

Arquivos de Zoologia

Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo

Volume 44(1):1-120, 2013

www.mz.usp.br/publicacoes
<http://portal.revistasusp.sibi.usp.br>

ISSN impresso: 0066-7870
ISSN *on-line*: 2176-7793

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE GENERA OF THE TRIBE ORYZOMYINI (RODENTIA: CRICETIDAE: SIGMODONTINAE) IN SOUTH AMERICA: PATTERNS OF DISTRIBUTION AND DIVERSITY

JOYCE R. PRADO
ALEXANDRE R. PERCEQUILLO

São Paulo – SP – Brasil
Junho – 2013

PUBLICAÇÕES CIENTÍFICAS

O Museu de Zoologia publica dois periódicos, *Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia* (previamente *Papéis Avulsos do Departamento de Zoologia da Secretaria de Agricultura de São Paulo*, iniciada em 1941) e *Arquivos de Zoologia* (previamente *Arquivos de Zoologia do Estado de São Paulo*, iniciada em 1940). Os artigos são publicados individualmente e trazem a data de recebimento e de aceite pela Comissão Editorial.

São derivados ambos os periódicos de documentos zoológicos da *Revista do Museu Paulista*, de forma que os volumes 1-3 de *Arquivos de Zoologia* englobam os volumes 24-26 da *Revista do Museu Paulista*. Com o estabelecimento de um periódico diferente para documentos zoológicos, a *Revista do Museu Paulista* foi reiniciada então como uma Nova Série, dedicado a assuntos não-zoológicos.

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

The Museu de Zoologia publishes two journals, *Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia* (previously *Papéis Avulsos do Departamento de Zoologia da Secretaria de Agricultura de São Paulo*, started in 1941) and *Arquivos de Zoologia* (previously *Arquivos de Zoologia do Estado de São Paulo*, started in 1940). Papers are published as separate issues, which contain the dates of receipt and acceptance by the Editorial Committee.

Both journals are derived from zoological papers in the *Revista do Museu Paulista*, so that volumes 1-3 of *Arquivos de Zoologia* bear volumes numbers 24-26 of *Revista do Museu Paulista*. With the establishment of a different journal for zoological papers, the *Revista do Museu Paulista* was then restarted as a New Series, dedicated to non-zoological subjects.

PUBLICACIONES CIENTÍFICAS

El Museu de Zoologia publica dos periódicos, *Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia* (previamente *Papéis Avulsos do Departamento de Zoologia da Secretaria de Agricultura de São Paulo*, que iniciou em 1941) y *Arquivos de Zoologia* (previamente *Arquivos de Zoologia do Estado de São Paulo*, que iniciou em 1940). Los artículos son publicados individualmente y contienen las fechas de recepción y aceptación por la Comisión Editorial.

Ambos periódicos se derivan de los artículos zoológicos de la *Revista do Museu Paulista*, de forma que los volúmenes 1-3 de *Arquivos de Zoologia* llevan la numeración de los volúmenes 24-26 de la *Revista do Museu Paulista*. Con el establecimiento de un periódico diferente para los artículos de zoología, la *Revista do Museu Paulista* se reinició como una Nueva Serie, especializada en asuntos no relacionados con zoología.

Arquivos de Zoologia

Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo

www.mz.usp.br/publicacoes
<http://portal.revistasusp.sibi.usp.br>

ISSN impresso: 0066-7870
ISSN *on-line*: 2176-7793

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE GENERA OF THE TRIBE ORYZOMYINI (RODENTIA: CRICETIDAE: SIGMODONTINAE) IN SOUTH AMERICA: PATTERNS OF DISTRIBUTION AND DIVERSITY

JOYCE R. PRADO
ALEXANDRE R. PERCEQUILLO

UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO

Reitor: Prof. Dr. João Grandino Rodas

Vice-Reitor: Prof. Dr. Hélio Nogueira da Cruz

© MUSEU DE ZOOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO

Diretor: Prof. Dr. Hussam El Dine Zaher

Vice-Diretor: Prof. Dr. Marcos Domingos Siqueira Tavares

COMISSÃO EDITORIAL

Carlos José Einicker Lamas – Universidade de São Paulo (*editor-chefe*)

Hussam El Dine Zaher – Universidade de São Paulo (*editor associado*)

Luís Fábio Silveira – Universidade de São Paulo (*editor associado*)

Marcos Domingos Siqueira Tavares – Universidade de São Paulo (*editor associado*)

Mário Cesar Cardoso de Pinna – Universidade de São Paulo (*editor associado*)

Sérgio Antonio Vanin – Universidade de São Paulo (*editor associado*)

SEÇÃO DE PUBLICAÇÕES

Airton de Almeida Cruz (*arte-finalista*)

INDEXADORES

Biological Abstracts, BIOSIS, Portal de Revistas da USP,

ULRICH's, Zoological Record.

VENDA, PERMUTA, DOAÇÃO E ASSINATURA

Museu de Zoologia da USP – Caixa Postal 42.494 – CEP 04218-970 – São Paulo – SP – Brasil

Serviço de Biblioteca e Documentação – Fone: (55-11) 2065-8121 – e-mail: biblmz@usp.br

Os periódicos *Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia* e *Arquivos de Zoologia* estão credenciados na Comissão de Credenciamento do Programa de Apoio às Publicações Científicas e Periódicas da Universidade de São Paulo.

Tiragem: 500 exemplares.



Publicado com o apoio financeiro do
Programa de Apoio às Publicações
Científicas Periódicas da USP

Ficha Catalográfica de acordo com o Código de Catalogação Anglo-Americano (AACR2)

Arquivos de Zoologia / Universidade de São Paulo. Museu de
Zoologia. Vol. 15 (1967) -
São Paulo : O Museu, 1967 -
v. : il. ; 26 cm.

Continuação de: Arquivos de Zoologia do Estado de São Paulo:
Vol. 1 (1940) - 14 (1966) .

Irregular: Vol. 15 (1967) - 37 (2002/2006)

Anual: Vol. 38 (2007) -

ISSN: 0066-7870 (versão impressa)

ISSN: 2176-7793 (versão on-line disponível em:

<http://portal.revistasusp.sibi.usp.br>

1. Zoologia. I. Universidade de São Paulo. Museu de Zoologia.

SUMÁRIO

- 44(1):1-120 Geographic distribution of the genera of the Tribe Oryzomyini (Rodentia: Cricetidae: Sigmodontinae) in South America: patterns of distribution and diversity
Joyce R. Prado & Alexandre R. Percequillo

Arquivos de Zoologia

Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo

Volume 44(1):1-120, 2013

www.mz.usp.br/publicacoes
http://portal.revistasusp.sibi.usp.br

ISSN impresso: 0066-7870
ISSN on-line: 2176-7793

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE GENERA OF THE TRIBE ORYZOMYINI (RODENTIA: CRICETIDAE: SIGMODONTINAE) IN SOUTH AMERICA: PATTERNS OF DISTRIBUTION AND DIVERSITY

JOYCE R. PRADO^{1,2}
ALEXANDRE R. PERCEQUILLO^{1,3}

ABSTRACT

The Oryzomyini is the most diverse tribe of the sigmodontine (Cricetidae: Sigmodontinae) radiation, including 28 genera and about 130 species, with this diversity reflected in the ecological and morphological variation observed among members. There are many hypotheses to explain the emergence and diversification of the Sigmodontinae in South America, including areas of original differentiation (AOD). In this paper we provide information on the geographic distribution of all extant genera in the tribe Oryzomyini, organizing these data in a gazetteer that includes provenance (collection locality, state or province, country), elevation, and geographical coordinates. Distribution maps generated for all genera and species then serve as the starting point for testing patterns of geographic distribution and diversity, and especially the AOD hypothesis advocating origination in the northern Andes. Our results reveal considerable generic and specific richness and show that there are three general patterns of distribution, the Trans-Andean, Andean, and Cis-Andean. Moreover, different genera encompass distributions that are endemic, disjunct, or widely distributed, as well as those restricted by habitats in both forest and open areas. Recent phylogenetic hypotheses indicate that the distribution patterns of oryzomyines do not correlate with the major lineages of the inclusive clades; rather, each main lineage displays most of the biogeographic patterns described for the tribe as a whole. The northern Andes cannot be considered as AOD, since the most records for Oryzomyini are located in the Cis-Andes area. The northern Andes is the second region in number of species, while the Trans-Andean represents the third richest region in South America. Patterns of richness of the tribe are strongly concordant with several of the centers or regions of endemism described in the literature. Areas of high richness are located mainly in the Andes, followed in lesser degree by areas in the Guyanan Shield, Brazilian Atlantic and Amazon Forests, and Paraguayan Chaco.

KEY-WORDS: Oryzomyini; Geographic Distribution; AOD; Biogeography.

1. Departamento de Ciências Biológicas, Escola Superior de Agricultura "Luiz de Queiroz", Universidade de São Paulo. Avenida Pádua Dias, 11, Caixa Postal 9, CEP 13418-900, Piracicaba, São Paulo, Brasil.
2. Programa de Pós-Graduação Ecologia Aplicada Interunidades – ESALQ/CENA.
3. E-mail: percequillo@usp.br

INTRODUCTION

The subfamily Sigmodontinae includes about 86 genera and 395 species (*sensu* Reig, 1980; Musser & Carleton, 2005), and is one of the most diverse and complex groups of New World mammals, representing about 29% of all Neotropical mammals (Weksler, 2006). Members of this subfamily are distributed mainly in South America, but some taxa are also found both in Central America and southeastern North America (Musser & Carleton, 2005). The current taxonomic concept of the Sigmodontinae and of the subordinate tribes, genera and species, is the result of the fundamental contribution provided by authors such as O. Thomas, J.A. Allen, G. Tate, W. Osgood, P. Hershkovitz, O. Reig, combined with extensive studies published in recent decades (Patton & Hafner, 1983; Carleton & Musser, 1989; Voss, 1991, 1993; Voss & Carleton, 1993; Smith & Patton, 1993, 1999; Musser *et al.*, 1998; Percequillo, 1998, 2003; Carleton & Olson, 1999; Patton *et al.*, 2000; D'Elía, 2003; D'Elía *et al.*, 2003; Weksler, 2003, 2006; Gómez-Laverde *et al.*, 2004; Musser & Carleton, 2005; Weksler *et al.*, 2006; Percequillo *et al.*, 2008, 2011).

Throughout history, sigmodontine genera have been grouped in 7 to 9 tribes (for a revision of the generic contents of these tribes, see Reig, 1984; Smith & Patton, 1999; and D'Elía *et al.*, 2007). However, for the last 15 years, morphological and molecular phylogenies have redefined and delimited those tribes (*e.g.*, Braun, 1993; Phyllotini; Voss & Carleton, 1993, Oryzomyini; Smith & Patton, 1993, 1999, all tribes; Stepan, 1995, all tribes; D'Elía *et al.*, 2003, 2005, 2006a, 2006b, 2007, Akodontini, Abrotichini; Pacheco 2003, Thomasomyini; Weksler, 2003, 2006, Oryzomyini), causing reconsideration of their definition and contents (see D'Elía *et al.*, 2007), promoting the following tribal arrangement: Abrotichini, Akodontini, Ichthyomyini, Oryzomyini, Phyllotini, Reithrodontini, Sigmodontini, Thomasomyini, Wiedomyini.

The Oryzomyini is the most diverse tribe among this large radiation, with 28 extant and about 130 species (Percequillo *et al.*, 2011; Weksler & Percequillo, 2011). The tribal diagnosis proposed by Voss & Carleton (1993) has been supported by studies employing phylogenetic methods (Steppan, 1995; Weksler, 2003, 2006; McCain *et al.*, 2007; Percequillo *et al.*, 2011), but hitherto published contributions have failed to provide adequate diagnoses for most of the genus-group taxa, or adequate information on the geographical distribution.

Despite these deficiencies, based on substantive advances in our understanding of the geographical

distribution, taxonomy and phylogenetic relationships, several authors have hypothesized the place and pattern of geographical diversification, as well as the time of origin and radiation patterns, of this group (Simpson, 1950, 1969; Hershkovitz, 1966, 1972; Patterson & Pascual, 1968, 1972; Savage, 1974; Baskin, 1978, 1986; Marshall, 1979; Reig, 1980, 1984, 1986; Jacobs & Lindsay, 1984; Slaughter & Ubelaker, 1984; Stepan, 1995; Engel *et al.*, 1998; Smith & Patton, 1999; Pardiñas *et al.*, 2002; Stepan *et al.*, 2004; Barros *et al.*, 2009; Valencia-Pacheco *et al.*, 2011).

