*), New South Wales.
Thylacynus TEMMINCK, 1827	*Didelphis cynocephala*, Tasmania.
Ursinus BOITARD, 1842	New name for *Sarcophilus* Cuvier, 1837.

DIDELPHYIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Chironectidæ (?) 1897.
Didelphidæ[a] GRAY, 1821.
‡ **Genuina** EICHWALD, 1831 (part).
Herpetotherinæ TROUESSART, 1879.
‡ **Opossina** WAGNER, 1843 (part).
‡ **Scansoridæ** REICHENOW, 1886.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
"*Amphiperatherium* FILHOL, 1879"	*Amphiperatherium lemanense*, Auvergne, France.
Asagis GLOGER, 1841	*Didelphis murina*, tropical America. (See *Marmosa*.)
Caluromys ALLEN, 1900	*Didelphis philander* (type), Guiana and Brazil; *Caluromys cicur*, Colombia; *C. affinis*, Brazil; *C. trinitatis*, Trinidad; *C. derbianus*, Central America; *C. derbianus ornatus*, Peru; *C. laniger*, Paraguay; *C. laniger guayanus*, Ecuador; *C. laniger pallidus*, Panama; *C. cinereus*, Brazil; *C. alstoni*, Costa Rica. (See *Philander*.)
Chironectes ILLIGER, 1811	*Lutra minima*, Guiana.
Cuica LIAIS, 1872	*Didelphis myosuros*, *D. murina*, *D. pusilla*, *D. cinerea*, *D. lanigera*, *D. crassicaudata*, *D. tricolor*, *D. tristriata*, tropical America.
Dasyurotherium LIAIS, 1872	New name for *Thylacotherium* Lund, 1839. Not used. (See *Gambatherium*.)
Didelphis LINNÆUS, 1758	*Didelphis marsupialis* (type), *D. philander*, *D. opossum*, *D. murina*, *D. dorsigera*, North and South America.
Dimerodon AMEGHINO, 1889	*Dimerodon mutilatus*, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Dromiciops THOMAS, 1894	*Dromiciops gliroides*, Island of Chiloe, Chile.
Embassis COPE, 1873	*Embassis alternans*, Colorado.
Gamba LIAIS, 1872	*Gamba palmata* (= *Chironectes yapock*), *G. aurita brasiliensis*, *G. aurita virginiana* (= *Didelphis virginiana*), *D. opossum*, *D. philander*, North and South America.
Gambatherium LIAIS, 1872	New name for *Thylacotherium* Lund, 1839.
Grymaeomys BURMEISTER, 1854	*Didelphys murina* (type), *D. agilis*, *D. pusilla*, *D. tristriata*, *D. brachyura*, *D. velutina*, South America. (See *Marmosa*.)
† **Hemiurus** GERVAIS, 1855	*Didelphys hunteri* (= *D. brevicaudata*), Brazil or Guiana.
Herpetotherium COPE, 1873	*Herpetotherium fuzax*, Colorado.
Mamdidelphisus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Didelphis* Linnæus, 1758.
Marmosa GRAY, 1821	*Didelphis murina*, Brazil.
? **Marsupiale** FRISCH, 1775	Cuzos, Jupatima, Marmosa, Cerigo, Caygopolin, Meriana, tropical America.
Memina G. FISCHER, 1814	*Didelphis memina* (= *Lutra minima*), Guiana. (See *Chironectes*.)

[a] Didelphyidæ FORBES, 1881.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and location.*
Metachirus Burmeister, 1854	*Didelphys myosurus* (= *D. nudicaudata*, type), Cayenne; *D. quica*, *D. cinerea*, *D. incana*, Brazil.
Micoureus Lesson, 1842	*Micoureus cinereus* (= *Didelphys cinerea*, type), Brazil; *M. dorsigera*, *M. murina*, Guiana; *M. tricolor*, Guiana and Brazil; *M. lanigera*, Paraguay; *M. elegans*, Chile; *M. californicus*, *M. breviceps*, Mexico.
Microdelphys Burmeister, 1856	*Didelphys tristriata* (= *Sorex americanus*, type), *D. tricolor*, *D. brachyura*, *D. velutina*, *D. domestica*, *D. unistriata*, *Microdelphys alboguttata*, Brazil.
Monodelphis Burnett, 1830	*Monodelphis dorsigerens* (= *Didelphis dorsigera?*), *M. brachyura* (= *Didelphis brachyura*), South America.
† **Notagogus** Gloger, 1841	*Didelphis murina*, tropical America. (See *Marmosa*.)
Notocynus Mercerat, 1891	*Notocynus hermosicus*, Monte Hermoso, Argentina.
Oxygomphius Meyer, 1846	*Oxygomphius frequens*, Germany.
Peramys Lesson, 1842	*Peramys brachyurus* (= *Didelphys brevicaudata*, type), Brazil; *P. crassicaudata*, Paraguay; *P. tristriata*, Brazil; *P. pusilla*, Paraguay.
Peratherium Aymard, 1850	*Perathereum elegans* (= *P. bertrandi*), *P. crassus*, *P. minutus*, Ronzon, France.
Philander Brisson, 1762	*Philander*, *P. orientalis*, *P. amboinensis*, *P. brasiliensis*, *P. americanus*, *P. africanus*, *P. surinamensis*, *P. capite crasso*, *P. cauda brevi*. Type, *Didelphis philander*, South America.
Sarigua Muirhead, 1819	*Sarigua marsupialis*, *Didelphis virginiana*, *D. opossum*, *D. murina*, *Sarigua cayopollin*, *D. brachyura*, *D. memmina*, *Sarigua crassicaudata*, *D. pusilla*, North and South America.
? Spalacodon Charlesworth, 1844	*Spalacodon sp.*, Hordwell Cliff, England.
† *Thylacotherium* Lund, 1839	*Thylacotherium ferox*, Rio das Velhas, Brazil. (See *Gambatherium*.)
Thylamys Gray, 1843	*Didelphis elegans*, Valparaiso, Chile.

DIPROTODONTIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Diprotodontidae Gill, 1872. — *Nototheriidæ* Lydekker, 1887.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Diprotodon Owen, 1838	*Diprotodon optatum*, Wellington Valley, New South Wales.
Euowenia De Vis, 1891	New name for *Owenia* De Vis, 1888.
Nototherium Owen, 1845	*Nototherium inerme*, Australia; *N. mitchelli*, Condamine River, Queensland.
† *Owenia* De Vis, 1888	*Owenia grata*, Darling Downs, Queensland. (See *Euowenia*.)
? Sthenomerus De Vis, 1883	*Sthenomerus charon*, Gowrie Creek, Queensland.
"*Zygomaturus* MacLeay, 1857"	*Zygomaturus trilobus*, Australia.

DROMATHERIIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Dromatheriidae GILL, 1872. ‡ *Protodontida* HAECKEL, 1895.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Dromatherium EMMONS, 1857	*Dromatherium silvestre*, Chatham, N. C.
† *Microconodon* OSBORN, 1886	*Microconodon tenuirostris*, Chatham, North Carolina. (See *Tytthoconus*.)
Tytthoconus PALMER, 1903	New name for *Microconodon* Osborn, 1886.

DRYOLESTIDÆ. (See AMPHITHERIIDÆ.)

EPANORTHIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Caenolestidae TROUESSART, 1898. *Epanorthidæ* AMEGHINO, 1889.
Decastidæ AMEGHINO, 1894.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Acdestis AMEGHINO, 1887	*Acdestis owenii*, Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
Cænolestes THOMAS, 1895	New name for *Hyracodon* Tomes, 1863.
Callomenus AMEGHINO, 1891	*Callomenus intervalatus*, southern Patagonia.
Decastis AMEGHINO, 1891	*Decastis columnaris*, *D. rurigerus*, S. Patagonia.
Dipilus AMEGHINO, 1890	*Dipilus spegazzinii*, *D. bergii*, S. Patagonia.
Epanorthus AMEGHINO, 1889	New name for *Palæothentes* Moreno, 1887.
Essoprion AMEGHINO, 1891	*Essoprion coruscus*, *E. consumptus*, southern Patagonia.
Halmadromus AMEGHINO, 1891	*Halmadromus vagus*, southern Patagonia.
Halmaselus AMEGHINO, 1891	*Halmaselus valens*, southern Patagonia.
† **Hyracodon** TOMES, 1863	*Hyracodon fuliginosus*, Ecuador. (See *Cænolestes*.)
Metaepanorthus AMEGHINO, 1894	*Metaepanorthus intermedius*, *M. complicatus*, *M. holmbergi*, Patagonia.
Metriodromus AMEGHINO, 1894	*Metriodromus arenarius*, *M. spectans*, Patagonia.
Palæothentes[a] ('MORENO') AMEGHINO, 1887.	*Palæothentes aratæ*, *P. lemoinei*, *P. pachygnathus*, *P. intermedius*, *P. pressiforatus*, *P. minutus*, southern Patagonia.
Palaepanorthus AMEGHINO, 1902	*Palaepanorthus primus*, Patagonia.
Paraepanorthus AMEGHINO, 1894	*Palaeothentes minutus*, Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
Pichipilus AMEGHINO, 1890	*Pichipilus osbornii*, southern Patagonia.
Pilchenia AMEGHINO, 1903	*Pilchenia lucina*, *P. lobata*, Patagonia.
Prepanorthus AMEGHINO, 1894	*Prepanorthus lanius*, Patagonia.
Zygolestes AMEGHINO, 1898	*Zygolestes paranensis*, Argentina.

[a] *Palæothentes* MORENO, 1882 (nomen nudum), was described by Ameghino in 1887, but was considered a misprint for *Palaeoteuthis*, and being preoccupied by *Palæoteuthis* D'ORBIGNY, 1847, was renamed *Epanorthus*.

GARZONIDÆ.

Garzonidæ AMEGHINO, 1891.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Cladoclinus AMEGHINO, 1894	*Cladoclinus copei*, Patagonia.
Garzonia AMEGHINO, 1891	*Garzonia typica*, *G. annectens*, *G. captiva*, *G. minima*, southern Patagonia.
Halmarhiphus AMEGHINO, 1891	*Halmarhiphus didelpoides*, *H. nanus*, Patagonia.
Parhalmarhiphus AMEGHINO, 1894	*Garzonia annectens*, southern Patagonia.
Phonocdromus AMEGHINO, 1894	*Phonocdromus patagonicus*, *P. gracilis*, Patagonia.
Pseudhalmarhiphus AMEGHINO, 1903	*Halmarhiphus guaraniticus*, Patagonia.
Stilotherium AMEGHINO, 1887	*Stilotherium dissimile*, Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

HATHLYACYNIDÆ. (See BORHYÆNIDÆ).

MACROPODIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Dendrolagina BONAPARTE, 1850.
Halmaturini GOLDFUSS, 1820.
  Halmaturidæ BONAPARTE, 1831.
Hypsiprymnidæ OWEN, 1852.
Hypsiprymnodontidæ COLLETT, 1887.
Kangeroidæ GRAY, 1858.
Macropodæ BURNETT, 1830.
  Macropodidæ WATERHOUSE, 1841.
‡ **Marsupidæ** SWAINSON, 1835 (part).
Pleopodidæ OWEN, 1879.
Potoridæ GRAY, 1821.
Protemnodontidæ DE VIS, 1883.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Æpyprymnus GARROD, 1875	*Bettongia rufescens*, New South Wales.
Bettongia GRAY, 1837	*Bettongia setosus* (= *Hypsiprymnus cuniculus*, 1838, type), Tasmania; *B. penicillata*, Australia; *B. rufescens*, New South Wales.
Boriogale OWEN, 1874	*Macropus* (*Boriogale*) *magnus*, Central Australia.
Brachalletes DE VIS, 1883	*Brachalletes palmeri*, Darling Downs, Queensland.
Caloprymnus THOMAS, 1888	*Bettongia campestris*, South Australia.
Conoyces LESSON 1842	*Macropus brunii* (= *M. mülleri*, 1866), New Guinea.
Dendrolagus S. MÜLLER, 1839	*Dendrolagus ursinus* (type); *D. inustus*, New Guinea.
Dorcopsis SCHLEGEL & MULLER, 1842	*Didelphis bruijnii* (= *Macropus mülleri*, 1866), New Guinea. (See *Conoyces*.)
Gerboïdes GERVAIS, 1855	*Kangurus rufus*, Australia.
Gigantomys LINK, 1794	*Gigantomys canguru* (= *Didelphis gigantea*), New South Wales. (See *Macropus*.)
Halmaturus ILLIGER, 1811	*Didelphis gigantea* (type), New South Wales; *D. brunii*, Aru Islands. (See *Macropus*.)
†**Heteropus** JOURDAN, 1837	*Heteropus albogularis* (= *Kangurus penicillatus*), near Sydney, New South Wales. (See *Petrogale*.)
Hypsiprymnodon RAMSAY, 1876	*Hypsiprymnodon moschatus*, Rockingham Bay district, Queensland.
Hypsiprymnus ILLIGER, 1811	*Didelphis potoru* (= *D. tridactyla*), southern Australia. (See *Potorous*.)
Kangurus CUVIER & GEOFFROY, 1795	*Kanguroo gigas*, 1799 (= *Macropus giganteus*), Australia. (See *Macropus*.)

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Lagorchestes GOULD, 1841	*Lagorchestes leporoïdes*, New South Wales.
Lagostrophus THOMAS, 1887	*Kangurus fasciatus*, Sharks Bay, Western Australia.
† *Leptosiagon* OWEN, 1874	*Leptosiagon gracilis*, Queensland.
Macropus SHAW, 1790	*Macropus giganteus*, Australia.
Megaleia GISTEL, 1848	*Kangurus laniger*, South Australia.
Myorthius LAY? 1845	The 'Potoroo,' Australia. (See *Potorous.*)
Onychogalea GRAY, 1841	*Macropus unguifer*, northwest coast of Australia.
Osphranter GOULD, 1842	*Osphranter antilopinus* (type), Port Essington, North Australia; *O.(?) isabellinus*, Barrow Island, northwestern coast of Australia.
Pachysiagon OWEN, 1874	*Pachysiagon otuel*, Kings Creek, Queensland.
Palorchestes OWEN, 1873	*Palorchestes azael*, Australia.
Pelandor [a] GRAY, 1843	Nomen nudum. (See *Dorcopsis.*)
Petrogale GRAY, NOV., 1837	*Kangurus penicillatus*, eastern Australia.
Phascolagus OWEN, 1873	*Phascolagus altus*, *Macropus erubescens* (= *M. robustus* [b]), Australia.
Pleopus OWEN, 1877	*Pleopus nudicaudatus* (= *Hypsiprymnodon moschatus*), Queensland. (See *Hypsiprymnodon.*)
Potoroïs DESMAREST, 1804	*Potoroïs murinus* (= *Didelphis tridactyla*), Australia.
Procoptodon OWEN, 1873	*Macropus goliah*, Australia.
Protemnodon OWEN, 1873	*Macropus anak* (type?), *Protemnodon og*, *P. mimas*, *P. rœchus*, Darling Downs, Queensland.
Setonix LESSON, 1842	*Macropus brachyurus*, King George Sound, Western Australia.
Sthenurus OWEN, 1873	*Macropus atlas* (type?), *Sthenurus brehus*, Wellington Valley, New South Wales.
Synaptodon DE VIS, 1889	*Synaptodon ævorum*, Darling Downs, Queensland.
Thylogale GRAY, 1837	*Halmaturus eugenii*, [c] Swan River, Western Australia.
Triclis DE VIS, 1888	*Triclis oscillans*, Kings Creek, New South Wales.
? *Tritomodon* COPE, 1882	Hypothetical ancestor of *Hypsiprymnus*.

MICROBIOTHERIDÆ.

Microbiotheridæ AMEGHINO, 1887.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Eodidelphys AMEGHINO, 1891	*Eodidelphys fortis*, *E. famula*, southern Patagonia.
Hadrorhynchus AMEGHINO, 1891	*Hadrorhynchus tortor*, *H. torvus*, *H. conspicuus*, southern Patagonia.
Ideodelphys AMEGHINO, 1902	*Ideodelphys microscopicus*, Patagonia.
Microbiotherium AMEGHINO, 1887	*Microbiotherium patagonicum*, *M. tehuelchum*, Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

[a] Thomas in 1888 gives *Pelandor* in synonymy, with type *Dorcopsis mülleri* from northwestern New Guinea.

[b] *Phascolagus altus* was the only species mentioned in the original description, but according to Thomas *Macropus robustus* is the type.

[c] According to Thomas, *Halmaturus eugenii* GRAY = *H. thetidis* CUVIER, from eastern Australia, and the latter species becomes the type.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Oligobiotherium AMEGHINO, 1902	*Oligobiotherium divisus*, Patagonia.
Pachybiotherium AMEGHINO, 1902 ...	*Pachybiotherium acclinus*, Patagonia.
Prodidelphys AMEGHINO, 1891	*Prodidelphys acicula, P. pavita, P. obtusa*, southern Patagonia.
Proteodidelphys AMEGHINO, 1898	*Proteodidelphys præcursor*, Patagonia.
Stylognathus AMEGHINO, 1891	*Stylognathus diprotodontoides*, Patagonia.

NOTORYCTIDÆ.

Notoryctidæ J. D. OGILBY, 1891.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Neoryctes('SCLATER') STIRLING, 1891.	New name suggested for *Psammoryctes*, but not adopted.
Notoryctes STIRLING, 1891	*Notoryctes typhlops* (=*Psammoryctes typhlops*), Idracowra Station, Central Australia.
† **Psammoryctes** STIRLING, 1889.....	*Psammoryctes typhlops*, Idracowra station, Central Australia. (See *Notoryctes*.)

NOTOTHERIIDÆ. (See DIPROTODONTIDÆ.)

PAURODONTIDÆ.

Paurodontidæ MARSH, 1887.

Paurodon MARSH, 1887..... *Paurodon valens*, Wyoming.

PERAMELIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Chœropodinæ GILL, 1872.
‡ **Opossina** WAGNER, 1843 (part).
Peramelina GRAY, 1825.
Perameliдæ WATERHOUSE, 1841.
‡ **Syndactylina** WAGNER, 1855.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Anuromeles HELLER, 1897	*Anuromeles rufiventris*, German New Guinea.
† **Brachymelis** MIKLOUHO-MACLAY, 1884.	*Perameles garagassi* (=*P. cockerelli*), *P. rufescens* (=*P. doreyana*), New Guinea.
Chœropus OGILBY, 1838.....	*Perameles ecaudata* (=*Chœropus castanotis*, 1842), Murray River, New South Wales.
Echymipera LESSON, 1842.....	*Echymipera kalubu* (=*Perameles doreyana*), Waigiou, New Guinea.
Isoodon('GEOFFROY') DESMAREST, 1817	*Didelphis obesula*, Australia. (See *Thylacis*.)
† **Macrotis** REID, 1837	*Perameles lagotis*, Swan River, Western Australia. (See *Thylacomys*.)
Paragalia GRAY, 1841.....	*Perameles lagotis*, Swan River, Western Australia. (See *Thylacomys*.)
Perameles[a] E. GEOFFROY, 1804.....	*Perameles nasuta* (type), eastern Australia; *Didelphis obesula*, southern Australia.
Peramelopsis HEUDE, 1897.....	*Peramelopsis welsianus*, Key Islands, Malay Archipelago.
Thylacis[b] ILLIGER, 1811	*Didelphis obesula* (type), *Perameles nasuta*, Australia.
Thylacomys OWEN, 1840.....	*Perameles lagotis*, Swan River, Western Australia.

[a] *Perimeles* LENZ, 1831. [b] *Thylax* OKEN, 1816.

PHALANGERIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Burramyinæ Broom, 1898.
‡ **Genuina** Eichwald, 1831 (part).
Koalidæ Burnett, 1830.
‡ **Marsupidæ** Swainson, 1835 (part).
Petaurina Bonaparte, 1838.
Petaurusideæ Lesson, 1842.
Phalangeridæ Thomas, 1888.
Phalangistadæ Gray, 1821.
Phascolarctidæ Owen, 1839.
Pseudochirini Winge, 1893.
Tarsipedidæ Gervais & Verreaux, 1842.
Thylacoleonidae Gill, 1872.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Acrobates Desmarest, 1817	*Didelphis pygmæa*, New South Wales.
Acropetes I. Geoffroy, 1838	Nomen nudum. A subgenus of *Phalangista*.
Ailurops Wagler, 1830	*Phalangista ursina* (type), Celebes; *P. chrysorrhous*, *P. maculata*, *P. cavifrons*, Malay Archipelago. (See *Ceonix*.)
Archizonurus De Vis, 1889	*Archizonurus securus*, Darling Downs, Queensland.
Balantia Illiger, 1811	*Didelphis orientalis* (type), Amboina, Molucca Islands; *D. lemurina*, Australia. (See *Phalanger*.)
Belideus Waterhouse, 1839	*Didelphys sciurea*, eastern Australia.
Burramys Broom, 1895	*Burramys parvus*, Taralga, New South Wales.
Ceonix Temminck, 1827	*Phalangista ursina*, northern Celebes.
Cercaërtus ('Gloger') Burmeister, 1837	*Phalangista vulpina* (=*Didelphis vulpecula*), Australia. (See *Trichosurus*.)
Cercartetus [a] Gloger, 1841	*Phalangista nana*, Tasmania.
Cercoptenus Gloger, 1841	*Didelphis pygmæa*, eastern Australia (See *Acrobates*.)
Cœscoes Lacépède, 1799	*Cœscoes amboinensis* (=*Didelphis orientalis*), Amboina, Molucca Islands. (See *Phalanger*.)
Dactylopsila Gray, 1858	*Dactylopsila trivirgata*, Aru Island.
Distoechurus Peters, 1874	*Phalangista pennata*, Andai, New Guinea.
Draximenus ——?, 1845	*Lipurus cinereus*, eastern Australia. (See *Phascolarctos*.)
Dromicia Gray, 1841	*Phalangista nana*, Tasmania. (See *Cercartetus*.)
Eucuscus Gray, 1861	*Phalangista ursina* (type), Celebes; *Cuscus brevicaudatus*, Cape York, Australia. (See *Ceonix*.)
Gymnobelideus M'Coy, 1867	*Gymnobelideus leadbeateri*, Bass River, Victoria.
Hemibelideus Collett, 1884	*Phalangista lemuroides*, northern Queensland.
Hepoona Gray, 1841	*Phalangista cookii*, Tasmania. (See *Pseudochirus*.)
Koala Burnett, 1830	*Koala subiens* (=*Lipurus cinereus*), eastern Australia. (See *Phascolarctos*.)
Koalemus De Vis, 1889	*Koalemus ingens*, Darling Downs, Queensland.
† **Lipurus** Goldfuss, 1817	*Lipurus cinereus*, eastern Australia. (See *Phascolarctos*.)
Morodactylus Goldfuss, 1820	*Lipurus cinereus*, eastern Australia. (See *Phascolarctos*.)
Palaeopetaurus Broom, 1896	*Palaeopetaurus elegans*, Taralga, New South Wales.

[a] Thomas considers *Cercaërtus*, 1837, merely a misprint for *Cercartetus*, 1841, but gives *Didelphis peregrinus* as the type of the latter, notwithstanding the fact that *Phalangista nana* was the only species mentioned by Gloger under *Cercartetus*.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
† **Petaurista** DESMAREST, 1820	*Petaurus taguanoides* (= *Didelphis volans*, type), *Didelphis macroura*, *Petaurus flaviventer*, *Didelphis sciurea*, *Petaurus peronii*, *Didelphis pygmæa*, Australia. (See *Petauroides.*)
Petauroides THOMAS, 1888	New name for *Voluccella* Bechstein, 1800; and *Petaurista* Desmarest, 1820.
Petaurus SHAW, 1791	*Petaurus australis*, New South Wales or Victoria.
Phalanger STORR, 1780	*Didelphis orientalis*, Amboina, Molucca Islands.
Phalangista CUVIER & GEOFFROY, 1795	*Didelphis orientalis*, Amboina. (See *Phalanger.*)
Phascolarctos BLAINVILLE, 1816	*Lipurus cinereus*, River Vapaum, Australia.
Pseudochirus OGILBY, 1837	*Phalangista cookii* (= *Didelphis peregrinus*, type), eastern Australia; *P. gliriformis* (= *P. nana*), Tasmania.
Psilogrammurus GLOGER, 1841	*Phalangista vulpina* (= *Didelphis vulpecula*, type), *P. canina*, Australia. (See *Trichosurus* and *Cercaërtus.*)
Ptenos ('JOURDAN') GRAY, 1843	Nomen nudum.
Ptilotus FISCHER, 1814	*Petaurus australis* (type), Botany Bay, New South Wales; *Didelphis sciureus*, Norfolk Island. (See *Petaurus.*)
† *Schizodon* STUTCHBURY, 1853	Equals *Thylacoleo* Owen, 1848–52.
Schoinobates LESSON, 1842	*Schoinobates leucogenys*, 'Japan.'
Sipalus G. FISCHER, 1813	New name for *Phalanger* Storr, 1780; and *Cuscoes* Lacépède, 1799.
Spilocuscus GRAY, 1861	*Phalangista chrysorrhous*, Moluccas; *P. maculata* (type), New Guinea?
Strigocuscus GRAY, 1861	*Cuscus celebensis*, Macassar, Celebes.
Taguanus RAFINESQUE, 1815	'*Taguanus* à queue préhensile.'
Tarsipes GERVAIS & VERREAUX, 1842	*Tarsipes spenseræ*, King George Sound (= *T. rostratus*, Swan River), Western Australia.
Thylacoleo OWEN, 1848–52	*Thylacoleo carnifex*, Lake Colungoolac, 80 miles southwest of Melbourne, Victoria.
Thylacopardus OWEN, 1888	*Thylacopardus australis* Owen (nomen nudum), New South Wales.
Trichosurus LESSON, 1828	*Phalangista nana*, Maria Island, Tasmania; *P. cookii*, Tasmania; *P. vulpina* (= *Didelphis vulpecula*, type), Australia.
† **Trichurus** WAGNER, 1843	Emendation of *Trichosurus* Lesson, 1828.
† "**Voluccella** BECHSTEIN, 1800"	*Voluccella nigra*, *V. macroura* (both = *Didelphis volans*), eastern Australia. (See *Petauroides.*)
Xenochirus GLOGER, 1841	*Didelphis sciurea*, eastern Australia. (See *Belideus.*)

PHASCOLOMYIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

‡ **Glirina** WIEGMAN, 1832 (*Phascolomys*). **Vombatidæ** BURNETT, 1830.
Phascolomyda [a] GOLDFUSS, 1820.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Amblotis ILLIGER, 1811	*Wombatus fossor* (= *Didelphis ursina*), Tasmania. (See *Phascolomis* and *Vombatus.*)

[a] Phascolomyidæ WATERHOUSE, 1841.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Lasiorhinus GRAY, 1863	*Lasiorhinus m'coyi* (= *Phascolomys latifrons*), South Australia.
Phascolomis GEOFFROY, 1803	*Didelphis ursina*, Tasmania.
Phascolonus OWEN, 1872	*Phascolomys* (*Phascolonus*) *gigas*, Queensland.
Sceparnodon RAMSAY, 1881	*Sceparnodon ramsayi* (1884), eastern Australia.
Vombatus GEOFFROY, 1803	*Didelphis ursina*, Tasmania: (See *Phascolomis.*)
Wombatus TIEDEMANN, 1808	Emendation of *Vombatus* Geoffroy, 1803.

PROTHYLACYNIDÆ. (See **BORHYAENIDÆ.**)

SPALACOTHERIIDÆ. (See **TRICONODONTIDÆ.**)

STAGODONTIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Stagodontidæ MARSH, 1889. *Thlæodontidæ* COPE, 1892.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Platacodon MARSH, 1889	*Platacodon nanus*, Wyoming.
Stagodon MARSH, 1889	*Stagodon nitor* (type), *S. tumidus*, Wyoming.
Thlæodon COPE, 1892.	*Thlæodon padanicus*, Wyoming.

TRICONODONTIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Amphilestinæ SCOTT, 1888.
Amphilestidæ WINGE, 1895.
Dicrocynodontidæ OSBORN, 1888.
‡*Diplocynodontidæ* MARSH, April, 1887.
Peralestidæ OSBORN, November, 1887.
Phascolotheridæ OSBORN, November, 1887.
Spalacotheriidæ MARSH, April, 1887.
Tinodontidæ MARSH, 1879.
Triconodontidæ MARSH, April, 1887.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Amphilestes OWEN, 1859	*Amphitherium broderipii*, Stonesfield, England.
Argyrolestes AMEGHINO, 1902	*Argyrolestes peralestinus*, Patagonia.
Dicrocynodon (MARSH) OSBORN, 1888.	New name for *Diplocynodon* Marsh, 1880.
†*Diplocynodon* MARSH, 1880	*Diplocynodon victor*, Atlantosaurus beds, Wyoming. (See *Dicrocynodon.*)
Docodon MARSH, 1881	*Docodon striatus*, Atlantosaurus beds, Wyoming.
Ennacodon MARSH, 1890	New name for *Enneodon* Marsh, 1887.
†*Enneodon* MARSH, 1887	*Enneodon crassus* (type), *E. affinis*, Atlantosaurus beds, Wyoming. (See *Ennacodon.*)
Menacodon MARSH, 1887	*Menacodon rarus*, Wyoming.
Nemolestes AMEGHINO, 1902	*Nemolestes spalacotherinus*, Patagonia.
Peralestes OWEN, 1871	*Peralestes longirostris*, Durdlestone Bay, England.
Phascolotherium OWEN, 1838	*Didelphis bucklandi*, Stonesfield, England.
Priacodon MARSH, 1887	*Tinodon ferox*, Atlantosaurus beds, Wyoming.
Spalacotherium OWEN, 1854	*Spalacotherium tricuspidens*, Durdlestone Bay, England.
Tinodon MARSH, 1879	*Tinodon bellus*, Atlantosaurus beds, Wyoming.
Triacanthodon OWEN, 1871	*Triacanthodon serrula*, Durdlestone Bay, Eng.
Triconodon OWEN, 1859	*Triconodon mordax*, Durdlestone Bay, England.

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Achlysictis AMEGHINO, 1891	*Achlysictis lelongii*, Paraná, Argentina.
Amphithereuthes AMEGHINO, 1894	*Amphithereuthes obscurus*, Patagonia.
Apera AMEGHINO, 1886	*Apera sanguinaria*, Paraná, Argentina.
Archididelphys HAECKEL, 1895	Hypothetical genus of carnivorous marsupials.
Eodiprotodon AMEGHINO, 1890	Hypothetical ancestor of *Tritomodon* and *Phascolomys*.
Eosyndactylus AMEGHINO, 1890	Hypothetical ancestor of the polyprotodont marsupials.
Eutemnodus BRAVARD, 1858	*Eutemnodus americanus*, Paraná, Argentina.
Galestes GORE, 1874	Insectivorous marsupials, Purbeck, England.
Macropristis [a] AMEGHINO, 1889	New name for *Mesotherium* Moreno, 1882. (See *Mesitotherium*.)
Mesitotherium TROUESSART, 1883	New name for *Mesotherium* Moreno, 1882.
†"*Mesotherium* [b] MORENO, 1882"	*Mesotherium marshii*, Rio Negro, Patagonia. (See *Mesitotherium* and *Macropristis*.)
Notictis AMEGHINO, 1889	*Notictis ottizii*, Paraná, Argentina.
Peragonium [c] HAECKEL, 1895	*Peragonium promarsupium*. Hypothetical form from the Lias?
Plectodon GIGLIOLI, 1873	*Plectodon sp.* (misprint?), placed between *Thylacoleo* and *Diprotodon*.
Plesiofelis ROTH, 1903	*Plesiofelis schlosseri*, *P. cretaceus* Lago Musters, Patagonia.
Prophalangista HAECKEL, 1895	Hypothetical genus of herbivorous marsupials.
Wynyardia SPENCER, 1901	*Wynyardia bassiana*, Table Cape, Tasmania.

MONOTREMATA. [d]

ECHIDNIDÆ. (See TACHYGLOSSIDÆ.)

ORNITHORHYNCHIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Ornithoryncina GRAY, 1825.
Ornithorhynchidæ BURNETT, 1830.
‡ **Paradoxideæ** LESSON, 1842. (Based on *Ornithorhynchus*.)

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Dermipus WIEDEMANN, 1800	New name for *Platypus* Shaw, 1799.
Ornithorhynchus BLUMENBACH, 1800	*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*, Botany Bay, New South Wales.
†**Platypus** SHAW, 1799	*Platypus anatinus*, Australia. (See *Ornithorhynchus*.)

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[a] *Macropristidæ* AMEGHINO, 1889.

[b] *Mesotherium marshii* MORENO is a nomen nudum according to Ameghino. If *Mesitotherium* is simply a new name without description *Macropristis* becomes the earliest valid name.

[c] *Peragonida* HAECKEL, 1895.

[d] 'Monotrèmes' E. GEOFFROY, Bull. Sci. Soc. Philomathique, 1803, p. 126 (misprint for 226); Cat. Mamm. Mus. National Hist. Nat., p. 222, 1803.

Monotrymatum G. FISCHER, Zoognosia, II, p. 461, 1813.

Monotremata BONAPARTE, Syn. Vert. Syst., pp. 4, 5, 8, 1838.

TACHYGLOSSIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

‡**Echidnidæ** BURNETT, 1830. **Tachyglossidae** GILL, 1872.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
†**Acanthoglossus** GERVAIS, NOV., 1877	*Tachyglossus bruijnii*, New Guinea. (See *Zaglossus*, *Proechidna*, and *Bruynia*.)
†**Acanthonotus** GOLDFUSS, 1809	*Acanthonotus myrmecophagus* (=*Myrmecophaga aculeata*), New South Wales. (See *Tachyglossus*.)
Aculeata [a] E. GEOFFROY, 1796	*Myrmecophaga aculeata*, New South Wales.
Bruynia DUBOIS, 1882	New name for *Acanthoglossus* Gervais, 1887. (See *Zaglossus*.)
†**Echidna** G. CUVIER, 1798	'Les Fourmiliers épineux' (=*Myrmecophaga aculeata*), New South Wales. (See *Tachyglossus*.)
Echinopus G. FISCHER, 1814	New name for *Echidna* G. Cuvier, 1798. (See *Tachyglossus*.)
Proechidna GERVAIS, NOV. 30, 1877	New name for *Acanthoglossus* Gervais, 1877.
Protechidna HAECKEL, 1895	Hypothetical ancestor of the edentate Monotremes.
Syphomia RAFINESQUE, 1815	New name for *Echidna* Cuvier, 1798.
Tachyglossus ILLIGER, 1811	*Myrmecophaga aculeata* (type), *Echidna setosa*, Australia.
Zaglossus GILL, May 5, 1877	*Tachyglossus bruijnii*, New Guinea.

