

527

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

BY

T. S. PALMER
ASSISTANT, BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

Prepared under the direction of

DR. C. HART MERRIAM
CHIEF OF DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1904

- Diastomicodon** AMEGHINO, 1884. Ungulata, Litopterna, Macraucheniiidae.
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: $\delta\tau\alpha\iota\delta\omega\omega$, to dart or shoot through the air, i. e., rapidly; $\tau\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$, cutting; $\delta\delta\acute{\omega}\nu = \delta\delta\acute{o}\upsilon\varsigma$, tooth.
- Dibelodon** COPE, 1884. Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidae.
Paleont. Bull., No. 39, p. 2, 1884; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXII, pt. 1, for Oct. 21, 1884, 2-8, Jan., 1885.
Type: *Mastodon shepardii* Leidy, from Contra Costa County, California.
Extinct. Based on "a last inferior molar tooth."
Dibelodon: $\delta\tau$, two; $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, dart; $\delta\delta\acute{\omega}\nu = \delta\delta\acute{o}\upsilon\varsigma$, tooth—in allusion to the presence of upper incisors with enamel bands, in contrast with *Mastodon*, in which the bands are wanting. (Compare *Tetrabelodon*.)
- Dicardina** (subgenus of *Eocardia*) AMEGHINO, 1891. Glires, Eocardiidae.
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. Patagonia, 74, fig. 29, Feb., 1894 (raised to generic rank).
Species, 3: *Dicardina maxima* Ameghino, *D. modica* Ameghino, and *D. excavata* Ameghino, all from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Dicardina: $\delta\tau$, two; $\kappa\alpha\rho\delta\acute{\iota}\alpha$, heart—in allusion to the fourth lower premolar, which consists of two triangular prisms.
- Diceratherium** MARSH, 1875. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae.
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: $\delta\tau$, two; $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\varsigma$, horn; $\eta\eta\pi\iota\omicron\nu$, wild beast—in allusion to the transversely paired nasal horns.
- Dicerorhinus** GLOGER, 1841. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae.
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: $\delta\tau$, two; $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\varsigma$, horn; $\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\beta\acute{\iota}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, nose—from the two nasal horns.
- Diceros** GRAY, 1821. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae.
London Med. Repos., XV, 306, Apr. 1, 1821; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XV, 192 footnote, Feb., 1895.
Type: *Rhinoceros bicornis* Linnaeus, from Africa.
Name preoccupied by *Diceros* Lamarck, 1805, a genus of Mollusca (fide Thomas). (See *Opsiceros* Gloger, 1841.)
Diceros: $\delta\tau$, two; $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\varsigma$, horn—from the two nasal horns.
- Dichobune** (subg. of *Anoplotherium*) CUVIER, 1822. Ungulata, Anoplotheriidae.
Recherches Osmém. 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. Paleont., 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: $\delta\iota\chi\alpha$, in two; $\beta\omicron\nu\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, hill, mound—in allusion to the arrangement of the tubercles or ridges in pairs on the posterior molars.
- Dichodon** OWEN, 1848. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae.
Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, IV, pt. 1, 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: $\delta\iota\chi\alpha$, in two; $\delta\delta\acute{\omega}\nu = \delta\delta\acute{o}\upsilon\varsigma$, 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, Noctilionidae.
Oken's Isis, for 1819, 1829-1830, 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: $\delta\iota\kappa\lambda\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, double-folding; $\omicron\nu\rho\acute{\alpha}$, tail—from the form of the tail. "The greater part of the tail [is] inferior to the interfemoral membrane, and enclosed 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** (sec *Diconodon*). Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidae.
- Dicalophorus** AMEGHINO, 1888. Glires, Octodontidae.
"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: *Dicalophorus latidens* Ameghino, *D. simplex* Ameghino, *D. celsus* Ameghino, and *Ctenomys priscus* Owen—all from Monte Hermoso, near Bahía Blanca, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Extinct.
Dicalophorus: $\delta\tau$, two; $\kappa\omicron\iota\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, hollow; $\phi\omicron\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, 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 *Dicalophorus* . . . existe una perforación independiente." (AMEGHINO.)
- Dicolpomys** WINGE, 1887. Glires, Octodontidae.
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 fessor* Winge, from 'Lapa da Escrivania Nr. 5,' near Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraes, Brazil.
Extinct. Based on the lower jaws of five individuals.
Dicolpomys: $\delta\tau$, two; $\kappa\acute{o}\lambda\pi\omicron\varsigma$, fold, hollow; $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, mouse—in allusion to the arrangement of the enamel folds of the lower molars.