Among the hypothesis erected to explain sigmodontine origin and diversification in South America, those presented by Hershkovitz (1962, 1966, 1972) were pivotal on the discussions regarding the habitat occupied by the ancestral lineage (or lineages) that invaded South America. Hershkovitz (1962, 1966, 1972) posited that the Oryzomyini was the most basal Sigmodontinae lineage, a group in his view that contained only forest-dwelling and pentalophodont taxa, at the base of an evolutionary transition to open, non-forested (or pastoral) habitats. This pathway was accompanied by the progressive reduction of the mesoloph/mesolophid, as the members of the Akodontini tribe, culminating in groups with derivative tetralophodont molars, inhabiting exclusively open habitats, like the Phyllotini. However, the contemporaneous definition of the Oryzomyini tribe (Voss & Carleton, 1993; Weksler, 2006; Weksler *et al.*, 2006; Percequillo *et al.*, 2011; Weksler & Percequillo, 2011) includes both traditional forest and pentalophodont taxa as well as several lineages of pastoral, tetralophodont sigmodontine genera, formerly allocated to other tribes, such as *Holochilus* (Sigmodontini), *Pseudoryzomys* (Phyllotini) and *Zygodontomys* (Akodontini). Thus, more recent phylogenetic hypotheses contradict the evolutionary scenario proposed by Hershkovitz (*op. cit.*). Importantly, and despite its importance in the definition and diagnosis of generic suprageneric groupings (Weksler & Percequillo, 2011), the evolutionary and adaptive importance of mesoloph (Hershkovitz, 1993) is still not fully understood. One of the reasons relates to the inadequate descriptions of geographic distribution and use of habitat (forest or open habitats) for several oryzomyine taxa.

Another important contribution on the origin and diversification in South America sigmodontines based on historic events is the Area of Original Differentiation (AOD) hypothesis proposed by Reig (1984; further elaborated in 1986). This model advocates for the existence of areas where sigmodontine taxa experienced their main differentiation; for the Oryzomyini, the AOD was posited to be the humid forests of the

northern Andes. From this area, extending from the Ecuadorean-Peruvian border northeast to the Colombian/Venezuelan border, oryzomyines subsequently dispersed to other forested areas in South America. One merit of Reig's work (1984, 1986), in addition to the recognition of general areas of original differentiation, was the delineation of areas of greatest generic and species diversity, as well as the description of distribution patterns throughout the Andes for several groups of rodents. Nevertheless, identification of areas of endemism for Sigmodontinae taxa, similar to those proposed by Cracraft (1985) for the avifauna of South America, has remained incomplete. Cracraft, employing abundant literature on bird geographic distributions and a well-defined concept of endemism, identified 33 areas of endemism in South America, including endemic species of each. It is likely that the minimal advance in the recognition of areas of endemism for sigmodontine rodents has resulted from poor knowledge of both the taxonomy and geographic distribution for most species.

Recently, Valencia-Pacheco *et al.* (2011) proposed an alternative, more ecological hypothesis to explain the diversification of the Oryzomyini tribe. These authors reported the existence of a latitudinal gradient in the number of species, with a marked decrease in diversity towards north and south, from the Amazon Basin. They also suggested the existence of a source-sink model, which would explain the patterns of diversity of the tribe, with the Amazon having served as a "source" (a kind of "center of origin" of the tribe) from which the oryzomyine species would disperse and colonize new environments.

Clearly, the central aspect to each and all scenarios and hypotheses aforementioned is the knowledge on the geographic distribution of the taxon studied. However, confident information on geographic distribution is still inadequate, with few contributions on this subject: several authors enlisted above aimed to explain origin and biogeography of sigmodontine rodents, even before establishing a sound basis on taxonomy and geographic distribution.

Therefore, we herein provide a comprehensive database for the collecting localities of oryzomyine genera, which in turn we used in both qualitative and quantitative analysis to fill gaps in our current knowledge of the geographic distribution and habitat use at the genus and species level. We also address the definition and validity of the Reig's Area of Original Differentiation for the Oryzomyini, under a modern systematic concept of the tribe. We furthermore address the identification of patterns of diversity, areas of greatest species richness, and areas of endemism for this clade in South America.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Concepts and definitions

Terms like center of origin and endemism may be confusing, since their usage is broad and varied. In order to clarify and standardize such terms employed throughout the text, in this section we provide definitions for the most common concepts.

Area of Original Differentiation (AOD): according to Reig (1986), AOD is "the geographic space within which a give taxon experienced the main differentiation (cladogenesis) of its component taxa of subordinate rank". Despite some additional theoretical and conceptual reasoning that define an AOD [*e.g.*, "(1) it is the areas reached by the ancestral stock after its dispersal from the AOD of its parental taxon; (2) it is the area where the taxon split most actively into subordinate taxa, acquiring through this process its defining properties; (3) it is the area in which the taxon split into apomorphic species, which dispersed into a new AOD to generate there a new sister taxon of the same rank"], Reig identified an AOD based on the number of records and number of endemic taxa in a given area (see areas on material and methods section). In 1986, there were no available phylogenies for the tribe or subfamily that would allowed Reig to apply any of his criteria to recognize an AOD for any tribe of Sigmodontinae.

Center of Origin: this is one of the most prevalent yet controversial concepts permeating biogeographic analyses, and as a consequence its definition varies widely, including but not exclusive of: birthplace, place where the most derived forms reside, or area with the greatest number of species. Cain (1944) defined several criteria to recognize centers of origin, some of them very similar to those employed by Reig in his recognition of an AOD, namely the location of greatest differentiation of a type, and location of dominance or greatest abundance of individuals. Despite the similarity among these terms, we follow Reig (1986) and consider them as distinct, with the proviso that the AOD concept explicitly includes historical and evolutionary aspects on its definition.

Area or Center of Endemism: Cracraft (1985:50) considers areas of endemism as "regions defined by distributional congruence of the constituent taxa. The simplest hypothesis is that areas of endemism represent common regions of biotic differentiation. Phylogenetic histories of taxa endemic in three or

more areas provide evidence for their historical inter-relationship, and it is these hypotheses regarding the history of areas that allow us to investigate patterns of differentiation in the component taxa". Cracraft (1985:53) further stated "areas of endemism are defined by discrete (diagnosable), differentiated taxonomic units". Harold & Mooi (1994) and Morrone (1994) presented a similar definition, which is an area identified by the congruence of distributional boundaries of two or more species, where congruence does not demand complete agreement on those limits at all possible scales of mapping, but relatively extensive sympatry is a prerequisite.

Species richness: number of species in a sample from a local area or geographic region, also referred to as alpha diversity (Lomolino *et al.*, 2009). We aimed to identify patterns of diversity/richness throughout South America, at both the specific and generic levels, for members of the tribe Oryzomyini in different areas and/or habitats across the continent.

We also provide definitions for other terms currently employed herein, especially those identifying types of vegetation and habitats occupied by oryzomyine species.

Dry diagonal: a belt that bisects cis-Andean South America diagonally from northeastern Brazil to northern Argentina and Paraguay. Along this diagonal are distributed important vegetation types, such as Caatinga, Cerrado, and Chaco, usually drier and less mesic than the adjacent vegetation in the Atlantic Forest and Amazon Forest (Vanzolini, 1974).

Open areas: we include in our concept of open areas usually drier habitats as shrublands, periodically flooded savanna shrublands, tropical savannas, grasslands, seasonally flooded grasslands, which are typical habitats of Cerrado and Chaco, and also moorlands, montane grasslands (like the Andean Puna and Páramo), steppe vegetation (like the Argentinean, Uruguayan and Brazilian pampas), sparse vegetation, barren or bare soil, deserts (like the Peruvian Lomas), salt pans, and areas with permanent ice and snow (Eva *et al.*, 2002).

Forest or Forested areas: in this concept we include closed-canopy mesic and humid forests like evergreen broadleaf forests, evergreen broadleaf forests with bamboo dominance and semi-humid evergreen forests, typical of the Atlantic and Amazon Forests; more open, dry forests like deciduous and semi-deciduous tropical forest and semi-deciduous transition tropical

forest, typically observed in Cerrado (cerradão and gallery forests) and Caatinga; the flooded tropical forests like mangroves, periodically fresh water flooded tropical forests and permanently flooded forests; temperate forests like evergreen broadleaf temperate forests, evergreen mixed broad and needleleaf forests, and seasonal broadleaf forests; and finally Andean montane and elfin forests occurring between 500 m and 1,000 m and above 1,000 m of altitude, respectively (Eva *et al.*, 2002).

Sampling

We include information on the geographic distribution for all extant genera of the tribe Oryzomyini. Data on the collecting localities were obtained from multiple sources. For 13 genera (*Aegialomys*, *Cerradomys*, *Eremoryzomys*, *Euryoryzomys*, *Hylaeamys*, *Mindomys*, *Nephelomys*, *Oreoryzomys*, *Oryzomys*, *Pseudoryzomys*, *Transandinomys*, *Drymoreomys* and *Sooretamys*) we assembled data from specimens in the following institutional and personal collections: Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo (MZUSP); Alexandre Uarth Christoff Collection (AUC); Museu Nacional da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ); Laboratório de Mamíferos Aquáticos, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (LAMAQ); Museu de Ciências Naturais, Fundação Zoobotânica do Rio Grande do Sul (MCN); Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales "Bernardino Rivadavia" (MACN); Museo La Plata (MLP); Material collected by Maria Nazareth F. da Silva (MNFS), to be incorporated to the collections of Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Amazônicas, Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi and Museum of Vertebrate Zoology; Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi (MPEG); Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California (MVZ); Universidade Federal de Belo Horizonte (UFMG); Departamento de Sistemática e Ecologia da Universidade Federal da Paraíba (UFPB); Departamento de Genética da Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS); Departamento de Zoologia da Universidade de Brasília (UNB); American Museum of Natural History (AMNH); Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH); material collected by Guillermo D'Elía (GE), to be deposited at the UMMZ; Instituto de Pesquisas Amazônicas (INPA); Museum of Natural History, Kansas University (KU); material collected by L.H. Emmons (LHE) to be deposited at the National Museum of Natural History; Museum of Zoology, Louisiana State University (LSUMZ); Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ); Royal Ontario Museum (ROM); Museum

of Zoology, University of Michigan (UMMZ); and National Museum of Natural History (USNM). For another group of 12 genera, as well as six of the taxa listed above, we obtained data from literature: *Amphinectomys* (Musser & Caletón, 2005); *Cerradomys* (Percequillo *et al.*, 2008; Tavares *et al.*, 2011); *Euryoryzomys* (Musser *et al.*, 1998); *Handleyomys* (Voss *et al.*, 2002); *Hylaeamys* (Musser *et al.*, 1998); *Lundomys* (Voss & Carleton, 1993); *Melanomys* (Allen, 1913; Tate, 1932); *Microakodontomys* (Hershkovitz, 1993); *Microryzomys* (Carleton & Musser, 1989); *Neacomys* (Patton *et al.*, 2000; Voss *et al.*, 2001); *Nectomys* (Bonvicino, 1994); *Nesoryzomys* (Patton & Hafner, 1983); *Oryzomys* (Sánchez *et al.*, 2001; Voss & Weksler, 2009); *Pseudoryzomys* (Pardiñas *et al.*, 2004); *Sigmodontomys* (McCain *et al.*, 2007); *Scolomys* (Gómez-Laverde *et al.*, 2004); *Transandinomys* (Musser *et al.*, 1998); *Zygodontomys* (Voss, 1991). For three genera, *Holochilus*, *Oecomys* and *Oligoryzomys*, there is no available taxonomic review in the current literature. Although Hershkovitz had reviewed both *Holochilus* (1955) and *Oecomys* (1960), his taxonomic arrangement is obsolete; nevertheless, these papers provide important data on the geographical distribution. While these genera are well represented in Brazilian collections, without a reliable taxonomy we were unable to prepare a complete database (although we did employ information on the collection localities from museum databases through Manis system [http://manisnet.org]). Therefore, we exclude these three genera from our general conclusions on distribution and geographic diversity patterns.

Gazetteer and Mapping

Data on localities cited above were organized in gazetteers for each genus, which, in addition to the specific locality, contain geographic coordinates, elevation (when available), and all the species collected at the site. Gazetteers are organized in alphabetical order by country, state or province, and collection locality.

Geographic coordinates and elevation were obtained from several sources (Hershkovitz, 1948; US-BGN, 1955a, 1955b, 1956, 1957a, 1957b, 1961, 1963, 1964, 1968, 1969, 1976; Fairchild & Handley, 1966; Handley, 1976; Paynter Jr., 1982; 1989; 1992; 1993; 1997; Stephens & Traylor Jr., 1983, 1985; Voss, 1988; Paynter Jr. & Traylor Jr., 1991; Vanzolini, 1992; Anderson, 1997) and also from http://geonames.nga.mil/ggmagaz. In general, it was difficult to recover the exact coordinates and elevation for many collecting points. Therefore, coordinates given

in gazetteers correspond to the nearest geographic place with the same name (town, river, municipality, range, etc.) mentioned in the above sources.