INCERTÆ SEDIS. [b]

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Adiastaltidæ AMEGHINO, 1894.
Anathitidæ AMEGHINO, 1894.
Architherida HAECKEL, 1895.
‡*Distichotherida* HAECKEL, 1895.
‡*Eustichotherida* HAECKEL, 1895.
Dideilotheridæ AMEGHINO, 1894.
Patrotherida HAECKEL, 1895.
Scoteopsidæ AMEGHINO, 1894.
?*Stagodontidæ* MARSH, 1889.
‡Tristichotherida HAECKEL, 1895.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Adiastaltus AMEGHINO, 1893	*Adiastaltus habilis*, southern Patagonia.
Anathitus AMEGHINO, 1893	*Anathitus revelator*, southern Patagonia.
Architherium HAECKEL, 1895	Hypothetical primitive Monotremes.
†*Delotherium* AMEGHINO, 1889	*Delotherium venerandum*, Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia. (See *Dideilotherium*.)
Dideilotherium AMEGHINO, 1889	New name for *Delotherium* Ameghino, 1889.
Patrotherium HAECKEL, 1895	Hypothetical 'oldest mammal.'
Plagiocoelus AMEGHINO, 1894	*Plagiocoelus obliquus*, Patagonia.
Scotæops AMEGHINO, 1887	*Scotæops simplex*, southern Patagonia.

[a] Some authorities question the validity of *Aculeata* as a genus (see THOMAS, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, ser. 2a, XVIII, 621, 1897).

[b] The above-named genera described by Ameghino are referred to the Monotremata, each being placed in a separate family, except *Adiastaltus* and *Plagiocoelus*, which are grouped together in the *Adiastaltidæ*.

MULTITUBERCULATA. (See ALLOTHERIA.)

PRIMATES.[a]

ADAPIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Adapidæ TROUESSART, 1879.
Pachylemuridæ MIALL, 1875.
[‡ *Pseudolemuridæ* SCHLOSSER, 1887—sub-order.]

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Adapis G. CUVIER, 1821	*Adapis parisiensis*, Paris Basin, France.
Aphelotherium GERVAIS, 1848–52	*Aphelotherium duvernoyi*, Paris Basin, France.
Cænopithecus RÜTIMEYER, 1862	*Cænopithecus lemuroides*, Egerkingen, Switzerland.
Leptadapis GERVAIS, 1876	*Adapis magnus*, Quercy Phosphorites, France.
Pachylemur[b] GERVAIS, 1876	*Adapis magnus*, Quercy Phosphorites, France. (See *Leptadapis*.)
Paleolemur DELFORTRIE, 1873	*Paleolemur betillei*, Béduer, Dept. du Lot, France.

ANAPTOMORPHIDÆ.

Anaptomorphidæ COPE, May 22, 1883.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Anaptomorphus COPE, Oct. 12, 1872	*Anaptomorphus æmulus*, Green River Basin, Wyoming.
?Hemiacodon MARSH, 1872	*Hemiacodon gracilis* (type), *H. nanus*, Henry Fork; *H. pusillus*, Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.
Washakius LEIDY, 1873	*Washakius insignis*, Bridger beds, Wyoming.

ARCHÆOPITHECIDÆ.

Archæopithecidæ AMEGHINO, 1897.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Archæopithecus AMEGHINO, 1897	*Archæopithecus rogeri*, Patagonia.
Guilielmoscottia AMEGHINO, 1901	*Guilielmoscottia plicifera*, Patagonia.
Pachypithecus AMEGHINO, 1897	*Pachypithecus macrognathus*, Patagonia.
Ultrapithecus AMEGHINO, 1901	*Ultrapithecus rutilans*, *U. rusticulus*, Patagonia.

CALLITRICHIDÆ.[c]

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Arctopithecina GRAVENHORST, 1843.
Callitricidæ[c] GRAY, 1821.
Harpaladæ[d] GRAY, 1821.
Jacchina GRAY, 1849.
‡ **Mididae** GILL, 1872.
Ouistitidæ BURNETT, 1828.
‡ **Platyrrhina** EHRENBERG, 1820 (part).
Saguinina GRAY, 1825.
‡ **Titidæ** BURNETT, 1828.

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[a] LINNÆUS, Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, p. 20, 1758.

[b] Merely suggested, but not used, because Filhol had previously employed the same name in a family sense.

[c] Callitrichidæ THOMAS, 1903. The generic names in this family are referred to the Hapalidæ in Part I, Thomas' paper in which the change of family name was made, having been received too late to make the necessary corrections.

[d] Hapalidæ WAGNER, 1839.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Arctopithecus VIREY, 1819	Synonym of *Hapale* Illiger, 1811.
Callicebus THOMAS, 1903	*Callithrix personatus*, Brazil.
Callithrix ERXLEBEN, 1777	*Callithrix pithecia, C. jacchus* (type), *C. œdipus, C. rosalia, C. argentata, C. midas*, South America.
Cebuella GRAY, 1865	*Hapale pygmæa*, Brazil.
?**Drastis** BILLBERG, 1828	Nomen nudum; between *Hapale* and *Chirogaleus*.
Hapale ILLIGER, 1811	*Simia rosalia, S. midas, S. jacchus* (type), South America. (See *Callithrix*.)
Hapalella GRAY, 1870	*Hapale geoffroyi*, Panama, Colombia.
Jacchus GEOFFROY, 1812	*Jacchus vulgaris* (= *Simia jacchus*, type), Guiana; *J. penicillatus, J. leucocephalus, J. auritus, J. humeralifer, J. melanurus, Simia argentata*, Brazil. (See *Callithrix*.)
Leontocebus WAGNER, 1839	*Hapale chrysomelas, H. chrysopyga, H. leonina, H. rosalia, H. bicolor, H. œdipus*, South America.
Leontopithecus LESSON, 1840	*Leontopithecus marikina, L. fuscus, L. ater*, Brazil.
†**Liocephalus** WAGNER, 1839	*Hapale melanura, H. argentata, H. midas, H. ursula, H. labiata*, South America.
Marikina REICHENBACH, 1862	*Marikina rosalia, M. chrysomelas, M. albifrons, M. chrysopygus*, Brazil.
Mico LESSON, 1840	*Simia argentata*, Brazil.
Micoella GRAY, 1870	*Mico sericeus, Hapale chrysoleucos*, Brazil.
†**Midas** GEOFFROY, 1812	*Midas rufimanus* (= *Simia midas*, type), Guiana; *Saguinus ursulus*, Brazil; *Midas labiatus*, Brazil; *Simia leonina*, Colombia; *S. rosalia*, Brazil; *S. œdipus*, Guiana.
Mystax GRAY, 1870	*Midas mystax* (type), *M. labiatus, M. rufiventer*, Brazil.
Oedipomidas REICHENBACH, 1862	New name for *Œdipus* Lesson, 1840.
†**Œdipus** LESSON, 1840	*Œdipus titi* (=*Simia oedipus*), Brazil. (See *Oedipomidas*.)
Ouistitis BURNETT, 1828	*Simia jacchus, S. argentata*, Brazil. (See *Callithrix*.)
Sagoinus KERR, 1792	*Sagoinus pithecia, S. jacchus* (type), *S. jacchus moschatus, S. œdipus, S. rosalia, S. argenteus, S. midas*. (See *Callithrix*.)
†**Sagouin** LACÉPÈDE, 1799	*Simia jacchus*, Guiana. (See *Callithrix*.)
Seniocebus GRAY, 1870	*Midas bicolor*, Brazil.
Tamarin GRAY, 1870	*Midas ursulus*, Brazil.

CEBIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Alouatinæ TROUESSART, 1898.
Atelina GRAY, 1825.
‡**Brachyurina** GRAY, 1870.
Cebina BONAPARTE, 1831.
Cebidæ SWAINSON, 1835.
Geopithecinæ BURNETT, 1828.
Homunculidae AMEGHINO, 1894.
‡**Helopithecinæ** BURNETT, 1828.
Lagothricinæ MURRAY, 1866.
Mycetina GRAY, 1825.
Nyctipithecinæ MIVART, 1865.
‡**Platyrrhina** EHRENBERG, 1820.
‡**Sariguidæ** GRAY, 1825.
Stentoridæ BURNETT, 1828.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Ægipan RAFINESQUE, 1815	New name for *Cebus* Erxleben, 1777.
Alouatta LACÉPÈDE, 1799	*Simia belzebul*, Brazil.
Anthropops AMEGHINO, 1891	*Anthropops perfectus*, southern Patagonia.
Aotes HUMBOLDT, 1811	*Simia trivirgata*, Orinoco River, Venezuela.
Ateles GEOFFROY, 1806	*Ateles pentadactylus*, *A. paniscus* (type), *A. arachnoides*, *A. belzebuth*, South America; *A. policomos*, 'Sierra Leone.'
Atelocheirus GEOFFROY, 1806	*Ateles belzebuth* (not *Simia belzebul* Linnæus), South America.
Brachyteles SPIX, 1823	*Brachyteles macrotarsus*, eastern Brazil.
† **Brachyurus** SPIX, 1823	*Brachyurus israelita*, Rio Negro; *B. ouakary*, Içá River, Brazil. (See *Cacajao*.)
† **Brachyurus** TROUESSART, 1878	*Brachyurus calvus*, Amazon River, Brazil. (See *Neocothurus*.)
Cacajao LESSON, 1840	*Simia melanocephala*, Cassiquiare River, Venezuela.
Calyptrocebus REICHENBACH, 1862	*Cebus hypoleucus*, *C. capucinus*, *C. gracilis*, *C. nigrovittatus*, *C. libidonosus*, *C. paraguayanus*, *C. barbatus*, *C. albus*, *C. albifrons*, *C. apella*, *C. olivaceus*, *C. chrysopus*, *C. versicolor*, *C. trepidus*, South America.
Cebus ERXLEBEN, 1777	*Simia belzebul*, *S. seniculus*, *S. paniscus*, *S. capucina*, *S. apella*, *S. trepida*, *S. fatuellus*, *S. sciurea*, *Cebus lugubris*, South America.
† **Cercopithecus** BLUMENBACH, 1779	*Simia paniscus*, *S. jacchus*, Brazil.
Cercoptochus GLOGER, 1841	*Simia melanocephala*, Brazil. (See *Cacajao*.)
Chiropotes LESSON, 1840	*Chiropotes couxio*, Para, Brazil, or Rio Orinoco.
Chrysothrix KAUP, 1835	*Simia sciurea*, Brazil. (See *Saimiri*.)
Clæstes BILLBERG, 1828	'Singes-pleureux' (*Cebus sp.*), Brazil, Guiana.
† **Cothurus** PALMER, 1899	New name for *Brachyurus* Trouessart, 1878. (See *Neocothurus*.)
Ecphantodon MERCERAT, Oct., 1891	*Ecphantodon ceboides*, Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia. (See *Homunculus*.)
Eriodes I. GEOFFROY, 1829	*Eriodes hemidactylus*, *E. tubifer*, *Ateles arachnoides*, Brazil.
Eucebus REICHENBACH, 1862	*Cebus fistulator*, *C. macrocephalus*, *C. robustus*, *C. variegatus*, *C. monachus*, *C. cucullatus*, *C. griseus*, *C. crassipes*, South America.
Eudiastatus AMEGHINO, 1891	*Eudiastatus lingulatus*, southern Patagonia.
Gastrimargus SPIX, 1823	*Gastrimargus olivaceus*, *G. infumatus*, Brazil.
?Geopithecus LESSON, 1829	Includes *Callithrix*, *Nyctipithecus*, *Pithecia*, and *Brachyurus*.
Homocentrus AMEGHINO, 1891	*Homocentrus argentinus*, southern Patagonia.
Homunculites AMEGHINO, 1902	*Homunculites pristinus*, Patagonia.
Homunculus AMEGHINO, Aug., 1891	*Homunculus patagonicus*, Patagonia.
Lagothrix GEOFFROY, 1812	*Lagothrix canus*, Brazil; *L. humboldtii*, Colombia.
Mamatelesus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Ateles* Geoffroy, 1806.
Mycetes ILLIGER, 1811	*Simia belzebul*, Brazil; *S. seniculus*, Carthagena, Colombia. (See *Alouatta*.)
Neocothurus PALMER, 1903	New name for *Cothurus* Palmer, 1899.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Nocthora F. Cuvier, 1824	New name for *Aotes*, which is considered inappropriate.
Nyctipithecus Spix, 1823	*Nyctipithecus felinus*, Para; *N. vociferans*, upper Amazon, Brazil. (See *Aotes.*)
Otocebus Reichenbach, 1862	*Cebus frontatus*, *C. vellerosus*, *C. hypomelas*, *C. cristatus*, *C. elegans*, *C. cirrifer*, *C. niger*, *C. lunatus*, *C. fatuellus*, *C. azarae*, South America.
Ouakaria Gray, 1849	*Ouakaria spixii* (= *Brachyurus ouakari*, type), *Brachyurus calvus*, Brazil. (See *Cacajao.*)
†**Paniscus** Rafinesque, 1815	*Simia paniscus*, South America. (See *Ateles.*)
Pithecia Desmarest, 1804	*Simia pithecia* (type), Guiana; *S. leucocephala*, French Guiana.
Pitheculites Ameghino, 1902	*Pitheculites minimus*, Patagonia.
Pitheculus Ameghino, 1894	*Pitheculus australis*, Patagonia.
Pithesciurus Lesson, 1840	*Pithesciurus saïmiri*, French Guiana. (See *Saimiri.*)
Protopithecus Lund, 1838	*Protopithecus brasiliensis*, Bone caves, Brazil.
Pseudocebus Reichenbach, 1862	*Cebus ochroleucus*, *C. flavus*, *C. unicolor*, South America.
Saimiri Voigt, 1831	*Simia sciurea*, Brazil.
Sajus Rafinesque, 1815	New name for *Callithrix* 'Cuvier' (in part).
Sakinus Rafinesque, 1815	New name for *Sylvanus* Rafinesque, 1815.
Sapajus Kerr, 1792	*Sapajus belzebul*, *S. seniculus*, *S. paniscus*, *S. exquinu*, *S. trepidus*, *S. trepidus fulvus*, *S. fatuellus*, *S. apella*, *S. capucinus*, *S. capucinus albulus*, *S. sciureus*, *S. sciureus mortus*, *S. syrichtus*, *S. variegatus*, South America.
Stentor Geoffroy, 1812	*Stentor seniculus*, Guiana; *S. ursinus*, Rio Orinoco; *S. stramineus*, Para; *S. fuscus*, Brazil; *S. flavicaudatus*, Colombia; *S. niger*, Brazil and Paraguay. (See *Alouatta.*)
†**Sylvanus** Rafinesque, 1815	New name for *Callithrix* Cuvier. (See *Sakinus.*)
Uakaria Lydekker, 1891	Emendation of *Ouakaria* Gray, 1849.
Yarkea Lesson, 1840	*Simia leucocephala*, French Guiana.

CERCOPITHECIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

‡ **Catarrhina** Ehrenberg, 1820.
Cercopithecidæ Gray, 1821.
Colobidæ Blyth, 1875.
Cynocephalina Gray, 1825.
Cynocephalidæ Ameghino, 1889.
Cynopithecina I. Geoffroy, 1843.
Cynopithecidae Gill, 1872.
Macacidæ Owen, 1843.
Papionidæ Burnett, 1828.
Presbytina Gray, 1825.
Semnopithecidæ Owen, 1843.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Aethiops Martin, 1841	'The three white-eyelid monkeys,' Africa.
Anthropodus De Lapouge, 1896	*Anthropodus rouvillei.*
Aulaxinuus Cocchi, 1872	*Aulaxinuus florentinus*, Val d'Arno, Italy.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
?Cebus Eberhard, 1769	Die geschwänzte Meerkatzen, der angolische Affe, der Affe mit Löwenmähnen, der Muskusaffe, der Todtenkopf, der Pavian, die Sangouinchen.
Cebus Rafinesque, 1815	New name for *Cercopithecus* Erxleben, 1777.
Cercocebus Geoffroy, 1812	*Cercocebus fuliginosus*, West Africa; *Simia æthiops*, Ethiopia; *S. sabæa*, Senegal; *Cercocebus radiatus*, India; *Simia sinica*, Bengal; *S. atys*, India; *S. aygula*, ——; *S. cynomolgus*, Java.
Cercopithecus Brünnich, 1772	Brünnich mentioned no species. Erxleben, in 1777, gave *Cercopithecus hamadryas*, Arabia; *C. veter*, India; and 20 other species (see p. 171). Type, *C. mona*, West Africa (W. L. Sclater).
Chæropithecus Blainville, 1839	'Les Cynocéphales,' Africa.
Chæropithecus Gray, 1870	*Simia leucophæa*, Africa. (See *Drill.*)
Chlorocebus Gray, 1870	*Semia rubra*, Africa; *S. pygerythra*, South Africa; *Cercopithecus rufo-viridis*, Mozambique; *S. sabæus*, West Africa; *Cercopithecus engythithea*, Abyssinia; *Cercopithecus cynosurus*, West Africa.
Choiropithecus Reichenbach, 1862	*Simia porcarius*, Africa.
Colobus[a] Illiger, 1811	*Simia polycomos*, *S. ferruginea*, West Africa.
Corypithecus Trouessart, 1879	*Semnopithecus frontatus*, Borneo.
Cynamolgus Reichenbach, 1862	*Simia cynocephalus*, Africa; *Macacus philippensis*, Philippine Islands; *Presbytis albinus*, Ceylon; *Macacus carbonarius*, Sumatra; *Cercopithecus mulatta*, East Indies; *Macacus palpebrosus*, Philippine Islands.
Cynocebus Gray, 1870	*Cercopithecus cynosurus*, West Africa.
†**Cynocephalus** Cuvier & Geoffroy, 1795.	*Simia cynocephalus* (type), Africa; *S. hamadryas*, Arabia; *S. inuus*, North Africa; *S. sphinx*, Africa. (See *Papio.*)
Cynopithecus I. Geoffroy, 1835	*Cynocephalus niger*, Philippines and Moluccas.
Daunus Gray, 1821	*Simia nemæus*, Cochin China.
†**Diademia** Reichenbach, 1862	*Cercopithecus roloway*, *C. diana*, *C. leucampyx*, *C. pluto*, Africa.
†**Diana** Trouessart, 1878	*Cercopithecus diana*, West Africa.
Dolichopithecus Depéret, 1889	*Dolichopithecus ruscinensis*, Perpignan, France.
Drill Reichenbach, 1862	*Simia leucophaea*, West Africa.
Entellus Gray, 1870	*Semnopithecus johnii*, *S. entellus* (type), *S. albipes*, India.
Eopithecus Owen, 1860	*Macacus eocænus*, Suffolk, England.
Erythrocebus Trouessart, 1897	*Simia patas*, West Africa; *Cercopithecus pyrrhonotus*, *C. ochraceus*, *C. rufo-viridis*, East Africa.
Gelada Gray, 1843	*Gelada rüppellii* (=*Macacus gelada*), Abyssinia. (See *Theropithecus.*)
Guereza Gray, 1870	*Guereza rüppellii* (=*Colobus guereza*), Abyssinia.
Gymnopyga Gray, 1866	*Macacus inornatus*, Celebes.
†**Hamadryas** Lesson, 1840	*Simia porcaria*, Cape of Good Hope; *Hamadryas chæropithecus* (=*Simia hamadryas*, type), Arabia.
Hanno Gray, 1821	*Simia nasica*, Borneo. (See *Nasalis.*)

[a] *Colobolus* Gray, 1821.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Inuus GEOFFROY, 1812	*Inuus ecaudatus* (=*Simia inuus*, type), north Africa; *I. rhesus*, India; *Simia nemestrina*, Java and Sumatra. (See *Macaca*.)
Kasi REICHENBACH, 1862	*Semnopithecus dussumierii*; *S. cucullatus*, India.
Lasiopyga ILLIGER, 1811	*Simia nemæa*, Cochin China; *S. nictitans*, West Africa; 'le petit Cynocephale' of Buffon.
Lophocebus PALMER, 1903	New name for *Semnocebus* Gray, 1870.
Lophocolobus POUSARGUES, 1895	*Colobus verus*, West Africa.
Lophopithecus TROUESSART, 1878	*Semnopithecus rubicundus*, *S. ferrugineus*, *S. melalophos* (type), *S. femoralis*, *S. chrysomelas*, *S. barbei*, *S. neglectus*, *S. phayrei*, *S. chrysogaster*, *S. obscurus*, *S. albipes*, *S. mitratus*, *S. albocinereus*, Malaysia.
Lyssodes GISTEL, 1848	*Macacus arctoides*, Cochin China.
Macaca LACÉPÈDE, 1799	*Simia inuus*, North Africa.
Magotus ('CUVIER') RITGEN, 1824	'Les Magots' of Cuvier.
Magus LESSON, 1827	*Magus sylvanus* (=*Simia inuus*), North Africa; *S. maura*, Malay Peninsula.
Maimon WAGNER, 1839	*Inuus silenus*, *I. erythraeus*, *I. nemestrinus*, *I. arctoides*, *I. speciosus*, *I. niger*, Asia.
Mandril VOIGT, 1831	*Simia mormon*, *S. leucophaea*, West Africa.
Mandrillus ('CUVIER') RITGEN, 1824	*Simia maimon*, *S. mormon*, West Africa.
† **Mandrillus** MILNE-EDWARDS, 1841	*Cynocephalus porcarius*, *Simia cynocephala*, Africa; *S. hamadryas*, Arabia.
Mesopithecus WAGNER, 1839	*Mesopithecus pentelicus*, Mt. Pentelicus, Greece.
Miopithecus I. GEOFFROY, 1842	*Simia talapoin*, West Africa.
Mona REICHENBACH, 1862	*Cercopithecus mona* (type), *C. campbelli*, *C. pogonias*, *C. erxlebenii*, *C. nigripes*, *C. burnettii*, *C. labiatus*, *C. martini*, *C. erythrarchus*, *C. erythrotis*, *C. albogularis*, *C. monoides*, West Africa.
Monichus OKEN, 1816	*Cercopithecus mona*, *C. diana*, *Simia roloway*, West Africa.
† **Mormon** WAGNER, 1839	*Simia mormon* (type), *S. leucophaea*, West Africa. (See *Mandril*.)
Nasalis GEOFFROY, 1812	*Cercopithecus larvatus*, Borneo.
Nasica ——?, 1845	*Simia nasica* (=*Cercopithecus larvatus*), Borneo. (See *Nasalis*.)
† **Nemestrinus** REICHENBACH, 1862	*Simia nemestrina*, Sumatra or Borneo.
Oreopithecus GERVAIS, 1872	*Oreopithecus bambolii*, Monte Bamboli, Tuscany.
Otopithecus TROUESSART, 1897	*Cercopithecus grayi*, West Africa; *C. pogonias*, Fernando Po; *C. nigripes*, Gaboon; *C. wolfi*, West Africa.
Papio FRISCH, 1775	'Der Pavian,' Africa.
Pavianus FRISCH, 1775	'Der Pavian,' Africa (=*Papio*).
† **Petaurista** REICHENBACH, 1862	*Cercopithecus cephus*, *C. melanogenys*, *C. ludio*, *C. petaurista* (type), *C. histrio*, *C. ascanius*, *C. nictitans*, West Africa.
Piliocolobus ROCHEBRUNE, 1886–87	*Colobus ferrugineus*, *Piliocolobus bouvieri*, *Colobus tholloni*, West Africa; *C. kirki*, Zanzibar.
Pithecus GEOFFROY & CUVIER, 1795	*Simia veter*, *S. silenus*, India; *S. faunus*, *S. cynomolgos*, southeastern Asia; *S. sinica*, India.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Pithes BURNETT, 1828	*Pithes sylvanus* (=*Simia sylvanus?*), northern Africa.
Pithex HODGSON, 1841	*Pithex oinops, P. pelops*, Nepal, India.
Presbypithecus TROUESSART, 1879	New name for *Presbytis* Reichenbach, 1862.
Presbytis ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1821	*Presbytis mitrata*, southern Sumatra.
† **Presbytis** REICHENBACH, 1862	*Cercopithecus cephalopterus*, Ceylon. (See *Presbypithecus*.)
? Procercopithecus DUBOIS, 1895	Hypothetical genus, between *Archæopithecus* and *Cercopithecus*.
Procolobus ROCHEBRUNE, 1886–87	*Colobus verus*, West Africa.
Pterycolobus ROCHEBRUNE, 1886–87	*Colobus vellerosus*, West Africa.
Pygathrix GEOFFROY, 1812	*Simia nemæus*, Cochin China.
Rhesus LESSON, 1840	*Macacus rhesus* (type), India; *M. nemestrinus*, Java and Sumatra; *M. libidinosus*, ——; *M. maurus*, Cochin China; *M. melanotus*, India.
Rhinalazon GLOGER, 1841	New name for *Nasalis*, Geoffroy, 1812.
Rhinopithecus MILNE-EDWARDS, 1872	*Semnopithecus roxellanæ*, Moupin, eastern Tibet.
Rhinostictus TROUESSART, 1897	*Cercopithecus petaurista, C. petaurista fantiensis, C. petaurista ascanius, C. buttikoferi, C. erythrogaster, C. signatus, C. erythrotis, C. martini, C. nictitans, C. ludio, C. schmidti, C. melanogenys, C. stampflii, C. cephus*, West Africa.
Rhynchopithecus DAHLBOM, 1857	New name for *Nasalis* Geoffroy [a], 1812.
Salmacis GLOGER, 1841	New name for *Macaca* Lacépède, 1799.
† **Semnocebus** GRAY, 1870	*Presbytis albigena*, West Africa. (See *Lophocebus*.)
Semnopithecus [b] CUVIER, 1825	*Simia entellus*, India; *S. melalophos* (type), Sumatra.
Silenus GOLDFUSS, 1820	*Cynocephalus silenus*, Ceylon.
Simias MILLER, 1903	*Simias concolor*, Pagi Islands, Sumatra.
† **Sphinx** GRAY, 1843	Synonym of *Cynocephalus* Cuvier & Geoffroy.
Stachycolobus ROCHEBRUNE, 1886–87	*Colobus satanas*, Fernando Po, West Africa.
† **Sylvanus** OKEN, 1816	New name for *Inuus* Geoffroy, 1812. (See *Macaca*.)
† **Sylvanus** VIREY, 1819	*Simia sylvanus* (type), *S. monachus, S. nemestrina, S. cynomolga, S. leonina, S. sinica*, Asia and Africa.
Theropithecus [c] I. GEOFFROY, 1843	*Macacus gelada*, Abyssinia.
Trachypithecus REICHENBACH, 1862	*Semnopithecus pruinosus, S. maurus, S. chrysomelas, S. sumatranus, S. cristatus, S. frontatus, S. auratus, S. rubicundus, S. pyrrhus, S. comatus, S. siamensis, S. melalophos, S. nobilis, S. pileatus, S. flavimanus*, India, Borneo, Sumatra, etc.
Tropicolobus ROCHEBRUNE, 1886–87	*Colobus rufomitratus*, Zanzibar, East Africa.
† **Vetulus** REICHENBACH, 1862	New name for *Silenus* Lesson, 1840 (=*Silenus* Goldfuss, 1820), erroneously considered preoccupied.
Zati REICHENBACH, 1862	*Simia sinica, S. pileata, Zati audebertii* (=*S. sinica* Audebert, not Linnæus), India and Ceylon.

[a] Dahlbom considered *Nasalis* untenable because formed from a Latin adjective.

[b] In 1821 only in French form, 'Semnopithèque.'

[c] Both *Theropithecus* and *Gelada* were published in 1843. (See p. 673.)

DAUBENTONIIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Cheiromydæ GRAY, 1821.
Daubentoniadæ GRAY, 1863.
‡ **Gliridæ** OGILBY, 1837.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Aye-aye LACÉPÈDE, 1799	*Sciurus madagascariensis*, Madagascar.
Cheiromys G. CUVIER, 1800	*Sciurus madagascariensis*, Madagascar.
"**Daubentonia** GEOFFROY, 1795"	*Sciurus madagascariensis*, Madagascar.
Myslemur BLAINVILLE? 1846	Synonym of *Myspithecus* Blainville, 1839.
† **Myspithecus** BLAINVILLE, 1839	New name for *Cheiromys* G. Cuvier, 1800.
Psilodactylus OKEN, 1816	*Sciurus madagascariensis*, Madagascar.
"**Scolecophagus** GEOFFROY, 1795"	New name for *Daubentonia*, Geoffroy, 1795.

HAPALIDÆ. (See CALLITRICHIDÆ.)

HENRICOSBORNIDÆ.

Henricosbornidæ AMEGHINO, 1901.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Henricosbornia AMEGHINO, 1901	*Henricosbornia lophodonta*, Patagonia.
Othnielmarshia AMEGHINO, 1901	*Othnielmarshia lacunifera*, Patagonia.
Postpithecus AMEGHINO, 1901	*Postpithecus curvicrista*, *P. reflexus*, Patagonia.

HOMINIDÆ.[a]

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Anthropini HUXLEX, 1864.
Anthropidæ HUXLEY, 1869.
Hominidæ GRAY, 1825.
Pithecanthropidæ DUBOIS, 1894.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Epanthropos COPE, 1879	*Homo sapiens* with 28 teeth.
Eunuchus RAFINESQUE, 1832	*Homo sapiens*.
Homo LINNÆUS, 1758	*Homo sapiens*.
Metanthropos COPE, 1879	*Homo sapiens* with 30 teeth.
Pithecanthropus HAECKEL, 1866	Hypothetical.
Pithecanthropus DUBOIS, 1894	*Pithecanthropus erectus*, Trinil, central Java.
Protanthropus HAECKEL, 1895	*Protanthropus atavus* (=*Homo primigenius*.)

HYOPSODIDÆ.[b]

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Hyopsodinæ TROUESSART, 1879.
Hyopsodidæ SCHLOSSER, 1887.
Lemuravidæ MARSH, 1875.

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[a] *Lucifer*, *Pygmæus*, *Satyrus*, and *Troglodyta* are names of supposed races of *Homo* proposed by LINNÆUS in 1763. They are not properly generic names, although so treated by SHERBORN in the Index Animalium, 1902.

[b] *Hyopsodontidæ* LYDEKKER, 1889. For a revision of this family, see OSBORN. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, pp. 179–189, June 28, 1902.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
? Antiacodon MARSH, 1872	*Antiacodon venustus*, Henry Fork, Wyoming.
? Diacodexis COPE, 1882	*Phenacodus laticuneus*, Big Horn River, Wyo.
? Entomodon MARSH, 1872	*Entomodon comptus*, Henry Fork, Wyoming.
Hyopsodus LEIDY, 1870	*Hyopsodus paulus*, Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
Lemuravus MARSH, 1875	*Lemuravus distans*, Wyoming.
Microsus LEIDY, 1870	*Microsus cuspidatus*, Blacks Fork, Wyoming.
Sarcolemur COPE, 1875	*Antiacodon furcatus*, Wyoming.
? Stenacodon MARSH, 1872	*Stenacodon rarus*, Henry Fork, Wyoming.

LEMURIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Cheirogaleina GRAY, 1872.
Galagonina GRAY, 1825.
  Galaginidæ ALSTON, 1878.
Hapalemurina GRAY, 1870.
Indridæ BURNETT, 1828.
Lemuridæ GRAY, 1821.
Lepilemurina GRAY, 1870.
Lichanotina GRAY, 1825.
  Lichanotidæ ——, 188–.
Loridæ GRAY, 1821.
Microcebina GRAY, 1870.
‡**Microrhynchina** GRAY, 1863.
Murilemurina GRAY, 1870.
Myspithecieæ LESSON, 1840.
Nycticebinæ MIVART, 1864.
  Nycticebidæ NICHOLSON, 1870.
Perodicticina GRAY, 1863.
  Perodicticinidæ ROCHEBRUNE, 1883.
Propithecinæ ('WINGE') TROUESSART, 1897.
Prosimiatina GRAVENHORST, 1843.
‡**Strepsirrhina** EHRENBERG, 1820.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Arachnocebus LESSON, 1840	*Nycticebus lori*, Ceylon. (See *Loris* and *Stenops.*)
Archæolemur FILHOL, 1895	*Archæolemur majori*, Bélo, Madagascar.
Arctocebus GRAY, 1863	*Perodicticus calabarensis*, Old Calabar, W. Africa.
Avahi JOURDAN, 1834	*Lemur laniger*, Madagascar.
Azema GRAY, 1870	*Cheirogaleus smithii*, Madagascar.
Bradicebus CUVIER & GEOFFROY, 1795	*Tardigradus coucang*, Bengal, India.
Bradylemur BLAINVILLE, 1839	*Lemur tardigradus* (Blainville, not Linnæus), Java and Sumatra. (See *Bradicebus.*)
Callotus GRAY, 1863	*Galago monteiri*, Angola, West Africa.
Catta LINK, 1806	*Catta mococo* (= *Lemur catta*), Madagascar. (See *Lemur.*)
Cebugale LESSON, 1840	*Lemur commersonii*, Madagascar.
Cheirogaleus E. GEOFFROY, 1812	*Cheirogaleus major*, *C. medius*, *C. minor*, Madagascar.
Chirosciurus CUVIER & GEOFFROY, 1795	'le Khoyak' (*Galago sp.*), Africa.
Dinolemur FILHOL, 1895	*Dinolemur grevei*, Bélo, Madagascar.
Eulemur HÆCKEL, 1895	Nomen nudum; apparently the typical lemurs.
Euoticus GRAY, 1863	*Otogale pallida*, Fernando Po, West Africa.
Galago E. GEOFFROY, 1796	*Galago senegalensis* (= *Lemur galago*), Senegal.
Galagoides A. SMITH, 1833	*Galago demidoffi*, *G. senegalensis*, Senegal.
Galeocebus WAGNER, 1855	New name for *Lepilemur* Geoffroy, which was considered ungrammatical.
Gliscebus LESSON, 1840	*Gliscebus murinus*, *G. rufus*, Madagascar. (See *Scartes.*)
Globilemur FORSYTH MAJOR, 1897	*Globilemur flacourti*, southwestern Madagascar.
Habrocebus WAGNER, 1839	*Lemur lanatus*, *Propithecus diadema*, Madagascar.
Hadropithecus LORENZ-LIBURNAU, 1899	*Hadropithecus stenognathus*, Madagascar.
Hapalemur I. GEOFFROY, 1851	*Lemur griseus*, Madagascar.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Hemigalago DAHLBOM, 1857	*Galago demidoffii*, West Africa. (See *Galagoides.*)
Indri E. GEOFFROY, 1796	*Indri brevicaudatus* (=*Lemur indri*, type), *I. longicaudatus* (=*L. laniger*), Madagascar.
Indrium RAFINESQUE, 1815	New name for *Indri* Geoffroy, 1796.
Iropocus GLOGER, 1841	*Lemur laniger*, Madagascar. (See *Avahi.*)
Lemur LINNÆUS, 1758	*Lemur tardigradus*, Ceylon; *L. catta* (type), Madagascar; *L. volans*, southern Asia.
Lepilemur I. GEOFFROY, 1851	*Lepilemur mustelinus*, Madagascar.
Lichanotus ILLIGER, 1811	*Lemur indri*, *L. laniger*, Madagascar. (See *Indri.*)
Lophiolemur FILHOL, 1895	*Lophiolemur edwardsi*, Bélo, Madagascar.
Loridium RAFINESQUE, 1815	New name for *Loris* Geoffroy, 1796.
Loris E. GEOFFROY, 1796	*Loris gracilis*, Ceylon; *Lemur tardigradus* (Geoffroy, not Linnæus), southern Asia.
† **Macromerus** A. SMITH, 1833	*Macromerus typicus*, Madagascar.
† **Macropus** G. FISCHER, 1811	New name for *Galago* Geoffroy, 1796.
Maki MUIRHEAD, 1819	*Maki mococo*, *M. mongous*, *M. vari*, *M. rufus*, *Lemur albifrons*, *L. griseus*, *L. pusillus*, Madagascar.
Mesoadapis LORENZ-LIBURNAU, 1900	*Palæolemur destructus*, Madagascar.
Microcebus E. GEOFFROY, 1834	*Lemur pusillus*, Madagascar.
† **Microrhynchus** JOURDAN, 1874	*Lemur laniger*, Madagascar. (See *Avahi.*)
Mioxicebus LESSON, 1840	*Mioxicebus griseus*, *M. rufus*, Madagascar.
Mirza GRAY, 1870	*Microcebus coquerelii*, Madagascar.
Mixocebus PETERS, 1874	*Mixocebus caniceps*, Madagascar.
Mococo ('LESSON') TROUESSART, 1878	Synonym of *Lemur*, not used as a valid name.
Murilemur GRAY, 1870	*Lemur murinus*, Madagascar. (See *Scartes.*)
Myscebus LESSON, 1840	*Myscebus palmarum*, Madagascar.
Myspithecus G. CUVIER, 1833	*Myspithecus typus*, Madagascar.
Nycticebus E. GEOFFROY, 1812	*Nycticebus bengalensis* (= *Tardigradus coucang*, type), Bengal; *N. javanicus*, Java; *N. ceylonicus* Ceylon; *Lemur potto*, Guinea. (See *Bradicebus.*)
Opolemur GRAY, 1872	*Cheirogaleus milii*, Morondava, Madagascar.
Otogale GRAY, 1863	*Otolicnus garnettii* (type), Port Natal; *Galago crassicaudatus*, southeast Africa; *Otogale pallida*, Fernando Po, West Africa.
Otolemur COQUEREL, 1859	*Otolemur agisymbanus*, Agisymbana Id., Zanzibar.
Otolicnus ILLIGER, 1811	*Lemur galago*, West Africa. (See *Galago.*)
Palæochirogalus GRANDIDIER, 1899	*Palæochirogalus jullyi*, Antsirabé, Madagascar.
Palæopropithecus GRANDIDIER, 1899	*Palæopropithecus ingens*, Bélo, Madagascar.
Perodicticus BENNETT, 1831	*Perodicticus geoffroyi* (= *Nycticebus potto*), Sierra Leone, West Africa.
Phaner GRAY, 1870	*Lemur furcifer*, Madagascar.
Pithecodon LORENZ-LIBURNAU, 1900	*Pithecodon sikorae*, Madagascar.
Pithelemur LESSON, 1840	*Lemur indri*, Madagascar. (See *Indri* and *Lichanotus.*)
Potto LESSON, 1840	*Potto bosmanii* (= *Nycticebus potto*), Sierra Leone, West Africa. (See *Perodicticus.*)
Procebus STORR, 1780	*Lemur catta*, Madagascar. (See *Lemur.*)
Prolemur GRAY, 1870	*Hapalemur simus*, Madagascar.
Propithecus BENNETT, 1832	*Propithecus diadema*, Madagascar.
Prosimia BRISSON, 1762	*Prosimia fusca*, *P. pedibus albis*, *P. pedibus fulvis*, *P. cauda annulis cincta*, Madagascar.
Protoindris LORENZ-LIBURNAU, 1900	*Protoindris globiceps*, Madagascar.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Scartes SWAINSON, 1835	*Lemur murinus*, Madagascar.
Sciurocheirus GRAY, 1872	*Galago allenii*, Fernando Po, West Africa.
Semnocebus LESSON, 1840	*Semnocebus avahi*, eastern Madagascar.
Stenops ILLIGER, 1811	*Lemur tardigradus*, Ceylon. (See *Loris.*)
† **Tardigradus** BODDAERT, 1784	*Tardigradus loris* (=*Lemur tardigradus*, type), Ceylon; *T. coucang*, Bengal, India. (See *Loris.*)
Thaumastolemur FILHOL, 1895	*Thaumastolemur grandidieri*, Ambolisatra, Madagascar.
Varecia GRAY, 1863	*Lemur varius*, *L. niger*, *L. ruber*, *L. leucomystax*, Madagascar.

LIMNOTHERIDÆ. (See NOTHARCTIDÆ.)

MEGALADAPIDÆ.

Megaladapidæ FORSYTH MAJOR, 1893.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Megaladapis FORSYTH MAJOR, 1893	*Megaladapis madagascariensis*, Ambolisatra, Madagascar.
Peloriadapis GRANDIDIER, 1899	*Peloriadapis edwardsi*, Ambolisatra, Madagascar.

MICROCHŒRIDÆ.

Microchœridæ LYDEKKER, 1887.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
? Cryptopithecus SCHLOSSER, 1890	*Cryptopithecus sideroolithicus*, Frohnstetten, Germany?
? Heterohyus GERVAIS, 1848–52	*Heterohyus armatus*, Buschweiller, Lower Alsace.
Microchœrus WOOD, 1844	*Microchœrus erinaceus*, Hordwell, England.
Necrolemur FILHOL, 1873	*Necrolemur antiquus*, Quercy, France.
? Palæodon WOOD, 1846	*Palæodon sp.*, Isle of Wight, England.

NESOPITHECIDÆ.

Nesopithecidæ FORSYTH MAJOR, 1896.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
† *Bradylemur* GRANDIDIER, 1899	*Bradylemur robustus*, Bélo, Madagascar.
Nesopithecus FORSYTH MAJOR, 1896	*Nesopithecus roberti*, Sirabé, central Madagascar,

NOTHARCTIDÆ.[a]

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Limnotheridae MARSH, 1872.
Notharctidæ TROUESSART, 1879.
Omomynæ TROUESSART, 1879.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Apheliscus COPE, 1875	*Prototomus insidiosus*, New Mexico.
Hipposyus LEIDY, 1872	*Hipposyus formosus*, Wyoming.
Limnotherium MARSH, 1871	*Limnotherium tyrannus* (type), Dry Creek, Wyoming; *L. elegans*, Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.
Notharctus LEIDY, 1870	*Notharctus tenebrosus*, Blacks Fork, Wyoming.
? *Omomys* LEIDY, 1869	*Omomys carteri*, Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
Opisthotomus COPE, 1875	*Opisthotomus astutus* (type), *O. flagrans*, N. Mex.
? *Pelycodus* COPE, 1875	*Prototomus jarrovii* (type), *Pelycodus frugivorus*, *P. angulatus*, Eocene, New Mexico.
? *Prosinopa* TROUESSART, 1897	*Sinopa eximia*, Wyoming.
Telmalestes [b] MARSH, Aug., 1872	*Telmalestes crassus*, Henry Fork, Wyoming.
Thinolestes MARSH, Aug., 1872	*Thinolestes anceps*, western Wyoming.
Tomitherium COPE, 1872	*Tomitherium rostratum*, Blacks Fork, Wyoming.

NOTOPITHECIDÆ.

Notopithecidæ AMEGHINO, 1897.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Adpithecus AMEGHINO, 1901	*Adpithecus secans*, *A. amplidens*, Patagonia.
Antepithecus AMEGHINO, 1901	*Antepithecus brachystephanus*, Patagonia.
Eupithecops AMEGHINO, 1897	*Eupithecops proximus*, Patagonia.
Infrapithecus AMEGHINO, 1901	*Infrapithecus cinctus*, Patagonia.
Notopithecus AMEGHINO, 1897	*Notopithecus adapinus*, *N. fossulatus*, *N. summus*, Patagonia.
Pseudopithecus ROTH, 1901	*Pseudopithecus modestus*, Argentina.
Rankelia ROTH, 1901	*Rankelia elegans*, Lago Musters, Patagonia.
Transpithecus AMEGHINO, 1901	*Transpithecus obtentus*, Patagonia.

NYCTICEBIDÆ. (See LEMURIDÆ.)

PLESIADAPIDÆ.

Plesiadapidæ TROUESSART, 1897.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Creoadapis LEMOINE, 1894	*Creoadapis douvillei*, Reims, France.
Plesiadapis GERVAIS, 1877	*Plesiadapis, tricuspidens*, Reims, France.
Protoadapis LEMOINE, 1878	*Protoadapis copei*, *P. crassicuspidens*, *P. recticuspidens*, *P. curvicuspidens*, Reims, France.
Subunicuspidens LEMOINE, 1887	*Plesiadapis daubrei*, Reims, France.
Tricuspidens LEMOINE, 1887	*Plesiadapis remensis*, *P. gervaisii*, Reims, France.

[a] For a revision of this family, see OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. N. Y., XVI, pp. 190–199, June 25, 1902.

[b] *Telmatolestes* MARSH, Nov., 1872.

SIMIIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

‡ **Anthropoidae** GADOW, 1898.
‡ *Anthropomorphidæ* AMEGHINO, 1889.
Hylobatina GRAY, 1870.
Hylobatidæ BLYTH, 1875.
Pithecidæ GRAY, 1821.
Simiadæ[a] FLEMING, 1822.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Andropithecus[b] COPE, 1868	Nomen nudum (chimpanzee or gorilla).
† *Anthropodus* SCHLOSSER, 1901	*Anthropodus brancoi*, Germany. (See *Neopithecus.*)
Anthropopithecus BLAINVILLE, 1838	*Simia troglodytes*, West Africa. (See *Troglodytes*, *Pan* and *Theranthropus.*)
Brachiopithecus SÉNÉCHAL, 1839	Orang and Gibbon, Malay Archipelago.
Cheiron BURNETT, 1828	*Homo lar*, Malay Peninsula; *Simia leucisca*, Java. (See *Hylobates* and *Laratus.*)
Dryopithecus LARTET, 1856	*Dryopithecus fontani*, St. Gaudens, France.
Engeco HAECKEL, 1866	*Simia troglodytes*, West Africa. (See *Troglodytes* and *Pan.*)
† **Faunus** OKEN, 1816	*Faunus indicus* (=*Simia satyrus*), Borneo. (See *Simia.*)
Gorilla I. GEOFFROY, 1852	*Troglodytes gorilla*, Gaboon River, West Africa.
Griphopithecus ABEL, 1903	*Griphopithecus suessi*, Austria.
Hylanthropus GLOGER, 1841	*Simia troglodytes*, West Africa. (See *Pan*, *Theranthropus*, and *Anthropopithecus.*)
Hylobates ILLIGER, 1811	*Homo lar*, Malay Peninsula.
Laratus GRAY, 1821	*Homo lar*, Malay Peninsula. (See *Hylobates.*)
Lophotus G. FISCHER, 1813	New name for *Pongo* Lacépède, 1799. (See *Simia.*)
Macrobates BILLBERG, 1828	New name for *Pongo* Geoffroy, 1812.
† **Mimetes** LEACH, 1820	*Simia troglodytes*, West Africa. (See *Pan.*)
Neopithecus ABEL, 1903	New name for *Anthropodus* Schlosser, 1901.
Paidopithex POHLIG, 1895	*Paidopithex rhenanus*, Eppelsheim, Germany.
† *Palæopithecus* LYDEKKER, 1879	*Palæopithecus sivalensis*, Siwalik Hills, India.
Pan OKEN, 1816	*Pan africanus* (=*Simia troglodytes*), W. Africa.
† **Pithecus** CUVIER, 1800	*Simia satyrus* Borneo. (See *Simia.*)
Pliohylobates DUBOIS, 1895	*Pliohylobates eppelsheimensis*, Germany.
Pliopithecus GERVAIS, 1848–52	*Pithecus antiquus*, Sansan, France.
Pongo LACÉPÈDE, 1799	*Pongo borneo*, Borneo. (See *Simia.*)
† **Pongo** HAECKEL, 1866	New name for *Troglodytes*[c] Geoffroy, 1812. (See *Pan.*)
† **Protopithecus** LARTET, 1851	*Pithecus antiquus*, Sansan, France. (See *Pliopithecus.*)
Pseudanthropos REICHENBACH, 1860	New name for *Troglodytes* Geoffroy, 1812. (See *Pan*, *Theranthropus*, and *Anthropopithecus.*)
† **Satyrus** OKEN, 1816	New name for *Hylobates* Illiger, 1811.
† **Satyrus** LESSON, 1840	*Satyrus rufus* (=*Simia satyrus*), Borneo. (See *Simia.*)
Siamanga GRAY, 1843	*Pithecus syndactylus*, Sumatra. (See *Symphalangus* and *Syndactylus.*)

[a] Simidæ BONAPARTE, 1838; Simiidæ BONAPARTE, 1850.
[b] Possibly a modified form of *Anthropopithecus* BLAINVILLE, 1838.
[c] Including both the Chimpanzee and Gorilla.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Simia LINNÆUS, 1758	*Simia satyrus* (type), Borneo; and 20 other species.
Symphalangus GLOGER, 1841	*Pithecus syndactylus*, Sumatra.
Syndactylus BOITARD, 1842	*Syndactylus siamang* (=*Pithecus syndactylus*), Sumatra. (See *Symphalangus*.)
Theranthropus[a] BROOKES, 1828	*Troglodytes niger*, West Africa. (See *Pan*.)
†**Troglodytes** GEOFFROY, 1812	*Troglodytes niger* (=*Simia troglodytes*), West Africa. (See *Pan*, *Mimetes* [preoccupied], *Theranthropus*, *Anthropopithecus*, *Hylanthropus*, *Pseudanthropos*, *Engeco*, and *Pongo* [preoccupied]).

TARSIIDÆ[b].

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Tarsina GRAY, 1825. **Tarsidæ** BURNETT, 1828.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Cephalopachus SWAINSON, 1835	*Tarsius bancanus*, Banca, East Indies.
Hypsicebus LESSON, 1840	*Tarsius bancanus*, Banca, East Indies.
Macrotarsus LINK, 1795	*Macrotarsus buffoni* (=*Tarsius spectrum*), East Indies.
Rabienus GRAY, 1821	*Lemur spectrum*, Borneo or Celebes.
Tarsius STORR, 1780	*Lemur tarsius*, East Indies.

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

Arhinolemur AMEGHINO, 1898	*Arhinolemur scalabrinii*, Paraná, Argentina.
Metacheiromys[c] WORTMAN, 1903	*Metacheiromys marshi*, Wyoming.

Hypothetical genera.

Anthropomorphus AMEGHINO, 1884	'Common ancestor of Man and existing apes.'
Archipithecus HAECKEL, 1895	'Common ancestor of all the apes.'
Archiprimas HAECKEL, 1895	'Ancestor of the lemurs.'
Collensternum AMEGHINO, 1884	'Common ancestor of Man and the gibbon.'
Coristernum AMEGHINO, 1884	'Common ancestor of Man, the gibbon, and the orang utan.'
Diprothomo AMEGHINO, 1884	'Second ancestor of Man.'
Diprotosimia AMEGHINO, 1884	'Second ancestor of the orang utan.'
Diprotroglodytes AMEGHINO, 1884	'Second ancestor of the gorilla and chimpanzee.'
Metasimia AMEGHINO, 1884	'Ancestor of the orang utan.'
Methylobates AMEGHINO, 1884	A genus developed from the original *Hylobates*.
Proanthropomorphus AMEGHINO, 1884	'Precursor of *Anthropomorphus*.'
Prothomo AMEGHINO, 1884	'First ancestor of Man.'
Prothylobates AMEGHINO, 1884	'Ancestor of the gibbon.'
Protosimia AMEGHINO, 1884	'First ancestor of the orang utan.'
Protroglodytes AMEGHINO, 1884	'Ancestor of the gorilla and chimpanzee.'
Tetraprothomo AMEGHINO, 1884	'Fourth ancestor of Man.'
Triprothomo AMEGHINO, 1884	'Third ancestor of Man.'
Triprotosimia AMEGHINO, 1884	'Third ancestor of the orang utan.'
Triprotroglodytes AMEGHINO, 1884	'Third ancestor of the gorilla and chimpanzee.'

[a] Name published in a sale catalogue.

[b] All the generic names in this family are based on a single species, for which the earliest available generic name is *Tarsius* STORR, 1780.

[c] Metacheiromyidæ WORTMAN, 1903.

PROTODONTA.[a] (See MARSUPIALIA, DROMATHERIIDÆ.)

SIRENIA.[b]

DUGONGIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Dugongidæ GRAY, 1821. **Halicoridæ** GRAY, 1825.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Amblychilus G. FISHER, 1814	New name for *Platystomus* Fischer, 1803.
Dugong[c] LACÉPÈDE, 1799	*Dugong indicus* (= *Trichecus dugon*), Indian Ocean.
Halicore ILLIGER, 1811	*Trichecus dugon*, Indian Ocean. (See *Dugong*.)
† **Odobenus** RAFINESQUE, 1815	New name for *Dugong* Lacépède, 1799.
Platystomus G. FISCHER, 1803	*Trichecus dugon*, Indian Ocean. (See *Dugong*.)
Prohalicore FLOT, 1887	*Prohalicore dubaleni*, vicinity of Tartas, France.

HALICORIDÆ. (See DUGONGIDÆ.)

HALITHERIIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Halitherida CARUS, 1868. *Pachyacanthinae* BRANDT, 1872.
Halitheriidae GILL, 1872.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
†*Cheirotherium* BRUNO, 1839	*Cheirotherium sp.*, Montiglio, Italy.
?*Crassitherium* VAN BENEDEN, 1871	*Crassitherium robustum*, Antwerp, Belgium.
"*Cyotherium* KAUP, 18—"	Synonym of *Halitherium* (fide Zittel).
Desmostylus MARSH, 1888	*Desmostylus hesperus*, Alameda County, Cal.
Dioplotherium COPE, 1883	*Dioplotherium manigaulti*, Wando River, S. C.
Eosiren ANDREWS, 1902	*Eosiren libyca*, Fayûm, Egypt.
†*Eotherium* OWEN, 1875	*Eotherium ægyptiacum*, vicinity of Cairo, Egypt. (See *Eotheroides*.)
Eotheroides PALMER, 1899	New name for *Eotherium* Owen, 1875.
Felsinotherium CAPELLINI, 1865	*Felsinotherium forestii*, Bologna, Italy.
Fucotherium KAUP, 1840	*Halicore cuvieri*, Europe.
Halianassa MEYER, 1838	*Manatus studeri*, Flonheim, Germany.
Halibutherium GLOGER, 1841	*Halibutherium sp.*, France.
Halitherium[d] KAUP, 1838	*Halitherium dubium*, Flonheim, Germany.
Hemicaulodon COPE, 1869	*Hemicaulodon effodiens*, Shark River, N. J.
Metaxytherium CHRISTOL, 1840	*Metaxytherium sp.*, France.
Miosiren DOLLO, 1890	*Miosiren kocki*, Antwerp, Belgium.
?*Pachyacanthus* BRANDT, 1871	*Pachyacanthus suessii*, *P. trachyspondylus*, vicinity of Vienna, Austria.

[a] OSBORN, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., IX, p. 222, 1888; sometimes referred to Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXIV, p. 109, 1887, but the name does not occur in that article.

[b] ILLIGER, Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, p. 140, 1811.

[c] *Dugungus* TIEDEMANN, 1808; *Dugongidus* GRAY, 1821.

[d] Originally spelled *Halytherium* (typographical error).

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
?Pachyspondylus BRANDT, 1873	Lapsus for *Pachyacanthus* Brandt, 1871.
Pontotherium KAUP, 1840	*Pontotherium sp.*, Europe.
Prototherium ZIGNO, 1887	*Halitherium veronense*, Monte Zuello, Italy.
Pugmeodon KAUP, 1838	*Pugmeodon schinzii*, Flonheim, Germany.
Rytiodus LARTET, 1866	*Rytiodus capgrandi*, Bournic, France.
?Trachytherium GERVAIS, 1849	*Trachytherium raulinii*, Aillas, France.

HYDRODAMALIDÆ.[a]

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Hydrodamalidæ PALMER, 1895. **Rytinadæ** GRAY, 1843.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
?**Haligyna** BILLBERG, 1828	*Trichechus manatus borealis*, Bering Island, Bering Sea.
Hydrodamalis RETZIUS, 1794	*Hydrodamalis stelleri* (= *Manati gigas*), Bering Island, Bering Sea.
† **Manati** ZIMMERMANN, 1780	*Manati gigas*, Bering Island, Bering Sea.
Nepus G. FISCHER, 1814	*Nepus stelleri*, Bering Island, Bering Sea.
Rytina ILLIGER, 1811	*Trichechus manatus borealis*, Bering Island, Bering Sea.
Sirene LINK, 1794	*Trichechus manatus borealis*, Bering Island, Bering Sea.
Stellera ('CUVIER') BOWDICH, 1821	*Trichechus manatus borealis*, Bering Island, Bering Sea.

MANATIDÆ. (See TRICHECHIDÆ.)

PRORASTOMIDÆ.

Prorastomidæ COPE, 1889.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Prorastomus OWEN, 1855	*Prorastomus sirenoïdes*, Jamaica.

TRICHECHIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Manatidæ GRAY, 1821. **Trichechidae** GILL, 1872.[b]

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Halipaedisca GISTEL, 1848	New name for *Manatus* Brünnich, 1772.
Manatherium HARTLAUB, 1886	*Manatherium delheidi*, Antwerp, Belgium.
Manatus BRÜNNICH, 1772	*Trichechus manatus*, tropical America.
Nemodermus RAFINESQUE, 1815	*Manatus sp.* (nomen nudum).
Oxystomus G. FISCHER, 1803	*Trichechus manatus*, tropical America.
Ribodon AMEGHINO, 1883	*Ribodon limbatus*, Paraná, Argentina.
Trichechus LINNÆUS, 1758	*Trichechus manatus*, tropical America.

[a] All the generic names in this family are based on a single species, for which the earliest available generic name is *Hydrodamalis* RETZIUS, 1794.

[b] Apparently the first use of the name for a family of Sirenia; erroneously applied to a group of Pinnipedia much earlier.

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

Chronozoon De Vis, 1883 ..... *Chronozoon australe*, Darling Downs, Queensland.
Dystomus G. Fischer, 1813..... *Dystomus sp.*
Protosirena Haeckel, 1895 ..... Hypothetical ancestor of the Sirenia.

TILLODONTIA.[a]

ANCHIPPODONTIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Anchippodontidae Gill, 1872. *Tillotheridæ* Marsh, 1875.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Anchippodus Leidy, 1868.....	*Anchippodus riparius*, Shark River, New Jersey.
Tillotherium Marsh, 1873.....	*Tillotherium hyracoides*, Wyoming.
Trogosus Leidy, 1871	*Trogosus castoridens*, Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

ESTHONYCHIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Esthonychidæ Cope, 1883. *Platychœropidæ* Lydekker, 1887.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Esthonyx Cope, 1874	*Esthonyx bisulcatus*, New Mexico.
Miolophus Owen, 1865.....	*Miolophus planiceps*, Sheppey, England.
Platychærops Charlesworth, 1855 ..	*Platychærops richardsonii*, Herne Bay, England.

NOTOSTYLOPIDÆ.

Notostylopidæ Ameghino, 1897.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Acrostylops Ameghino, 1901	*Acrostylops pungiunculus*, Patagonia.
Anastylops Ameghino, 1897.....	*Anastylops vallatus*, Patagonia.
Catastylops Ameghino, 1901	*Catastylops pendens*, Patagonia.
Coelostylops Ameghino, 1901.....	*Coelostylops crassus*, Patagonia.
Homalostylops Ameghino, 1901.....	*Homalostylops rigeo, H. interlissus*, Patagonia.
Isostylops Ameghino, 1902.....	*Isostylops fretus*, Patagonia.
Monolophodon Roth, 1903	*Monolophodon minutus*, Rio Chubut, Patagonia.
Notostylops Ameghino, 1897	*Notostylops murinus, N. bicinctus, N. parvus*, Patagonia.
Orthogeniops Ameghino, 1902.....	New name for *Orthogenium* Roth, 1901.
† *Orthogenium* Roth, 1901	*Orthogenium ameghinoi*, Patagonia.
Otronia Roth, 1901	*Otronia mühlbergi*, Chubut, Patagonia.
Parastylops Ameghino, 1897.....	*Parastylops cœlodus*, Patagonia.
Pliostylops Ameghino, 1901.....	*Pliostylops magnificus*, Patagonia.
Polymorphis Roth, 1899.....	*Polymorphis lechei*, Chubut, Patagonia.
Tonostylops Ameghino, 1902.....	*Tonostylops spissus*, Patagonia.

[a] Marsh, Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., IX, p. 221, Mar. 1875; see also Wortman, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., IX, pp. 61–63, 1897.

PANTOSTYLOPIDÆ.

Pantostylopidæ AMEGHINO, 1901.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Entelostylops AMEGHINO, 1901	*Entelostylops completus, E. incolumis, E. tripartitus, E. cestillus,* Patagonia.
Eostylops AMEGHINO, 1901	*Eostylops diversidens, E. obliquatus,* Patagonia.
Microstylops AMEGHINO, 1901	*Microstylops clarus,* Patagonia.
Pantostylops AMEGHINO, 1901	*Pantostylops typus, P. incompletus, P. minutus,* Patagonia.

UNGULATA.[a]

AMBLYPODA.[b]

BATHYOPSIDÆ. (See UINTATHERIIDÆ.)

CORYPHODONTIDÆ.

Bathmodontidæ COPE, 1873. *Coryphodontidæ* MARSH, 1876.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Bathmodon COPE, 1872	*Bathmodon radians* (type), *B. semicinctus,* Evanston, Wyoming.
Coryphodon OWEN, 1845	*Coryphodon eocænus,* Essex, England.
Ectacodon COPE, 1881	*Ectacodon cinctus,* Big Horn Basin, Wyoming.
Loxolophodon COPE, 1872	*Bathmodon semicinctus,* Evanston, Utah. (See *Loxolophodon,* under Uintatheriidæ, p. 908.)
Manteodon COPE, 1881	*Manteodon subquadratus,* Big Horn Basin, Wyo.
Metalophodon COPE, 1873	*Metalophodon armatus,* Black Buttes, Wyoming.

PANTOLAMBDIDÆ.

Pantolambdidæ COPE, 1883.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Guilielmofloweria AMEGHINO, 1901	*Guilielmofloweria plicata,* Patagonia.
Pantolambda COPE, 1882	*Pantolambda bathmodon,* New Mexico.
Ricardolydekkeria AMEGHINO, 1901	*Ricardolydekkeria prærupta, R. profunda,* Patagonia.

PERIPTYCHIDÆ.[c]

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Anisonchinæ OSBORN & EARLE, 1895. *Periptychidæ* COPE, 1882.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Anisonchus COPE, 1881	*Mioclænus sectorius,* New Mexico.
Catathlæus COPE, 1881	*Catathlæus rhabdodon,* New Mexico.

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[a] [RAY, "Syn. Meth. Anim., 1693," fide AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., p. 34, 1842]; STORR, Prodromus Methodi Mamm., pp. 18, 29, 30, Tab. Gen., Tab. C, 1780.

[b] COPE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1875, p. 73, May 11, 1875; see also OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., X, p. 182, 1898.

[c] This family is usually placed in the Condylarthra. It is here transferred to the Amblypoda on the authority of OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., X, p. 181, 1898.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Conacodon MATTHEW, 1897	*Haploconus entoconus* (type), *Anisonchus cophater*, New Mexico.
Ectoconus COPE, 1884	*Ectoconus ditrigonus*, New Mexico.
Haploconus COPE, 1882	*Haploconus lineatus* (type), *Mioclænus angustus*, New Mexico.
Hemithlæus COPE, 1882	*Hemithlæus kowalevskianus*, New Mexico.
Periptychus COPE, 1881	*Periptychus carinidens*, New Mexico.
? Properiptychus AMEGHINO, 1897	*Properiptychus argentinus*, Patagonia.
Zetodon COPE, 1883	*Zetodon gracilis*, New Mexico.

TRIGONOSTYLOPIDÆ.

Trigonostylopidæ AMEGHINO, 1901.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Edvardocopeia AMEGHINO, 1901	*Edvardocopeia sinuosa*, Patagonia.
Pleurystylops AMEGHINO, 1901	*Pleurystylops glebosus*, Patagonia.
Pseudostylops AMEGHINO, 1901	*Pseudostylops subquadratus*, Patagonia.
Trigonostylops AMEGHINO, 1897	*Trigonostylops wortmani*, Patagonia.
Tychostylops AMEGHINO, 1901	*Tychostylops marculus*, Patagonia.

UINTATHERIIDÆ.

(Including Bathyopsidæ.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Bathyopsidæ OSBORN, 1898.
Dinoceratidæ ZITTEL, 1893.
Eobasileidæ COPE, 1873.
Tinoceridæ MARSH, 1872.
Uintatheriidæ FLOWER, 1876.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Bathyopsis COPE, 1881	*Bathyopsis fissidens*, Wind River Basin, Wyoming.
Dinoceras MARSH, Sept. 27, 1872	*Dinoceras mirabile*, Big Bone Buttes, Wyoming.
Ditetrodon COPE, 1885	*Uintatherium segne*, east of Fort Bridger, Wyo.
Elachoceras SCOTT, 1886	*Elachoceras parvum*, Henry Fork, Wyoming.
Eobasileus COPE, Aug. 20, 1872	*Eobasileus cornutus*, Haystack Mt., Wyoming.
Laoceras MARSH, 1886	*Tinoceras pugnax*, Haystack Mt., Wyoming.
Lefalaphodon COPE, Aug. 19, 1872	Misprint for *Loxolophodon* Cope, 1872.
Loxolophodon[a] COPE, Aug. 22, 1872	*Loxolophodon cornutus* (type), *L. furcatus*, *L. pressicornus*, South Bitter Creek, Wyoming. (See *Loxolophodon*, p. 907.)
† *Octotomus* COPE, 1885	*Dinoceras laticeps*, vicinity of Green River, Wyo.
Paroceras MARSH, 1886	*Dinoceras laticeps*, vicinity of Green River, Wyo.
Platoceras MARSH, 1886	*Tinoceras latum*, vicinity of Green River; *Eobasileus cornutus*, Haystack Mt., Wyoming.
Tetheopsis COPE, 1885	*Tinoceras stenops*, Haystack Mt., Wyoming.
Tinoceras MARSH, Aug. 19, 1872	*Titanotherium ? anceps*, Sage Creek, Wyoming.
Uintamastix LEIDY, Aug. 1, 1872	*Uintamastix atrox*, Dry Creek Buttes, Wyoming.
Uintatherium LEIDY, Aug. 1, 1872	*Uintatherium robustum*, Dry Creek Buttes, Wyo.

[a] Described three days earlier under the name *Lefalaphodon*, with the species *L. discornutus*, *L. bifurcatus*, and *L. excressicornis*.

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

Ectoconodon OSBORN, 1898	*Ectoconodon petersoni*, Laramie beds, Wyoming.
Protolambda OSBORN, 1898	*Protolambda hatcheri*, Laramie beds, Wyoming.
Synconodon OSBORN, 1898	*Synconodon sexicuspis*, Laramie beds, Wyoming.

ANCYLOPODA.[a]

CHALICOTHERIIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Ancylotheridæ ('GAUDRY') DAWKINS, 1868.
Chalicotheriidae GILL, 1872.
Macrotheriidæ ALSTON, 1878.
Moropodidæ MARSH, 1877.
‡ *Selenolophodontidæ* REICHENOW, 1887.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Ancylotherium GAUDRY, 1863	*Macrotherium pentelicum*, Pikermi, Greece.
Anisodon LARTET, 1849	*Anoplotherium magnum*, Sansan, France.
Chalicotherium KAUP, 1833	*Chalicotherium antiquum*, *Lophiodon goldfussii* (type), Eppelsheim, Germany.
Limognitherium FILHOL, 1880	*Limognitherium ingens*, Quercy, France.
Macrotherium LARTET, 1837	*Macrotherium sansaniense*, Sansan, France.
Moropus, MARSH, 1877	*Moropus distans* (type), Oregon; *M. senex*, *M. elatus*, Nebraska.
Nestoritherium KAUP, 1859	*Anoplotherium sivalense*, Siwalik Hills, India.
Pernatherium, GERVAIS, 1876	*Pernatherium rugosum*, vicinity of Paris, France.
Schizotherium, GERVAIS, 1876	*Ancylotherium priscum*, Quercy, France.
? *Sphenocœlus* OSBORN, 1895	*Sphenocœlus uintensis*, Uinta Basin, Utah.