Rhagodon—Continued.

Extinct. Based on 'el m^l de un individuo ya bastante viejo.'

Rhagodon: *ράξ*, *ράγος*, a berry, a grape; *δάων* = *δάους*, tooth.

Rhamphocetus GLOGER, 1841.

Hand- u. Hillsbuch 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 cornatus*, from the Arctic Ocean, off Spitzbergen.

Rhamphocetus: *ράμφος*, a curved beak; *κῆτος*, whale—an equivalent of *Delphinorhynchus*.

Rhaphocerus (see *Raphicerus*).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Rhagnopsis COPE, 1896.

Cete, Baleenidae.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXXV, No. 151, p. 145, Aug., 1896.

New name for *Protobalena* Leidy, 1869, which is preoccupied by *Protobalena* Du Bus, 1867, another genus of Baleenidae.

Extinct.

Rhagnopsis: *ρήγνυσις*, 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, Sciuridae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 271-272, Oct., 1867; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933.

Rheithrosciurus LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 452, 1891.

Type: *Sciurus macrotis* Gray, from Sarawak, Borneo.

Rheithrosciurus: *ρήθρον*, 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, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Rhesus (subgenus of *Macacus*) LESSON, 1840.

Primates, Cercopitheciidae.

[Revue Zool., Paris, II, 70, Mar., 1830—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. nemestrinus* 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*, a 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. II^e, sec. 1.)

Rhinalazon GLOGER, 1841.

Primates, Cercopitheciidae.

Hand- u. Hillsbuch 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 lurulus* (Wurmb), from Borneo.

Rhinalazon: *ῥίς*, *ῥινόσ*, nose; *ἀλατῶν*, wanderer, vagabond—i. e., a 'long-nosed wanderer,' from its most striking characteristics.

Rhinaster WAGLER, 1830.

Insectivora, Talpidae.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 14, 1830.

Type: *Sorex cristatus* Linnaeus, from Pennsylvania.

Name antedated by *Condytura* Illiger, 1811.

Rhinaster: *ῥίς*, *ῥινόσ*, nose; *ἀστῆρ*, a star—in allusion to the circle of prominences at the extremity of the nose.

*The prefix *Rhin-* ordinarily requires no explanation when it indicates simply a large nose.

Rhinaster GRAY, 1862.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae.

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* Linnaeus, from Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Rhinaster* Wagler, 1830, a genus of Insectivora. (See *Opiceros* Gloger, 1841.)

Rhinchonycetis TSCHUDI MS., 1844.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Fauna Peruviana, 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 *Rhinchonycetis* [Choeronycteris] peruana angeführt; 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.)

Rhinchonycetis: *ῥύγχος*, snout; *νυκτερίς*, bat.

Rhinippus BURMEISTER, 1875.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidae.

Caballos Fós. Pampa Argentina, 15, 1875.

Species: *Equus neogevus* 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.

Rhinoceroidea 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); HALLAN, Edinb. New Philos. Journ., XVII, 353, 1834.

Type: *Rhinoceroidea 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.)

Rhinoceroidea: *Rhinoceros*; *εἶδος*, form.

Rhinoceros LINNAEUS, 1758.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae.

Systema Nature, 10th ed., I, 58, 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* Linnaeus (type), from India; and *R. bicornis* Linnaeus, from Africa.

Rhinoceros: *ῥινόκερος*, rhinoceros, lit. 'horned nose.'

Rhinochoerus WAGLER, 1830.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiridae.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 17, 1830.

New name for *Tapirus* Brisson, 1762. "Nomina generica quæ ex greca vel latina lingua radice non habent rejeienda sunt." (WAGLER.)

Rhinochoerus: *ῥίς*, *ῥινόσ*, nose; *χοῖρος*, hog—in allusion to the nose, which is elongated into a flexible snout, or short proboscis.