Maps were drawn to identify distribution patterns for each genus and its species. Besides the maps for the genera, we also mapped each of the tribal clades identified by Weksler (2006) and Percequillo *et al.* (2011) for the Oryzomyini onto the vegetation types identified by Eva *et al.* (2002). Finally, we produced maps exhibiting the abundance of records and depicting areas of species diversity of the Oryzomyini across South America.

South American regions

In order to evaluate which regions of South America are more diverse and exhibit higher levels of genus-group endemism, we divided the continent into separate areas. We followed Simpson (1975) and Reig (1986), and divided the Andes into 6 geographical unities, but unlike Reig (1986) we separated the non-Andean area in two units, Cis- and Trans-Andean. These Andean areas were also recognized as centers of endemism and well known areas of great species richness by Cracraft (1985). As our purpose is to evaluate Reig's AOD, we employed the same area delimitation to facilitate comparison of our respective results.

- (1) *North Andean (NA)*: all locations, in elevation above 1,000 m, north of the Huancabamba deflection in Peru through Ecuador, the three Andean cordillera in Colombia, the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta in Colombia, and the Sierra Perija and Sierra de Mérida in Colombia and Venezuela;
- (2) *Center-North Andean (CNA)*: all locations in elevation above 1,000 m in Peru, south of the Huancabamba deflection north to 15°S south;
- (3) *Center-South Andean (CSA)*: all locations in elevation above 1,000 m between 15°S and 25°S from southern Peru through Bolivia to northern Chile and northwestern Argentina.
- (4) *North-South Andean (NSA)*: all locations in elevation above 1,000 m, along the main Andean axis (excluding the Balcarce, Tandil and La Ventana Sierras), in northern and central Argentina and central Chile, between 25°S and 35°S.
- (5) *South of South Andean (SSA)*: all locations in elevation above 1,000 m, in the coastal cordillera of Chile, in the southern portion of Andean axis between 35°S and the southern portion of the Tierra Del Fuego.

- (6) *Trans-Andean (TA)*: all locations at elevations below 1,000 m and west of the Andean Cordillera.
- (7) *Cis-Andean (CA)*: all locations at elevations below 1,000 m and east of the Andean Cordillera.

Reig (1986) considered that every Cis- and Trans-Andean taxon should be assigned to a single non-Andean region, but his proposal has little practical value since there is a noticeable extra-Andean taxonomic diversity and geographic differentiation between the lowlands on both sides of the Andes. Therefore, for another set of analysis we also divided the Cis- and Trans-Andean regions into two main domains: the forested and the open formations, based on the map of the vegetation of South America (Eva *et al.*, 2002).

Beyond the geographical groupings, we also divided South America into elevational classes, with the intention of evaluating how generic diversity is organized altitudinally as well as horizontally. Although we were aware that species would not be confined to elevation classes and that altitudinal distribution depended upon the latitude, we used these classes (0-999 m, 1,000-1,999 m, 2,000-2,999 m, 3,000-3,999 m, above 4,000 m), in order to standardize the information and to evaluate which elevation zone exhibited more records for the tribe, fully aware that sampling artifacts may have biased our analyses. We also elaborated a diagram depicting the elevational range for every oryzomyine genera, allowing direct comparisons between these taxa.

Data analysis

We used every registered location estimate N_g , the total number of known geographical occurrences for each taxon. We then estimated the distributional frequency (f) for each taxon, in each one of the classes and unities (U), through the expression:

$$f_T \text{ in } U = \frac{\sum f_i \text{ in } U}{\sum N_{g_i}}$$

These data were organized in tables and, with the f_T distribution and the distribution maps, we estimated the Areas of Original Differentiation (AOD). We also counted the number of genera and species for each of the seven geographic areas, including the number of endemics for each taxonomic rank. Finally, we used the maps of record abundance and species richness to determine areas of greatest diversity across South America.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The database

Geographic Distribution of *Oryzomyini* genera in South America

In this database we provide gazetteers of collecting localities, distributional maps, taxonomic content of each genus, data on habitat and summaries of geographical distribution for *Oryzomyini* genera and species.

Genus *Aegialomys* Weksler, Percequillo & Voss, 2006

Gazetteer

Ecuador

El Oro

- 12 km E by road of Portovelo [*ca.* 792 m]. Not located; here are employed the geographical coordinates of Portovelo. *Aegialomys xantheolus*, 03°20'S, 79°49'W.
- Pasage [*ca.* 61 m]. *Aegialomys xantheolus*, 03°20'S, 79°49'W.
- Portovelo [*ca.* 610 m]. *Aegialomys xantheolus*, 03°43'S, 79°39'W.
- Rio Pindo, Portovelo [*ca.* 564 m]. *Aegialomys xantheolus*, 03°50'S, 79°45'W.
- Santa Rosa [*ca.* 31 m]. *Aegialomys xantheolus*, 03°27'S, 79°58'W.

Esmeraldas

- Esmeraldas [sea level]. *Aegialomys xantheolus*, 00°59'N, 79°42'W.

Galápagos

- Barrington Island (synonymous of Santa Fé Island). *Aegialomys galapagoensis*, 00°49'S, 90°04'W.
- Chatham Island. Type locality of *Oryzomys galapagoensis*. *Aegialomys galapagoensis*, 00°50'S, 89°26'W.
- James Island. *Aegialomys galapagoensis*, 00°14'S, 90°45'W.

Guayas

- Cerro Manglaralto, Santa Elena (part of Sierra de Colonche) [*ca.* 365 m]. Not located; here are employed the geographical coordinates of Colonche. *Aegialomys xantheolus*, 02°00'S, 80°20'W.

11. Chongoncito, Guayaquil [ca. 365 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 02°14'S, 80°05'W.
12. Huerta Negra, 20 km ESE Balao, east of Tenguel. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 03°00'S, 79°46'W.
13. Isla Puna, San Ramon, Guayaquil [ca. 925 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 02°50'S, 80°08'W.
14. Rio Chongón. 1.5 km SE Chongón [ca. 70 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 02°14'S, 80°04'W.
15. San Rafael, 7 km S Balao. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 03°59'S, 79°47'W.

Loja

16. Alamor, San Agustin, Puyango [ca. 1,325 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 04°02'S, 80°02'W.
17. Amaluza. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 04°36'S, 79°25'W.
18. Casanga River Valley [ca. 875 m]. Not located; here are employed the geographical coordinates of Rio Casanga. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 04°08'S, 79°49'W.
19. Catacocho, Olmedo, Paltas [1,872 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 04°04'S, 79°38'W.
20. Hacienda Casanga, Paltas [884 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 04°01'S, 79°45'W.
21. Jatumpamba (used the coordinates of Jatum Pamba). *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 04°16'S, 79°42'W.
22. Loja. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 04°00'S, 79°13'W.
23. Los Pozos, Macara. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 04°23'S, 79°57'W.
24. Malacatos. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 04°14'S, 79°15'W.
25. Sabiango, La Caprilla. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 04°24'S, 79°52'W.

Los Ríos

26. Hacienda El Carmen, Vinces. Not located; here are employed the geographical coordinates of Vinces. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 01°32'S, 79°45'W.
207. Hacienda Pijigual, Vinces. Not located; here are employed the geographical coordinates of Vinces. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 01°32'S, 79°45'W.
28. Hacienda Santa Teresita (Abras de Mantequilla), ca. 12 km NE Vinces. Not located; here are employed the geographical coordinates of Vinces. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 01°32'S, 79°45'W.
29. Vinces, near Puerto Nuevo and Vinces. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 01°32'S, 79°45'W.

Manabí

30. Cuaque, Pedernales [sea level]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 00°00'S, 80°06'W.

31. Hacienda San Carlos, Bahia de Caraquez, Rio Briseño, Sucre [sea level]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 00°36'S, 80°25'W.

Pichincha

32. Great Quito Railroad, km 8. Not located; here are employed the geographical coordinates of Quito. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 00°13'S, 78°30'W.

Peru

Amazonas

33. 8 km WSW Bagua [ca. 457 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 05°40'S, 78°31'W.
34. Balsas, Chachapoyas [ca. 854 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 06°50'S, 78°01'W.

Ancash

35. 1 km N, 12 km E of Pariacoto [ca. 2,590 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 09°31'S, 77°53'W.
36. 4 km by road NE Chasquitambo, km 51. Not located; here are employed the geographical coordinates of Chasquitambo. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 13°48'S, 73°23'W.
37. Macate, Santa [ca. 2,712 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 08°46'S, 78°05'W.
38. Pariacoto, Huaraz [ca. 1,239 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 09°32'S, 77°32'W.

Arequipa

39. 7.5 km E Acari. Not located; here are employed the geographical coordinates of Acari. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 15°26'S, 74°37'W.
40. 13.5 km NNW Bella Union [ca. 731 m]. Not located; here are employed the geographical coordinates of Bella Union. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 15°26'S, 74°39'W.
41. Chavina, on the coast near Acari, Rio Lomos, Province Caraveli. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 15°37'S, 74°38'W.

Cajamarca

42. Cascas [ca. 1,274 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 07°29'S, 78°49'W.
43. El Arenal, Rio Huancabamba, 7 km, 50 km E, Olmos [ca. 915 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 05°59'S, 79°46'W.
44. Hacienda Limon, Celendin [ca. 2,048 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 06°50'S, 78°05'W.
45. Malca, Cajabamba [ca. 2,440 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 07°37'S, 78°03'W.
46. Rio Chamaya, 35 km SE San Felipe [ca. 762 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 05°46'S, 79°19'W.

Huánuco

47. Hacienda Buena Vista, Chinchao [ca. 1,066 m]. Not located; here are employed the geographical coordinates of Chinchao. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 09°38'S, 76°04'W.

Ica

48. Hacienda San Jacinto, Ica. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 14°09'S, 75°45'W.
 49. Hacienda San Pablo, El Ingenio, 30 km Nazca. Not located; here are employed the geographical coordinates of El Ingenio. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 14°39'S, 75°05'W.
 50. San Javier, 13 km S Palpa [ca. 275 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 14°32'S, 75°11'W.

La Libertad

51. 5 km NE Pacasmayo [ca. 61 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 07°24'S, 79°34'W.
 52. Menocucho, Trujillo [ca. 500 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 08°01'S, 78°50'W.
 53. Pacasmayo [ca. 8 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 07°24'S, 79°34'W.
 54. Trujillo [ca. 34 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 08°07'S, 79°02'W.

Lambayeque

55. 2 km W Porculla Pass [ca. 1,981 m]. Not located; here are employed the geographical coordinates of Porculla Pass. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 05°51'S, 79°31'W.
 56. 7.5 km N of Olmos [ca. 304 m]. Not located; here are employed the geographical coordinates of Olmos. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 05°59'S, 79°46'W.
 57. 8 km S Morrope [ca. 304 m]. Not located; here are employed the geographical coordinates of Morrope. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 06°33'S, 80°01'W.
 58. 19 km ENE Olmos [ca. 610 m]. Not located; here are employed the geographical coordinates of Olmos. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 50°59'S, 79°46'W.
 59. Chongoyape, Chiclayo [ca. 209 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 06°46'S, 79°51'W.
 60. Hacienda El Carmen, Motupe [ca. 130 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 06°09'S, 79°44'W.
 61. Olmos [ca. 175 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 05°59'S, 79°46'W.

Lima

62. 7 km SSE Chilca [ca. 2 m]. Not located; here are employed the geographical coordinates

of Chilca. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 12°32'S, 76°44'W.

63. 8 km SE Chilca [ca. 150 m]. Not located; here are employed the geographical coordinates of Chilca. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 12°32'S, 76°44'W.
 64. 10 km ENE Pucusana [ca. 250 m]. Not located; here are employed the geographical coordinates of Pucusana. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 12°29'S, 76°48'W.
 65. 1.5 km W Matucana [ca. 1,981 m]. Not located; here are employed the geographical coordinates of Matucana. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 11°51'S, 76°24'W.
 66. 1.5 km W Surco [ca. 1,828 m]. Not located; here are employed the geographical coordinates of Surco. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 11°52'S, 76°28'W.
 67. 8 km E Yanyos. Not located.
 68. Cerro Azul, Rio Cañete Valley [ca. 100 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 13°03'S, 76°30'W.
 69. Chosica [ca. 800 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 11°54'S, 76°42'W.
 70. Hacienda Casa Blanca, Cerro del Oro, Canete. Not located; here are employed the geographical coordinates of Canete. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 13°04'S, 76°23'W.
 71. Lima [ca. 154 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 12°03'S, 77°03'W.
 72. Lomas de Lachay, 22 km N, 11 km W of Cancay [ca. 396 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 11°21'S, 77°23'W.
 73. Loma Viscachera. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 12°31'S, 76°30'W.
 74. Santa Eulalia [ca. 1,036 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 11°51'S, 76°41'W.
 75. Santa Eulalia Cyn, 9.5 km NNE Chosica. Not located; here are employed the geographical coordinates of Santa Eulalia. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 11°51'S, 76°41'W.
 76. Tornamesa. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 11°54'S, 76°31'W.
 77. Vitarte. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 12°02'S, 76°56'W.