HOMALODONTOTHERIIDÆ.

Homalodontotheridæ AMEGHINO, 1889.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Anisotemnus AMEGHINO, 1902	*Isotemnus distentus*, Patagonia.
Asmodeus AMEGHINO, 1895	*Asmodeus scotti*, *A. osborni*, Patagonia.
Baenodon AMEGHINO, 1892	*Baenodon chubutensis* (=*Colpodon propinquus*), Rio Chubut, Patagonia.
Calodontotherium ROTH, 1903	*Calodontotherium palmeri*, *C. varietatum*, Chubut, Patagonia.
Colpodon BURMEISTER, 1885	*Colpodon propinquus*, Rio Chubut, Patagonia.
Diorotherium AMEGHINO, 1891	*Diorotherium egregium*, southern Patagonia.
† *Diplodon* ROTH, 1901	*Diplodon ampliatus*, Patagonia. (See *Diplodonops.*)
Diplodonops AMEGHINO, 1902	New name for *Diplodon* Roth, 1901.
Eurystephanodon ROTH, 1903	*Eurystephanodon cattanii*, *E. angusticephalus*, *E. crassatus*, Lago Musters, Chubut, Patagonia.
Heterolophodon ROTH, 1903	*Heterolophodon ampliatus*, Lago Musters, Patagonia.
Homalodon BURMEISTER, 1891	Abbreviation of *Homalodotherium* Flower, 1873.
Homalodotherium FLOWER, 1873	*Homalodotherium cunninghami*, Rio Gallegos, Patagonia.
Lemudeus ROTH, 1903	*Lemudeus angustidens*, *L. proportionalis*, Lago Musters, Patagonia.
Pehuenia ROTH, 1901	*Pehuenia wehrlii*, Lago Musters, Patagonia.

[a] COPE, Am. Naturalist, XXIII, pp. 151–153, Mar. 1889.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Picunia Roth, 1901	*Picunia nitida*, Lago Musters, Patagonia.
Proasmodeus Ameghino, 1902	*Asmodeus armatus*, Patagonia.
Prochalicotherium Ameghino, 1902	*Prochalicotherium patagonicum*, Patagonia.
Puelia Roth, 1901	*Puelia plicata*, Lago Musters, Patagonia.
Pyramidon Roth, 1901	*Pyramidon klaatschi*, Chubut, Patagonia.
Setebos Roth, 1901	*Setebos terribilis*, Lago Musters, Patagonia.
Tehuelia Roth, 1901	*Tehuelia regia*, Lago Musters, Patagonia.
Thomashuxleya Ameghino, 1901	*Thomashuxleya rostrata*, Patagonia.
Trigonolophodon Roth, 1903	*Trigonolophodon inflatus*, *T. elegans*, *T. modicus*, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

ISOTEMNIDÆ.

Isotemnidæ Ameghino, 1897.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Anisorhizus Ameghino, 1902	*Anisorhizus atriarius*, Patagonia.
Archæoplus Ameghino, 1898	*Archæoplus incipiens*, Patagonia.
Chiodon Berg, 1899	New name for *Staurodon* Roth, 1899.
Colhuapia Roth, 1901	*Colhuapia rosei* Lago Musters, Patagonia.
Colhuelia Roth, 1901	*Colhuelia frühi* Lago Musters, Patagonia.
Dialophus Ameghino, 1901	*Dialophus simus*, Patagonia.
Dimerostephanos Ameghino, 1902	*Trimerostephanos angustus*, Patagonia.
Eochalicotherium Ameghino, 1901	*Eochalicotherium cretaceum*, *E. crassidens*, *E. robustum*, *E. minutum*, Patagonia.
Isotemnus Ameghino, 1897	*Isotemnus primitivus*, *I. conspiquus*, Patagonia.
Lelfunia Roth, 1901	*Lelfunia haugi*, Rio Chubut, Patagonia.
Maxschlosseria Ameghino, 1901	*Maxschlosseria præterita*, Patagonia.
Paginula Ameghino, 1901	*Paginula parca*, Patagonia.
Pleurocoelodon Ameghino, 1895	*Pleurocoelodon wingei*, *P. cingulatus*, Patagonia.
Pleurostylodon Ameghino, 1897	*Pleurostylodon modicus*, *P. minimus*, Patagonia.
Porotemnus Ameghino, 1902	*Porotemnus crassiramis*, Patagonia.
Proacrodon Roth, 1899	*Proacrodon transformatus*, Chubut, Patagonia.
Prostylops Ameghino, 1897	*Prostylops typus*, Patagonia.
Rhyphodon Roth, 1899	*Rhyphodon lankesteri*, Chubut, Patagonia.
†*Staurodon* Roth, 1899	*Staurodon gegenbauri*, *S. supernus*, Chubut, Patagonia. (See *Chiodon*.)
Trimerostephanos Ameghino, 1895	*Trimerostephanos scabrus*, Patagonia.

LEONTINIIDÆ.

Leontiniidæ Ameghino, 1895.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Ancylocoelus Ameghino, 1895	*Ancylocoelus frequens*, Patagonia.
Carolodarwinia Ameghino, 1901	*Carolodarwinia pyramidentata*, Patagonia.
Hedralophus Ameghino, 1901	*Hedralophus bicostatus*, Patagonia.
Leontinia Ameghino, 1895	*Leontinia gaudryi* (type), *L. lapidosa*, *L. garzoni*, Patagonia.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Loxocoelus AMEGHINO, 1895	*Loxocoelus carinatus*, Patagonia.
Periphragnis ROTH, 1899	*Periphragnis harmeri*, Chubut, Patagonia.
Rodiotherium AMEGHINO, 1895	*Rodiotherium armatum*, Patagonia.
Scaphops AMEGHINO, 1895	*Scaphops grypus*, Patagonia.
Stenogenium AMEGHINO, 1895	*Stenogenium sclerops*, Patagonia.

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

Ortholophodon ROTH, 1901	*Ortholophodon prolongus*, Lago Musters, Patagonia.
Trilobodon[a] ROTH, 1901	*Trilobodon brancoi*, Chubut, Patagonia.

ARTIODACTYLA.[b]

AGRIOCHŒRIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Agriochaeridæ[c] LEIDY, 1869.	*Leptomerycinæ* ZITTEL, 1893.
Artionychidæ OSBORN & WORTMAN, 1893.	*Merycoidodontinæ* HAY, 1902.
Cotylopidæ LYDEKKER, 1889.	‡ *Oreodontidæ* LEIDY, 1869.
Eomericidæ MARSH, 1894.	*Protoreodontinæ* SCOTT, Sept. 2, 1890.
Hypisodontinæ COPE, 1887.	*Protoreodontidæ* SCOTT, 1890.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Agriochœrus LEIDY, 1850–51	*Agriochœrus antiquus*, South Dakota.
Agriomeryx MARSH, 1894	*Agriomeryx migrans*, South Dakota.
† *Agriotherium* SCOTT, 1898	*Agriotherium paradoxicum*, Uinta Basin, Utah. (See *Protoreodon* and *Chorotherium*.)
Arretotherium DOUGLASS, 1901	*Arretotherium acridens*, near Dillon, Montana.
Artionyx OSBORN & WORTMAN, 1893.	*Artionyx gaudryi* White River, South Dakota.
Bathygenys DOUGLASS, 1901	*Bathygenys alpha*, near Whitehall, Montana.
Brachycrus MATTHEW, 1901	*Merycochœrus rusticus*, Sweetwater River, Wyo.
Brachymeryx COPE, 1878	*Brachymeryx feliceps*, Deep River, Montana.
Camelomeryx SCOTT, 1898	*Camelomeryx longiceps*, Uinta Basin, Utah.
Chorotherium BERG, 1899	New name for *Agriotherium* Scott, 1898.
Coloreodon COPE, 1879	*Coloreodon ferox* (type), *C. macrocephalus*, John Day River, Oregon.
Cotylops LEIDY, 1851	*Cotylops speciosa*, South Dakota. (See *Merycoidodon*).
Cyclopidius COPE, 1878	*Cyclopidius simus* (type), *C. heterodon*, Deep River, Montana.
Eomeryx MARSH, 1894	*Agriochœrus pumilus* Uinta Basin, Utah.
Eporeodon MARSH, 1875	*Oreodon occidentalis*, John Day River, Oregon.
Eucrotaphus LEIDY, 1850	*Eucrotaphus jacksoni*, Fort Laramie, Wyoming.
Hyomeryx MARSH, 1894	*Hyomeryx breviceps*, Uinta Basin, Utah.
Hypisodus COPE, 1873	*Hypisodus ringens*, Colorado.
Leptauchenia LEIDY, 1856	*Leptauchenia decora*, White River, S. Dakota.
Leptomeryx LEIDY, 1853	*Leptomeryx evansi*, Nebraska.
Leptore don WORTMAN, 1898	*Leptoreodon marshi*, Uinta Basin, Utah.
Limnenetes DOUGLASS, 1901	*Limnenetes platyceps*, Three Forks, Montana.

[a] *Trilobodontidæ* ROTH MS.

[b] OWEN, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, IV, p. 131, 1847.

[c] *Agriochœridæ* LEIDY, 1871.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Merychyus LEIDY, 1858	*Merychyus elegans* (type), *M. medius*, *M. major*, Niobrara River, Nebraska.
Merycochoerus LEIDY, 1858	*Merycochoerus proprius*, Fort Laramie, Wyo.
Merycodesmus SCOTT, 1898	*Merycodesmus gracilis*, Uinta Basin, Utah.
Merycoidodon LEIDY, 1848	*Merycoidodon culbertsoni*, White River, S. Dak.
Merycopater COPE, 1879	*Hyopotamus guyotianus*, John Day River, Oreg.
Mesoreodon SCOTT, 1893	*Mesoreodon chelonyx*, Deep River Valley, Mont.
† *Oreodon* LEIDY, 1851	*Oreodon priscum*, *O. gracile*, 'Nebraska Territory.' (See *Cotylops*.)
† *Oromeryx* MARSH, 1894	*Oromeryx plicatus*, Uinta Basin, Utah.
Paracotylops MATTHEW, Apr., 1901	*Oreodon superbus*, Bridge Creek, Oregon. (See *Promerycochœrus*.)
Pithecistes COPE, 1878	*Pithecistes brevifacies*, Deep River, Montana.
Promerycochœrus DOUGLASS, Jan., 1901	*Oreodon superbus*, Bridge Creek, Oregon; *Merycochœrus leidyi*, *M. chelydra*, John Day River, Oregon; *M. macrostegus*, Bridge Creek; *M. montanus*, Deep River, Montana.
Protagriochœrus SCOTT, 1899	*Protagriochœrus annectens*, Uinta Basin, Utah.
Protoreodon SCOTT & OSBORN, 1887	*Protoreodon parvus*, White River, Utah.
Ticholeptus COPE, 1878	*Ticholeptus zygomaticus*, Deep River, Montana.
Tricholeptus SCUDDER, 1882	Misprint for *Ticholeptus* Cope, 1878.
Trimerodus COPE, 1873	*Trimerodus cedrensis*, Colorado.

ANOPLOTHERIIDÆ.

(Including Cænotheriidæ, Dichobunidæ, Dichodontidæ, and Xiphodontidæ.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Anoplotheriadæ [a] GRAY, 1821.
Cænotheriidæ COPE, 1881.
Dichobunina TURNER, 1849.
Dichobunidae GILL, 1872.
Dichodontidæ COPE, 1874.
Diplopidæ LYDEKKER, 1883.
Eurytheriidæ COPE, 1889.
Mixtotheriodontidæ LYDEKKER, 1883.
Tapirulidæ COPE, 1879.
Xiphodontidæ FLOWER, 1884.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Adrotherium FILHOL, 1883	*Adrotherium depressum*, Quercy, France.
Amphimerix POMEL, 1849	*Anoplotherium murinum*, *A. obliquum*, Paris Basin, France.
Anoplotherium, G. CUVIER, 1804	*Anoplotherium medium*, *A. minus*, *A. minimum*, Paris Basin, France.
Cainotherium BRAVARD, 1828	*Cainotherium commune*, *C. medium*, *C. minimum*, France.
Cyclognathus E. GEOFFROY, 1833	*Anoplotherium laticurvatum*, St. Gérand-le-Puy, France.
Dacrytherium FILHOL, 1876	*Dacrytherium anthracoides*, Quercy, France.
? *Deilotherium* FILHOL, 1882	*Deilotherium simplex*, Quercy, France.
Dichobune CUVIER, 1822	*Anoplotherium leporinum* (= *A. minus*), *A. murinum* (= *A. minimum*), *A. obliquum*, Paris Basin, France.
Dichodon OWEN, 1848	*Dichodon cuspidatus*, Hordwell, England.
Didymodon BLAKE, 1863	*Didymodon vaucluseanum*, Vaucluse, France.
Dioplum RAFINESQUE, 1815	'*Anoplotherium sp.*,' France.
Diplobune RÜTIMEYER, 1862	*Dichobune mülleri*, *D.* —, Egerkingen, Switzerland.
† *Diplocus* AYMARD, 1853	*Diplocus gervaisii*, Gard, France.

[a] *Anoplotheriidæ* BONAPARTE, 1850.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Diplopus KOWALEVSKY, 1873	*Diplopus aymardi*, Hordwell, England.
Dolichotuna ('CUVIER') GRAY, 1825	Nomen nudum; probably misprint for *Dichobune*.
Eurytherium GERVAIS, 1850	*Eurytherium latipes*, Débruge, France.
Hadrotherium THOMAS, 1884	Emendation of *Adrotherium* Filhol, 1883.
Haplomeryx SCHLOSSER, 1886	*Haplomeryx zitteli*, Quercy, France, and Egerkingen, Switzerland.
Hoplotherium MEYER, 1841	Emendation of *Oplotherium* Laizer & Parieu, 1838.
Hyægulus POMEL, 1851	*Cænotherium collotarsus*, *C. murinus*, Apt, France.
† *Hyracodon*[a] FILHOL, 1873	*Hyracodon primaevus*, Quercy, France. (See *Hyracodontherium*.)
Hyracodontherium FILHOL, 1877	New name for *Hyracodon* Filhol, 1873.
† *Mesotherium* FILHOL, 1880	*Mesotherium mirabile*, Quercy, France. (See *Metriotherium*.)
Metadichobune FILHOL, 1877	*Dichobune campichei*, Europe.
Metriotherium FILHOL, 1882	New name for *Mesotherium* Filhol, 1880.
Microtherium[b] MEYER, 1837	*Microtherium renggeri*, Aarau, Switzerland.
Mixtotherium FILHOL, 1880	*Mixtotherium cuspidatum*, Quercy, France.
Mouillacitherium FILHOL, 1882	*Mouillacitherium parvulum*, Mouillac, France.
Myxocherus FILHOL, 1882	*Myxocherus primævus*, Quercy, France.
Oplotherium LAIZER & PARIEU, 1838	*Anoplotherium laticurvatum*, *Oplotherium leptognathum*, Puy-de-Dôme, France.
Oxacron FILHOL, 1884	*Oxacron minimus*, Mouillac, France.
"*Palæon* AYMARD, 1855"	*Palæon riparium*, Ronzon, France.
Pandiplus RAFINESQUE, 1815	*Anoplotherium sp.* (nomen nudum).
Pleregnathus LAIZER & PARIEU, 1838	*Anoplotherium* + *Oplotherium*.
Plesiomæryx GERVAIS, 1873	*Plesiomæryx cadurcensis*, Quercy, France.
Plesydacrytherium FILHOL, 1880	*Plesydacrytherium elegans*, Quercy, France.
Protodichobune LEMOINE, 1891	*Protodichobune oweni*, *P. lydekkeri*, Reims, France.
? *Spaniotherium* FILHOL, 1882	*Spaniotherium speciosum*, Quercy, France.
Tapirulus GERVAIS, 1850	*Tapirulus hyracinus*, Apt, France.
Tetraselenodon SCHLOSSER, 1886	*Tetraselenodon kowalevskii*, France.
? *Tragulohyus* GERVAIS, 1874	*Tragulohyus inermis*, Quercy, France.
Uphelognatos FILHOL, 1888	*Uphelognatos quercyi*, Quercy, France.
Xiphodon CUVIER, 1822	*Anoplotherium gracile*, Paris Basin, France.
Xiphodontherium FILHOL, 1877	*Xiphodontherium primævum*, *X. secundarium*, Quercy, France.
Zooligus AYMARD, 1853	*Zooligus picteti*, Puy, France.

ANTHRACOTHERIIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Ancodontidæ MARSH, 1894.
Anthracotheridæ LEIDY, 1869.
Anthracotheriidae GILL, 1872.
Hyopotaminae GILL, 1872.
Hyopotamidæ KOWALEVSKY, 1873.
Merycopotamidae GILL, 1872.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Abothrion AYMARD, 1853	*Hyopotamus crispus*, Gargas, France.
Ancodon POMEL, 1847	*Anthracotherium velaunum*, Ronzon, France.
"*Anthracotherium* CUVIER, 1822"	*Anthracotherium magnum* (type), *A. minimum*, Cadibona, Italy; *A. minus*, Agen, France.
Bothriodon AYMARD, 1846	*Bothriodon platyrhynchus* (type), *B. leptorhynchus*, *Anthracotherium velaunum*, France.

[a] Originally spelled *Hyrocodon* (typographical error); *Hyracodon* FILHOL, 1876.
[b] Species not described in 1837, and genus practically a nomen nudum.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
† *Brachygnatus* POMEL, 1848	*Anthracotherium gergovianum*, Gergovia, France. (See *Synaphodus.*)
† *Brachyodus* DEPÉRET, 1895	*Anthracotherium onoideum*, Neuville, France.
? *Chœromeryx* POMEL, 1848	*Anthracotherium silistrense*, Siwalik Hills, India.
Elomeryx MARSH, 1894	*Heptacodon armatus*, South Dakota.
? *Hemimeryx* LYDEKKER, 1878	*Hemimeryx blanfordi* (1883), Sind, India.
Heptacodon MARSH, 1894	*Heptacodon curtus*, South Dakota.
Hyopotamus OWEN, 1848	*Hyopotamus vectianus*, *H. bovinus* (type), Isle of Wight, England.
Merycopotamus FALC. & CAUTL., 1845.	*Hippopotamus dissimilis*, Siwalik Hills, India.
Octacodon MARSH, 1894	*Octacodon valens*, South Dakota.
Prominatherium TELLER, 1884	*Anthracotherium dalmatinum*, Monte Promina, Dalmatia.
Rhagatherium PICTET & HUMBERT, 1855–57.	*Rhagatherium valdense*, Switzerland.
Sivameryx LYDEKKER, 1878	*Sivameryx sindiensis*, Sind, India.
Synaphodus POMEL, 1848	*Synaphodus brachygnathus* (=*Anthracotherium gergovianum*), central France.
Tapinodon MEYER, 1846	*Tapinodon gresslyi*, Egerkingen, Switzerland.
Taumastognathus FILHOL, 1890	*Taumastognathus quercyi*, Quercy, France.

ANTILOCAPRIDÆ.

Antilocapridæ GRAY, 1866.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Antilocapra ORD, 1818	*Antilope americana*, Plains of Missouri River.
Dicranocerus H. SMITH, 1827	*Antilocapra americana*, Missouri River.
?**Ixalus** OGILBY, 1837	*Ixalus probaton*, British America.
†**Mazama** OGILBY, 1837	*Antilope furcifer* (=*A. americana*), Plains of the Missouri River. (See *Antilocapra.*)

BOVIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Adenotinæ ('BLYTH') JERDON, 1874.
Ægoceridae (see *Œgoceridæ*).
Æpycerotidæ GRAY, 1872.
Alcelaphidæ ('GRAY') ROCHEBRUNE, 1883.
Antilopidæ GRAY, 1821.
Bibovina RÜTIMEYER, 1865.
Bisontina RÜTIMEYER, 1865.
Bovidæ GRAY, 1821.
Bubalina RÜTIMEYER, 1865.
Bubalidinæ SCLATER & THOMAS, 1894.
Capridæ GRAY, 1821.
‡**Cavicornidae** REICHENOW, 1886.
Cephalophoridæ GRAY, 1871.
Cervicapridæ ('GRAY') ROCHEBRUNE, 1883.
Connochetidæ GRAY, 1872.
Damalidæ 'Brookes, 1828.'
Gazellinæ COUES, 1889.
Heleotragidæ GRAY, 1872.
Hippotragina RETZIUS & LOVÉN, 1845.
Hippotragidæ ROCHEBRUNE, 1883.
Hircidæ 'BROOKES, 1828.'
Neotraginæ SCLATER & THOMAS, 1894.
Nesotragidæ GRAY, 1872.
Œgoceridæ COBBOLD, 1859.
Orygidæ ('GRAY') ROCHEBRUNE, 1883.
Ovibovinæ GILL, 1872.
Ovicaprina NOACK, 1887.
Ovidæ 'BROOKES, 1828.'
Pantholopidæ GRAY, 1872.
Peleadæ GRAY, 1872.
Rupicapradæ 'BROOKES, 1828.'
Saigadæ [a] GRAY, 1872.
Strepsicerotidæ GRAY, 1872.
Sylvicaprina 'SUNDEVALL, 1846.'
Taurina RÜTIMEYER, 1865.
Tetracerocidæ 'BROOKES, 1828.'
Tragelaphinæ ('BLYTH') JERDON, 1874.
Tragelaphidæ ROCHEBRUNE, 1883.
Tragina HAECKEL, 1895.

[a] Saigiidae GILL, 1872.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Acronotus H. Smith, 1827	*Damalis bubalis* (=*Antilope buselaphus*, type), *D. caama*, *D. suturosa*, *D. senegalensis*, *D. lunata*, Africa. (See *Bubalis.*)
Addax Rafinesque, 1815	Addax of the ancients (=*Antilope naso-maculata*, 1816), Africa.
Adenota Gray, 1847	*Antilope kob*, Gambia, West Africa.
Aegoceros Pallas, 1811	*Capra ibex*, *C. aegagrus*, *C. hircus*, *Aegoceros ammon*, *Ae. musimon*, *Ae. argali*, *Ae. ovis*, Eurasia.
Aepyceros Sundevall, 1847	*Antilope melampus*, Central Africa.
† **Aigocerus** H. Smith, 1827	Modification of *Egocerus* Desmarest, 1822. Type, *Antilope leucophæa*, Cape Colony. (See *Ozanna.*)
Alcelaphus Blainville, 1816	*Antilope bubalis* (=*A. buselaphus*, type), North Africa; *A. caama*, South Africa. (See *Bubalis.*)
Ammodorcas Thomas, 1891	*Ammodorcas clarkei*, central Somali Land, Africa.
Ammon Blainville, 1816	'*Ammon*, *M. corsicus* et *Ovis*,' *A. brachiatus*, *A. cervinus*, *A. lanosus*, *A. strepsiceros.*
Ammotragus Blyth, 1840	*Ovis tragelaphus*, North Africa.
Amphibos Falconer, 1865	*Amphibos acuticornis*, Siwalik Hills, India.
Anoa H. Smith, 1827	*Antilope depressicornis*, Celebes.
Antidorcas Sundevall, 1847	*Antilope euchore*, Central Africa.
Antilope Pallas, 1766	*Antilope cervicapra*, India.
Aplocerus H. Smith, 1827	*Antilope lanigera*, *A. mazama*, *A. temmamazama*, mountains of North America.
Argali Gray, 1850	*Aegoceros argali*, Siberia.
Aries Brisson, 1762	*Ovis domestica*, *O. laticauda*, *O. longicauda*, *O. africana*, *O. guineensis.*
Aries Link, 1795	*Ovis* + *Capra.*
Arnee ——, 1845	*Bos arnee*, India.
Austrĭtragus Heude, 1898	'Capricorns of Sumatra,' *Næmorhedus sumatrensis*, Sumatra.
Bibos Hodgson, 1837	*Bibos subhemachalus* (=*B. cavifrons*), Nepal, India.
Bison H. Smith, 1827	*Bos bison* (type), *B. gaurus*, Eurasia; *B. americanus*, North America; *B. poephagus*, *B. gavaeus*, Asia.
Bisonus Hodgson, 1835	*Bisonus gavæus*, Nepal, India.
† **Bonasus** Wagner, 1844	*Bos bison*, Europe; *B. americanus*, N. America. (See *Bison.*)
Boocercus Thomas, 1902	New name for *Euryceros*, Gray, 1850.
Bootherium Leidy, 1852	*Bos bombifrons*, Kentucky; *Ovibos cavifrons*, Arkansas River.
Bos Linnæus, 1758	*Bos taurus* (type), *B. bonasus*, Europe; *B. bison*, western United States; *B. bubalis*, southern Asia; *B. indicus*, India.
Boselaphus Blainville, 1816	*Antilope picta* (=*A. tragocamelus*, type), northern India; *A. gnu*, *A. oreas*, Africa.
Bubalis Frisch, 1775	*Antilope buselaphus*, North Africa.
Bubalus [a] Frisch, 1775	Der Büffel.
Bucapra Rütimeyer, 1877	*Bucapra daviesi*, Siwalik Hills, India.
Budorcas Hodgson, 1850	*Budorcas taxicolor*, Mishmi Mountains, Assam.

[a] *Bubalus* H. Smith, 1827, includes *Bos caffer* (type), *B. pegasus?*, Africa; *B. arnee*, *B. bubalus*, India.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Buffelus Rütimeyer, 1865	*Bos palæindicus*, India; *Bubalus antiquus*, ——, *Bos indicus*, India.
Buselaphus Frisch, 1775	'Der Bubal.'
Butragus (Blyth MS.) Gray, 1872	*Butragus corniculatus* (= *Antilope taurina*), South Africa. (See *Connochaetes* and *Gorgon.*)
† **Calliope** Ogilby, 1837	*Antilope strepsiceros*, 1766 (= *Damalis capensis*, 1834), South Africa. (See *Strepsiceros.*)
Calotragus Sundevall, 1846	*Cervus tragulus* (= *Antilope campestris*), Africa. (See *Raphicerus.*)
Capella Keyserling & Blasius, 1840	*Capra rupicapra*, Alps, Europe. (See *Rupicapra.*)
Caper Frisch, 1775	'Der Ziegenbock,' Eurasia. (See *Capra.*)
Capra Linnæus, 1758	*Capra hircus* (type), *C. ibex*, *C. rupicapra*, Europe; *C. depressa*, *C. reversa*, America; *C. pygmæa*, Guinea; *C. gazella*, *C. cervicapra*, India; *C. dorcas*, *C. grimmia*, Africa; *C. mambrica*, India; *C. ammon*, Siberia.
"**Capricerva** E. L. Geoffroy, 1767"	*Capricerva sp.*
Capricornis Ogilby, 1837	*Antilope thar*, Himalayas, India.
Capricornulus Heude, 1898	*Antilope crispa*, *Capricornis pryerianus*, *C. saxicola*, Nipon, Japan.
Caprina Wagner, 1844	*Antilope sumatrensis*, Sumatra; *A. goral*, Nepal; *A. thar*, central Nepal; *A. crispa*, Japan; *A. lanigera*, Rocky Mountains; *A. rupicapra*, Alps, southern Europe.
Caprovis Hodgson, 1847	*Ovis musimon*, Corsica or Sardinia.
Catablepas Gray, 1821	*Antilope gnu*, South Africa. (See *Connochaetes.*)
Cemas Oken, 1816	Includes 31 species; type, *Antilope gnu*, South Africa. (See *Connochaetes.*)
† **Cemas** Gloger, 1841	New name for *Rupicapra* Frisch, 1775.
† **Cemas** Blanford, 1891	Emendation of *Kemas* Ogilby, 1837.
Cephalophus[a] H. Smith, 1827	*A. sylvicultrix* (type), *A. quadriscopa*, West Africa; *A. burchellii*, *A. mergens*, Caffraria; *A. ptoox*, Guinea; *A. grimmia*, West Africa; *A. maxwellii*, Sierra Leone; *A. cærula*, *A. perpusilla*, Caffraria; *A. philantomba*, Sierra Leone.
Cerophorus Blainville, 1816	Subgenera, 12: *Antilope*, *Gazella*, *Cervicapra*, *Alcelaphus*, *Tragelaphus*, *Boselaphus*, *Oryx*, *Rupicapra*, *Capra*, *Ovis* ou *Ammon*, *Ovibos*, *Bos.*
Cervicapra Sparrman, 1780	*Antilope cervicapra*, India. (See *Antilope.*)
† **Cervicapra** Blainville, 1816	*Antilope redunca*, Africa. (See *Redunca.*)
Cobus Buckley, 1876	Emendation of *Kobus* A. Smith, 1840.
† **Colus** Wagner, 1844	*Antilope saiga* (= *Capra tatarica*), steppes of Siberia. (See *Saiga.*)
Connochaetes Lichtenstein, 1814	*Antilope gnu*, Africa.
Criotaurus Gloger, 1841	New name for *Ovibos* Blainville, 1816.
Criotherium Forsyth Major, 1891	*Criotherium argalioides*, Samos, Greece.
Cuama Gray, 1821	*Antilope cuama*, South Africa.
† **Dama**[b] Gray, 1850	*Antilope soemmeringii*, Abyssinia; *A. mohr*, *A. dama* (type), West Africa; *A. ruficollis*, Kordofan.
Damalis H. Smith, 1827	Includes 4 subgenera: *Acronotus*, *Boselaphus*, *Strepsiceros*, *Portax.* (Type, *Antilope buselaphus*, North Africa—see *Bubalis.*)

[a] *Cephalophora* Gray, 1842.

[b] For *Dama* 'Bennett,' see p. 215.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
†**Damalis** GRAY, 1846	*Damalis lunatus* (type), *D. senegalensis*, *D. koba*, *D. pygarga*, *D. albifrons*, *D. ? zebra*, Africa. (See *Damaliscus.*)
Damaliscus SCLATER & THOMAS, 1894	New name for *Damalis* Gray, 1846.
Doratoceros LYDEKKER, 1891	*Antilope triangularis* (=*A. oryx*), Zambesi River, southeastern Africa. (See *Taurotragus.*)
Dorcas GRAY, 1821	*Antilope dorcas*, North Africa.
Dorcatragus[a] NOACK, 1894	*Oreotragus megalotis*, Somali Land, East Africa.
Dryxis RAFINESQUE, 1815	Nomen nudum.
Egocerus DESMAREST, 1822	*Antilope leucophæa* (type), Cape Colony; *A. equina*, South Africa. (See *Ozanna* and *Hippotragus.*)
Eleotragus GRAY, 1843	*Antilope isabellina* (=*A. arundinum*, type), *A. villosa*, *A. redunca*, South Africa.
Enagrus RAFINESQUE, 1815	*Antilope sp.* (nomen nudum).
Eudorcas FITZINGER, 1869	*Gazella laevipes*, northeast Africa.
†**Euryceros** GRAY, 1850	*Antilope eurycerus* (type), West Africa; *Tragelaphus angasii*, Port Natal, South Africa. (See *Boocercus.*)
Gacella FRISCH, 1775	'Die Gazelle' (=*Capra dorcas?*), Africa.
Gaveus HODGSON, 1847	*Bos frontalis*, India.
Gazella LICHTENSTEIN, 1814	Includes 12 species from Africa. Type, *Gazella dorcas* (fide Ogilby, 1837); *G. subgutturosa* (fide Sclater & Thomas, 1898). (See *Gacella.*)
Gorgon GRAY, 1850	*A. gorgon* (=*A. taurina*), southeastern Africa. (See *Connochaetes.*)
Grimmia LAURILLARD, 1841	*Antilope grimmia* (=*Cephalophus rufipilatus*, type), *A. pygmæa*, *A. frederici*, *A. sylvicultrix*, *A. mergens*, Africa; *A. quadricornis*, India.
Guevei[b] GRAY, 1852	*Cephalophus maxwellii* (type), Gambia; *C. pygmæa*, South Africa; *C. melanorheus*, Fernando Po; *C. punctulatus*, Sierra Leone; *C. whitfieldii*, Gambia.
Harlanus OWEN, 1846	*Sus americana*, Darien, Georgia.
Heleotragus KIRK, 1864	Emendation of *Eleotragus* Gray, 1843.
†*Helicoceras* WEITHOFER, 1888	*Helicoceras rotundicorne*, Pikermi, Greece. (See *Helicotragus.*)
†*Helicophora* WEITHOFER, 1889	New name for *Helicoceras* Weithofer, 1888. (See *Helicotragus.*)
Helicotragus PALMER, 1903	New name for *Helicophora* Weithofer, 1889.
Hemibos FALCONER, 1865	*Hemibos triquetricornis*, Siwalik Hills, India.
Hemitragus HODGSON, 1841	*Capra quadrimammis*, Nepal, India.
†**Hemitragus** VAN DER HOEVEN, 1855	New name for *Nemorhedus* H. Smith, 1827.
Hippelaphus REICHENBACH, 1835	*Antilope gnu*, *A. oreas*, Africa; *A. picta* (=*A. tragocamelus*), northern India. (See *Boselaphus.*)
Hippotragus SUNDEVALL, 1846	*Hippotragus leucophæus*, Africa. (See *Egocerus* and *Ozanna.*)
Hircus BRISSON, 1762	*Hircus* et *Capra domestica*, *Capra angorensis*, *Ibex*, *Ibex imberbis*, *Capra parva americana*, *Ibex parvus americanus*, *Rupicapra*, *Rupicapra sibirica*, *Gazella*, *Gazella indica*, *G. bezoartica*, *G. africana*, *G. novæ hispaniæ*, *Capra orientalis*, *C. syriaca*, *C. novæ hispaniæ*, *C. cretensis.*

[a] *Dorcotragus* SCLATER & THOMAS, 1898. [b] Possibly a common name.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Hydrotragus FITZINGER, 1866	*Adenota kul* (type), *A. wuil*, *A. leché*, *A. megaceros*, *Antilope leucotis*, northeastern Africa.
†**Hydrotragus** GRAY, 1872	*Tragelaphus spekei*, near Victoria Nyanza, East Africa. (See *Limnotragus.*)
Ibex FRISCH, 1775	'Der Steinbock,' Europe.
Kemas OGILBY, 1837	*Antilope goral*, Himalayas, India.
†**Kemas** GRAY, 1843	*Antilope hodgsonii*, Tibet. (See *Pantholops.*)
Kobus [a] A. SMITH, 1840	*Antilope ellipsiprymnus*, South Africa.
Korin GRAY, 1872	*Gazella rufifrons*, Senegambia, Africa.
Leptobos RÜTIMEYER, 1877	*Leptobos falconeri*, Siwalik Hills, India; *L. frazeri*, Narboda, India; *L. strozzii*. Italy.
†**Leptoceros** WAGNER, 1844	*Antilope leptoceros*, Sennar, northeastern Africa.
Limnotragus SCLATER & THOMAS, 1900.	New name for *Hydrotragus* Gray, 1872.
Lithotragus HEUDE, 1898	*Capricornis maritimus*, *C. rocherianus*, *C. benetianus*, *C. marcolinus*, *C. berthetianus*, China and Tonkin.
Litocranius [b] KOHL, 1886	*Gazella walleri*, East Africa.
Madoqua OGILBY, 1837	*Antilope saltiana*, eastern Abyssinia.
Mamcapraus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Capra* Linnæus, 1758.
Minytragus GLOGER, 1841	Equals *Neotragus* H. Smith, 1827.
Moschatus ———, 1845	*Bos moschatus*, Hudson Bay. (See *Ovibos.*)
Musimon PALLAS, 1776	*Musimon asiaticus*, plateau of central Asia.
†**Musmon** SCHRANK, 1798	*Ovis aries*, Eurasia.
Næmorhedus H. SMITH, 1827	*Antilope sumatrensis*, Sumatra; *A. goral*, Nepal, India.
Nagor LAURILLARD, 1841	*Antilope redunca*, (type); *A. eleotragus*, *A. lalandii*, *A. defassa*, *A. ellipsiprymnus*, *A. unctuosa*, Africa. (See *Redunca.*)
Nanger LATASTE, 1885	*Antilope* (*Dama*) *mohr*, northwestern Africa.
Nanotragus SUNDEVALL, 1846	*Neotragus spiniger* (=*Antilope pygmæa*), West Africa. (See *Neotragus* and *Spinigera.*)
Nemotragus HEUDE, 1898	*Capricornis erythropygius*, *C. platyrhinus*, Se-Tchouen; *C. cornutus*, *C. ungulosus*, *C. microdonticus*, Moupin; *C. argyrochætes*, Che-Kiang, China.
Neotragus H. SMITH, 1827	*Antilope pygmæa* (type), West Africa; *A. madoka*, Abyssinia.
Nesotragus DÜBEN, 1847	*Nesotragus moschatus*, Zanzibar, East Africa.
Onotragus GRAY, 1872	*Adenota lechee* (type), South Africa; *Antilope vardonii*, Central Africa.
Oreamnos RAFINESQUE, 1817	*Ovis montana*, Cascade Range, near the Columbia River.
†**Oreas** [c] DESMAREST, 1822	*Antilope canna* (=*A. oryx*), South Africa. (See *Taurotragus.*)
Oreotragus A. SMITH, 1834	*Oreotragus saltator* (=*Antilope oreotragus*), South Africa.
Oritragus GLOGER, 1841	*Oritragus oreotragus*, S. Africa. (See *Oreotragus.*)
Oryx BLAINVILLE, 1816	*Antilope oryx* (=*Capra gazella*, type), *A. leucoryx*, *A. gazella* (=*A. dammah*), *A. leucophæa*, *A. equina*, Africa.
Ourebia LAURILLARD, 1841	*Antilope oreotragus*, *A. saltiana*, *A. tragulus*, *A. melanotis*, *A. scoparia* (=*A. ourebi*, type), *A. montana*, *A. lanata*, Africa.
Ovibos BLAINVILLE, 1816	*Bos moschatus*, Hudson Bay, Keewatin.

[a] *Kolus* GRAY, 1843. [b] *Lithocranius* THOMAS, 1891. [c] *Orias* LYDEKKER, 1894.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Ovis LINNÆUS, 1758	*Ovis aries* (type), Eurasia; *O. guineensis*, Guinea; *O. strepsiceros*, Mt. Ida, Asia Minor.
Oxanna REICHENBACH, 1845	*Antilope nigra* (type), *A. barbata*, *A. grandicornis*, *A. equina*, *A. leucophæa*, Africa.
Palæoreas GAUDRY, 1861	*Antilope lindermayeri*, Pikermi, Greece.
Palæoryx GAUDRY, 1861	*Antilope speciosa*, *Palæoryx parvidens*, Greece.
Palonia POIRIER, 1883	*Bos frontalis*, 'Java' (?).
Pantholops HODGSON, 1834	*Antilope hodgsonii*, Tibet.
Pecus OKEN, 1816	Includes *Bos*, *Ovis*, *Capra*, *Cemas*, and *Orasius*.
Pediotragus FITZINGER, 1860	*Antilope tragulus* (=*A. campestris*), S. Africa. (See *Raphicerus*.)
Pelea GRAY, 1851	*Antilope capreolus*, South Africa.
Peribos LYDEKKER, 1876	*Hemibos occipitalis* Siwalik Hills, India.
Philantomba ('OGILBY') BLYTH, 1840.	*Antilope silvicultrix*, *A. mergens*, *A. pygmæa*, *A. maxwellii*, *A. perspicilla*, *A. natalensis*, *A. philantomba* (type), *A. burchellii*, *A. grimmia*, Africa.
Planiceros GRAY, 1872	*Bubalus brachyceros*, *B. centralis*, *Bos reclinis*, Africa.
Poephagus GRAY, 1843	*Bos grunniens*, Tibet.
Portax H. SMITH, 1827	*Damalis risia* (=*Antilope tragocamelus*), northern India. (See *Boselaphus*.)
Potamotragus GRAY, 1872	*Cephalophus melanoprymnus* (=*Antilope sylvicultrix*), Gaboon, West Africa.
Probos HODGSON, 1850	*Bos frontalis*, India.
Probubalus RÜTIMEYER, 1865	*Probubalus sivalensis*, *Amphibos acuticornis*, Siwalik Hills, India; *Probubalus celebensis* (=*Antilope depressicornis*, type), Celebes. (See *Anoa*).
Procapra HODGSON, 1846,	*Procapra picticaudata*, Tibet.
Prostrepsiceros FORSYTH MAJOR, 1891	*Prostrepsiceros woodwardi*, Samos, Greece.
Protoryx FORSYTH MAJOR, 1891	*Protoryx carolinæ*, *P. longiceps*, *P. gaudryi*, *P. hippolyte*, Samos, Greece.
Protragelaphus DAMES, 1883	*Protragelaphus skouzesi*, Pikermi, Greece.
Protragocerus DEPÉRET, 1887	*Protragocerus chantrei*, Grive St. Alban, France.
Pseudoïs HODGSON, 1846	*Ovis nayaur*, *O. burrhel*, Himalayas, India.
Pseudokobus FITZINGER, 1869	*Antilope forfex*, Senegambia, West Africa.
Quadriscopa FITZINGER, 1869	*Quadriscopa smithii* (=*Antilope quadriscopa*), Senegambia, West Africa.
Raphicerus H. SMITH, 1827	*Antilope acuticornis* (=*A. campestris*, type), South Africa; *A. subulata*, East Indies.
Redunca H. SMITH, 1827	*Antilope eleotragus*, *A. redunca* (type), *A. isabellina*, *A. villosa*, *A. scoparia*, West Africa.
Risia LAURILLARD, 1841	*Antilope picta*, India; *A. furcifer*, Missouri River; *A. palmata*, Mexico.
Rupicapra FRISCH, 1775	'Die Gemse' (*Antilope rupicapra*), Europe.
Saiga GRAY, 1843	*Capra tatarica*, steppes of Siberia.
Scopophorus GRAY, 1846	*Scopophorus ourebi* (=*Antilope scoparia*, type), South Africa; *S. montanus*, Abyssinia. (See *Ourebia*.)
Spinigera LESSON, 1842	*Antilope spinigera* (=*Capra pygmæa*), West Africa. (See *Neotragus*).
Strepriceros RAFINESQUE, 1817	Goats and antelopes with spiral horns.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Strepsiceros Frisch, 1775	'Der Zickelwidder,' South Africa.
Sylvicapra Ogilby, 1837	*Antilope mergens* (=*A. grimmia*), South Africa
† **Synceros** Gray, 1872	*Bos caffer*, South Africa.
Syncerus Hodgson, 1847	*Bos brachyceros*, Africa; *B. bornouensis*.
Taurotragus Wagner, 1855	*Antilope oreas* (=*A. oryx*, type), South Africa; *Boselaphus derbianus*, Senegambia, West Africa.
Taurus Storr, 1780	New name for *Bos* Linnæus, 1758.
Terpone Gray, 1871	*Cephalophus longiceps*, Gaboon, West Africa.
Tetracerus Leach, 1825	*Antilope chickara* (=*A. quadricornis*), India.
Tragelaphus Blainville, 1816	*Antilope sylvatica* (type), *A. strepsiceros*, *A. scripta*, Africa.
† **Tragelaphus** Ogilby 1837	*Tragelaphus hippelaphus* (=*Antilope tragocamelus*), northern India. (See *Boselaphus*.)
Tragocerus Gaudry, 1861	*Tragocerus amalthæus*, Greece.
Tragomma Hodgson, 1848	New name for *Tragops* Hodgson, 1847
† **Tragops** Hodgson, 1847	*Antilope bennettii*, India. (See *Tragomma*.)
Tragopsis Fitzinger, 1869	*Antilope bennettii* (type), *A. hazenna*, India. (See *Tragomma*.)
† **Tragulus** H. Smith, 1827	*Antilope oreotragus*, *A. rupestris*, *A. rufescens*, *A. grisea*, *A. pallida*, Africa.
Tragus Schrank, 1798	*Tragus ægagrus* (=*Capra aegagrus*), Europe.
Urotragus Gray, 1871	*Antilope caudata*, northern China.
Urus Frisch, 1775	*Urus vulgaris* ('der nordischer Auerochs'), Europe; 'Butrol' ('der Biesamochs'), Florida; *Bison lanifer* ('der Wollenochs'), Canada.
† **Urus** H. Smith, 1827	*Urus scoticus*, Scotland.
Yak ———, 1845	*Bos grunniens*, Tibet. (See *Poephagus*.)
Zebu ———, 1845	*Bos indicus*, India.

CAMELIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

‡ **Auchenina** Bonaparte, 1845.
Camelidæ Gray, 1821.
Eschatiidæ Cope, 1887.
Hypertragulidæ Cope, 1879.
Leptotragulinæ ('Cope') Zittel, 1893.
Merycotheriina Bonaparte, 1850.
Miolabinæ Hay, 1902.
Poebrotheriidæ Cope, 1874.
Protolabididæ Cope, 1884.
‡ *Tylopodidæ* Reichenow, 1886.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Alticamelus Matthew, 1901	*Procamelus altus*, John Day Basin, Oregon.
† **Auchenia** Illiger, 1811	*Camelus glama*, Peru; *C. vicugna*, Chile. (See *Lama*, *Dromedarius*, and *Neoauchenia*.)
Camelomeryx Scott, 1898	*Camelomeryx longiceps*, Uinta Basin, Utah.
Camelops Leidy, 1854	*Camelops kansanus*, Kansas.
"*Camelotherium* Bravard, 1857"	*Camelotherium magnum*, *C. medium*, *C. minus*, Pampas, Rio de La Plata.
Camelus Linnæus, 1758	*Camelus dromedarius* (type), Africa; *C. bactrianus*, Asia; *C. glama*, *C. pacos*, South America.
Dromedarius Wagler, 1830	New name for *Auchenia* Illiger, 1811. (See *Lama*).
† **Dromedarius** Gloger, 1841	*Camelus dromedarius*, Africa. (See *Camelus*.)
Eoauchenia Ameghino, 1887	*Eoauchenia primitiva*, Mt. Hermoso, Argentina.
Eschatius Cope, 1884	*Eschatius conidens* (type), *E. longirostris*, Valley of Mexico.
Eulamaops Ameghino, 1889	*Auchenia parallela*, Villa de Lujan, Argentina.
† *Gomphotherium* Cope, 1886	*Poebrotherium sternbergii*, John Day beds, Oregon.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Hemiauchenia GERVAIS & AMEGHINO, 1880.	*Hemiauchenia paradoxa*, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Holomeniscus COPE, 1884	*Auchenia vitakeriana*, Oregon; *A. hesterna* (type), California.
Homocamelus LEIDY, 1869	*Homocamelus caninus*, Niobrara River, Nebraska.
Hypertragulus COPE, 1874	*Leptauchenia calcarata* (type), *Hypertragulus tricostatus*, Colorado.
Ithygrammodon OSBORN, SCOTT & SPEIR, 1878.	*Ithygrammodon cameloides*, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
Lama FRISCH, 1775	'Das amerikanische Kameel,' South America.
Leptotragulus SCOTT & OSBORN, 1887	*Leptotragulus proavus*, White River, Utah.
Megalomeryx LEIDY, 1858	*Megalomeryx niobrarensis*, Niobrara River, Nebr.
Merycotherium BOJANUS, 1824	*Merycotherium sibiricum*, Siberia.
Mesolama AMEGHINO, 1884	*Mesolama angustimaxilla*, Lujan, Argentina.
Miolabis HAY, 1899	New name for *Protolabis* Wortman, 1898.
Neoauchenia AMEGHINO, 1891	New name for *Auchenia* Illiger, 1811. (See *Lama* and *Dromedarius*.)
Pacos GRAY, 1872	*Camelus pacos*, South America.
Palæolama GERVAIS, 1867	*Auchenia weddellii*, *A. castelnaudii*, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Palauchenia OWEN, 1869	*Palauchenia magna*, Valley of Mexico.
Parameryx MARSH, 1877	No species mentioned in 1877; *Parameryx laevis* (1894), Uinta Basin, Utah.
Pliauchenia COPE, 1875	*Pliauchenia humphreysiana* (type), *P. vulcanorum*, New Mexico.
Poëbrotherium LEIDY, 1847	*Poëbrotherium wilsoni*, White River, S. Dakota.
Procamelus LEIDY, 1858	*Procamelus occidentalis*, Niobrara River, Nebr.
Protauchenia BRANCO, 1883	*Protauchenia reissi*, Punin, Ecuador.
Protocamelus LEIDY, 1873	Emendation of *Procamelus* Leidy, 1858.
Protolabis COPE, 1876	*Protolabis heterodontus*, northeastern Colorado.
†*Protolabis* WORTMAN, 1898	*Protolabis transmontanus*, Cottonwood, Oregon. (See *Miolabis*.)
Protomeryx LEIDY, 1856	*Protomeryx halli*, Bear Creek, South Dakota.
Protorhea[a] MORENO & MERCERAT, 1891.	*Protorhea azarae*, Monte Hermoso, Argentina.
Protylopus WORTMAN, 1898	*Protylopus petersoni*, Uinta Basin, Utah.
Stilauchenia AMEGHINO, 1889	*Palæolama owenii*, Prov. Buenos Aires, Arg.
Vicugna LESSON, 1842	*Camelus vicugna*, Andes, Chile.
Vicunia RAFINESQUE, 1815	New name for *Lama* Frisch, 1775.

CERVIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Alcedæ BROOKES, 1828.
Axidæ BROOKES, 1828.
Capreolidæ BROOKES, 1828.
Cervina GOLDFUSS, 1820.
Cervidæ GRAY, 1821.
Cervulinæ SCLATER, 1870.
Cervulidæ GRAY, 1872.
Coassina RÜTIMEYER, 1882.
Cosorycinæ COPE, 1887.
Dremotherida HAECKEL, 1895.
Elaphalcedæ BROOKES, 1828.
Elaphidæ BROOKES, 1828.
Hydropotinæ TROUESSART, 1898.
Mazamadæ BROOKES, 1828.
Moschidæ GRAY, 1821.
Palæomerycidæ LYDEKKER, 1883.
‡**Platycerinidæ** BROOKES, 1828.
Rangiferinidæ[b] BROOKES, 1828.
Rusadæ BROOKES, 1828.
Stylocerinidæ BROOKES, 1828.
Subulidæ BROOKES, 1828.

[a] Described as a bird, but later found to be based on remains of *Auchenia lujanensis*.
[b] *Rangiferidæ* GRAY, 1872.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
?Aboloceros GLOGER, 1841	Certain extinct deer-like forms from southern France which were related to the giraffe.
Achlis REICHENBACH, 1845	*Cervus tarandus* Eurasia, *C. tarandus arcticus, C. tarandus sylvestris*, northern North America.
Alce [a] FRISCH, 1775	*Cervus alces*, Europe.
†*Alce* BLUMENBACH, 1799	*Alce gigantea* (= *Megaceros hibernicus*, 1844), Ireland.
†**Alcelaphus** GLOGER, 1841	*Cervus alces*, Europe. (See *Alce.*)
Alus GRAY, 1825	Nomen nudum (ex Pliny).
Amphimoschus BOURGEOIS, 1873	*Amphimoschus ponteleviensis* Thénay, France.
Amphitragulus [b] POMEL, 1846	*Amphitragulus elegans, A. lemanensis, A. communis, A. boulangeri, A. meminoides, A. gracilis*, Allier, France.
Anoglochis CROIZET & JOBERT, 1826	*Cervus ardei C. ramosus, C. cusanus*, Mt. Perrier, Puy-de-Dôme, France.
†**Anomolocera** GRAY, 1869	*Anomolocera huamel*, Tinta, Peru. (See *Xenelaphus.*)
Antifer AMEGHINO, 1889	*Cervus ultra*, Prov. of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Axis H. SMITH, 1827	*Cervus axis* (type), *C. porcinus*, India.
Blastocerus WAGNER, 1844	*Cervus paludosus, C. campestris*, Paraguay; *C. macrotis*, New Mexico.
Blastomeryx COPE, 1877	*Dicrocerus gemmifer*, Colorado.
Caprea OGILBY, 1837	*Caprea capreolus*, Europe. (See *Capreolus.*)
Capreolus FRISCH, 1775	*Cervus capreolus*, Europe.
? Capromeryx MATTHEW, 1902	*Capromeryx furcifer*, Hay Springs, Nebraska.
Cariacus LESSON, 1842	*Cervus virginianus*, eastern North America; *C. paludosus*, Paraguay; *C. mexicanus*, Mexico; *C. campestris*, Paraguay; *C. macrotis*, New Mexico; *C. leucurus*, Columbia River; *C. clavatus*, America; *C. nemoralis*, Central America; *C. nanus*, Brazil. (See *Odocoileus* and *Dorcelaphus.*)
Catoglochis CROIZET & JOBERT, 1826	*Cervus issiodorensis, C. perrierii, C. etueriarum, C. pardinensis, C. arvernensis*, France; *C. hippelaphus*, Java; *C. elaphus, C. dama*, Europe.
Cervalces SCOTT, 1885	*Cervus americanus*, Mount Hermon, New Jersey.
Cervequus LESSON, 1842	*Cervus andicus*, Cordillera, South America. (See *Hippocamelus.*)
Cervillus HEUDE, 1898	Nomen nudum applied to a group of Muntjaks.
Cervulus BLAINVILLE, 1816	*Cervus muntjak*, Java. (See *Muntiacus.*)
Cervus LINNÆUS, 1758	*Cervus camelopardalis*, Africa; *C. alces, C. elaphus* (type), *C. tarandus, C. dama*, Europe; *C. bezoarticus*, Africa; *C. capreolus*, Europe; *C. guineensis*, West Africa.
Coassus GRAY, 1843	*Cervus rufus, C. nemorivagus*, South America. (See *Mazama* Rafinesque, and *Passalites.*)
Cosoryx LEIDY, 1869	*Cosoryx furcatus*, Niobrara River, Nebraska.
Creagroceros FITZINGER, 1874	New name for *Furcifer* Wagner, 1844.
†**Dactyloceros** WAGNER, 1855	*Cervus dama*, Europe. (See *Dama.*)

[a] *Alces* GRAY, 1821, also based on *Cervus alces*, is the earliest reference usually quoted.

[b] No species mentioned in 1846. The species here given were included in the genus in 1854.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Dama FRISCH, 1775	*Cervus dama*, Europe.
Damelaphus COUES, 1896	*Cariacus fraterculus*, Florida. (Lapsus for *Dorcelaphus* Gloger, 1841.)
Dicrocerus LARTET, 1837	No species mentioned in first description; in 1839 *Dicrocerus elegans*, *D.* (?) *crassus*, *D.* (?) *magnus*, Sansan, France.
†*Diglochis* GERVAIS, 1859	*Cervus australis*, Montpellier, France.
"**Dioplon** BROOKES, 1828"	*Dioplon muntjak* (= *Cervus muntjak*), Java. (See *Muntiacus.*)
Dorcelaphus GLOGER, 1841	*Cervus campestris*, *C. paludosus*, Paraguay; *C. virginianus*, *C. macrourus*, *C. macrotis*, United States.
Doryceros FITZINGER, 1874	*Cervus tschudii*, Peru; *C. nemorivagus*, Brazil.
Dremotherium E. GEOFFROY, 1833	*Dremotherium feignoui*, Auvergne, France.
"**Elaphalces** BROOKES, 1828"	*Elaphalces gouazoupoucou*, Paraguay; *E. mexicanus*, Mexico.
†**Elaphoceros** FITZINGER, 1874	*Cervus sika*, Japan. (See *Sika.*)
Elaphodus MILNE-EDWARDS, 1871	*Elaphodus cephalophus*, Moupin, eastern Tibet.
"*Elaphotherium* DELFORTRIE, 1876".	*Elaphotherium domenginei*, France.
Elaphurus MILNE-EDWARDS, 1866	*Elaphurus davidianus*, Pekin, China.
Elaphus H. SMITH, 1827	*Cervus elaphus* (type), Europe; *C. canadensis*, *C. occidentalis*, North America; *C. wallichii*, India.
Epieuryceros AMEGHINO, 1889	*Epieuryceros truncus*, Puerto de La Plata, Argentina.
Eucervus GRAY, 1866	*Cervus macrotis*, New Mexico; *C. columbianus*, Columbia River.
Eucladoceros FALCONER, 1868	*Cervus sedgwickii*, Norfolk, England.
Euctenoceros TROUESSART, 1898	*Cervus tetraceros*, central France.
†**Furcifer** WAGNER, 1844	*Cervus antisiensis*, Bolivia. (See *Creagroceros*).
Gymnotis FITZINGER, 1879	*Cervus gymnotis*, northern South America.
Harana HODGSON, 1838	*Cervus wallichii*, India.
Hinnulus OGILBY, 1837	Hypothetical genus.
†**Hippelaphus** BONAPARTE, 1836	*Cervus hippelaphus*, Java. (See *Rusa.*)
"**Hippocamelus** LEUCKART, 1816"	*Hippocamelus dubius* (=*Equus bisulcus*), Chile.
Hipporussa HEUDE, 1899	*Cervus equinus*, Borneo and Sumatra.
Homelaphus GRAY, 1872	*Homelaphus inornatus*, South America.
Huamela GRAY, 1872	*Capreolus leucotis*, Straits of Magellan.
Hydrelaphus LYDEKKER, 1898	New name for *Hydropotes* Swinhoe, 1870.
†**Hydropotes** SWINHOE, 1870	*Hydropotes inermis*, Yangtze River, China. (See *Hydrelaphus.*)
Hyelaphus SUNDEVALL, 1846	*Cervus porcinus*, India.
?*Latonus* AYMARD, 1855	*Latonus vellensis*, Ronzon, France.
?*Leptotherium* LUND, 1838	*Leptotherium majus*, *L. minus*, Minas Geraes, Brazil.
Lophotragus SWINHOE, 1874	*Lophotragus michianus*, Ningpo, China.
"**Machlis** KAUP, 18—."	Synonym of *Dama* and *Megaceros* (fide Zittel).
†**Macrotis** WAGNER, 1855	*Cervus macrotis* (type), *C. richardsoni*, *C. virginianus*, *C. nemoralis*, *C. mexicanus*, North America; *C. gymnotis*, South America. (See *Otelaphus.*)
Mamcariacus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Cariacus* Lesson, 1842.
Mazama RAFINESQUE, 1817	*Mazama bira* (= *Cervus simplicicornus*), *M. pita* (= *Cervus rufus*, type), Paraguay.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
†**Mazama** H. Smith, 1827	*Cervus virginianus, C. mexicanus, C. clavatus, C. macrotis, C. macrourus,* North America; *C. paludosus, C. campestris,* South America; *C. nemoralis,* Central America. (See *Oplacerus.*)
Megaceros Owen, 1844	*Megaceros hibernicus,* Ireland. (See *Megaloceros.*)
Megaloceros Brookes, 1828	*Megaloceros antiquorum,* Ireland.
Melanaxis Heude, 1888	*Cervus alfredi,* Philippine Islands.
Merycodus Leidy, 1854	*Merycodus necatus,* Bijou Hills, South Dakota.
Micromeryx Lartet, 1851	*Micromeryx flourensianus,* Sansan, France.
"*Morphelaphus* Filhol, 1890"	*Morphelaphus sansaniensis,* Sansan, France.
Moschifer Frisch, 1775	?New name for *Moschus* Linnæus, 1758.
Moschus Linnæus, 1758	*Moschus moschiferus,* Tartary.
Muntiacus Rafinesque, 1815	*Cervus muntjak,* Java.
Myomeryx Roger, 1896	*Myomeryx minimus,* Augsburg, Germany.
Nanelaphus Fitzinger, 1874	*Cervus namby,* Brazil; *Capra pudu,* Chile.
Odocoileus [a] Rafinesque, 1832	*Odocoileus speleus* (=*Cervus virginianus*), Carlisle, Pennsylvania. (Antedates *Dorcelaphus, Cariacus,* and *Oplacerus.*)
Odontodorcus Gistel, 1848	*Moschus tragulus, M. moschiferus,* mountains of southeastern Asia.
Oplacerus Haldeman, 1842	New name for *Mazama* H. Smith, 1827. (See *Odocoileus.*)
? *Orotherium* Aymard, 1850	*Orotherium liguris,* Ronzon, France.
Orygotherium Meyer, 1838	*Orygotherium escheri,* Käpfnach, Switzerland.
Otelaphus Fitzinger, 1874	New name for *Macrotis* Wagner, 1855.
Ozotoceras Ameghino, 1891	New name for *Blastoceros,* erroneously supposed to be preoccupied.
Palaeoceros Costa, 1850	*Palaeoceros granulatus,* Pietraroja, Italy.
"*Palæocervus* Filhol, 1890"	*Palæocervus sansaniensis,* Sansan, France.
Palaeomeryx Meyer, 1834	*Palaeomeryx bojani, P. kaupii,* Georgensgmünd, Bavaria.
Palmatus [b] Lydekker, 1898	Synonym of *Dama* H. Smith, 1827.
? *Panallodon* Rafinesque, 1831	*Panallodon tumularium,* Kentucky.
Panolia Gray, 1843	*Panolia acuticornis, P. platyceros,* India.
Paraceros Ameghino, 1889	*Cervus ensenadensis, C. fragilis, Paraceros vulneratus, Cervus avius,* Argentina.
Paralces Allen, 1902	New name for *Alces* Gray, 1821, supposed to be preoccupied. (See *Alce* Frisch.)
Passalites Gloger, 1841	*Cervus nemorivagus,* South America.
† *Platuprosopos* Filhol, 1888	*Platuprosopos sansaniensis,* Sansan, France. (See *Strongulognathus.*)
†**Platyceros** Gray, 1850	Equals *Dama* H. Smith, 1827.
† *Platyceros* Pomel, 1854	*Cervus somonensis,* Gergovia; *C. roberti* (=*C. dama polignacus*), Polignac, France.
† *Polycladus* Pomel, 1854	*Cervus ardeus, C. cladocerus, C. ramosus* (=*C. polycladus,* type), Puy-de-Dôme, France.
Procerus Serres, 1838	*Cervus tarandus,* Europe; *Procerus caribæus,* Villefranche, France.
Procervulus Gaudry, 1878	*Procervulus aurelianensis,* Thenay, France.
Procervus Blainville, 1840	Emendation of *Procerus* Serres, 1838.
†**Procervus** Hodgson, 1847	*Cervus dimorphe,* India.
Propaloæmeryx Lydekker, 1883	*Propalæomeryx sivalensis,* Siwalik Hills, India.

[a] *Odontocœlus* Sclater, 1902.

[b] Used by Giebel in 1859, only in the form *Palmati.*

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Prox OGILBY, 1837	*Prox moschatus* (=*Cervus muntjak*), Java. (See *Muntiacus.*)
Pseudaxis GRAY, 1872	*Cervus taivanus* (=*C. pseudaxis*, type), Formosa; *C. mantchuricus*, China; *C. sika*, Japan.
Pseudocervus HODGSON, 1841	*Cervus wallichii*, Kashmir, India.
Pudu GRAY, 1852	*Cervus humilis* (=*Capra pudu*), Chile.
Rangifer FRISCH, 1775	*Cervus lapponicus* (=*C. tarandus*), Europe; *Rangifer americanus*, North America.
Reduncina WAGNER, 1844	*Cervus virginianus*, *C. leucurus*, *C. mexicanus*, North America; *C. gymnotis*, South America; *C. nemoralis*, Central America.
Rucervus[a] HODGSON, 1838	*Cervus elaphoïdes*, Nepal, India.
Rusa H. SMITH, 1827	*Cervus hippelaphus*, India; *C. unicolor*, Ceylon; *C. aristotelis*, India; *C. equinus*, Java; *C. peronii*, Timor; *C.* ——, Malacca; *C. mariannus*, Ladrone Islands.
Sambur HEUDE, 1888	*Cervus aristotelis*, Mekong River, Cochin China.
Sika SCLATER, 1870	*Cervus mantchuricus*, China; *C. taëvanus*, Formosa; *C. sika* (type), Japan.
Sikaïllus HEUDE, 1898	*Cervus sika*, *Sikaïllus infelix*, *S. daimius*, *S. rex*, *S. paschalis*, *S. regulus*, *S. aceros*, *S. sicarius*, *S. dejardinius*, *S. consobrinus*, *S. marmandianus*, *S. latidens*, *S. brachypus*, Goto Islands, Japan.
Sikelaphus HEUDE, 1894	*Sikelaphus soloensis*, Sulu Islands, Philippine Archipelago.
"*Strogulognathus* FILHOL, 1890"	New name for *Platuprosopos* Filhol, 1888.
Strongyloceros OWEN, 1846	*Strongyloceros spelæus* (type?), England; *Cervus elaphus*, Europe.
Stylocerus H. SMITH, 1827	*Cervus muntjak*, *C. philippinus*, *C. subcornutus*, *C. aureus*, *C. moschatus*, India and Malaysia.
Subulo H. SMITH, 1827	*Cervus rufus*, *C. simplicicornis*, *C. nemorivagus*, Paraguay.
"**Subulus** BROOKES, 1828"	*Subulus americanus*, New Jersey; *S. spinosus* —.
Tarandus BILLBERG, 1828	*Tarandus lapponum* (=*Cervus tarandus*), Lapland. (See *Rangifer.*)
? Teleopternus COPE, 1899	*Teleopternus orientalis*, Port Kennedy bone cave, Pennsylvania.
Ussa HEUDE, 1888	"Les cerfs de Luçon," Philippine Islands (30 species!)
Xenelaphus GRAY, 1869	New name for *Anomolocera* Gray, 1869.

CHOEROPOTAMIDÆ. (See **SUIDÆ.**)
COTYLOPIDÆ. (See **AGRIOCHŒRIDÆ.**)
DICHODONTIDÆ. (See **ANOPLOTHERIIDÆ.**)
DICOTYLIDÆ. (See **TAGASSUIDÆ.**)
ELOTHERIIDÆ. (See **SUIDÆ.**)

GIRAFFIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Camelopardina GRAY, 1825.
  Cameleopardalidæ BONAPARTE, 1831.
Giraffidæ GRAY, 1821.
Helladotheridæ DAWKINS, 1868.
Sivatheriina BONAPARTE, 1850.
Sivatheriidæ GILL, 1872.

[a] *Recurvus* JÄGER & BESSELS, 1870.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Alcicephalus RODLER & WEITHOFER, 1890.	*Alcicephalus neumayri*, *A. cœlophrys*, Maragha, Persia.
Bramatherium FALCONER, 1845	*Bramatherium perimense*, Perim Island, India.
Camelopardalis SCHREBER, 1784	*Camelopardalis giraffa* (=*Cervus camelopardalis*), Africa. (See *Giraffa*.)
Giraffa BRISSON, 1762	*Giraffa giraffa* (=*Cervus camelopardalis*), Africa.
Helladotherium GAUDRY, 1860	*Helladotherium duvernoyi*, Pikermi, Greece.
Hydaspidotherium LYDEKKER, 1876	*Hydaspidotherium megacephalum*, India.
Libytherium POMEL, 1892	*Libytherium maurusium*, St. Charles, Algeria.
Okapia [a] LANKESTER, 1901	*Equus? johnstoni*, Semliki River, Kongo, Africa.
Orasius OKEN, 1816	*Cervus camelopardalis*, Africa. (See *Giraffa*.)
Ovifera FRISCH, 1775	*Cervus camelopardalis*, Africa. (See *Giraffa*.)
Palæotragoceros LYDEKKER, 1891	Lapsus for *Palæotragus* Gaudry, 1861.
Palæotragus GAUDRY, 1861	*Palæotragus rouenii*, Pikermi, Greece.
Panotherium WAGNER, 1861	*Panotherium sp.*, Pikermi, Greece.
Samotherium FORSYTH MAJOR, 1889	*Samotherium boissieri*, Samos, Asia Minor.
Sivatherium CAUTLEY & FALC., 1835	*Sivatherium giganteum*, Siwalik Hills, India.
Thaumatherium GLOGER, 1841	New name for the 'ill-chosen' *Sivatherium*.
Trachelotherium GISTEL, 1848	New name for *Camelopardalis* Schreber, 1784. (See *Giraffa*.)
Urmiatherium RODLER, 1888	*Urmiatherium polaki*, Ilditschi, Persia.
Vishnutherium LYDEKKER, 1876	*Vishnutherium iravadicum*, Burma.