Piura

78. Catacaos. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 05°16'S, 80°41'W.
 79. Chasquitambo, Julcan. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 10°18'S, 77°36'W.
 80. Hacienda Bigotes, Morropon [ca. 200 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 05°19'S, 79°48'W.

81. Hacienda Mallares, Sullana. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 04°53'S, 80°41'W.
82. Hacienda San Luis, La Arena. Not located; here are employed the geographical coordinates of La Arena. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 05°20'S, 80°44'W.
83. Huancabamba [ca. 1,929 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 05°14'S, 79°28'W.
84. Laguna [ca. 1,150 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 04°41'S, 79°50'W.
85. Lancones, Sullana. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 04°35'S, 80°30'W.
86. Las Trancas, Cerro Cortezo, Sullana. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 04°53'S, 80°41'W.
87. Monte Grande, 14 km N, 25 km E of Talara. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 04°28'S, 81°03'W.
88. Paymas, Ayabaca [ca. 700 m]. Coordinates of Ayabaca. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 04°38'S, 79°43'W.
89. Piura [ca. 50 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 05°12'S, 80°38'W.

Tumbez

90. El Sauce. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 07°06'S, 79°19'W.
91. Matapalo, Zarumilla [ca. 54 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 03°41'S, 80°12'W.
92. Positos, Zarumilla [ca. 25 m]. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 04°16'S, 80°30'W.
93. Tumbez. Type locality of *Oryzomys xanthaeolus*. *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, 03°34'S, 80°28'W.

Contents and Geographic Distribution: Currently the genus *Aegialomys* comprises only two species in the South American continent: *Aegialomys galapagoensis* (Waterhouse, 1839) and *Aegialomys xanthaeolus* (Thomas, 1894) (Fig. 1 and 2).

Aegialomys xanthaeolus is a species restricted to northern South America, with records in Northern Andes and North Central Andes, as well in Trans-Andean unity. This species inhabits mainly the arid montane areas of western Ecuador and Peru, and also the high elevations (about 2,500 m) in the upper Río Marañón valley of northern Peru. Most of these areas are covered by xerophytic vegetation, similar to other savanna-like landscapes in South America. However, in the coastal region of Peru and Ecuador this species is present in a type of arbustive-arboreal vegetation, locally called "Lomas", located along the bottom of the valleys, due to the mist from the Pacific Ocean imprisoned on Occidental Andes slopes and to the most superficial water table in these areas (Hueck, 1972; Wolf, 1975). Altitudinally, *A. xanthaeolus* is widely

distributed throughout a wide range, occurring from 2 to 2,590 m above sea level (see Fig. 50).

Aegialomys galapagoensis is only found in the Trans-Andean region, being endemic to the Galapagos Archipelago, occurring only at the Chatham (San Cristóbal) and Barrington (Santa Fe) Islands. These islands are entirely volcanic in their composition, and the climate is extremely dry and although the sky is often clouded, rains are rare (Wolf, 1975). The vegetation in the lower part of the islands is represented mainly by large open areas covered only by thin and almost leafless bushes, and on the highest and central portion of the islands greener and moister vegetation can be found (Waterhouse, 1839).

Genus *Amphinectomys* Malygin, 1994

Gazetteer

Peru

Loreto

1. Provincia Requena, right bank of Río Ucayali, 7 km E Henaro Errera, 04°55'S, 73°45'W.

Contents and Geographic Distribution: *Amphinectomys* has only one species, *Amphinectomys savamis* (Malygin, 1994), which is known only for the type locality, in the Peruvian Amazon Rainforest (Musser & Carleton, 2005; Weksler, 2006) (Fig. 3).

***Cerradomys* Weksler, Percequillo & Voss, 2006**

Gazetteer

Bolivia

Beni

1. Boca do Rio Baures. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 12°30'S, 64°18'W.
2. Boca do Rio Ibaré. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 14°37'S, 64°57'W.
3. Camino Vilches. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 13°04'S, 64°48'W.
4. Centenela, Río Machupo, 1 km E of San Joaquín. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 13°04'S, 64°48'W.
5. Magdalena. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 13°20'S, 64°08'W.
6. Puerto Almacén [230 m]. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 14°47'S, 64°51'W.
7. Río Itenez [= Río Guapore], opposite Costa Marques. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 12°29'S, 64°17'W.

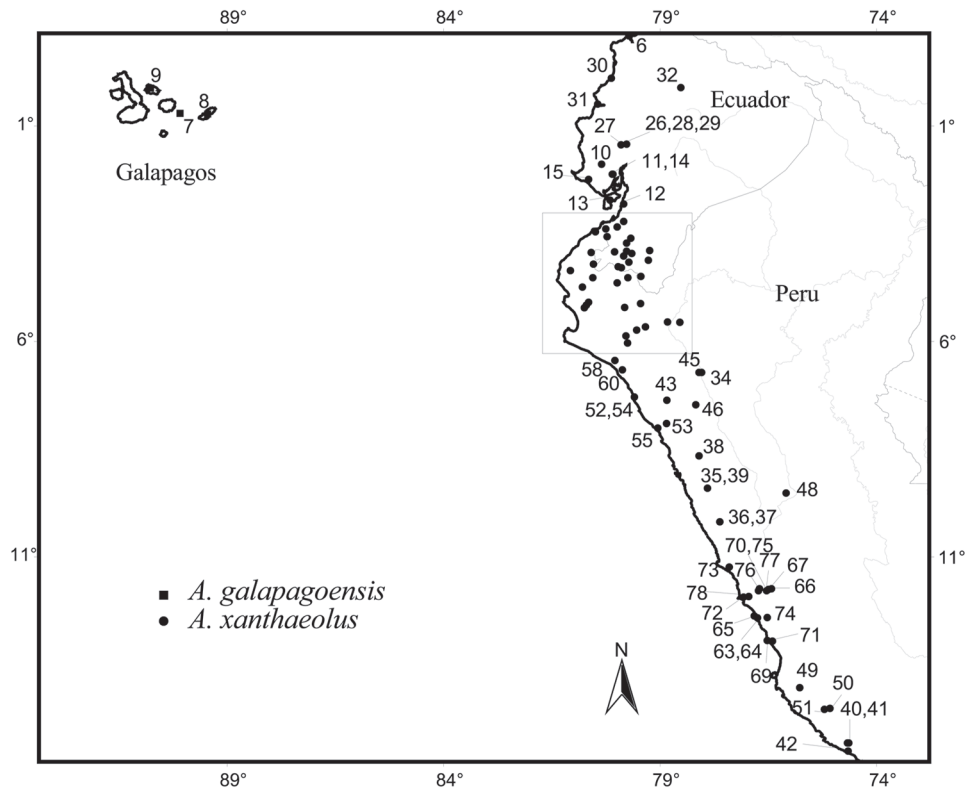


FIGURE 1: Map of collecting localities of *Aegialomys* in Ecuador and Peru. The number associated with each locality is the same used in the Gazetteer.

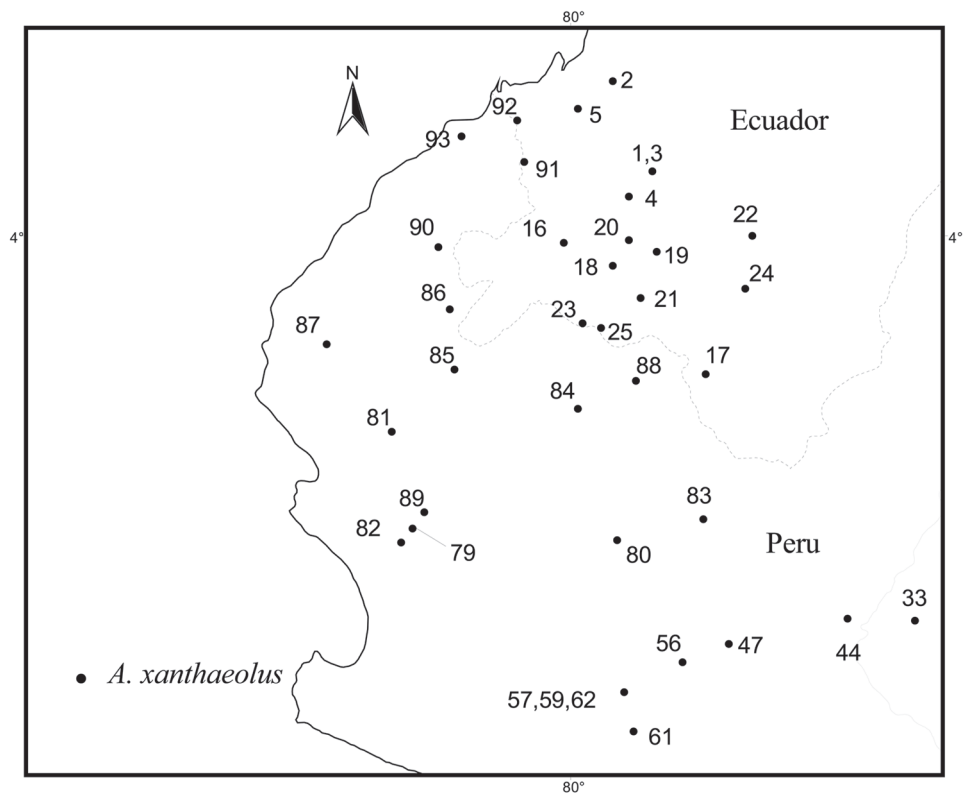


FIGURE 2: Detail of map showing localities for *Aegialomys*.

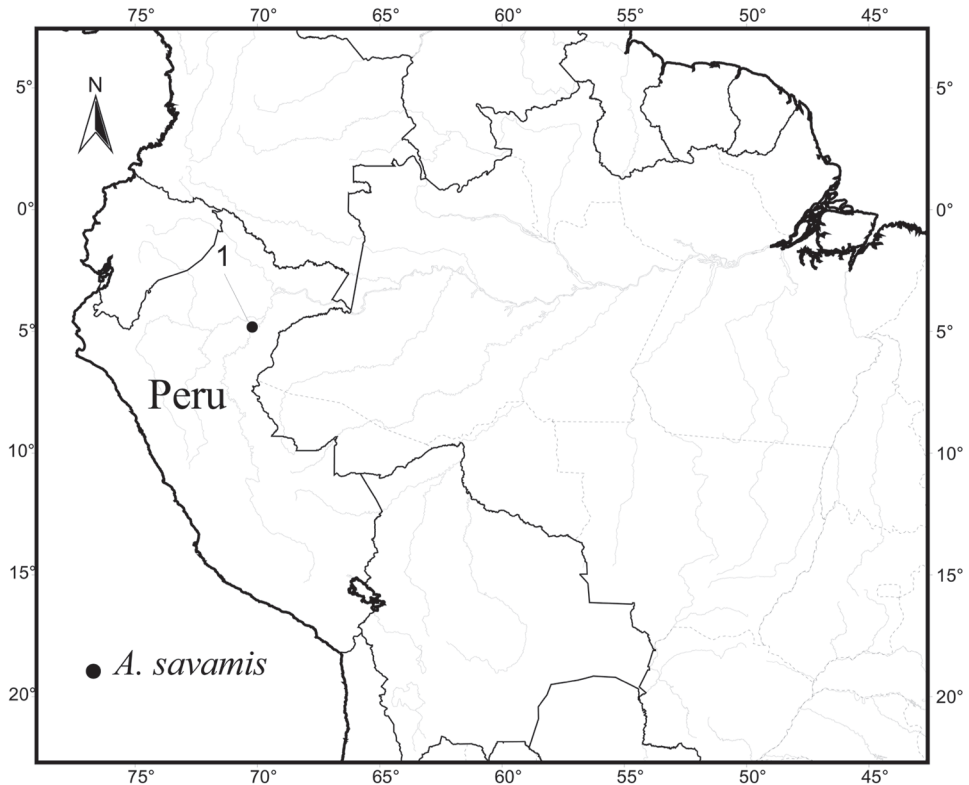


FIGURE 3: Map of collecting localities of *Amphinectomys* in Peru. The number associated with each locality is the same used in the Gazetteer.

8. Rio Mamoré, ca. 10 km W San Pedro. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 14°20'S, 64°55'W.
9. Rio Mamoré, ca. 23 km W San Javier. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 14°34'S, 64°42'W.
10. Rio Mamoré, Puerto Caballo. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 13°43'S, 65°21'W.
11. San Joaquín [200 m]. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 13°04'S, 64°49'W.
12. Pitiguaya [= La Florida; see Paynter, 1992], [1,750 m]. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 16°21'S, 67°46'W.
13. Rio Beni [250 m]. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 10°23'S, 65°24'W.
14. 1 km NE Estancia Las Cuevas [1,300 m]. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 18°11'S, 63°44'W.
15. 3 km SE of Montero [250 m]. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 17°23'S, 63°14'W.
16. 3.5 km W of Estação Pailon [300 m]. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 17°39'S, 62°47'W.
17. 6 km N of Buen Retiro [300 m]. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 17°13'S, 63°38'W.
18. 6 km by road, W of Ascension [240 m]. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 15°43'S, 63°04'W.
19. 7 km N, 17 km W Buena Vista [353 m]. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 17°24'S, 63°44'W.
20. 12 km S, 8 km E of Santa Cruz. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 17°55'S, 63°10'W.
21. 15 km S of Santa Cruz [430 m]. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 17°53'S, 63°07'W.
22. Ayacucho [250 m]. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 17°00'S, 63°55'W.
23. Buena Vista [450 m]. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 17°27'S, 63°40'W.
24. Cordillera, Basilio. Not located; here are employed the geographic coordinates of Basilio. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 18°08'S, 63°19'W.
25. El Refugio Pampa, 3 km NE of the camp. *Cerradomys maracajuensis* and *Cerradomys scotti*, 14°75'S, 61°01'W.
26. Estância Cachuela Esperanza. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 16°47'S, 63°23'W.
27. Pozo Mario, Estância Las Conchas [220 m]. *Cerradomys scotti*, 17°35'S, 59°30'W.
28. Rio Palomitillas [= Palometillas], Buena Vista [400 m]. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 16°36'S, 64°18'W.

La Paz

Santa Cruz

29. San Miguel Rincon [300 m]. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 17°23'S, 63°32'W.
 30. San Rafael de Amboro [400 m]. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 17°36'S, 63°36'W.
 31. Santa Rosa de la Roca [250 m]. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 15°50'S, 61°27'W.
 32. Warnes [275 m]. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 17°30'S, 63°10'W.

Brazil

Bahia

33. Andaraí. *Cerradomys vivoi*, 12°48'S, 41°20'W.
 34. Caetité. *Cerradomys vivoi*, 14°04'S, 42°29'W.
 35. Fazenda Bolandeira, 10 km S Una, Una. *Cerradomys vivoi*, 15°21'S, 39°00'W.
 36. Fazenda Lagoa D'Água, Conceição do Coité, Serrinha, Feira de Santana. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Conceição do Coité. *Cerradomys vivoi*, 11°33'S, 39°16'W.
 37. Fazenda Massapé, 15 km SW Serrinha, Serrinha. *Cerradomys vivoi*, 11°43'S, 39°05'W.
 38. Fazenda Santa Rita, 8 km E Andaraí, Andaraí, 399 m. *Cerradomys vivoi*, 12°48'S, 41°05'W.
 39. Fazenda Sertão do Formoso (formerly known as Fazenda Jucurutu), Jaborandi [775 m]. Type of *Oryzomys marinhos*. *Cerradomys scotti* and *Cerradomys marinhos*, 14°48'S, 45°57'W.
 40. Gandú. *Cerradomys vivoi*, 13°44'38"S, 39°29'12"W.
 41. Lagoa de Itaparica. *Cerradomys vivoi*, 11°03'S, 42°47'W.
 42. Mirorós. *Cerradomys vivoi*, 11°26'S, 42°19'W.
 43. Mucujê. *Cerradomys vivoi*, 13°00'S, 41°23'W.
 44. Parque Zoológico da Comissão Executiva do Plano de Lavoura Cacaueira (CEPLAC), 6 km E of Itabuna by road, Itabuna. Type locality of *Cerradomys vivoi*. *Cerradomys vivoi*, 14°48'S, 39°20'W.
 45. Reserva Biológica de Una. *Cerradomys vivoi*, 15°10'S, 39°03'W.
 46. Rio Unamirim, 14 km W of Valença, Valença. *Cerradomys vivoi*, 13°17'S, 39°13'W.
 47. Sebastião Laranjeiras (Estreito IV). *Cerradomys vivoi*, 14°34'23"S, 42°56'25"W.
 48. Una. *Cerradomys vivoi*, 15°17'S, 39°04'W.

Ceará

49. Guaribas, 5 km NW Crato, Crato. *Cerradomys langguthi*, 07°13'S, 39°27'W.
 50. Sítio Friburgo, grota do cafezal, Serra de Baturité, Pacoti. *Cerradomys langguthi*, 04°13'S, 38°53'W.
 51. Sítio Friburgo, Serra de Baturité, Pacoti. *Cerradomys langguthi*, 04°13'S, 38°54'W.

52. Sítio Páscoa, 5 km NW Crato, Crato. *Cerradomys langguthi*, 07°13'S, 39°27'W.

Distrito Federal

53. Fazenda Água Limpa. *Cerradomys scotti*, 15°57'S, 47°56'W.
 54. Parque Nacional de Brasília. *Cerradomys scotti*, 15°40'S, 48°00'W.
 55. Reserva Biológica de Águas Emendadas. *Cerradomys scotti*, 15°33'S, 47°37'W.
 56. Reserva Ecológica Roncador, IBGE. *Cerradomys scotti*, 15°57'S, 47°52'W.

Espírito Santo

57. Praia das Neves, Presidente Kennedy. *Cerradomys goytaca*, 21°14'S, 40°57'W.

Goiás

58. 3 km E of Mambai. *Cerradomys scotti*, 14°29'S, 46°08'W.
 59. 5 km N Alto Paraíso, Alto Paraíso. *Cerradomys scotti*, 14°05'S, 47°31'W.
 60. 14 km N Alto Paraíso, Alto Paraíso. *Cerradomys scotti*, 14°01'S, 47°32'W.
 61. Anápolis. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 16°19'S, 48°58'W.
 62. Cerrado Alto, Catalão, Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Catalão. *Cerradomys scotti*, 18°10'S, 47°57'W.
 63. Fazenda Bandeirantes, Rio Lageado, Baliza, Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Baliza. *Cerradomys scotti*, 16°15'W, 52°25'W.
 64. Fazenda Fiandeira, Parque Nacional de Chapada dos Veadeiros, 65 km SSW of Cavalcante. *Cerradomys scotti*, 14°19'S, 47°45'W.
 65. Morro dos Cabeludos, Corumbá de Goiás. Type locality of *Oryzomys scotti*. *Cerradomys scotti*, 15°54'S, 48°48'W.

Maranhão

66. Alto Parnaíba (= Alto Parnaíba), [400-600 m]. *Cerradomys langguthi*, 09°06'S, 45°57'W.
 67. Estiva, Município Alto Parnaíba. *Cerradomys scotti*, 09°16'S, 46°35'W.
 68. Fazenda Lagoa Nova, Município Bacabal. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Bacabal. *Cerradomys langguthi*, 04°14'S, 44°47'W.

Mato Grosso

69. 264 km N Xavantina, Serra do Roncador [400 m]. *Cerradomys scotti* and *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 12°49'S, 51°46'W.

70. Escola Evangélica Buriti, Chapada dos Guimarães. Not located. According to the curator of the collection of mammals UFMT (M. Shiraiwa), this is an evangelical school located near the city Chapada dos Guimarães. *Cerradomys scotti*, 15°26'S, 55°45'W.
71. Estação Ecológica Serra das Araras, 65 km S of Barra do Bugres, Barra do Bugres. *Cerradomys scotti*, 15°39'S, 57°13'W.
72. Fazenda Altamira, Ponte Branca. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Ponte Branca. *Cerradomys scotti*, 16°43'S, 52°47'W.
73. Usina Hidroelétrica de Manso, 100 km N of Cuiabá. *Cerradomys scotti*, 14°42'S, 56°02'W.
74. Usina Hidroelétrica de Manso, Rio Manso, Chapada dos Guimarães. *Cerradomys scotti*, 14°52'S, 55°57'W.
- Mato Grosso do Sul**
75. Fazenda da Mata, Maracaju. Type locality of *Oryzomys maracajuensis*. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 21°38'S, 55°09'W.
76. Fazenda Primavera, Bataiporã. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Bataiporã. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 22°20'S, 53°17'W.
77. Maracaju, [500 m]. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 21°38'S, 55°09'W.
- Minas Gerais**
78. Águas Claras, Ravena (= Águas Claras, km 28, Ravena). Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Ravena. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 19°47'S, 43°45'W.
79. [Área 23.] Usina Hidroelétrica de Miranda, Uberlândia [710 m]. *Cerradomys subflavus* and *Cerradomys scotti*, 19°05'S, 47°56'W.
80. BR 262, km 580, Ibiá. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Ibiá. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 19°29'S, 46°32'W.
81. BR 262, km 609, Campos Altos. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Campos Altos. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 19°42'S, 46°10'W.
82. Campus Ecológico da UFMG, Belo Horizonte. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 19°55'S, 43°56'W.
83. Caqui, Barra Longa, Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Barra Longa. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 20°17'S, 43°02'W.
84. Cerrado de Indianópolis, Indianópolis. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Indianópolis. *Cerradomys scotti*, 19°02'S, 47°55'W.
85. Cerrado Fazenda Boa, BR 452, km 169, left bank of Rio Araguari. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Indianópolis. *Cerradomys scotti*, 19°02'S, 47°55'W.
86. Cerrado João Alonso, Perdizes. Not located [including Mata de galeria João Alonso, Perdizes], we used the geographic coordinates of Perdizes. *Cerradomys scotti*, 19°21'S, 47°17'W.
87. COPASA – Área de Proteção Ambiental, Serra Azul, Mateus Leme. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Serra Azul. *Cerradomys scotti* and *Cerradomys subflavus*, 20°04'S, 44°26'W.
88. Coromandel. *Cerradomys subflavus* and *Cerradomys scotti*, 18°28'S, 47°13'W.
89. EMBRAPA, Sete Lagoas. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Sete Lagoas. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 19°27'S, 44°14'W.
90. Estação de Pesquisa e Desenvolvimento Ambiental de PETI (Estação da CEMIG), Santa Barbara. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 19°23'S, 43°21'W.
91. Fazenda Baroneza, Santa Luzia. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Santa Luzia. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 19°47'S, 43°52'W.
92. Fazenda Barreiro Grande, Pompeu. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Pompeu. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 19°12'S, 44°59'W.
93. Fazenda Canoas, 36 km NE, 12 km W Montes Claros (by road), Juramento. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Juramento. *Cerradomys vivoi*, 16°50'S, 43°35'W.
94. Fazenda Capão Grande, Santa Juliana. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Santa Juliana. *Cerradomys scotti*, 19°19'S, 47°32'W.
95. Fazenda Cavaia, 17 km N and 11 km W of Lagoa Santa. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 19°28'S, 43°57'W.
96. Fazenda EPAMIG, Governador Valadares. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Governador Valadares. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 18°51'S, 41°56'W.
97. Fazenda Esmeralda, Rio Casca. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Rio Casca. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 20°13'S, 42°39'W.
98. Fazenda Triângulo Formoso, Buritizeiros. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Buritizeiros. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 17°21'S, 44°58'W.
99. Itaobin. *Cerradomys vivoi*, 16°33'S, 41°30'W.
100. Itinga (TELEMIG). *Cerradomys vivoi*, 16°36'S, 41°46'W.
101. Jequitinhonha (TELEMIG). *Cerradomys vivoi*, 16°26'S, 41°00'W.
102. Lagoa da Pampulha, Belo Horizonte. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 19°54'S, 43°55'W.
103. Lagoa Santa [760 m]. Type locality of *Oryzomys subflavus*. *Cerradomys subflavus* and *Cerradomys scotti*, 19°37'S, 43°53'W.