HELOHYIDÆ.

Helohyidæ MARSH, 1877.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Helohyus MARSH, 1872	*Helohyus plicodon*, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
†*Thinotherium* MARSH, 1872	*Thinotherium validum*, Henry Fork, Wyoming.

HIPPOPOTAMIDÆ.

Choeropsinae GILL, 1872. **Hippopotamidæ** GRAY, 1821.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
† **Chœrodes** LEIDY, 1852	*Hippopotamus liberiensis*, St. Paul River, Liberia. (See *Chœropsis* and *Ditomeodon*.)
† **Chœropotamus** BEDDARD, 1895	Lapsus for *Chœropsis* [b] Leidy, 1852.
Chœropsis LEIDY, 1853	New name for *Chœrodes* Leidy, 1852.
"**Cynos** E. L. GEOFFROY, 1767"	*Cynos sp.*=*Hippopotamus* (fide Sherborn).
† **Diprotodon** DUVERNOY, 1849	*Hippopotamus liberiensis*, St. Paul River, Liberia.
Ditomeodon GRATIOLET, 1869	New name for *Chœrodes* Leidy. (See *Chœropsis*.)
Hexaprotodon FALCONER & CAUTLEY, 1836.	*Hippopotamus sivalensis*, *H. dissimilis*, Siwalik Hills, India.
Hippopotamodon LYDEKKER, 1877	*Hippopotamodon sivalense*, Siwalik Hills, India.
Hippopotamus LINNÆUS, 1758	*Hippopotamus amphibius* (type), Nile; *H. terrestris*, Brazil.
Hippotamus RAFINESQUE, 1815	New name for *Hippopotamus* Linnæus, 1758.
Hyopotamus KAUP, 1844	*Hippopotamus minutus*, Paris Basin, France.
† *Potamotherium* GLOGER, 1841	*Hippopotamus sivalensis*, Siwalik Hills, India.
Tetraprotodon FALCONER & CAUTLEY, 1836.	*Hippopotamus amphibius*, Nile; *H. antiquus*, *H. minor*, *H. medius*, *H. minimus*, Europe.

[a] *Ocapia* LANKESTER, 1901.

[b] "The small Liberian hippopotamus has been placed in a distinct genus, *Chœropotamus*." (BEDDARD, Text-book Zoogeog., p. 100, 1895.)

HOMACODONTIDÆ.

Homacodontidæ MARSH, 1894.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Bunomeryx WORTMAN, 1898	*Bunomeryx montanus, B. elegans* (type), Uinta Basin, Utah.
Homacodon MARSH, 1872	*Homacodon vagans*, Henry Fork, Wyoming.
Nanomeryx MARSH, 1894	*Nanomeryx caudatus*, Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

MERYCOPOTAMIDÆ. (See ANTHRACOTHERIIDÆ.)

OREODONTIDÆ. (See AGRIOCHŒRIDÆ.)

PANTOLESTIDÆ.

Pantolestidæ COPE, 1884.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Pantolestes COPE, 1872	*Pantolestes longicaudus*, Wyoming.
Trigonolestes COPE, 1894	*Mioclænus brachystomus*, Big Horn River, Wyo.

POEBROTHERIIDÆ. (See CAMELIDÆ.

PROTOCERATIDÆ.

Protoceratidæ MARSH, 1891.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Calops MARSH, 1894	*Calops cristatus*, Miohippus beds, South Dakota.
Protoceras MARSH, 1891	*Protoceras celer*, Oreodon beds, South Dakota.

SUIDÆ.

(Including Achaenodontidæ and Elotheriidæ.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Achaenodontinae ZITTEL, 1893.
Achaenodontida [a] HAECKEL, 1895.
Acotherulidæ LYDEKKER, 1883.
Babirussina GRAY, 1868.
Cebochœridæ LYDEKKER, 1883.
Choeropotamidæ OWEN, 1840–45.
Elotheriidæ ALSTON, 1878.
Entelodontidæ LYDEKKER, 1883.
Hyotheriinæ COPE, 1888.
Hyotherida HAECKEL, 1895.
Leptochœridæ MARSH, 1894.
Listriodontidæ LYDEKKER, 1884.
Palæochoerida RÜTIMEYER, 1863.
Phacochœridæ GRAY, 1868.
Porcidæ SCHULZE, 1893.
Potamochoerina GRAY, 1873.
Suidæ [b] GRAY, 1821.
‡ *Suillida* HAECKEL, 1895.
Tetraconodontidæ LYDEKKER, 1876.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Achænodon [c] COPE, 1873	*Achænodon insolens*, Mammoth Buttes, Wyo.
Acotherulum GERVAIS, 1850	*Acotherulum saturninum*, Apt, France.
Ammodon MARSH, 1893	*Elotherium leidyanum* (type), New Jersey; *E. bathrodon*, Dakota; *Ammodon potens*, Colo.

[a] *Achænodontidæ* MATTHEW, 1899.
[b] Syidae SCHULZE, 1900.
[c] The original spelling *Archaenodon* is an obvious misprint. (See p. 74.)

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Amphichœrus (Bravard MS.) Gore, 1874.	*Amphichœrus typus* (=*Hyotherium typum*), Europe.
Annamisus Heude, 1892	"'Les Sangliers de Cochinchine.'"
Aper Pallas, 1766	*Aper æthiopicus, Sus scrofa, S. guineensis*, etc.
Archæotherium Leidy, 1850	*Archæotherium mortoni* Fort Laramie, Wyoming.
Arctodon Leidy, 1851	*Arctodon sp.* (=*Elotherium mortoni*), Nebraska.
Aulacochœrus Gray, 1873	*Sus vittatus*, Java.
Babirussa Frisch, 1775	*Sus babyrussa*, Celebes.
? Boöchœrus Cope, 1879	*Boochœrus humerosus*, John Day River, Oregon.
Bothrolabis Cope, 1888	*Bothrolabis rostratus*, Camp Creek, Oregon.
Bunochoerus Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1832.	Substitute suggested, but not used, for *Phacochoerus* Cuvier, 1817.
Calydonius Meyer, 1846	*Calydonius trux, C. tener*, Doubs, France.
† **Capriscus** Gloger, 1841	*Sus papuensis*, New Guinea.
Cebochœrus Gervais, 1848–52	*Cebochœrus anceps*, Apt, France.
Centuriosus Gray, Jan., 1862	*Sus pliciceps*, Japan.
Chœnohyus Cope, 1879	*Chœnohyus decedens*, John Day River, Oregon.
Chœropotamus Cuvier, 1821	*Chœropotamus gypsorum*, Paris Basin, France.
Choerelaphus Gloger, 1841	*Sus babyrussa*, Celebes. (See *Babirussa*.)
Choeromorus Gervais, 1848–52	*Choeromorus mamillatus, C. simplex*, Dépt. du Gers, France.
? Chœrotherium Cautl. & Falc., 1835	*Chœrotherium sivalense*, Siwalik Hills, India.
† *Choerotherium* Lartet, 1851	*Choerotherium dupuii*, Jegun; *C. nouleti*, Rourepos; *C. sansaniense*, Sansan, France.
† **Choiropotamus** Gray, 1843	*Sus africanus* (=*S. koiropotamus*), South Africa. (See *Potamochœrus*.)
"*Cynochoerus* Kaup, 1859"	*Cynochoerus ziegleri*, Miocene of Germany.
Dasychœrus Gray, 1873	*Sus verrucosus*, Java; *S. celebensis*, Celebes.
Dinochœrus Gloger, 1841	*Aper æthiopicus*, S. Africa. (See *Phacochoerus*.)
Doliocherus Filhol, 1882	*Doliocherus sp.*, Quercy, France.
Elaphochoerus Gistel, 1848	New name for *Porcus* Wagler, 1830. (See *Babirussa*.
Elotherium Pomel, 1847	*Elotherium magnum*, Ronzon, near Puy, France.
Entelodon Aymard, 1846	*Entelodon magnus, E. ronzoni*, Ronzon, France.
Euhys Gray, 1869	*Sus barbatus*, Borneo. (See *Eusus*.)
Eureodon G. Fischer, 1817	*Sus aethiopicus*, Africa (antedated by *Phacochoerus* Cuvier, 1817.)
Eusus Gray, 1868	*Sus barbatus*, Borneo.
Gyrosus Gray, Mar., 1862	*Sus pliciceps*, Japan. (See *Centuriosus*.)
Hemichœrus ('Jourdan') Depéret, 1887.	*Hemichœrus typus*, Drôme, France.
? Hemichoerus Filhol, 1882	*Hemichoerus lamandini*, Quercy, France.
Hippohyus Falc. & Cautl., 1845	*Hippohyus sivalensis*, Siwalik Hills, India.
Hyotherium Meyer, 1834	*Hyotherium sommerringii*, Bavaria.
Koiropotamus Gray, 1843	Nomen nudum. (See *Choiropotamus* and *Potamochœrus*.)
Laopithecus Marsh, 1875	*Laopithecus robustus*, Bad Lands, Nebraska.
Leptacotherulum Filhol, 1877	*Leptacotherulum cadurcensis*, Quercy, France.
Leptochoerus Leidy, 1856	*Leptochoerus spectabilis*, South Dakota.
Listriodon Meyer, 1846	*Listriodon splendens*, Chaux-de-fonds, France.
Lophiochœrus ('Lartet') Bayle, 1855	New name for *Tapirotherium* Lartet, 1851.
Machimus Billberg, 1828	Nomen nudum, following *Phachochœrus*.
Macrocephalus Frisch, 1775	*Aper æthiopicus*, Africa.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Menotherium COPE, 1874	*Menotherium lemurinum*, northeastern Colorado.
Mesochœrus (JOURDAN) DEPÉRET, 1887	*Mesochœrus sp.*, Isère, France.
† **Microsus** HEUDE, 1899	*Microsus maritimus*, *M. macassaricus*, Macassar, Celebes; *M. floresianus*, Flores.
Nanohyus LEIDY, 1869	*Nanohyus porcinus*, White River, South Dakota.
Nesosus HEUDE, 1892	*Sus vittatus*, Java or Sumatra; *S. verrucosus*, Java; *S. celebensis*, Celebes; *S. barbatus*, Borneo; *S. calamianensis*, Calamian Islands, P. I.; *S. bucculentus*, Cochin China; *S. arietinus*, Manila, P. I.; *S. minutus*, Mindanao, P. I.; *S. cebifrons*, Masbate, P. I.
Nyctochoerus HEUGLIN, 1863	*Nyctochoerus hassama*, Abyssinia.
Odocerus RAFINESQUE, 1815	*Aper sp.* (nomen nudum).
Oltinotherium DELFORTRIE, 1874	*Oltinotherium verdeaui*, Bach, France.
Pachochœrus ('GEOFFROY') RAFINESQUE, 1815.	Name credited to Geoffroy without mention of species.
Pachurus RAFINESQUE, 1815	New name for *Pachochœrus* Geoffroy.
Palæocherus POMEL, 1847	*Palæocherus major*, *P. typus*, Allier, France.
Palaeohyus MEYER, 1866	*Sus* (*Palaeohyus*) *wylensis*, Riesenberg, Bohemia.
? † *Paradoxodon* FILHOL, 1890	*Paradoxodon inermis*, Quercy, France.
? *Parahyus* MARSH, 1876	*Parahyus vagus*, Wyoming.
Pelonax COPE, 1874	*Elotherium crassum*, *E. ramosum* (type), Colorado.
? *Perchœrus* LEIDY, 1869	*Palæochœrus probus*, White River, South Dakota.
Phacellochoerus HEMPR. & EHR., 1832	Emendation of *Phacochoerus* Cuvier, 1817.
Phaco-choerus F. CUVIER, 1817	*Sus æthiopicus* (=*Aper aethiopicus*, type), *S. africanus*, Africa. (See *Macrocephalus*).
Porcula HODGSON, 1847	*Porcula salvania*, Nepal, India.
Porcus FRISCH, 1775	'Das gemeines Schwein.' (See *Sus.*)
† **Porcus** WAGLER, 1830	*Sus babyrussa*, Celebes. (See *Babirussa* and *Elaphochœrus.*)
Potamochœrus GRAY, 1854	New name for *Choiropotamus* Gray, 1843. Type *Sus africanus* (=*S. koiropotamus*), South Africa.
"*Prosyotherium* HEUDE, 1890"	*Hyracodontotherium filholi*, Bach, France.
Protelotherium OSBORN, 1895	*Elotherium uintense* (?), Uinta Basin, Utah.
Ptychochoerus FITZINGER, 1864	New name for the 'barbaric' *Centuriosus* Gray.
Rhinosus HEUDE, 1894	*Sus barbatus*, Borneo; *S. longirostris*, southeastern Borneo; *S. calamianensis* (type), Calamian Islands, P. I.
? *Sanitherium* MEYER, 1865–66	*Sanitherium schlagintweiti*, Punjab, India.
Scrofa GRAY, 1868	*Sus domesticus* (domesticated). (See *Sus.*)
Sinisus HEUDE, 1892	'Les Sangliers chinois.'
Stibarus[a] COPE, 1878	*Stibarus obtusilobus*, Colorado.
Sus LINNÆUS, 1758	*Sus scrofa* (type), southern Europe; *S. porcus*, Africa; *S. tajacu*, tropical America; *S. babyrussa*, Celebes.
Tapiroporcus JÄGER, 1835	*Tapiroporcus sp.*, Salmendingen, Germany.
† *Tapirotherium* LARTET, 1851	*Tapirotherium blainvilleanum*, France. (See *Lophiochœrus.*)
Tetraconodon FALCONER, 1868	*Tetraconodon magnum*, India.

[a] *Leptochœridæ* on authority of W. D. Matthew, in epist. Sept. 29, 1902.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Thinohyus MARSH, 1875	*Thinohyus lentus* (type), *T. socialis*, John Day River, Oregon.
Verrusus HEUDE, 1894	'Les Sangliers à quatre verrues:' *Sus inconstans*, ——; *S. megalodontus*, ——; *S. effrenus*, Laguna de Bay, Luzon; *S. arietinus*, Manila, P. I.

TAGASSUIDÆ.[a]

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Dicotylina TURNER, 1849.
Dicotylidæ GRAY, 1868.
Tayassuidæ PALMER, 1897.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Adenonotus BROOKES, 1828	New name for *Dicotyles* Cuvier, 1817. (See *Tagassu* and *Notophorus*.)
Dicotyles G. CUVIER, 1817	*Dicotyles torquatus* (type), *D. labiatus* (=*Sus albirostris*), tropical America. (See *Tagassu*.)
Euchœrus LEIDY, 1853	*Euchœrus macrops*, Kentucky.
Hyops LE CONTE, 1848	*Hyops depressifrons*, Illinois.
Mamdicotylesus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of *Dicotyles* Cuvier, 1817.
Mylohyus COPE, 1889	*Dicotyles nasutus*, Gibson County, Indiana.
Notophorus G. FISCHER, 1817	New name for *Tayassu* G. Fischer, 1814.
Olidosus MERRIAM, 1901	*Dicotyles albirostris* (type), South America; *Tayassu albirostris ringens*, Apazote, Mexico.
Pecari REICHENBACH, 1835	*Sus torquatus*, tropical America. (See *Tagassu*.)
Platigonus LE CONTE, 1848	*Platigonus compressus*, lead region of Illinois.
Protochœrus LE CONTE, 1848	*Protochœrus prismaticus*, Illinois.
Tagassu[b] FRISCH, 1775	*Sus tajacu*, tropical America.
Thinotherium COPE, 1870	*Thinotherium annulatum*, Stafford County, Va.

TRAGULIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Gelocidæ SCHLOSSER, 1886.
Hyemoschidæ GRAY, 1872.
Tragulidæ MILNE-EDWARDS, 1864.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Amphimoschus (FALCONER MS.) GRAY, 1852.	*Amphimoschus sp.* (=*Hyemoschus* Gray, 1845), West Africa.
Bachitherium FILHOL, 1882	*Bachitherium insigne*, *B. medium*, *B. minus*, Quercy, France.
? Choilodon FILHOL, 1888	*Choilodon elegans*, Quercy, France.
Cryptomeryx SCHLOSSER, 1886	*Lophiomeryx gaudryi*, Quercy, France.
Dorcatherium KAUP, 1833	*Dorcatherium naui*, Eppelsheim, Germany.
Gelocus AYMARD, 1855	*Amphitragulus communis*, *Gelocus minor*, Ronzon, France.
Hyemoschus GRAY, 1845	*Moschus aquaticus*, Bulham Creek, Sierra Leone.
Lagelaphus REICHENBACH, 1845	*Moschus pelandoc*, *M. stanleyanus*, *M. napu*, *M. kanchil*, *M. griffithii*, Indo-Malayan region; *M. pygmæus*, Guinea, West Africa.
Lagonebrax GLOGER, 1841	*Moschus javanicus*, Java; *M. meminna*, Ceylon.
Lophiomeryx POMEL, 1854	*Lophiomeryx chalaniati*, Puy-de-Dôme, France.
† **Memina** GRAY, 1821	*Moschus pygmeus*, East India.

[a] For explanation of spelling, see p. 955.
[b] *Tayassu* FISCHER, 1814.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Moschiola Hodgson, 1843	*Tragulus* (?) *mimennoides*, Nepal, India.
Napu Lesson, 1842	*Moschus napu*, Sumatra.
Phaneromeryx Schlosser, 1886	*Xiphodon gelyense*, near Montpellier, France.
Prodremotherium Filhol, 1877	*Prodremotherium elongatum*, Quercy, France.
† *Protomeryx* Schlosser, 1886	*Protomeryx suevicus*, near Ulm, Württemberg. (See *Pseudogelocus*.)
Pseudogelocus Schlosser, 1893	New name for *Protomeryx* Schlosser, 1886.
Rutitherium Filhol, 1876	*Rutitherium nouleti*, Quercy, France.
? *Tragulotherium* (Croizet MS.) Pictet, 1853.	'Les Amphitragules de M. Pomel [= *Tragulotherium* Croizet] répondent sans doute aux Dorcatheriums de M. Kaup.' (Gervais).
Tragulus Brisson, 1762	*Tragulus indicus*, India.

XIPHODONTIDÆ. (See **ANOPLOTHERIIDÆ.**)

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

Agriochœgus Gore, 1874	Allied to *Merycopotamus*, North America.
Archæochœgus Giglioli, 1873	Nomen nudum; probably a misprint.
Dichotrichus Gray, 1869	Nomen nudum; probably a misprint.
Diplotremus Ameghino, 1889	*Diplotremus agrestis*, Bahia Blanca, Argentina.
Hadrohyus Leidy, 1872	*Hadrohyus supremus*, Bridge Creek Valley, Oregon.
Platatherium, Gervais & Ameghino, 1880.	*Platatherium magnum*, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Potamohippos Jäger, 1835	*Potamohippos sp.*, Württemberg, Germany.
Prochœrus[a] De Vis, 1887	*Prochoerus celer*, Darling Downs, Queensland.

ASTRAPOTHEROIDEA.[b]

ALBERTOGAUDRYIDÆ.

Albertogaudryidæ Ameghino, 1901.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Albertogaudrya Ameghino, 1901	*Albertogaudrya unica*, Patagonia.
Blastoconus Roth, 1903	*Blastoconus robertsoni*, Lago Musters, Patagonia.
Edvardotrouessartia Ameghino, 1901	*Edvardotrouessartia sola*, Patagonia.
Scabellia Ameghino, 1901	*Scabellia laticincta*, Patagonia.

ASTRAPOTHERIIDÆ.

Astrapotheriidæ Ameghino, 1887.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Astrapodon Ameghino, 1891	*Astrapodon carinatus*, southern Patagonia.
Astraponotus Ameghino, 1901	*Astraponotus assymetrum*, Patagonia.
Astrapothericulus Ameghino, 1901	*Astrapothericulus iheringi* (type), *A. hebetatus*, Patagonia.

[a] Tagassuidæ, according to De Vis.

[b] Ameghino, Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 47, Feb., 1894. *Astrapotheria* Lydekker, Anal. Mus. La Plata, II (for 1893), Mon. 3, p. 42, Mar., 1894.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Astrapotherium BURMEISTER, 1879	*Astrapotherium patagonicum*, Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
Grypolophodon ROTH, 1903	*Grypolophodon morenoi, G. tuberculosus, G. imperfectus*, Chubut, Patagonia.
Helicolophodon ROTH, 1903	*Helicolophodon giganteus*, Lago Musters, Patagonia.
Henricofilholia AMEGHINO, 1901	*Henricofilholia cingulata* (=*?Parastrapotherium cingulatum*), Pyrotherium beds, Patagonia.
Isolophodon ROTH, 1903	*Isolophodon cingulatus, I. aplanatus*, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
Liarthrus AMEGHINO, 1895	*Liarthrus copei*, Pyrotherium beds, Patagonia.
Listriotherium MERCERAT, 1891	*Listriotherium patagonicum*, Monte Leon, Patagonia; *L. filholi*, Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
Megalophodon ROTH, 1903	*Megalophodon thompsoni, M. dilatatus*, Lago Musters, Patagonia.
Mesembriotherium MORENO, 1882	*Mesembriotherium brocæ* (=*Astrapotherium patagonicum*), Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
Notamynus ROTH, 1903	*Notamynus holdichi, N. dicksoni*, Lago Musters, Patagonia.
Notorhinus ROTH, 1903	*Notorhinus haroldi, N. denticulata*, Lago Musters, Patagonia.
Parastrapotherium AMEGHINO, 1895	*Parastrapotherium holmbergi, P. trouessarti, Astrapotherium ephebicum, Parastrapotherium lemoinei, ?P. cingulatum*, Patagonia.
Proplanodus AMEGHINO, 1902	*Proplanodus adnepos*, Patagonia.
Traspoatherium AMEGHINO, 1895	*Traspoatherium convexidens*, Patagonia.
Xylotherium MERCERAT, 1891	*Xylotherium mirabile*, Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

Monoeidodon ROTH, 1898	*Monoeidodon prinum*, Rio Collon-Curá, Patagonia.

CONDYLARTHRA.[a]

MENISCOTHERIIDÆ.

Meniscotheriidæ COPE, 1882.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Amilnedwardsia AMEGHINO, 1901	*Amilnedwardsia brevicula*, Patagonia.
Anisolambda AMEGHINO, 1901	*Anisolambda fissidens, A. longidens, A. latidens*, Patagonia.
Ernestohaeckelia AMEGHINO, 1901	*Ernestohaeckelia aculeata, E. acutidens*, Patagonia.
Hyracops MARSH, 1892	*Hyracops socialis*, New Mexico.
Josepholeidya AMEGHINO, 1901	*Josepholeidya adunca, J. deculca*, Patagonia.
Meniscodon RÜTIMEYER, 1888	*Meniscodon picteti* (1891), Egerkingen, Switzerland.
Meniscotherium COPE, 1874	*Meniscotherium chamense*, New Mexico.
Rutimeyeria AMEGHINO, 1901	*Rutimeyeria conulifera*, Patagonia.
Victorlemoineia AMEGHINO, 1901	*Victorlemoineia labyrinthica, V. emarginata*, Patagonia.

[a] COPE, Am. Naturalist, XV (for Dec., 1881), p. 1018, Nov. 29, 1881.

MIOCLÆNIDÆ.

Mioclænidæ OSBORN & EARLE, 1895.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Mioclænus COPE, 1881	*Mioclænus turgidus* (type), *M. sectorius*, *M. angustus*, *M. mandibularis*, New Mexico.
Protoselene MATTHEW, 1897	*Mioclænus opisthacus*, New Mexico.

PHENACODONTIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Eohyidæ MARSH, 1894.
Phenacodontidæ COPE, 1881.
Selenoconidæ AMEGHINO, 1902.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Asmithwoodwardia AMEGHINO, 1901	*Asmithwoodwardia subtrigona*, Patagonia.
Cephanodus AMEGHINO, 1902	*Didolodus colligatus*, Patagonia.
Decaconus AMEGHINO, 1901	*Decaconus intricatus*, Patagonia.
Didolodus AMEGHINO, 1897	*Didolodus multicuspis*, Patagonia.
Distylophorus AMEGHINO, 1902	New name for *Stylophorus* Roth, 1901.
Ectocion COPE, 1882	*Oligotomus osbornianus*, Big Horn River, Wyo.
Enneoconus AMEGHINO, 1901	*Enneoconus parvidens*, Patagonia.
Eohyus MARSH, 1894	*Eohyus distans*, Coryphodon beds, New Mexico.
Ernestokokenia AMEGHINO, 1901	*Ernestokokenia nitida*, *E. marginata*, Patagonia.
Euprotogonia COPE, 1893	New name for *Protogonia* Cope, 1881.
Lambdoconus AMEGHINO, 1897	*Lambdoconus suinus*, Patagonia.
Lonchoconus AMEGHINO, 1901	*Lonchoconus lanceolatus*, Patagonia.
Megacrodon ROTH, 1899	*Megacrodon prolixus*, *M. planus*, Patagonia.
Nephacodus AMEGHINO, 1902	*Nephacodus latigonus*, Patagonia.
Phenacodus COPE, 1873	*Phenacodus primævus*, Evanston, Wyoming.
Plesiphenacodus LEMOINE, 1896	*Plesiphenacodus remensis*, Reims, France.
Polyacrodon ROTH, 1899	*Polycrodon lanciformis*, *P. ligatus*, Patagonia.
? *Prostylophorus* ROTH, 1901	*Prostylophorus margerici*, Patagonia.
† *Protogonia* COPE, 1881	*Protogonia subquadrata* (=*Phenacodus puercensis*), New Mexico. (See *Tetraclænodon* and *Euprotogonia*.)
Protogonodon SCOTT, 1892	*Mioclænus pentacus*, New Mexico.
Selenoconus AMEGHINO, 1901	*Selenoconus centralis*, *S. senex*, *S. agilis*, Patagonia.
† *Stylophorus* ROTH, 1901	*Stylophorus alouatinus*, Patagonia. (See *Distylophorus*.)
Tetraclænodon SCOTT, 1892	*Mioclænus floverianus* (=*Phenacodus puercensis*), New Mexico.
Trispondylus COPE, 1884	*Hyracotherium vortmanni*, Wind River, Wyo.

PLEURASPIDOTHERIIDÆ.

Pleuraspidotheridae ZITTEL, 1892.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Orthaspitherium LEMOINE, 1885	*Orthaspitherium edwardsii*, Reims, France.
"*Pleuraspidotherium* LEMOINE, 1878"	*Pleuraspidotherium aumonieri*, *P. delessei*, Reims, France.

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

Archungulatum HAECKEL, 1895	Hypothetical ancestor of the Condylarthra, from the Lower Eocene.

HYRACOIDEA.[a]

ARCHÆOHYRACIDÆ.

Archaeohyracidæ AMEGHINO, 1897.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Acoelohyrax AMEGHINO, 1902	*Acoelohyrax coronatus*, Patagonia.
Archæohyrax AMEGHINO, 1897	*Archæohyrax patagonicus*, *A. propheticus*, Patag.
Argyrohyrax AMEGHINO, 1897	*Argyrohyrax proavus*, *A. proavunculus*, Patagonia.
Choichephilum AMEGHINO, 1899	*Choichephilum diastematum*, Deseado, Patagonia.
† *Clorinda* AMEGHINO, 1895	*Clorinda cliva*, Patagonia. (See *Plagiarthrus*.)
Eohyrax AMEGHINO, 1901	*Eohyrax rusticus*, *E. strangulatus*, Patagonia.
? *Nesciotherium* ROTH, 1898	*Nesciotherium indiculus*, Patagonia.
Notohyrax AMEGHINO, 1901	*Notohyrax conicus*, Patagonia.
Plagiarthrus AMEGHINO, 1896	New name for *Clorinda* Ameghino, 1895.
Pseudhyrax AMEGHINO, 1901	*Pseudhyrax eutrachytheroides*, Patagonia.

ACOELODIDÆ.

Acoelodidae AMEGHINO, 1901.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Acoelodus AMEGHINO, 1897	*Acoelodus oppositus*, Patagonia.
Anchistrum AMEGHINO, 1901	*Anchistrum sulcosum*, Patagonia.
Oldfieldthomasia AMEGHINO 1901	*Oldfieldthomasia furcata*, *O. cuneata*, *O. cingulata*, *O. marginalis*, *O. conifera*, *O. parvidens*, *O. pulchella*, *O. transversa*, *O. septa*, *O. anfractuosa*.

PROCAVIIDÆ.

Hyracidæ GRAY, 1821. **Procaviidæ** THOMAS, 1892.
Pliohyracidae OSBORN, 1899 (provisional).

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Dendrohyrax GRAY, 1868	*Hyrax dorsalis*, West Africa; *H. arboreus* (type), South Africa; *Dendrohyrax blainvillii*, E. Africa.
Euhyrax GRAY, 1868	*Hyrax habessynicus*, Ankober, Abyssinia.
Heterohyrax GRAY, 1868	*Dendrohyrax blainvillii*, East Africa.
Hyrax HERMANN, 1783	*Cavia capensis*, Cape of Good Hope.
? *Megalohyrax* ANDREWS, 1903	*Megalohyrax eocænus*, Fayûm, Egypt.
? *Palahyrax* HAECKEL, 1895	Hypothetical Eocene genus.
Pliohyrax OSBORN, 1899	*Hyrax kruppii*, Samos, Greece.
Procavia STORR, 1780	*Cavia capensis*, Cape of Good Hope.
? *Saghatherium* ANDREWS & BEADNELL, 1902.	*Saghatherium antiquum*, *S. minus*, Egypt.

LITOPTERNA.[b]

ADIANTHIDÆ.

Adianthidæ AMEGHINO, 1891.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Adianthus AMEGHINO, 1891	*Adianthus bucatus*, southern Patagonia.
Proadiantus AMEGHINO, 1897	*Proadiantus excavatus*, Patagonia.
Pseudadiantus AMEGHINO, 1901	*Pseudadiantus secans*, *P. imperfectus*, Patagonia.

[a] HUXLEY, Introd. Classif. Animals, p. 101, 1869.

[b] AMEGHINO, Cont. Conocimiento Mam. Fos. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac., Ciencias, Córdoba, VI, pp. 492, 523, 1889. See also COPE, Am. Naturalist, XXV, pp. 685–693, pl. XVII, text figs. 1–5, August, 1891.

MACRAUCHENIIDÆ.

(Including Mesorhinidæ.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Cramaucheninae AMEGHINO, 1902.
Macraucheniidae GILL, 1872.
‡*Mesorhinidæ* AMEGHINO, 1891.
Theosodontinae AMEGHINO, 1902.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Coelosoma AMEGHINO, 1891	*Coelosoma eversa*, Paraná, Argentina.
Coniopternium AMEGHINO, 1894	*Coniopternium andinum*, Patagonia.
Cramauchenia AMEGHINO, 1902	*Cramauchenia normalis*, *C. insolita*, Patagonia.
Diastomicodon AMEGHINO, 1884	*Diastomicodon lujanensis*, Villa de Lujan, Argentina.
Heteroglyphis ROTH, 1899	*Heteroglyphis aewoletzky*, Chubut, Patagonia.
Macrauchenia OWEN, 1840	*Macrauchenia patachonica*, Port St. Julian, Patagonia.
Mesorhinus AMEGHINO, 1885	*Mesorhinus pyramidatus*, Paraná, Argentina.
Opistorinus BRAVARD, 1857	*Opistorinus falconerii*, *O. minus*, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Oxyodontherium AMEGHINO, 1883	*Oxyodontherium zeballozi*, Paraná, Argentina.
Protheosodon AMEGHINO, 1897	*Protheosodon coniferus*, Patagonia.
Pseudocoelosoma AMEGHINO, 1891	*Pseudocoelosoma patagonica*, Patagonia.
Scalabrinia LYDEKKER, 1894	Emendation of *Scalabrinitherium* AMEGHINO, 1883.
Scalabrinitherium AMEGHINO, 1883	*Scalabrinitherium bravardi*, Paraná, Argentina.
Theosodon AMEGHINO, 1887	*Theosodon lydekkeri*, Patagonia.
Tricoelodus AMEGHINO, 1897	*Tricoelodus bicuspidatus*, Patagonia.

MESORHINIDÆ. (See **MACRAUCHENIIDÆ.**)

NOTOHIPPIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Notohippidae AMEGHINO, 1894.
†*Protequidæ* AMEGHINO, 1891.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Argyrohippus AMEGHINO, 1902	*Argyrohippus boulei*, *A. fraterculus*, Patagonia.
Coresodon AMEGHINO, 1895	*Coresodon scalpridens*, Patagonia.
Eomorphippus AMEGHINO, 1901	*Eomorphippus obscurus*, *E. rutilatus*, Patagonia.
Eurygeniops AMEGHINO, 1896	New name for *Eurygenium* Ameghino, 1895.
†*Eurygenium* AMEGHINO, 1895	*Eurygenium latirostris*, Patagonia. (See *Eurygeniops.*)
†*Eurystomus* ROTH, 1901	*Eurystomus stehlini*, Patagonia. (See *Pleurystomus.*)
Interhippus AMEGHINO, 1902	*Interhippus deflexus*, Patagonia.
Morphippus AMEGHINO, 1897	*Morphippus imbricatus*, *M. complicatus*, *M. hypselodus*, Patagonia.
Nannodus AMEGHINO, 1891	*Nannodus eocaenus*, Patagonia.
Notohippus AMEGHINO, 1891	*Notohippus toxodontoides*, Patagonia.
Pleurystomus AMEGHINO, 1902	New name for *Eurystomus* Roth, 1901.
Pseudhippus AMEGHINO, 1902	*Pseudhippus tournoueri*, Patagonia.
Rhynchippus AMEGHINO, 1897	*Rhynchippus equinus*, *R. pumilus*, Patagonia.

PROTEROTHERIIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

‡*Brachytherini* AMEGHINO, 1891.
Bunodontheridæ MORENO & MERCERAT, 1891.
‡*Protocervina* AMEGHINO, 1885.
Proterotheridæ AMEGHINO, 1887.
Proterotheriidæ COPE, 1891.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Anisolophus BURMEISTER, 1885	*Anchitherium australe*, Rio Chico, Patagonia.
Anomodontherium MERCERAT, 1891	*Anomodontherium montanum*, Monte Leon, Patagonia.
Brachytherium AMEGHINO, 1883	*Brachytherium cuspidatus*, Paraná, Argentina.
Bunodontherium MERCERAT, 1891	*Bunodontherium patagonicum*, *Diadiaphorus majusculus*, Patagonia.
Caliphrium AMEGHINO, 1895	*Caliphrium simplex*, Patagonia.
Deuterotherium AMEGHINO, 1895	*Deuterotherium distichum*, Patagonia.
Diadiaphorus AMEGHINO, 1887	*Diadiaphorus velox*, *D. majusculus*, Patagonia.
Diaphragmodon[a] MERCERAT, 1891–93	*Diaphragmodon sp.*
Eolicaphrium AMEGHINO, 1902	*Eolicaphrium primarium*, Patagonia.
"*Epitherium* AMEGHINO, 1888"	*Epitherium laternarium*, Monte Hermoso, Argentina.
† *Glyphodon* ROTH, 1899	*Glyphodon langi*, Chubut, Patagonia. (See *Xesmodon*.)
Heptaconus AMEGHINO, 1894	*Heptaconus acer*, Patagonia.
Licaphrium AMEGHINO, 1887	*Licaphrium floweri*, *L. parvulum*, Patagonia.
†*Merycodon* MERCERAT 1891	*Merycodon damesi*, Monte Leon, Patagonia; *M. rusticus*, Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
Oreomeryx MERCERAT, 1891	*Oreomeryx proprius*, *O. superbus*, Monte Leon, Patagonia.
Prolicaphrium AMEGHINO, 1902	*Prolicaphrium specillatum*, *P. spectabile*, *P. festivum*, Patagonia.
Proterotherium AMEGHINO, 1883	*Proterotherium cervioides*, Paraná, Argentina.
Prothoatherium AMEGHINO, 1902	*Prothoatherium lacerum*, *P. scamnatum*, Patagonia.
Rhagodon MERCERAT, 1891	*Rhagodon gracilis*, Monte Leon, Patagonia.
Tetramerorhinus AMEGHINO, 1894	*Tetramerorhinus fortis*, *T. lucarius*, Patagonia.
Thoatherium AMEGHINO, 1887	*Thoatherium minusculum*, southern Patagonia.
Tichodon AMEGHINO, 1894	*Tichodon quadrilobus*, Patagonia.
Xesmodon BERG, 1899	New name for *Glyphodon* Roth, 1899.

PERISSODACTYLA.[b]

AMYNODONTIDÆ.

Amynodontidæ SCOTT & OSBORN, 1883.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Amynodon MARSH, 1877	*Diceratherium advenum*, Uinta beds of Utah.
Cadurcotherium GERVAIS, 1873	*Rhinoceros cayluxi*, Quercy, France.
Metamynodon SCOTT & OSBORN, 1887	*Metamynodon planifrons*, South Dakota.
Orthocynodon SCOTT & OSBORN, 1882	*Orthocynodon antiquus*, Bitter Creek, Wyoming.

EQUIDÆ.

(Including Anchitheriinæ, Equinæ, and Hyracotheriinæ.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Anchitheridæ LEIDY, 1869.	*Hyracotheriinæ* COPE, 1881.
Equidæ GRAY, 1821.	*Hyracotheridæ* PAVLOW, 1888.
Hippidae SCHULZE, 1900.	*Pachynolophidæ* PAVLOW, 1888.
Hippotheriina BONAPARTE, 1850.	*Pliolophidae* GILL, 1872.
Hippotherida HAECKEL, 1895.	‡ *Selenolophodontidae* REICHENOW, 1887.

[a] Name quoted in synonymy by TROUESSART (Cat. Mamm., p. 733), without reference or species.

[b] OWEN, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, IV, p. 131, 1847.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Acoessus COPE, 1881	*Hyracotherium siderolithicum*, Mauremont, Switzerland.
Anchilophus GERVAIS, 1848–52	*Anchilophus desmarestii*, near Paris, France.
Anchippus LEIDY, 1868	*Anchippus texanus*, Washington County, Texas.
Anchitherium MEYER, 1844	*Anchitherium ezquerræ*, Cerro de San Isidro, Madrid, Spain.
Asinus FRISCH, 1775	'Der Esel,' Asia.
Caballus RAFINESQUE, 1815	New name for *Equus* Linnæus, 1758.
Desmatippus SCOTT, 1893	*Desmatippus crenidens*, Deep River Valley, Mont.
Eohippus MARSH, 1876	*Eohippus validus* (type), New Mexico; *E. pernix*, Wyoming.
Epihippus MARSH, 1877	*?Epihippus uintensis*, *E. gracilis* (type), Utah.
Equus LINNÆUS, 1758	*Equus caballus* (type), Eurasia; *E. asinus*, Asia; *E. zebra*, Africa.
Helohippus MARSH, 1892	*Lophiodon pumilus*, Marsh Fork, Wyoming.
"*Hipparion* CHRISTOL, 1832"	*?Equus gracilis*, Europe.
Hipparitherium CHRISTOL, 1847	*Palæotherium hippoides*, France.
"*Hipphaplous* AMEGHINO, 1885"	*Hipphaplous bravardii*, *H. darwinii*, Argentina.
Hippidion OWEN, 1869	*Equus neogæus* (type), *E. principalis*, Brazil; *E. arcidens*, Uruguay.
Hippodactylus COPE, 1888	*Hippotherium antelopinum*, Siwalik Hills, India.
Hippodon LEIDY, 1854	*Hippodon speciosus*, Bijou Hills, South Dakota.
? Hippops MARSH, 1892	"Oldest ancestor of the horse, as yet undiscovered."
Hippos GRAY, 1869	Nomen nudum.
Hippotherium KAUP, 1833	*Equus gracilis*, *E. nanus*, Eppelsheim, Germany.
Hippotigris H. SMITH, 1841	*Equus zebra* (type), *Hippotigris antiquorum*, *Equus burchelli*, *Hippotigris quacha*, *H. isabellinus*, Africa.
Hypohippus LEIDY, 1858	*Anchitherium affinis*, Niobrara River, Nebr.
? Hyracotherhyus LEMOINE, 1880	*Hyracotherhyus dichobunoïdes* (1891), Reims, France.
Hyracotherium OWEN, 1840	*Hyracotherium leporinum*, estuary of the Thames, England.
Lophiotherium GERVAIS, 1849	*Lophiotherium cervulum*, Alais, France.
Merychippus LEIDY, 1857	*Merychippus insignis*, Bijou Hills, South Dakota.
Mesohippus MARSH, 1875	*Anchitherium bairdi*, South Dakota.
Miohippus MARSH, 1874	*Miohippus annectens*, Oregon.
Neohipparion GIDLEY, 1903	*Neohipparion whitneyi*, Little White River, South Dakota.
† *Oligotomus* COPE, 1873	*Oligotomus cinctus*, Cottonwood Creek, Wyo.
Onohippidium MORENO, 1891	*Onohippidium muñizi*, La Loberia, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Orohippus MARSH, 1872	*Orohippus pumilus*, Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.
† *Orotherium* MARSH, 1872	*Orotherium uintanum*, Henry Fork, Wyoming.
Pachynolophus POMEL, 1847	*Lophiodon duvalii*, *L. parvulum*, *L. vismei*, France.
Parahippus LEIDY, 1858	*Anchitherium cognatus*, Niobrara River, Nebr.
Pliohippus MARSH, 1874	*Pliohippus pernix* (type), *P. robustus*, Niobrara River, Nebraska.
Pliolophus OWEN, 1858	*Pliolophus vulpiceps*, Harwich, England.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Prohyracotherium AMEGHINO, 1902 ..	*Prohyracotherium patagonicum, P. matutinum, P. medialis*, Patagonia.
Propachynolophus LEMOINE, 1891....	*Propachynolophus gaudryi*, Reims, France.
Protohippus LEIDY, 1858.....	*Equus perditus*, Niobrara River, Nebraska.
Protorohippus WORTMAN, 1896	*Hyracotherium venticolum*, Wyoming.
Rhinippus BURMEISTER, 1875.....	*Equus neogæus, E. principalis*, Brazil. (See *Hippidion.*)
Sivalhippus LYDEKKER, 1877	*Sivalhippus theobaldi*, Siwalik Hills, India.
Stylonus COPE, 1878.....	*Stylonus seversus*, Cottonwood, Grant Co., Oreg.
Syotherium ('OWEN') MEYER, 1848..	"Equals *Hyracotherium* Owen, 1840."
Tomolabis COPE, 1892	*Equus fraternus*, Florida.

HELALETIDÆ. (See **LOPHIODONTIDÆ.**)

HYRACODONTIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Hyrachyinæ OSBORN, 1892.
Hyracodontidæ COPE, 1879.
‡ *Palaeotheriodontinæ* BRANDT, 1878.
Triplopodidæ COPE, 1881.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Anchisodon COPE, 1879.....	*Hyracodon quadriplicatus*, Colorado.
Colonoceras MARSH, 1873.....	*Colonoceras agrestis*, Wyoming.
Hyrachyus LEIDY, 1871.....	*Hyrachyus agrestis, H. agrarius* (type), Green River, Wyoming.
Hyracodon LEIDY, 1856	*Rhinoceros nebrascensis*, South Dakota?
Prohyracodon KOCH, 1897	*Prohyracodon orientalis*, Andrásháza, Hungary.
Prothyracodon SCOTT & OSBORN, 1887.	*Prothyracodon intermedium*, Uinta beds, Utah.
Triplopus COPE, 1880.....	*Triplopus cubitalis*, Washakie Basin, Wyoming.

LAMBDOTHERIIDÆ. (See **TITANOTHERIIDÆ.**)

LOPHIODONTIDÆ.

(Including Helaletidæ.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Colodontinæ WORTMAN & EARLE, 1893.
Helaletidæ OSBORN, 1892.
Lophiodontidae GILL, 1872.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
† *Colodon* MARSH, 1890.....	*Colodon luxatus*, South Dakota.
Desmatotherium SCOTT, 1883.....	*Desmatotherium guyotii*, Wyoming.
Dilophodon SCOTT, 1883	*Dilophodon minusculus*, Wyoming.
Helaletes MARSH, 1872.....	*Helaletes boops*, Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.
Heptodon COPE, 1882.....	*Lophiodon ventorum*, Wyoming.
Lophiodon G. CUVIER, 1822.....	*Palaeotherium tapiroides* (type), *P. buxovillanum*, Buschweiler, Germany; *P. giganteum* and *P. aurelianense*, Montabussard, near Orleans, France; and eight unnamed species, France.
Lophiodonticulus AMEGHINO, 1902...	*Lophiodonticulus patagonicus, L. retroversus*, Patagonia.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Mesotapirus OSBORN, 1889	*Lophiodon occidentalis*, South Dakota.
Tapirotherium BLAINVILLE, 1817	'Species of *Palæotherium*, with teeth intermediate between those of *Tapirus* and *Palæotherium*.'
Trimenodon GLOGER, 1841	*Lophiodon tapirotherium* (= *L. tapiroides*?, Alsace, Germany.) (See *Lophiodon*.)

PALÆOTHERIIDÆ.[a]

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Palaeotheriina BONAPARTE, 1850.
Palæotheridæ[a] GIRARD, 1852.

Paloplotheriinæ OSBORN, 1892.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Chasmotherium RÜTIMEYER, 1862	*Chasmotherium cartieri*, Egerkingen, Switzerland.
Monacrum AYMARD, 1853	*Palæotherium velaunum*, *P. medium*, France.
Palæotherium G. CUVIER, 1804	*Palæotherium medium*, Paris Basin, France.
Paloplotherium OWEN, 1848	*Paloplotherium annectens*, Hordwell, England.
Plagiolophus POMEL, 1847	*Palæotherium minus*, *P. minimum*, France.
Propalæotherium GERVAIS, 1849	(No species mentioned in first description;) *Palæotherium isselanum*, Issel; *Propalæotherium argentonicum* (1859), Argenton, France.

RHINOCEROTIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Aceratheriinæ OSBORN, 1892.
Atelodinæ OSBORN, 1900.
‡ *Brachypodinæ* OSBORN, 1900.
Cænopidæ COPE, 1887.
Ceratorhinæ OSBORN, 1898.
Diceratheriinæ OSBORN, 1892.
Elasmotherina BONAPARTE, 1845.
Elasmotheriidae GILL, 1872.
‡ *Hippodontinæ* BRANDT, 1878.
Ortholophodontidæ REICHENOW, 1887.
Rhynocerotidæ[b] GRAY, 1821.
‡ *Sphaleroceratinæ* BRANDT, 1878.
Teleoceratinæ HAY, 1902.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Aceratherium KAUP, 1832	*Rhinoceros incisivus*, Mainz, Germany.
Aphelops COPE, 1873	*Aceratherium megalodus*, Colorado.
"**Atelodus** POMEL, 1853"	*Rhinoceros elatus*, *R. leptorhinus*, France; *R. tichorhinus*, Siberia; *Atelodus aymardi*, France; *R. bicornis*, *R. keitloa*, *R. simus*, Africa.
Badactherium CROIZET, 1853	*Badactherium borbonicum*, Auvergne, France.
Cænopus COPE, 1880	*Aceratherium mite*, South Dakota.
Ceratorhinus GRAY, 1867	*Rhinoceros sumatrensis*, Sumatra; *R. monspellianus*, Hérault, France.
Ceratotherium GRAY, 1867	*Rhinoceros simus* (type), *R. oswellii*, South Africa.
"*Coelodonta* BRONN, 1831"	*Coelodonta boiei*, Heidelberg, Germany.

[a] GILL, 1872. Here Including only the genera (with their subgenera and synonyms) mentioned by Osborn as belonging to this family. (See Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., IV, p. 93, 1892.)

[b] Rhinocerotidæ OWEN, 1845.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
† **Colobognathus** BRANDT, 1878	*Rhinoceros bicornis, R. simus,* Africa. (See *Opsiceros.*)
Colodus WAGNER, 1861	*Rhinoceros pachygnathus,* Pikermi, Greece.
Cyclochilus BRANDT, 1878	*Rhinoceros simus,* South Africa. (See *Ceratotherium.*)
Dactylochilus BRANDT, 1878	*Rhinoceros bicornis,* Africa. (See *Opsiceros.*)
Diceratherium MARSH, 1875	*Diceratherium armatum* (type), *D. nanum,* John Day River, Oregon; *D. advenum,* Utah.
Dicerorhinus GLOGER, 1841	*Rhinoceros sumatrensis,* Sumatra. (See *Didermocerus.*)
† **Diceros** GRAY, 1821	*Rhinoceros bicornis,* Africa. (See *Opsiceros.*)
Didermocerus BROOKES, 1828	*Rhinoceros sumatrensis,* Sumatra.
Dihoplus BRANDT, 1878	*Rhinoceros schleiermacheri,* Eppelsheim, Germany; *R. sansaniensis,* Sansan, France.
Elasmotherium G. FISCHER, 1808	*Elasmotherium sibiricum,* Miask, Siberia.
Eurhinoceros GRAY, 1867	*Rhinoceros javanicus,* Java; *R. unicornis,* India; *R. nasalis,* Borneo?.
Eusyodon LEIDY, 1886	*Eusyodon maximus,* Archer, Florida.
† *Gryphus* SCHUBERT, 1823	*Gryphus antiquitatis* (= *Rhinoceros tichorinus*), northeastern Siberia.
? Homorhinoceros AMEGHINO, 1882	*Homorhinoceros platensis* (= *Plicatodon perrarus*), Argentina.
Hysterotherium GIEBEL, 1847	*Hysterotherium quedlinburgense,* Quedlinburg, Germany.
Keitloa GRAY, 1867	*Rhinoceros keitloa,* South Africa.
Leptaceratherium OSBORN, 1898	*Aceratherium trigonodum,* South Dakota.
Mesorhinoceros BRANDT, 1877	*Rhinoceros leptorhinus,* France.
† **Monoceros** RAFINESQUE, 1815	*Rhinoceros unicornis,* Africa. (See *Rhinoceros* and *Unicornus.*)
Naricornis FRISCH, 1775	New name for *Rhinoceros* Linnæus, 1758.
Opsiceros GLOGER, 1841	*Rhinoceros bicornis* (type), and *R. simus,* Africa.
Peraceras COPE, 1880	*Peraceras superciliosus,* Nebraska.
† *Pleuroceros* ROGER, 1898	*Pleuroceros duvernoyi* (= *Rhinoceros pleuroceros*), France.
? Plicatodon AMEGHINO, 1881	*Plicatodon perrarus,* Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
† **Rhinaster** GRAY, 1862	*Rhinoceros bicornis,* Africa. (See *Opsiceros.*)
Rhinoceros LINNÆUS, 1758	*Rhinoceros unicornis* (type), India; *R. bicornis,* Africa.
Ronzotherium AYMARD, 1856	*Aceratherium velaunum, A.(?) cuvieri,* Puy, France.
Stereoceros DUVERNOY, 1853	*Stereoceros typus* (= *S. galli*), Valley of the Rhine.
Subhyracodon BRANDT, 1878	*Aceratherium mite,* Colorado; *A. occidentale,* South Dakota; *A. quadriplicatum,* Colorado.
Teleoceras HATCHER, 1894	*Teleoceras major* (= *Aphelops fossiger*), Sheridan County, Nebraska.
Tichorhinus[a] BRANDT, 1849	*Rhinoceros tichorhinus* (= *R. antiquitatis*), Eurasia.
Trigonias LUCAS, 1900	*Trigonias osborni,* South Dakota.
† **Unicornus** RAFINESQUE, 1815	New name for *Monoceros* Rafinesque, 1815. (See *Rhinoceros.*)
Zalabis COPE, 1879	*Rhinoceros sivalensis,* Siwalik Hills, India.

[a] Proposed provisionally as a section.

TAPIRIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

‡ **Ortholophodontidæ** REICHENOW, 1887.
Protapirinæ COPE, 1887.
Systemodontinæ OSBORN, 1892.
Taperidæ[a] GRAY, 1821.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Antaodon AMEGHINO, 1886	*Antaodon cinctus*, Rio de La Plata, Argentina.
? Cesserasictis FILHOL, 1888	*Cesserasictis antiquus*, Cessaras, France.
Cinchacus GRAY, 1873	*Tapirus leucogenys*, Cordilleras, Ecuador
† **Elasmognathus** GILL, 1865	*Elasmognathus bairdii*, Panama. (See *Tapirella.*)
Homogalax HAY, 1899	*Systemodon primaevus*, Big Horn Basin, Wyo.
Isectolophus SCOTT & OSBORN, 1887	*Isectolophus annectens*, White River, Utah.
? Lophiodochœrus LEMOINE, 1880	*Lophiodochœrus peroni*, Reims, France.
? Palæotapirus FILHOL, 1888	*Palæotapirus douvillei*, Buschweiler, lower Alsace.
Paratapirus DEPÉRET, 1902	*Tapirus helveticus* Othmarsingen, Switzerland.
Protapirus FILHOL, 1877	*Tapirus priscus*, Quercy, France.
Rhinochœrus WAGLER, 1830	New name for *Tapirus*, proposed because the latter was not derived from a classical root.
Syspotamus BILLBERG, 1828	New name for *Tapir* Gmelin, 1788. (See *Tapirus.*)
Systemodon COPE, 1881	*Hyracotherium tapirinum*, New Mexico.
Tanyops MARSH, 1894	*Tanyops undans*, South Dakota.
Tapiravus MARSH, 1877	*Lophiodon validus*, New Jersey.
Tapirella PALMER, 1903	New name for *Elasmognathus* Gill, 1865.
Tapirus[b] BRISSON, 1762	*Tapirus tapirus* (= *Hippopotamus terrestris*), Brazil.
Tapirussa FRISCH, 1775	'Das Tapir,' Brazil. (See *Tapirus.*)

TITANOTHERIIDÆ.[c]

(Including Palæosyopinæ.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Brontotheriidæ MARSH, 1873.
Lambdotheriidæ COPE, 1889.
Limnohyidæ MARSH, 1875.
‡ *Menodontidæ* COPE, 1881.
Palæosyopinæ OSBORN, 1892.
Titanotheridæ[d] FLOWER, 1876.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Allops MARSH, 1887	*Allops serotinus*, South Dakota.
† *Anisacodon* MARSH, 1875	*Anisacodon montanus*, Nebraska. (See *Diconodon.*)
Brachydiastematherium BÖCKH & MATY, 1876.	*Brachydiastematherium transilvanicum*, Andrásháza, Hungary.
Brontops MARSH, 1887	*Brontops robustus* (type), northern Nebraska; *B. dispar*, South Dakota.
Brontotherium MARSH, 1873	*Brontotherium gigas*, Colorado.
Dæodon COPE, 1878	*Dæodon shoshonensis*, Oregon.

[a] Tapiridæ BURNETT, 1830.

[b] *Tapir* ZIMMERMANN, 1780; *Tapir* GMELIN, 1788; *Tapyra* LIAIS, 1872.

[c] See OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., VII, pp. 82–95, 1895 (Revision of *Telmatotherium*); ibid., VIII, pp. 174–195, 1896 (Revision of *Titanotherium*).

[d] Titanotheriidæ ALSTON, 1877.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Diconodon MARSH, 1876	New name for *Anisacodon* Marsh, 1875.
Diplacodon MARSH, 1875	*Diplacodon elatus*, Utah.
Diploclonus MARSH, 1890	*Diploclonus amplus*, South Dakota.
Dolichorhinus HATCHER, 1895	*Telmatotherium cornutum*, Uinta Basin, Utah.
Eotherium LEIDY, 1853	*Eotherium americanum*, Leidy, Nebraska.
Haplacodon COPE, 1889	*Menodus angustigenis*, Swift Current River, Northwest Territories.
Helotherium COPE, 1872	*Helotherium procyoninum*, Wyoming.
Lambdotherium COPE, 1880	*Lambdotherium popoagicum*, Big Horn Basin, Wyoming.
Leidyotherium PROUT, 1860	*Leidyotherium sp.*, South Dakota.
† *Leptodon* GAUDRY, 1860	*Leptodon graecus*, Pikermi, Greece.
Leurocephalus OSBORN, SCOTT & SPEIR, 1878.	*Leurocephalus cultridens*, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
Limnohyops MARSH, 1890	*Palæosyops laticeps*, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
Limnohyus MARSH, 1872	*Limnohyus robustus*, Henry Fork, Green River, Wyoming.
Limnosyops LYDEKKER, 1891	? Misprint for *Limnohyops* Marsh, 1890.
Manteoceras HATCHER, 1895	*Telmatotherium vallidens* (=*Palæosyops manteoceras*), Wyoming.
Megacerops LEIDY, 1870	*Megacerops coloradensis*, Colorado.
† *Menodus* POMEL, 1849	*Menodus giganteus* (=*Palæotherium prouti*, 1850) Nebraska. (See *Titanotherium*.)
Menops MARSH, 1887	*Menops varians*, South Dakota.
Miobasileus COPE, 1873	*Miobasileus ophryas*, Colorado.
Palæosyops LEIDY, 1870	*Palæosyops paludosus*, Church Buttes, Wyoming.
Protitanotherium HATCHER, 1895	*Diplacodon emarginatus*, White River, Utah.
Symborodon COPE, 1873	*Symborodon torvus*, Colorado.
Teleodus MARSH, 1890	*Teleodus avus*, South Dakota.
Telmatherium MARSH, 1872	*Telmatherium validus*, Henry Fork, Wyoming.
Titanops MARSH, 1887	*Titanops curtus* (type), Colorado; *T. elatus*, South Dakota.
Titanotherium LEIDY, 1852	*Palæotherium proutii*, White River, Nebraska.

PROBOSCIDEA.[a]

DINOTHERIIDÆ.

Dinotheridæ [b] BONAPARTE, 1845.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Antoletherium FALCONER, 1868	*Antoletherium sp.*, Indus Valley, India.
Deinotherium KAUP, 1829	*Deinotherium giganteum*, Eppelsheim, Germany.

ELEPHANTIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

‡ **Aligontida** HAECKEL, 1895.
Elephantidæ GRAY, 1821.
Mastodonadæ [c] GRAY, 1821.
‡ **Proboscididæ** REDFIELD, 1858.

[a] ILLIGER, Prodromus Syst Mamm. et Avium, p. 96, 1811.
[b] *Dinotheriidae* BONAPARTE, 1850.
[c] *Mastodontidæ* GIRARD, 1852.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Anancus AYMARD, 1855	*Anancus macroplus*, near Puy, France.
Archidiskodon POHLIG, 1888	*Elephas meridionalis*, southern Europe.
Bunolophodon VACEK, 1877	*Mastodon arvernensis*, France; *M. pentelici*, *M. atticus*, Greece; *M. longirostris*, Germany; *M. angustidens*, Europe.
Cænobasileus COPE, 1877	*Cænobasileus tremontigerus*, Texas.
Cheirolites MEYER, 1848	*Elephas primigenius?*, Europe. (See *Dicyclotherium.*)
Cymatotherium KAUP, 1841	*Cymatotherium antiquum*, Oelsnitz, Germany.
Dibelodon COPE, 1884	*Mastodon shepardi*, Contra Costa County, Calif.
Dicyclotherium GEOFFROY, 1837	*Elephas primigenius*, Europe.
†*Elasmodon* FALCONER, 1846	*Elephas hysudricus*, *E. namadicus*, Nerbudda Valley, India. (See *Euelephas.*)
Elephas [a] LINNÆUS, 1758	*Elephas maximus*, Ceylon.
Emmenodon COPE, 1889	*Elephas cliftii*, Irrawaddy River, upper Burma.
Euelephas FALCONER, 1857	New name for *Elasmodon* Falconer, 1857. Type, *Elephas planifrons*, Siwalik Hills, India.
† *Gamphotherium* GLOGER, 1841	*Mastodon angustidens*, France.
Gomphotherium BURMEISTER, 1837	Species (not named), with tusks in both jaws.
Harpagmotherium G. FISCHER, 1808	*Harpagmotherium canadense* (=*Elephas americanus*), Ohio River. (See *Mammut.*)
"*Leviathan* KOCH, 1841"	*Leviathan missuriensis* (=*Missurium theristocaulodon*), Missouri. (See *Missourium.*)
Loxodonta F. CUVIER, 1827	*Elephas africanus*, Africa.
Mammut BLUMENBACH, 1799	*Mammut ohioticum* (=*Elephas americanus*), Ohio River.
Mastodon G. CUVIER, 1817	*Mastodon giganteum*, North America; *M. angustidens*, Europe. (See *Mammut.*)
Mastotherium G. FISCHER, 1814	New name for 'Mastodonte' Cuvier, 1806, apparently antedating the publication of that name in Latin form.
Missourium KOCH, 1840	*Missurium kochii* (=*M. theristocaulodon*, 1844), Missouri.
Notelephas OWEN, 1882	*Notelephas australis*, Darling Downs, Queensland.
Palæomastodon ANDREWS, 1901	*Palæomastodon beadnelli*, Fayum, Egypt.
Pentalophodon FALCONER, 1857	*Mastodon sivalensis*, Siwalik Hills, India.
Polydiskodon POHLIG, 1888	*Elephas primigenius*, Europe. (See *Dicyclotherium.*)
Rhyncotherium FALCONER, 1868	*Mastodon sp.*, Mexico.
Stegodon FALCONER, 1857	*Elephas cliftii*, *E. bombifrons*, *E. ganesa*, *E. insignis*, India.
Stegolophodon POHLIG, 1888	Modification of *Stegodon* Falconer, 1857.
Synodontherium COSTA, 1850	*Synodontherium sp.* (=*Elephas primigenius?*), Mormanno, Italy.
? "*Syodon* [a] KUTORGA, 1838"	*Syodon biarmicum* ——.
Tambla-Mastodon ROGER, 1887	A common name given as a genus in the synonymy of *Mastodon.*
Tetrabelodon COPE, 1884	*Mastodon angustidens*, Europe. (See *Gamphotherium.*)

[a] Referred to the Pachydermata by Agassiz, but placed among the Fishes in Bronn's Index.

[b] *Elephantus* CUVIER & GEOFFROY, 1795.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Tetracaulodon GODMAN, 1830	*Tetracaulodon mastodontoideum*, Newburg, N. Y.
Tetralophodon FALCONER, 1857	*Mastodon longirostris*, Eppelsheim, Germany; *M. arvernensis*, France; *M. andium*, South America; *M. sivalensis*, Siwalik Hills, India; *M. perimensis*, Perim Island, India; *M. latidens*, Ava, India.
"*Trilophodon* FALCONER & CAUTLEY, 1846." [a]	*Mastodon angustidens*, France; *M. ohioticus*, North America; *M. humboldtii*, South America; *M. tapiroides*, France; *M. borsoni*, Piedmont, Italy, *M. pandionis*, India; *M. pyrenaicus*, France.
Zygolophodon VACEK, 1877	*Mastodon borsoni*, Asti, Italy; *M. turicensis*, southern Russia; *M. tapiroides*, *M. pyrenaicus*, France.

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

Arsinoitherium BEADNELL, 1902	*Arsinoitherium zitteli*, Fayum, Egypt.

TOXODONTIA. [b]

NESODONTIDÆ.

(Including Atryptheridæ and Protoxodontidæ.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Atryptheridæ AMEGHINO, 1889. *Protoxodontidæ* AMEGHINO, 1889.
Nesodontidæ MURRAY, 1866.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Acrotherium AMEGHINO, 1887	*Acrotherium rusticum*, southern Patagonia.
Adelphotherium AMEGHINO, 1887	*Adelphotherium ligatum*, southern Patagonia.
Adinotherium AMEGHINO, 1887	*Adinotherium magister*, *A. splendidum*, *A. proximum*, *A. ferum*, *A. nitidum*, S. Patagonia.
Atryptherium AMEGHINO, 1887	*Atryptherium bifurcatum*, southern Patagonia.
Gronotherium AMEGHINO, 1887	*Gronotherium decrepitum*, southern Patagonia.
Nesodon OWEN, 1847	*Nesodon imbricatus*, Patagonia.
Nesodonopsis ROTH, 1898	*Nesodonopsis burckhardti*, *N. deformis*, *Stenotephanos speciosus*, Rio Collon Curá, Patagonia.
Nesotherium MERCERAT, 1891	*Nesotherium carinatum*, *N. studeri*, *N. elegans*, *N. rufum*, *Toxodon patagonensis*, Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia; *Nesotherium turgidum*, *N. rutilum*, *N. argentinum*, *N. nehringi*, *N. burmeisteri*, Monte Leon, Patagonia.
Phobereotherium AMEGHINO, 1887	*Phobereotherium sylvaticum*, southern Patagonia.
Proadinotherium AMEGHINO, 1895	*Proadinotherium leptognathum*, Patagonia.
Pronesodon AMEGHINO, 1895	*Pronesodon cristatus*, *P. robustus*, Patagonia.
Protoxodon AMEGHINO, 1887	*Toxodon patagonensis*, Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
Rhadinotherium AMEGHINO, 1887	*Rhadinotherium limitatum*, southern Patagonia.
Scopotherium AMEGHINO, 1887	*Scopotherium cyclops*, southern Patagonia.
Senodon AMEGHINO, 1895	*Senodon platyarthrus*, Patagonia.
Xotoprodon AMEGHINO, 1891	*Xotoprodon solidus*, southern Patagonia.

[a] The species are those included by Falconer in 1857.
[b] OWEN, Journ. Proc. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., II, pp. 26, 37, 1858.

TOXODONTIDÆ.

(Including Toxodontidæ and Xotodontidæ of Ameghino.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Toxodontidæ GERVAIS, 1847. *Xotodontidæ* AMEGHINO, 1889.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Carolibergia MERCERAT, 1899	*Carolibergia azulensis* (= *Toxodon platensis*), Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Dilobodon AMEGHINO, 1886	*Dilobodon lutarius*, Paraná, Argentina.
Dinotoxodon MERCERAT, 1895	*Toxodon paranensis*, Paraná, Argentina.
Eutomodus AMEGHINO, 1889	New name for *Tomodus* Ameghino, 1886.
Eutrigonodon AMEGHINO, 1891	New name for *Trigonodon* Ameghino, 1887.
Haplodontherium AMEGHINO, 1885	*Haplodontherium wildei*, Paraná, Argentina.
Hyperoxotodon MERCERAT, 1895	*Stenotephanos speciosus*, Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
Lithops[a] AMEGHINO, 1887	*Lithops prævius*, southern Patagonia.
Pachynodon BURMEISTER, 1891	*Pachynodon validus*, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia; *P. modicus*, Argentina.
Palæolithops AMEGHINO, 1891	New name for *Lithops* Ameghino, 1887.
Palyeidodon ROTH, 1898	*Palyeidodon obtusum*, Rio Collon-Curá, Patagonia.
Plesioxotodon ROTH, 1901	*Plesioxotodon tapalquensis*, Argentina.
Pseudotoxodon MORENO, 1889	*Pseudotoxodon formosus*, Monte Hermoso, Argentina.
Stenotephanos AMEGHINO, 1886	*Toxodon plicidens*, Paraná, Argentina.
† *Tomodus* AMEGHINO, 1886	*Tomodus elautus*, Paraná, Argentina. (See *Eutomodus*.)
Toxodon OWEN, 1837	*Toxodon platensis*, Rio Sarandis, Uruguay.
Toxodontherium AMEGHINO, 1883	*Toxodontherium compressus*, Paraná, Argentina.
Trigodon AMEGHINO, 1887	*Trigodon gaudryi*, Monte Hermoso, Argentina.
† *Trigonodon* AMEGHINO, 1891	Emendation of *Trigodon* Ameghino, 1887. (See *Eutrigonodon*.)
Xotodon AMEGHINO, 1887	*Toxodon foricurvatus*, Paraná, Argentina.

XOTODONTIDÆ. (See **TOXODONTIDÆ.**)

TYPOTHERIA.[b]

EUTRACHYTHERIIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Eutrachytheriidæ AMEGHINO, 1897. ‡ *Trachytheridæ* AMEGHINO, 1894.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Eutrachytherus AMEGHINO, 1897	New name for *Trachytherus* Ameghino, 1889.
Proedium AMEGHINO, 1895	*Proedium solitarium*, Patagonia.
† *Trachytherus* AMEGHINO, 1889	*Trachytherus spegazzinianus*, Province of Neuquen, Argentina. (See *Eutrachytherus*.)