104. Mata do Edésio, 8 km NW Nova Ponte, Nova Ponte [854 m]. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 19°07'S, 47°44'W.
105. Mata do Eixo, Canteiro de Obras da CEMIG (Barragem Nova Ponte), Uberlândia. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Uberlândia, 18°55'S, 48°16'W.
106. Mata do João Lindolfo, 8 km NW Nova Ponte, Nova Ponte, [706 m]. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 19°07'10"S, 47°43'53"W.
107. Ouro Preto. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 20°17'S, 43°30'W.
108. Parque Acangau, Paracatú. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Paracatú. *Cerradomys scotti*, 17°13'S, 46°52'W.
109. Parque Estadual do Rio Doce (= Parque Florestal Estadual do Rio Doce). *Cerradomys subflavus*, 19°32'S, 42°32'W.
110. Parque Estadual do Rio Doce, 13 km E Marliéria [300 m]. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 19°34'S, 42°39'W.
111. Parque Estadual do Rio Preto, 15 km S São Gonçalo do Rio Preto, São Gonçalo do Rio Preto, [950 m]. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 18°09'S, 43°23'W.
112. Parque Nacional Grande Sertão Veredas [700-800 m]. *Cerradomys marinhus*, 15°16'S, 45°52'W.
113. Prados, Biquinha. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 21°03'S, 44°05'W.
114. Reserva do Jacob, Nova Ponte. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Nova Ponte. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 19°08'S, 47°40'W.
115. Riacho Mocambinho, Jaíba. *Cerradomys vivoi*, 15°06'S, 44°03'W.
116. Ribeirão Contendas, Cristália. *Cerradomys vivoi*, 16°43'S, 42°52'W.
117. Rio Bagaço, Santa Luzia. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Santa Luzia. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 19°46'S, 43°51'W.
118. Usina Hidroelétrica de Igarapava, Conquista. *Cerradomys subflavus* and *Cerradomys scotti*, 20°00'S, 47°35'W.
119. Val da Lagoa, Serra do Cipó. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Rio Cipó, a stream that dissects the Serra do Cipó. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 19°14'S, 43°33'W.
120. Vargem do Retiro, Ribeirão Mascates, Parque Nacional da Serra do Cipó [800 m]. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Ribeirão Mascate. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 19°20'S, 43°36'W.
- Paraíba**
121. Corredor São João-Fazenda Pacatuba, side W Mata Pacatuba, Sapé. Type locality of *Cerradomys langguthi*. *Cerradomys langguthi*, 07°02'S, 35°09'W.
122. João Pessoa [includes Campus Universitário; Mata em Cruz das Armas, próximo a Cimepar; Mata próxima ao Conjunto dos Bancários; Mata Sul UFPB; Mata do Timbó, ao lado Conjunto dos Bancários]. *Cerradomys langguthi*, 07°06'S, 34°41'W.
123. Fazenda Alagamar, 9 km S and 6 km E of Mamanguape. *Cerradomys langguthi*, 06°55'S, 35°04'W.
124. Mata de Pau Ferro, 6 km de Areia. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Areia. *Cerradomys langguthi*, 06°57'S, 35°41'W.
125. Natuba, [includes Povoado Gito, Sítio Chã do Vento, Sítio F. dos Meiros, Sítio Lagoa da Besta, Sítio Malheiro, Sítio Pedra da Bica, Sítio Quicé, Sítio Recreio, Sítio São José, Sítio Tauá]. *Cerradomys langguthi*, 07°38'S, 35°34'W.
126. Pico do Jabre, 18 km WSW of Teixeira. *Cerradomys langguthi*, 07°19'S, 37°23'W.
127. Pirauá, Natuba, [includes Proximidade Pirauá and Povoado de Pirauá]. *Cerradomys langguthi*, 07°36'S, 35°35'W.
128. Salgado de São Felix, [includes Engenho Govão Fazenda T. do Marinheiro, Sítio Campinas, Sítio Preguiça, Vila Feira Nova]. *Cerradomys langguthi*, 07°21'S, 35°26'W.
- Pernambuco**
129. Exú. *Cerradomys langguthi*, 07°30'S, 39°44'W.
130. Fazenda Saco IBA, 6.6 km NNE of Serra Talhada. *Cerradomys langguthi*, 07°59'S, 38°18'W.
131. Macaparana, [includes Chã do Pau d'Arco, Fazenda Alegre Velho, Fazenda Monte Alegre, Fazenda Monte Alegre Novo, Sítio Bilo, Sítio Cilo, Sítio Fandango, Sítio José Camilo (= Sítio São José Camilo), Sítio Olho d'Água]. *Cerradomys langguthi*, 07°33'S, 35°29'W.
132. São Vicente Ferrer, [includes Engenho Zabelê Sítio Alto do Miro, São Vicente Ferrer]. *Cerradomys langguthi*, 07°35'S, 35°29'W.
133. Sítio Mata Verde, Buíque. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Buíque. *Cerradomys langguthi*, 08°37'S, 37°09'W.
- Piauí**
134. Estação Ecológica de Uruçuí-Una. *Cerradomys scotti*, 08°50'S, 44°10'W.

Rio de Janeiro

135. Restinga de Iquipari-Grussai, Grussai, São João da Barra. *Cerradomys goytaca*, 21°44'S, 41°02'W.
136. Restinga do Farolzinho, Farol de São Tomé, Campos dos Goytacazes. *Cerradomys goytaca*, 22°00'S, 40°59'W.
137. Sítio Santana, Beira de Lagoa, Quissama. *Cerradomys goytaca*, 22°04'S, 41°24'W.
138. Parque Nacional da Restinga de Jurubatiba, Carapebus. Type locality of *Cerradomys goytaca*. *Cerradomys goytaca*, 22°15'S, 41°39'W.

São Paulo

139. Avandava. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 21°28'S, 49°57'W.
140. Barreiro Rico (= Fazenda Barreiro Rico), Santa Maria da Serra. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 22°45'S, 48°09'W.
141. Campininha, Mogi Guaçu, Reserva Biológica de Mogi Guaçu. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 22°17'S, 47°09'W.
142. Cássia dos Coqueiros. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 21°17'S, 47°10'W.
143. Dois Córregos. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 22°22'S, 48°21'W.
144. Franca. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 20°32'S, 47°24'W.
145. Itapetininga. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 23°35'S, 48°03'W.
146. Ituverava. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 20°20'S, 47°47'W.
147. Salto de Pirapora, Bairro da Ilha. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 23°43'S, 47°37'W.
148. São Carlos. *Cerradomys subflavus*, 22°01'S, 47°54'W.

Sergipe

149. Fazenda Capivara, 7 km SE of Brejo Grande, Brejo Grande. *Cerradomys vivoi*, 10°29'S, 36°26'W.

Tocantins

150. Rio da Palma right bank, upstream of the confluence of the rivers Palma and Paran, Paran. *Cerradomys scotti*, 12°35'S, 47°52'W.

Paraguay**Amambay**

151. 28 km SW of Pedro Juan Caballero. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 22°43'S, 55°56'W.
152. Parque Nacional Cerro Cora, [includes Parque Nacional Cerro Cor, Aquidaban, sendero NE de pista de avin and Parque Nacional Cerro Cora, near Rio Aquidaban, aprox. 7 km

from casa de Adm.]. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 22°45'S, 55°58'W.

Caaguaz

153. Estancia San Ignacio, 24 km NNW Carayao. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 25°00'S, 56°30'W.

Canindey

154. 13.3 km N of Curuguaty, by road. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 24°22'S, 55°42'W.
155. Villa Igatimi [also spelled Ygatim or Igatim], [151 m]. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 24°05'S, 55°30'W.

Cordillera

156. 1.6 km S Tobat. *Cerradomys scotti*, 25°16'S, 57°04'W.
157. 20 km N Altos. *Cerradomys scotti*, 25°04'S, 57°03'W.
158. Tobat. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 25°16'S, 57°04'W.

Paraguari

159. Sapucay [also spelled Sapuca]. *Cerradomys scotti* and *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 25°40'S, 56°55'W.
160. Tacuati [Aca Poi]. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 23°27'S, 56°35'W.

San Pedro

161. Ganadera La Carolina, 1.5 km SW las casas. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 24°06'S, 56°25'W.

Peru**Puno**

162. Rio Heath, guas Claras Camp [190 m]. *Cerradomys maracajuensis*, 12°57'S, 68°54'W.

Contents and Geographic Distribution: The genus *Cerradomys* inhabits predominantly open areas (grasslands and woodlands) and semideciduous forests, usually associated with the diagonal belt of open and drier vegetation formed by the Chaco, Cerrado, Pantanal, and Caatinga biomes (Bonvicino, 2003; Percequillo *et al.*, 2008). Throughout this distribution, there are also some species that occur peripherically associated with evergreen forests, especially on northeastern Brazil. The seven species currently recognized in the genus, *Cerradomys langguthi* (Percequillo, Hingst-Zaher & Bonvincino, 2008); *Cerradomys maracajuensis* (Langguth & Bonvincino, 2002); *Cerradomys marinhus* (Bonvincino, 2003); *Cerradomys subflavus* (Wagner, 1842); *Cerradomys vivoi* (Percequillo,

Hingst-Zaher & Bonvincino, 2008); *Cerradomys scotti* (Langguth & Bonvincino, 2002); and *Cerradomys goytaca* (Tavares, Pêsoa & Gonçalves, 2011), exhibit in general parapatric distributions, with some areas of sympatry between *C. scotti* and *C. maracajuensis*, *C. scotti* and *C. subflavus*, and among *C. scotti* and *C. marinbus* (Fig. 4 and 5).

Cerradomys langguthi is distributed on the left bank of Rio São Francisco, throughout the Brazilian states of Pernambuco, Paraíba, Ceará and Maranhão. According to Percequillo *et al.* (2008), in Pernambuco, Paraíba and Ceará, the distribution extends from the coastal lowlands to inland highlands and mountain ranges. Collection records in Maranhão are associated with lowlands of the central portion of the state. The known altitudinal range varies from 20 to 800 m.

Cerradomys maracajuensis is distributed across the Brazilian Cerrado from Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso do Sul and Mato Grosso to Paraguayan open areas. To the west, this species penetrates the open vegetation lowlands of Bolivia and Peru. According to Percequillo *et al.* (2008), most records are from lowlands although there are also records of specimens from highlands and dissected highlands of central South America, with altitudinal records ranging from 102 to 1,750 m.

Cerradomys marinbus has few records of collection, occurring mainly in grassland areas of the states of Goiás and Minas Gerais, from 700 to 800 m. On the other hand, *C. scotti* is widely distributed throughout central South America, with limits similar to those of the Cerrado biome. It is found from the Brazilian states of Piauí, Maranhão and Tocantins to the south-central state of Paraguari in Paraguay. Similarly, it is also found across an east-west transect, from the eastern Brazilian state of Minas Gerais to eastern Bolivia. This species is geographically restricted to the central Brazilian highlands and several adjacent areas, being distributed from 100 to 1,000 m.

Cerradomys subflavus is found throughout the Brazilian states of Goiás, Minas Gerais and São Paulo. According to Percequillo *et al.* (2008) it is usually associated with the interior highlands in Minas Gerais and São Paulo, and with the Central Brazilian highlands in Goiás, and the known altitudinal range varies from 166 to 1,061 m.

Cerradomys vivoi inhabits the lowlands of the Brazilian states of Minas Gerais, Bahia and Sergipe.

Cerradomys goytaca inhabits the sandy plains of the northeastern littoral of Rio de Janeiro State and the southern littoral of Espírito Santo State, south-eastern Brazil (Tavares, Pêsoa & Gonçalves, 2011).

***Drymoreomys* Percequillo, Weksler, & Costa, 2011**

Gazetteer

Brazil

São Paulo

1. Cotia, Reserva Florestal do Morro Grande [860-1,075 m]. 23°41'S, 46°58'W.
2. Bananal, Estação Ecológica de Bananal [1,200 m]. 22°48'S, 44°22'W.
3. Ribeirão Grande, Fazenda Intervalles, Carmo [700 m]. Type locality of *Drymoreomys albimaculatus*. 24°20'S, 48°25'W.
4. Ribeirão Grande, Mina Limeira. 24°10'S, 48°21'W.
5. Salesópolis, Estação Biológica de Boracéia [900 m]. 23°38'S, 45°52'W.

Santa Catarina

6. Blumenau, Parque Natural Municipal Nascentes do Garcia [650 m]. 27°02'S, 49°08'W.
7. Blumenau, Parque Natural Municipal Nascentes do Garcia, Terceira Vargem do Ribeirão Garcia, Vale do Espingarda. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of previous locality.
8. Parque Estadual da Serra do Tabuleiro. 27°44'S, 48°49'W.

Contents and Geographic Distribution: The genus *Drymoreomys* is monotypic and the only species, *Drymoreomys albimaculatus* (Percequillo, Weksler & Costa, 2011), can be found in the Atlantic Rainforest of São Paulo and Santa Catarina states, at altitudes ranging from 650 to 1,200 m (Fig. 6).

***Eremoryzomys* Weksler, Percequillo & Voss, 2006**

Gazetteer

Peru

Amazonas

1. Condechaca, 02°21'S, 77°54'W.
2. E of Balsas, 06°50'S, 78°01'W.
3. Rio Utcubamba, 05°32'S, 78°33'W.
4. Tambo Carrizal. Type locality of *Oryzomys polius*. 06°36'S, 77°44'W.
5. Tingo, 06°04'S, 77°45'W.

Cajamarca

6. Chaupe, 06°00'S, 79°09'W.
7. San Ignacio, 05°08'S, 79°00'W.

Contents and Geographic Distribution: The genus *Eremoryzomys* is monotypic and the only species,

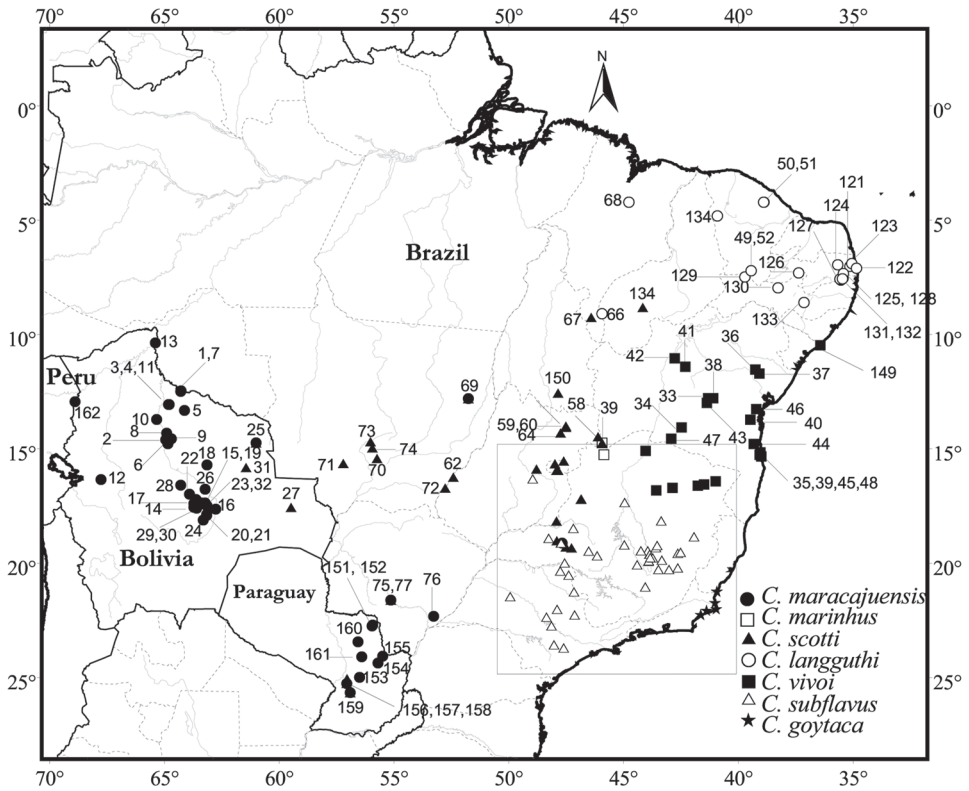


FIGURE 4: Map of known collecting localities of *Cerradomys* in Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia and Peru. The number associated with each locality is the same used in the Gazetteer.

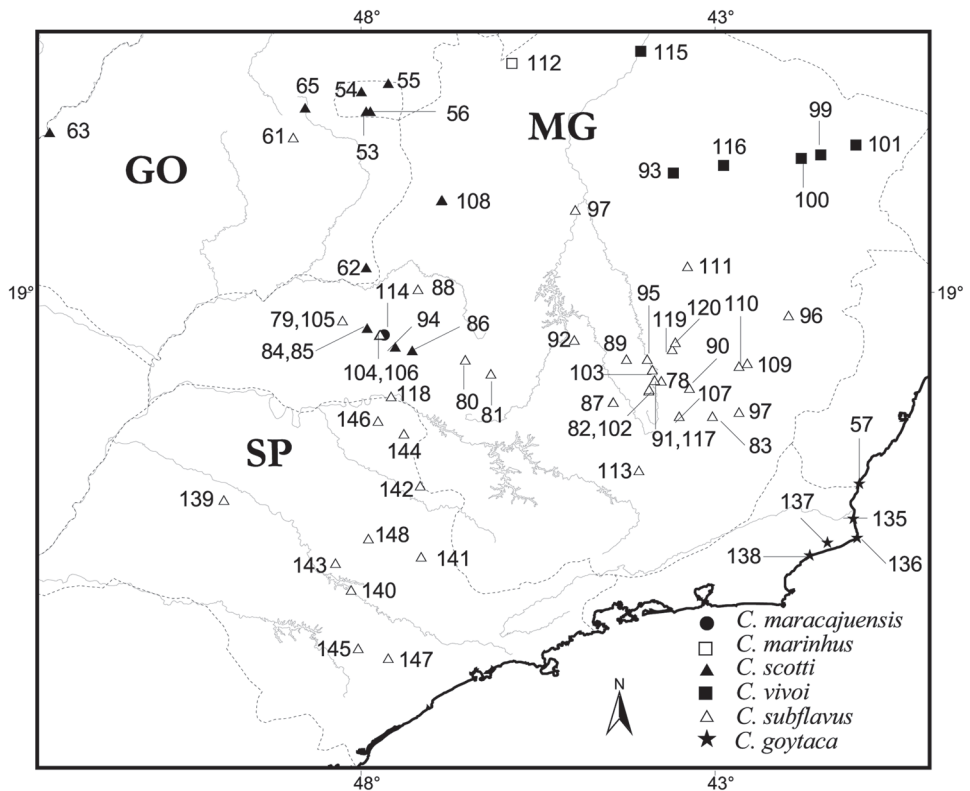


FIGURE 5: Detail of map showing localities for *Cerradomys*.

Eremoryzomys polius (Osgood, 1913), can be found in the upper Marañón valley of northern Peru. The few known localities are obtained in the dry and xerophytic vegetation found in this area (Fig. 7). See some comments on the geographic distribution of the genus in Percequillo *et al.* (2011).

Euryoryzomys Weksler, Percequillo & Voss, 2006

Gazetteer

Argentina

Misiones

1. Parque Nacional Iguazú, Yacuí. Not located; we employed the geographic coordinates of Arroyo Yacuí. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 25°35'S, 54°11'W.
2. Puerto Gisela [50 m]. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 27°01'S, 55°27'W.
3. Serra de la Victoria, Departamento General Belgrano. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 25°55'S, 54°00'W.

Jujuy

4. 2.9 km E El Palmar, Sierra Santa Bárbara. *Euryoryzomys legatus*, 24°05.27'S, 64°34.07'W.
5. 8.4 km E El Palmar, Sierra de Santa Bárbara. *Euryoryzomys legatus*, 24°07'S, 64°18'W.
6. El Simbolar, 25 k S Palma Sola. *Euryoryzomys legatus*, 23°59'S, 64°18'W.

Salta

7. 17 km SW beyond Dique Itiyuro, near Yacuibá [500 m]. *Euryoryzomys legatus*, 22°02'S, 63°45'W.
8. 24 km NW Água Blanca. *Euryoryzomys legatus*, 22°44'S, 64°22'W.
9. 27 km W Água Blanca, Departamento Orán. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of San Ramón de la Nueva Orán. *Euryoryzomys legatus*, 23°08'S, 64°20'W.
10. Aguaray, FCCNA [700 m]. *Euryoryzomys legatus*, 22°16'S, 63°44'W.
11. Boca Santelmita, Parque Nacional Baritu (Santa Victoria, Parque Nacional Baritú, Arroyo Santelmita). Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Arroyo Santelmita. *Euryoryzomys legatus*, 22°31'S, 64°37'W.
12. Naciente Arroyo Santa Rosa, Parque Nacional Baritu (Santa Victoria, Parque Nacional Baritú, Arroyo Santa Rosa). Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Quebrada Santa Rosa. *Euryoryzomys legatus*, 22°37'S, 64°36'W.
13. Naciente Santelmita, Parque Nacional Baritu (Santa Victoria, Parque Nacional Baritú, Arroyo

Santelmita). Not located. See Boca Santelmita locality. *Euryoryzomys legatus*.

14. Piquirenda [700-800 m]. *Euryoryzomys legatus*, 22°20'S, 63°47'W.

Bolivia

Chuquisaca

15. 2 km E of Chuhuayaco [1,200 m]. *Euryoryzomys legatus*, 19°43'S, 63°51'W.
16. Montecantu, Provincia Tomina [1,985 m]. *Euryoryzomys legatus*, 19°31'S, 64°09'W.
17. Río Limón [1,300 m]. *Euryoryzomys legatus*, 19°33'S, 64°08'W.
18. Tihumayo, Provincia Tomina. *Euryoryzomys legatus*, 19°34'S, 64°08'W.
19. Tola Orko, 40 km of Padilla, Provincia Tomina [2,100 m]. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Padilla. *Euryoryzomys legatus*, 19°19'S, 64°20'W.

Cochabamba

20. 2 km E of Villa Tunari [300 m]. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 16°57'S, 65°23'W.
21. Misión San Antonio, Río Chimoré [400 m]. San Antonio del Chimoré, Río Chimoré, NE of Cochabamba. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 16°43'S, 65°07'W.

La Paz

22. Alcoche [558 m]. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 15°42'S, 67°40'W.
23. Guanay [427 m]. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 15°28'S, 67°52'W.
24. La Reserva [840 m]. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 15°44'S, 67°31'W.
25. Mapiri, above Río Beni [800 m]. 15°S, 68°W. Mapiri is located "acima Río Mapiri, 110 km NE do Lago Titicaca" (Paynter, 1993). *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 15°15'S, 68°10'W.
26. Río Beni [250 m]. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 10°23'S, 65°24'W.

Beni

27. 6 km W Casarabe. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 14°54'S, 64°22'W.
28. 10 km NNE Riberalta, Río Beni, [Provincia] Vaca Díez. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 10°55'S, 66°03'W.
29. 45 km N (by road) of Yacuma [400 m]. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 14°42'S, 67°04'W.
30. Boca del Río Biata [170 m]. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 11°44'S, 66°47'W.

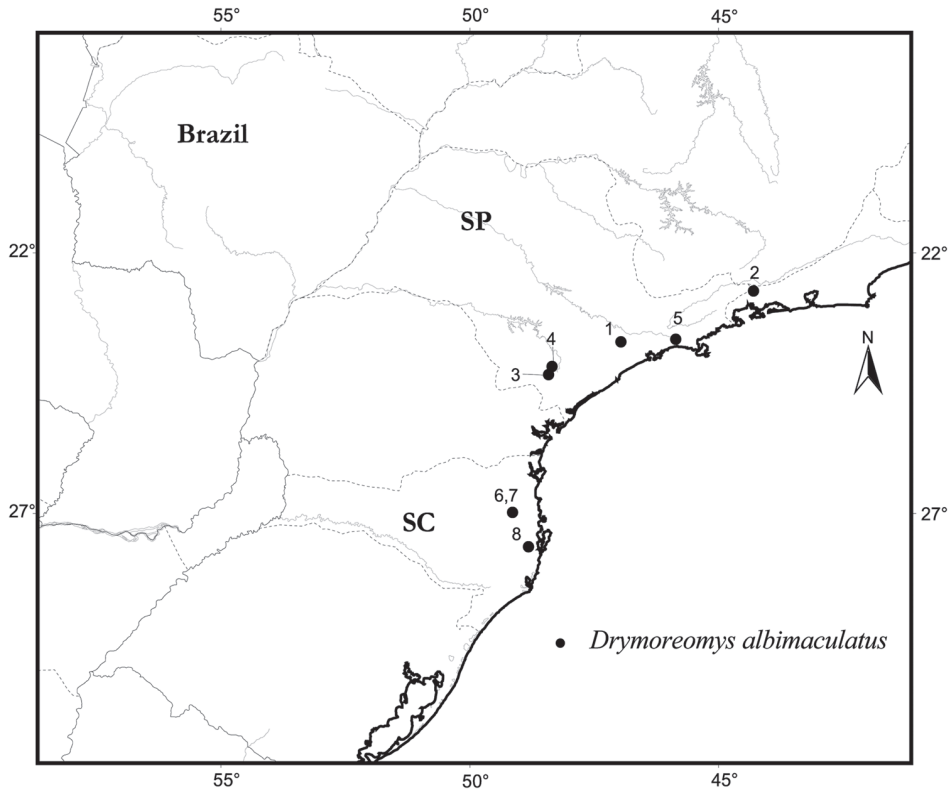


FIGURE 6: Map of collecting localities of *Drymoreomys* in Brazil. The number associated with each locality is the same used in the Gazetteer.