[a] Said to be preoccupied by *Lithopsis* SCUDDER, 1878, and therefore replaced by *Palæolithops*.

[b] ZITTEL, Handbuch Palæont., IV, Abth. I, pp. 62, 212, 1892; Abth. II, p. 490, 1893.

HEGETOTHERIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Hegetotheridæ AMEGHINO, Feb., 1894. *Pachyrucidæ* LYDEKKER, Mar., 1894.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Degonia ROTH, 1901	*Degonia kollmanni, D. synapathica*, Lago Musters, Patagonia.
Eohegetotherium AMEGHINO, 1901	*Eohegetotherium priscum*, Patagonia.
Eopachyrucos AMEGHINO, 1901	*Eopachyrucos pliciferus*, Patagonia.
Hegetotherium AMEGHINO, 1887	*Hegetotherium mirabile* (type), *H. strigatum*, southern Patagonia.
Pachyrukhos AMEGHINO, 1885	*Pachyrukhos moyani*, Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
Paedotherium BURMEISTER, 1888	*Paedotherium insigne*, Monte Hermoso, Argentina.
Prohegetotherium AMEGHINO, 1897	*Prohegetotherium sculptum*, Patagonia.
Propachyrucos AMEGHINO, 1897	*Propachyrucos smith-woodwardi, P. crassus*, Patagonia.
Prosotherium AMEGHINO, 1897	*Prosotherium garzoni, P. triangulidens, P. robustum*, Patagonia.
Pseudopachyrucos AMEGHINO, 1901	*Pseudopachyrucos foliiformis*, Patagonia.
Selatherium AMEGHINO, 1894	*Selatherium pachymorphum, S. remissum*, Patagonia.
Tremacyllus AMEGHINO, 1891	*Pachyrucos impressus*, Monte Hermoso, Argentina.

INTERATHERIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Interatheridæ AMEGHINO, 1887. *Tembotheridæ* AMEGHINO, 1887.
Protypotheridæ AMEGHINO, 1891.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Archæophylus AMEGHINO, 1897	*Archæophylus patrius*, Patagonia.
Cochilius AMEGHINO, 1902	*Cochilius volvens, C. pendens, C. columnifer*, Patagonia.
Icochilus AMEGHINO, 1889	*Icochilus extensus, I. excavatus, I. undulatus, I. rotundatus*, Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
"*Interatherium* MORENO, July, 1882".	*Interatherium rodens*, Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
Patriarchus AMEGHINO, 1889	*Patriarchus palmidens*, Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
"*Protypotherium* AMEGHINO, Mar., 1882."	*Protypotherium antiquum*, Rio Paraná, Argentina.
"*Tembotherium* MORENO, July, 1882".	*Tembotherium holmbergii*, Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
"*Toxodontophanus* MORENO, July, 1882."	*Toxodontophanus australis*, Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

PACHYRUCIDÆ. (See HEGETOTHERIDÆ.)

TYPOTHERIIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Ameghinotheriidæ PODESTÁ, 1898. *Typotheriidæ* LYDEKKER, 1886.
Mesotheriidæ ALSTON, 1876.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Ameghinotherium PODESTÁ, 1898	*Ameghinotherium curuzu-cuatiense*, Corrientes, Argentina.
Archaeotypotherium ROTH, 1903	*Archaeotypotherium transitum*, Chubut, Patagonia.
Entelomorphus AMEGHINO, 1889	*Entelomorphus rotundatus*, Rio de La Plata, Argentina.
Eutypotherium HÆCKEL, 1895	Hypothetical genus, South America.
†*Eutypotherium* ROTH, 1901	*Eutypotherium lehmann-nitschei*, Argentina. (See *Tachytypotherium*.)
Lonkus ROTH, 1901	*Lonkus rugei*, Chubut, Patagonia.
Mesotherium SERRES, 1857	*Mesotherium cristatum*, Argentina.
Tachytypotherium ROTH, 1903	New name for *Eutypotherium* Roth, 1901.
Typotherium BRAVARD, 1857	*Typotherium protum*, *T. medium*, *T. minutum*, La Plata, Argentina.

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

Adelotherium AMEGHINO, 1887	*Adelotherium scabrosum*, southern Patagonia.
Adrastotherium AMEGHINO, 1887	*Adrastotherium dimotum*, southern Patagonia.
Aligon HAECKEL, 1895	Hypothetical genus of the upper Eocene.
Archaeolophus[a] AMEGHINO, 1897	*Archaeolophus precursor*, Patagonia.
Barytherium ANDREWS, 1901	New name for *Bradytherium* Andrews, 1901.
Brachyodon LARTET, 1868	*Brachyodon eocænus*, Issel, France.
†*Bradytherium* ANDREWS, 1901	*Bradytherium grave*, Fayum, Egypt. (See *Barytherium*.)
Bunotherium[b] COPE, 1874	Hypothetical ancestor of the Ungulates.
Caroloameghinia[c] AMEGHINO, 1901	*Caroloameghinia mater*, *C. tenue*, Patagonia.
Carolozittelia[d] AMEGHINO, 1901	*Carolozittelia tapiroides*, *C. eluta*, Patagonia.
Choriotherium HAECKEL, 1895	Hypothetical ancestor of the Bunotheria.
Hemiomus SEELEY, 1899	*Hemiomus major*, near Tonbridge, England.
Hydrotapirus POHLIG, 1888	Hypothetical genus allied to *Prototapirus*.
Hyotapirus POHLIG, 1888	Hypothetical genus intermediate between the Artiodactyla, Elephantidæ, and *Prototapirus*.
Lafkenia ROTH, 1901	*Lafkenia sulcifera*, *L. schmidti*, Argentina.
Mœritherium ANDREWS, 1901	*Mœritherium lyonsi*, Fayum, Egypt.
Nothobus BILLBERG, 1828	New name for *Sukotyro* Kerr, 1792.
Ocrodon GORE, 1874	"Allied to both the Ruminants and the Pachyderms."
Palæomanis FORSYTH MAJOR, 1888	*Palæomanis neas*, Samos, Asia Minor.
Parapyrotherium AMEGHINO, 1902	*Pyrotherium planum*, Patagonia.
Paulogervaisia[d] AMEGHINO, 1901	*Paulogervaisia inusta*, *P. celata*, Patagonia.
Pestypotherium HAECKEL, 1895	Hypothetical genus, South America.
Phanotherus AMEGHINO, 1889	*Phanotherus marginatus*, Paraná, Argentina.
Planodus AMEGHINO, 1887	*Planodus ursinus*, southern Patagonia.
Propyrotherium[c] AMEGHINO, 1901	*Propyrotherium saxeum*, Patagonia.
Prototapirus POHLIG, 1888	Hypothetical genus, ancestor of the Ungulata and Sirenia.
Pyrotherium[a] AMEGHINO, 1888	*Pyrotherium romeri*, Rio Neuquen, Patagonia.

[a] *Pyrotheridæ*, which is referred to the Proboscidea by AMEGHINO.

[b] *Bunotheriidae* of COPE.

[c] *Caroloameghinidæ* of AMEGHINO.

[d] *Carolozittelidæ*, which is referred to the Proboscidea by AMEGHINO.

Name, authority, and date.	*Type or included species, and localities.*
Ricardowenia[a] AMEGHINO, 1901	*Ricardowenia mysteriosa*, Patagonia.
Siderotherium JÄGER, 1839	*Siderotherium* sp. near Mösskirch, Germany.
Sukotyro KERR, 1792	*Sukotyro indicus*, Java (mythical).
Thoracotherion GRAY, 1869	Nomen nudum.
Upmesodon KAUP & SCHOLL, 1834	Nomen nudum.

ORDER UNCERTAIN.[b]

Dystheatus ILLIGER, 1815	Nomen nudum.
Eutrochodon ROTH, 1903	*Eutrochodon inceptus* Lago Musters, Patagonia.
Hydropithecus GLOGER, 1841	*Hydropithecus simia* (mythical, based on the See Affe of Steller), northwest coast of America.
Myoxoides BROOKES, 1828	*Myoxoides australasiæ*, Australia.
Rhinoceroides[c] FEATHERSTONHAUGH, 1831.	*Rhinoceroides alleghaniensis*, Castleman River, Pa.
Tropodon RAFINESQUE, 1832	New name for *Rhinoceroides* Featherstonhaugh.

[a] Carolozittelidæ, which is referred to the Proboscidea by AMEGHINO.

[b] The following genera have been described as mammals but are now known to belong to the Reptilia or other classes: *Caryoderma*, *Chirotherium*, *Ischyrotherium*, *Pamphractus*, *Phorusrhacos*, *Polyptychodon*, *Psephophorus*, *Pterotherium*, and *Tolmodus*. For details, see the entries under each name in Part I and the list on p. 41. To this list should be added *Apholidemys* POMEL, 1847, a genus of Testudinata; and *Tinnunculus* LINNÆUS, 1766, a genus of Birds, which have been inadvertently referred to the Mammalia.

[c] Founded on a fragment of sandstone.

APPENDIX.

During the progress of the work through the press some additional names and notes have been found too late to insert in their proper places in Part I, although they have been incorporated in Part III. The new names are here brought together under the heading 'Additions,' and the miscellaneous notes under the heading 'Corrections.' With this appendix the Index is brought down to January 1, 1904.

ADDITIONS.

Callicebus THOMAS, **1903.** Primates, Hapalidæ.*

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., XII, 456, 457, Oct. 1, 1903.

Type: *Callithrix personatus* Geoffroy, from the upper Amazon, Brazil.

Callicebus: καλός, beautiful; + *Cebus.*

Cardiocranius SATUNIN, **1903.** Glires, Dipodidæ.

Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, VII, for 1902, No. 4, pp. 582–587, figs 1–2, Apr. 1, 1903.

Type: *Cardiocranius paradoxus* Satunin, from the Scharogoldschin River, Nanshan, eastern Tibet.

Cardiocranius: καρδία, heart; κρανίον, skull—in allusion to the heart-shaped skull formed by the extraordinary enlargement of the audital bullæ.

Clætes BILLBERG, **1828.** Primates, Cebidæ.

Syn. Faunae Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Conspectus A (before p. 1), 1828.

Species: 'Singes-pleureux' (*Cebus sp.*, 'cauda subtus pilosa'), from Brazil and Guiana.

Clætes: κλαίω, to weep—in allusion to the animal's plaintive cry.

Coïza BILLBERG, **1828.** Glires, Caviidæ.

Syn. Faunae Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Conspectus A, 45, 1 28.

New name for *Cavia* 'Gmelin,' 1788 (=*Cavia* Pallas, 1766). "Nomen *Cavia* ut barbarum ineptum judicavimus, unde novam et a vocis sonu desumtam et e verbo græco, κοίζω (grunnio) derivatam denominationem meliorem censuimus." (BILLBERG.)

Coïza: κοίζω, to grunt—in allusion to the animal's characteristic note.

Coryphæna COUES, **1889.** Cete, ?

Century Dict., II, p. 1286, 1889.

Lapsus. The name is accompanied merely by the statement "a genus of cetaceans," and occurs without description or mention of species under the definition of *Coryphæna*, a genus of Pisces. Evidently an error, as no such name has been used elsewhere for a cetacean.

Coryphæna: κορύφαινα, a fish.

Cynos E. L. GEOFFROY, **1767.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Hippopotamidæ.

"Desc. 719 Plant. etc., 457, 1767" (fide SHERBORN, Index Anim., 282, 1902).

Name given by Sherborn without species, but said to be equivalent to *Hippopotamus.*

Drastis BILLBERG, **1828.** Primates, Hapalidæ?

Syn. Faunae Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Conspectus A (before p. 1), 1828.

Nomen nudum, occurring only in a table between *Hapale* and *Chirogaleus.*

Drastis: δράστης (fem. δράστις), a runaway.

* The proper name for this family is Callitrichidæ, but the change having been published too late to make the necessary corrections under the other generic names Hapalidæ is here used. In Part III, however (pp. 890–891), all the names will be found under Callitrichidæ.

Griphopithecus Abel, **1903.** Primates, Simiidæ.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, 1903; fide Nature, vol. 69, p. 36, Nov. 12, 1903.

Type: *Griphopithecus suessi* Abel, from the Miocene Leithakalk of the Vienna Basin, Austria.

Extinct. Based on isolated molars.

Griphopithecus: γρῖφος, riddle; πίθηκος, ape—probably in allusion to its affinities.

Haligyna Billberg, **1828.** Sirenia, Hydrodamalidæ?

Syn. Faunae Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Conspectus A, 33–34, 1828.

Type: *Trichechus manatus borealis* Gmelin, from Bering Island, Bering Sea, but said to occur also on the coast of Norway. "Hab. non raro ad oras maritimas Norvegiæ borealissimas, sub nomine fabuloso: Havfrue nita; ex improviso nempe super maris superficie visa, speciem quandam humanam forma sua peculiari sistit." (Billberg.)

Haligyna: ἅλς, ἁλός, sea; γυνή, woman—i. e., a mermaid.

Hyaenognathus J. C. Merriam, **1903.** Feræ, Canidæ.

Bull. Dept. Geol. Univ. Calif., III, No. 14, 278–283, pl. 28, text figs. 1, 3, Nov., 1903.

Type: *Hyaenognathus pachyodon* J. C. Merriam, from the late Pliocene or Quaternary of Asphalto, Kern County, California.

Extinct. Based on a mandible.

Hyaenognathus: Hyæna; γνάθος, jaw—in allusion to "the lower jaw [which] is short and heavy, having a strong resemblance to that of the hyæna."

Karoomys Broom, **1903.** Allotheria, ?

Geol. Mag., London, new ser., decade IV, vol. X, p. 345, 1 fig. in text, Aug., 1903.

Type: *Karoomys browni* Broom, from the Triassic Karoo beds of Ariwal North, South Africa.

This is probably the earliest mammal thus far discovered.

Extinct. Based on a right lower jaw without teeth.

Karoomys: Karoo, name of the beds in which the type was found; μῦς, mouse.

Laboura Billberg, **1828.** Glires, Erethizontidæ.

Syn. Faunae Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Conspectus A (before p. 1), 1828.

New name for '*Cuendu* Marcgrave' (=*Coendou* Lacépède, 1799).

Laboura: λαμβάνω (2d aorist, ἔλαβον), to grasp; οὐρά, tail—in allusion to the prehensile tail.

Lonchetes Billberg, **1828.** Glires, Octodontidæ.

Syn. Faunae Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Conspectus A (before p. 1), 1828.

Emendation of *Loncheres* Illiger, 1811.

Lonchetes: λόγχη, spear; χαίτη, hair—in allusion to the flattened spines mixed with the fur.

Lonchophylla Thomas, **1903.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., XII, 458–460, Oct. 1, 1903.

Type: *Lonchophylla mordax* Thomas, from Lamarão, northwest of Bahia, Brazil.

Lonchophylla: λόγχη, spear; φύλλον, leaf—in allusion to the long, broadly spatulate inner upper incisors.

Lucifer Linnæus, **1763.** Primates, Simiidæ.

Amœn. Acad., VI, 70, 1763; Sherborn, Index Anim., 556, 1136, 1902.

Type: *Lucifer aldrovandi* Linnæus. Erroneously given as genus by Sherborn; in reality a name applied to a supposed species or race of apes. The date is properly 1763 and not 1760.

Lucifer: Lat., light-bringing.

Machimus Billberg, **1828.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Syn. Faunae Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Conspectus A (before p. 1), 1828.

Nomen nudum, in a table, following *Phacochœrus* and *Sus.*

Machimus: μάχιμος, warlike—i. e., a fighter.

Machlis KAUP, **18—** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

KAUP, fide ZITTEL, Handb. Palæont., IV, Lief. 2, p. 402, 1893.

The original reference for *Machlis* has not been found. Zittel quotes the name as a synonym of *Dama* Smith, and *Megaceros* Owen.

Machlis: A name applied to the moose or elk by Pliny.

Macrobates BILLBERG, **1828.** Primates, Simiidæ.

Syn. Faunae Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Conspectus A (before p. 1), 1828.

New name for *Pongo* Geoffroy, 1812 (= Pongo Lacépède, 1799) See *Simia* Linnæus, 1758.

Macrobates: μακρός, large; βάτης, walker—in allusion to the long arms.

Megalohyrax ANDREWS, **1903.** Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Procaviidæ?

Geol. Mag., London, new ser., decade IV, vol. X, pp. 339–342, fig. 1, Aug., 1903.

Type: *Megalohyrax eocænus* Andrews, from the Upper Eocene of the Fayûm, Egypt.

Extinct. Based on 'the left maxilla with the teeth.'

Megalohyrax: μέγας (μεγαλ-), great, large; + *Hyrax* — in allusion to the very large jaw which indicates that the animal "must have been about the size of a large tapir."

Meriæus BILLBERG, **1828.** Glires, Muridæ, Gerbillinæ.

Syn. Faunae Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Conspectus A (before p. 1), 1828.

New name for *Meriones* Illiger, 1811.

Meriaeus: μηρία, the thigh bones, the thighs—in allusion to the large hind legs.

Mnuolagus BILLBERG **1828.** Glires, Leporidæ.

Syn. Faunae Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Conspectus A (before p. 1), 1828.

Nomen nudum, occurring only in a table between *Lagomys* and *Lepus.*

Mnuolagus: μνόος, or μνοῦς, soft down; λαγώς, hare—i. e., a downy hare.

Moschomys BILLBERG, **1828.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Syn. Faunae Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Conspectus A (before p. 1), 1828.

New name for *Ondatra* Lacépède, 1799 (type *Castor zibethicus* Linnæus, from eastern Canada).

Moschomys: μόσχος, musk; μῦς, mouse—a Greek equivalent of the common name 'muskrat.'

Myoprocta THOMAS, **1903.** Glires, Dasyproctidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., XII, 464, Oct. 1, 1903.

Type: *'Dasyprocta' acouchy* Linnæus (=*Cavia acuschy* Gmelin), from Guiana.

Myoprocta: μῦς, μυός, mouse; + (*Dasy-*)*procta.*

Neopithecus ABEL, **1903.** Primates, Simiidæ.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, 1903; fide Nature, vol. 69, p. 36, Nov. 12, 1903.

New name for *Anthropodus* Schlosser, 1901, which is preoccupied by *Anthropodus* De Lapouge, 1896, a genus of Cercopithecidæ (?).

Neopithecus: νέος, new; πίθηκος, ape.

Nothobus BILLBERG, **1828.** Ungulata, ?

Syn. Faunae Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Conspectus A (before p. 1), 1828.

New name for *Sukotyro* Nieuhoff (=*Sukotyro* Kerr, 1792).

Nothobus: νωθής, sluggish, stupid; βοῦς, ox.

Ondatra LACÉPÈDE, **1799.** Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Tabl. Mamm., 9, 1799; Nouv. Tabl. Méth. Mamm., in Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot éd., Quad., XIV, 166, 1799; Mém. l'Institut, Paris, 495, 1801.

Type: *Ondatra zibethicus* (=*Castor zibethicus* Linnæus), from eastern Canada.

Not *Ondatra* Link, 1795, a synonym of *Myocastor* Kerr, 1792 (type *Mus coypus* Molina), which is a genus of Octodontidæ. Name replaced by *Moschomys* Billberg, 1828. (See *Fiber* Cuvier, 1800.)

Ondatra: Indian name of the muskrat of North America.

Ovifera FRISCH, **1775.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidæ.
Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, Tab. Gen., 1775.
Type: 'Das Kameelpardel' (=*Cervus camelopardalis* Linnæus), from Africa.
Ovifera: Probably from Lat. *ovis* sheep; *ferus*, wild.

Pavianus FRISCH, **1775.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.
Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 19, 1775.
Type: 'Der Pavian.' In the 'Tabula Generalis' this genus is named *Papio*.
Pavianus: German, *Pavian*, baboon.

Phiomia ANDREWS & BEADNELL, **1902.** Creodonta, ?
Preliminary Note on some New Mammals from the Upper Eocene of Egypt, Surv. Dept., Cairo, pp. 1–5, figs. 1–3, 1902.
Type: *Phiomia serridens* Andrews & Beadnell, from the Upper Eocene of Egypt.
Extinct. Based on "the anterior portion of the left ramus of the mandible."
Phiomia: Fayûm or Faioom, the type locality, a valley of Egypt, 40 miles southwest of Cairo.

Porcus FRISCH, **1775.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.
Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 3, Tab. Gen., 1775.
Species, 8: 'Gemein zahm Schwein' (type), 'Guineisch Schwein,' 'Chinesisch Schwein,' 'Afrikanisch gewürfeltes Schwein,' 'Wilde Schwein,' 'Grosses wilde Schwein in Afrika,' 'Grosses Mindanesiches knollen Schwein,' and 'Das Siamische Schwein.' (See *Sus* Linnæus, 1758.)
Porcus: Lat., pig.

Porthocyon J. C. MERRIAM, **1903.** Feræ, Canidæ.
Bull. Dept. Geol. Univ. Calif., III, No. 14, 283–288, pls. 29, 30, fig. 1, Nov., 1903.
Type: *Porthocyon dubius* J. C. Merriam, from the late Pliocene or Quaternary, 2 miles southeast of Cornwall, Contra Costa County, California.
Extinct. Based on "the greater portion of a cranium with the essential parts of the dentition."
Porthocyon: πορθέω, to destroy, to kill; κύων, dog—in allusion to the animal's size. "The cranium is that of an animal between a large wolf and a hyaena in size and resembling the latter in possessing a greatly abbreviated facial region." (MERRIAM.)

Quaggelo FRISCH, **1775.** Effodientia, Manidæ.
Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 5, Tab. Gen., 1775.
Species: The Pangolin and Phatagin, from India.
Quaggelo: ?

Tapirussa FRISCH, **1775.** Ungulata, Perissodactylis, Tapiridæ.
Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 4, Tab. Gen., 1775.
Type: 'Das Tapir,' from Brazil. (See *Tapirus* Brisson, 1762.)
Tapirussa: Latinized form of *Tapir*.

Tardipes FRISCH, **1775.** Edentata, Bradypodidæ.
Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 19, 1775.
New name apparently for *Tardigradus* Brisson, 1762.
Tardipes: Lat. *tardus*, slow; *pes*, foot. A Latin equivalent of *Bradypus*.

Volucre FRISCH, **1775.** Chiroptera, ?
Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 6, Tab. Gen., 1775.
Type: 'Das Flederthier'. "Unterscheiden sich von den Fledermäusen entweder, dass sie ordentliche Thier-Beine und dazwischen die ausgespannte Flughaut, oder dass zwar ihre verlängerte Vorderzähnen durch die Flughaut gehen, aber nur bis zum Kreuze geht die Haut wo entweder der Schwanz frey oder gar keiner ist. Die Flughaut ist allzeit mit Haaren bedeckt. Die Zitzen stehen an der Brust wie bei der Fledermaus. Die Ohren sind aber bey diesem Geschlecht klein oder kurz." (FRISCH.)
Volucre: Lat. *volucer*, winged; neuter, *volucre*, a winged creature.

CORRECTIONS.

P. 20. **Type,** under footnote c, add—

Dr. Coues has proposed several terms to indicate whether or not a name was based on a type specimen and also the manner in which it was published. These terms deserve mention in this connection, although they have not come into general use:

Anonym: "A mere name; a 'nomen nudum;' a name resting upon no diagnosis, or other recognized basis."

Chironym: "A manuscript name; an unpublished name."

Graphonym: "An onym based upon a recognizable published plate, diagnosis, or description."

Typonym: "A name based upon indication of a type species, or of a type specimen." (Auk, I, p. 321, 1884.)

P. 33. **Preoccupied names,** line 4, below the table, add—

The total number of preoccupied names indicated in this index is a little more than 400. Of these, as already shown, about 150, or nearly 40 per cent, are homonyms in the class Mammalia.

P. 47. **Geographical names,** add—

Karoomys, Oltinotherium, Phiomia, Rhodanomys, and Saghatherium.

P. 51. **Victorlemoineia.** For explanation see p. 706.

P. 77. **Aculeata.** The date of publication should be April–June, 1795.

P. 122. **Arsinoitherium,** line 2, add—

Preliminary Note on *Arsinoitherium zittelli* Beadn., Surv. Dept., Cairo, pp. 1–5, pls. I–VI, 1902.

P. 126. **Atalapha,** line 3, add—

MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 13, p. 13, 1897 (type fixed, *A. sicula*).

P. 137. **Bison**—

Bison, Porcus, Ursulo, Vacca, and other names are quoted by Sherborn (Index Anim., 1902) from 'Edwards, in M. Catesby, Carol. I, 1771,' but are not valid generic names. They are simply the pre-Linnean names used by Catesby and republished subsequent to 1758.

P. 137. **Bisonus,** after line 3, insert—

Bissonius GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 153, 1843 (synonym of *Poephagus.*)

P. 158. **Capreolus,** line 4, add—

Compare "*Capreolus* MURR, Der Naturforscher, VII, 47, 1775."

Based on 'Das sinesische Bisamreh,' *Capreolus odorifera.* This reference has not been verified and the name may not be entitled to recognition.

P. 158. After **Capreolus** insert—

Capricerva E. L. GEOFFROY, **1767.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

"Desc. 719 Plant. etc., 448, 1767" (fide SHERBORN, Index Anim., 173, 1902).

Name given by Sherborn without any species.

Capricerva: Lat., *caper, capri,* goat; *cervus,* deer.

P. 175. **Cetotherium.** The first publication of the name is said to be—

"BRANDT, Verhandl. K. Russ. Mineral. Gesellsch., 1841" (fide VAN BENEDEN & GERVAIS, Ostéog. Cétacés, 1880).

P. 176. **Chaeropithecus**, add footnote—

"*Choeropithecus* P. Boddaert, Allg. Genees. Jaarb., III (1), 281, 1786," quoted by Sherborn (Index Anim., 203, 1902), without mentioning any species.

P. 181. **Chilonatalus**, line 2, add—

Miller, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVI, 119, Sept. 30, 1903 (raised to generic rank).

P. 196. **Colobus**, after line 3, add—

Colobos Duncan, Cassell's Nat. Hist., I, 163, 18— (emendation).

P. 238. **Dipodillus**, line 3, add—

De Winton, Novit. Zool., X, No. 2, p. 284, pl. viii figs. 1–2, Aug. 25, 1903 (raised to generic rank).

P. 245. **Drill**, after explanation, add—

"'Mandrill' seems to signify a 'man-like Ape,' the word 'Drill' or 'Dril' having been anciently employed in England to denote an Ape or Baboon. Thus in the fifth edition of Blount's '*Glossographia*,' or a dictionary interpreting the hard words of whatsoever language now used in our refined English tongue, . . . published in 1681, I find 'Dril' . . . also a large overgrown Ape and Baboon, so called.' 'Drill' is used in the same sense in Charleton's *Onomasticon Zoicon*, 1668. The singular etymology of the word given by Buffon seems hardly a probable one." (Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 10, 1863.)

P. 267. **Epihippus**, line 6, add—

Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 612, 1902 (type fixed, *E. gracilis*).

P. 269. **Ericius** Giebel, **1871**, after *Centetes semispinosus* Cuvier, add—

(=*Erinaceus semispinosus* Cuvier.)

P. 291. **Gazella** Lichtenstein, **1814**, should stand—

Gacella Frisch, **1775.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 2, Tab. Gen., 1775.

Type: 'Die Gazelle' (=*Capra dorcas* Linnæus?), but including also 'das Kevel,' 'das Korin,' and 'das Dseren oder Tseyran,' from Africa.

P. 294. **Geosciurus**, line 6. For *Sciurus erythopus*, read *Sciurus erythropus*.

P. 311. **Harlanus**, after line 2, insert—

Harlanius Bronn, Lethea Geognostica, III, 846, 1856."

P. 345. **Hystrix**, after line 4, insert—

Histrix Frisch, Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, Tab. Gen., 1775.

P. 357. **Kemas**, after line 7, add—

The name *Kemas* has also been applied to other genera:

Gray, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 157, 1843 (*Kemas hodgsoni*=*Pantholops* Hodgson, 1834); Gray, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. iii, Ungulata, 146–147, 1852 (*Kemas warryato*=*Hemitragus* Hodgson, 1841).

P. 360. **Lagomys**, line 3 (before quotation), insert—

"Sequuntur in eundem finem nomina specierum, laudato Pallas pariter ad mures tractarum, quæ mihi genus constituerunt, Lagomys, nec Arctomys dictum, nam Lepori aptius quam Urso, comparari posse videantur." (Storr.)

P. 378. After **Linsang** insert—

Linx Frisch, **1775.** Feræ, Felidæ.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 12, Tab. Gen., 1775.

Species: *Linx vulgaris* (type), from Europe; *L. canadensis*, from Canada; *L. arabicus* (caracal), from southwestern Asia; and *L. spurius*, from North America.

The spelling *Linx* occurs both in the text and in the table, but may possibly be a misprint for *Lynx*.

P. 390. After **Lynx** KERR, 1792, add—
See *Linx* Frisch, 1775.

P. 398. **Mandril** (see explanation above under Drill).

P. 423. **Microsorex**, line 3, add—
ELLIOTT, Syn. Mamm. N. Am., Field Columbian Mus., Zool. Ser., II, 377, 1901 (raised to generic rank).

P. 424. **Microtolagus**, line 2, add—
ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., 607, 1903 (misprint).
This misprint of *Macrotolagus* is unfortunate, as it completely changes the meaning of the original name.

P. 433. **Moschomys**, after line 5, add—
Preoccupied by *Moschomys* Billberg, 1828, a genus of Microtinæ.

P. 437. **Mygale**, after line 3, add—
Myale GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, 300, Apr. 1, 1821 (misprint).

P. 446. **Næmorhedus**, after line 6, insert—
Nemorrhaedus TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., fasc. IV, 964–967, 1898.

P. 475. **Ondatra** LINK, **1795**. Strike out the references to Lacépède, 1799 and 1801, which belong to another genus (see p. 951).

P. 479. **Oreas**, under footnote, add—
Name preoccupied by *Oreas* Hübner, 1806, a genus of Lepidoptera; and by *Oreas* Montfort, 1808, a genus of Polyps.

P. 490. **Oulodon**, after line 2, add—
"*Vlodon* VAN BENEDEN & GERVAIS, Ostéog. Cétacés Viv. et Foss., pl. LXII, 1880" (misprint).

P. 509. **Panthera** OKEN, 1816, should stand—

Panthera FRISCH, **1775.** Feræ, Felidæ.
Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 12, Tab. Gen., 1775.
Type: 'Das Pantherthier'. "Alle Arten unterscheiden sich von rechten Tieger sehr wohl, ob sie gleich meist mit dem Namen Tieger belegt werden. Sie sind alle kleiner als der rechte Tieger. Sie haben alle Flecken, der Schwanz ist bey allen weit länger, nach Prosten sehr lang, und mit dichten Haaren besetzt." (FRISCH.)

P. 510. **Papio** ERXLEBEN, **1777**, should stand—

Papio FRISCH, **1775.** Primates, Cercopithecidæ.
Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, Tab. Gen., 1775.
Type: 'Der Pavian,' from Africa. In the text *Pavianus* is used instead of *Papio*.

P. 553. **Poëbrotherium**, after line 2, insert—
Pœluotherium LEIDY, Sixth Ann. Rept. Smithsonian Inst., for 1851, 64, 1852 (misprint).

P. 656. **Synceros** GRAY, **1872**, after line 2, add—
Syncera ('GRAY') LYDEKKER, Wild Oxen, Sheep, and Goats of All Lands, 22, 1898 (quoted in synonymy as '1821'). This is an error; the name dates from 1872, not 1821.

P. 666. **Tayassu** G. FISCHER, **1814**, should stand—

Tagassu FRISCH, **1775.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tagassuidæ.
Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 3, Tab. Gen., 1775.
Type: 'Das amerikanische einzige Schwein-Geschlechte' (*Sus tajacu* Linnæus), from tropical America.
This form of the name necessitates a slight change in the spelling of the family name, which should stand Tagassuidæ.

P. 666. **Tayassu**, line 5, add—

MERRIAM, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIV, 120, 1901; GILL, ibid., XV, 38, 1902; THOMAS, ibid., XV, 153–154, 197, 1902; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 162, 168, 1902 (discussion of type).

P. 692. **Trilobodon.** The family name Trilobodontidæ was inserted from a manuscript list furnished by Dr. Santiago Roth. I supposed the name had been published, but I have been unable to find the reference.

P. 703. **Urus**, line 2, before SWAINSON, insert—

BOJANUS, Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Car., XIII, 427, 1827.

P. 703. **Urus**, after line 9, add—

Urus H. SMITH, **1827.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Griffith's Cuvier, Anim. King., IV, 417–418, 1827.

Type: *Urus scoticus* H. Smith, from southern Scotland and northern England.

Urus H. Smith is the wild ox of the British Isles, and is distinct from *Urus* Frisch, 1775, a genus of bison.

P. 721. **Family and subfamily endings.**

Geoffroy has called attention to the difficulty of distinguishing between the endings *inæ* and *idæ* when the words are spoken instead of written:

"Plusieurs auteurs adoptent en latin *inæ* au lieu d'*ina*, *inés* en français au lieu d'*iens*. Ces auteurs semblent avoir oublié, en adoptant la terminaison *inés*, *ineæ*, que la langue zoologique n'est pas seulement destinée à être écrite. Comment un professeur, parlant devant un nombreux auditoire, pourra-t-il être compris, lorsqu'il parlera des Lémurinés (*Lemurinæ*) comme d'une tribu de la famille des Lémuridés (*Lemuridæ*), des Psittacinés (*Psittacinæ*) comme d'une division des Psittacidés (*Psittacidæ*)? Des mots aussi peu différents ne sont pour ainsi dire qu'un seul et même mot pour l'oreille. Des terminaisons nettement différentes sont indispensables." (I. GEOFFROY, Cat. Méth. Coll. Mamm., Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, p. xiii footnote, 1851.)

P. 731. **Callitricidæ**, after line 3, add—

Callitrichidæ THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., XII, p. 457, Oct. 1, 1903.

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