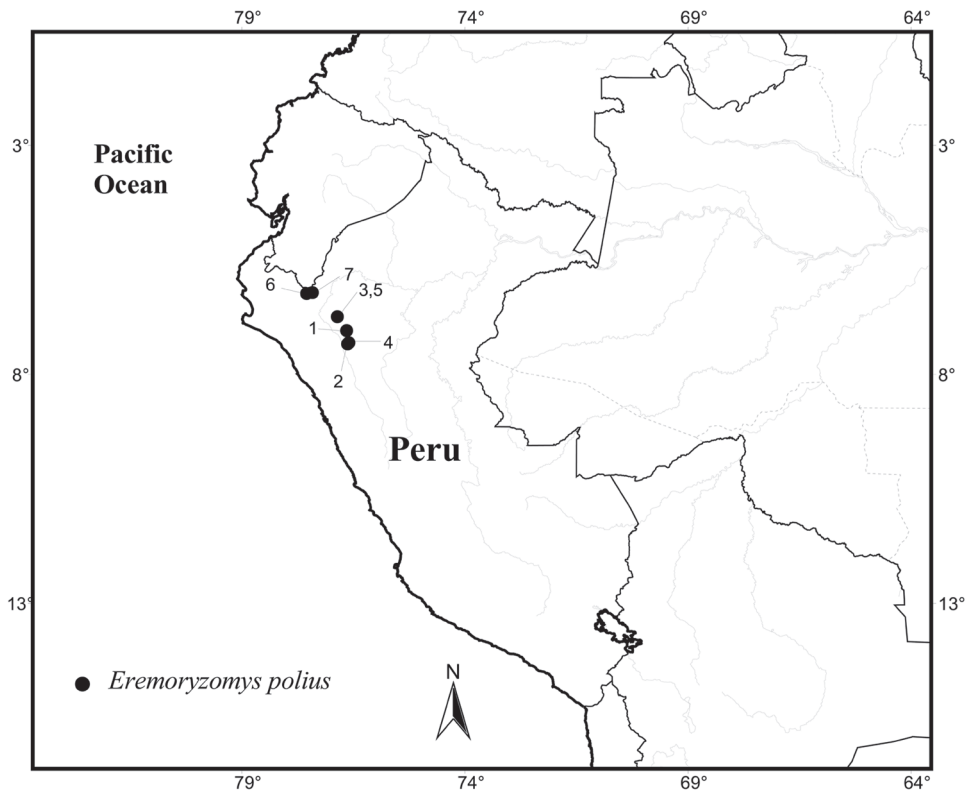


FIGURE 7: Map of collecting localities of *Eremoryzomys* in Peru. The number associated with each locality is the same used in the Gazetteer.

31. El Trapiche, Estación Biológica Beni, Provincia Yacuma [200 m]. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 14°48'S, 66°19'W.
32. Provincia de Moxos, 3.6 km NNE of San Ignacio de Moxos. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 14°51'S, 65°35'W.
33. Riberalta, Rio Beni, [Provincia] Vaca Diez. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 10°59'S, 66°06'W.
34. Rio Mamoré, 4 km NE mouth of Rio Grande. According to Anderson (1997), the correct collection locality is 5 km NW mouth of Rio Grande, Rio Mamoré. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 15°50'S, 64°41'W.
35. Rio Mamoré, Guayarmerin. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 10°48'S, 65°23'W.
36. Rurrenabaque. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 14°28'S, 67°34'W.
37. San Andres, Orobayaya, 60 km E San Joaquin. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Orobayaya. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 13°21'S, 63°45'W.
38. San Joaquin [200 m]. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 13°04'S, 64°49'W.
51. 14 km NE San Ramón [540 m]. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 16°35'S, 62°25'W.
52. 54 km S boca del Chaparé, Rio Ichilo (right bank). *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 16°29'S, 64°44'W.
53. Ayacucho [250 m]. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 17°00'S, 63°55'W.
54. ca. 2 km of la Boca del Rio Chapare, Rio Mamoré. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 15°57'S, 64°41'W.
55. Estância Cachuela Esperanza [300 m]. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 16°47'S, 63°14'W.
56. La Abra, 18 km NE Warnes, [Provincia] Warnes. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 17°23'S, 63°02'W.
57. Mataracú, Prov. Ichilo [380 to 420 m]. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Rio Mataracú, W Buena Vista [= Rio Maracara]. *Euryoryzomys legatus*, 17°36'S, 63°56'W.
58. Punta Rieles, Rio Yapacani. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 16°35'S, 64°12'W.
59. San Rafael de Amboró [400 m]. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 17°36'S, 63°36'W.
60. Santa Rosita, 3 km SW Warnes, [Provincia] Warnes *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 17°32'S, 63°11'W.
61. Santiago de Chiquito, 46 km by road of Santo Corazón, 1 km N of Murcielago Camp Prov. Chiquito [ca. 400 m]. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 18°03'S, 59°01'W.
62. Warnes. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 17°30'S, 63°10'W.

Santa Cruz

39. 1 km NE Estancia Las Cuevas, 101 km of Santa Cruz [1,300 m]. *Euryoryzomys legatus*, 18°11'S, 63°44'W.
40. 2 km SW of Las Cruces [480 m]. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 17°47'S, 63°22'W.
41. 3 km N, 13.5 km W San Rafael de Amboró, Rio Saguayo [400 m]. *Euryoryzomys legatus*, 17°34'S, 63°48'W.
42. 3.5 km W of Estación Pailón [300 m]. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 17°39'S, 62°47'W.
43. 4 km N, 1 km W of Santiago de Chiquitos [700 m]. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 18°18'S, 59°36'W.
44. 4.5 km N, 1.5 km E Cerro Amboró, Rio Pitasama [620 m]. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 17°45'S, 63°40'W.
45. 6 km by road W de Ascención [= Ascención de Guarayos] [240 m]. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 15°43'S, 63°09'W.
46. 6 km N Buen Retiro [300 m]. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 17°13'S, 63°38'W.
47. 6 km W Santa Cruz. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 17°48'S, 63°14'W.
48. 7 km N Santa Rosa, Provincia Sara [800 m]. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 17°03'S, 63°35'W.
49. 8 km SE Tita [290 m]. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 18°28'S, 62°07'W.
50. 10 km N San Ramón [250 m]. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 16°36'S, 62°42'W.

Tarija

63. 1 km S of Camatindy [650 m]. *Euryoryzomys legatus*, 21°00'S, 63°23'W.
64. 3 km SE Cuyambuyo [900 m]. *Euryoryzomys legatus*, 22°16'S, 64°33'W.
65. 3 km WNW of Caraparí [850 m]. *Euryoryzomys legatus*, 21°48'S, 63°47'W.
66. 4 km by road N Cuyambuyo, Fábrica de Papel, Rio Sidras [980 m]. *Euryoryzomys legatus*, 22°13'S, 64°36'W.
67. 5 km NNW Entre Rios [1,600 m]. *Euryoryzomys legatus*, 21°29'S, 64°12'W.
68. Caraparí [1,000 m]. Type locality of *Oryzomys legatus*. *Euryoryzomys legatus*, 21°49'S, 63°46'W.
69. N of Chiquiacá [990 m]. *Euryoryzomys legatus*, 21°50'S, 64°08'W.

Pando

70. Bella Vista [170 m]. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 11°23'S, 67°12'W.
71. Independência [170 m]. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 11°26'S, 67°34'W.
72. Isla Gargantúa [180 m]. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 12°23'S, 68°35'W.

73. La Cruz [170 m]. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 11°24'S, 67°13'W.
 74. Palmira [180 m]. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 11°42'S, 67°56'W.
 75. Rio Nareuda. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 11°17'S, 68°55'W.
 76. Santa Rosa [180 m]. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 12°13'S, 68°24'W.

Brazil

Acre

77. Igarapé Porongaba, right bank of Rio Juruá. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 08°40'S, 72°47'W.
 78. Manuel Urbano, Sena Madureira, BR 364, km 8. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 08°53'S, 69°18'W.
 79. Seringal Oriente, near Vila Taumaturgo, Rio Juruá. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 08°48'S, 72°46'W.

Amapá

80. Macapá, Rio Amapari. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 00°02'N, 51°03'W.
 81. Serra do Navio [includes C3 and C5]. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 00°59'N, 52°04'W.
 82. Terezinha, Rio Amapari, Serra do Navio. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 00°58'N, 52°02'W.

Amazonas

83. Barro Vermelho, left bank of Rio Juruá. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 06°28'S, 68°46'W.
 84. Condor, left bank of Rio Juruá. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 06°45'S, 70°51'W.
 85. Fazenda Esteio, reserva 1,301, ponto B15, 80 km N Manaus, INPA/WWF-US MCSE Project (PDBFF). *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 02°30'S, 60°00'W.
 86. Foz igarapé Caititu, right bank of Rio Uatumã [= Igarapé Caititu, right bank of Rio Uatumã, near the mouth and right bank of Rio Uatumã, near mouth of Igarapé Caititu]. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Rio Uatumã. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 02°35'W, 57°51'W.
 87. Lago Vai Quem Quer, right bank of Rio Juruá. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 03°19'S, 66°01'W.
 88. Macaco, left bank of Rio Jaú. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 02°05'01"S, 62°07'21"W.
 89. Manaus. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 03°08'S, 60°01'W.
 90. Reserva 34 1S5, 80 km N Manaus, INPA/WWF-US MCSE Project (PDBFF). *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 02°25'S, 59°50'W.
 91. Reserva 34 2R11, 80 km N Manaus, INPA/WWF-US MCSE Project (PDBFF). *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 02°25'S, 59°50'W.

Bahia

92. Almada, Rio do Braço, Ilhéus. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Rio do Braço. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 14°41'S, 39°15'W.
 93. Pirataquissé, Banco da Vitória, Ilhéus. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Vitória. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 14°47'S, 39°06'W.
 94. Ribeirão da Fortuna, Buerarema. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Buerarema. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 14°56'S, 39°19'W.
 95. Una, ESCAN. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Una, according to Percequillo (1998:306). *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 15°16'S, 39°04'W.
 96. Urucutuca, Aritaguá, Ilhéus. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Aritaguá. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 14°42'S, 39°05'W.

Ceará

97. IBAMA area, Hill behind Escola Municipal Granja, Pacoti, Serra de Baturité, CE. *Euryoryzomys* sp., 04°13'49"S, 38°55'02"W.
 98. Guaraciaba do Norte [includes Sítio Benedito, Sítio Cacimba do Meio, Sítio Convento, Sítio Guarrandim, Sítio Mazagão, Sítio Rua Nova, Sítio São José, Sítio São Tomé, Sítio Tomé]. *Euryoryzomys* sp., 04°10'S, 40°45'W.
 99. São Benedito [includes Sítio Barra, Sítio Cabeceira, Sítio Carangueijo do Pereira, Sítio Pimenteira, Sítio Queimadas dos Martins]. *Euryoryzomys* sp., 04°02'S, 40°52'W.
 100. Sítio Corolero, Ibiapina. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Ibiapina. *Euryoryzomys* sp., 03°55'S, 40°54'W.
 101. Sítio Friburgo, grota do bananal, Pacoti, Serra de Baturité. *Euryoryzomys* sp., 04°14'S, 38°54'W.
 102. Sítio Friburgo, grota do cafezal, Serra de Baturité, Pacoti. *Euryoryzomys* sp., 04°13'S, 38°53'W.
 103. Sítio Friburgo, Serra de Baturité, Pacoti. *Euryoryzomys* sp., 04°13'S, 38°54'W.

Espírito Santo

104. 3 km NE of Forno Grande, Castelo. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 20°30'S, 41°06'W.
 105. Estação Biológica de Santa Lúcia, 8.2 km Santa Teresa, Santa Teresa. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 19°55'S, 40°31'W.
 106. Fazenda Santa Terezinha, 33 km NE Linhares, Linhares. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 19°12'S, 39°50'W.
 107. Goipapoçu (Goipaba-açu), Santa Teresa. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 19°53'S, 40°28'W.

108. Reserva Florestal de Nova Lombardia, Santa Teresa. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 19°53'S, 40°34'W.
 109. Santa Teresa. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 19°56'S, 40°36'W.

Goiás

110. Anápolis. *Euryoryzomys lamia*, 16°19'S, 48°58'W.
 111. Fazenda Fiandeira, Parque Nacional de Chapada dos Veadeiros, 65 km SSW Cavalcante. *Euryoryzomys lamia*, 14°19'S, 47°45'W.

Mato Grosso

112. Serra do Roncador, 264 km N Xavantina [400 m]. *Euryoryzomys emmonsae*, 12°49'S, 51°46'W.

Mato Grosso do Sul

113. Urucum, 22 km S Corumbá. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 19°09'S, 57°38'W.

Minas Gerais

114. Fazenda Paraíso, Além Paraíba. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Além Paraíba. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 21°51'S, 42°41'W.
 115. Lagoa Santa [760 m]. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 19°37'S, 43°53'W.
 116. Passos. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 20°42'S, 46°36'W.
 117. Rio Jordão, Araguari [700-900 m]. Type locality of *Oryzomys lamia*. *Euryoryzomys lamia*, 18°38'S, 48°11'W.

Pará

118. 26 km N and 30 km W of Marabá, near Itupiranga, Gleba 5, lote 5. *Euryoryzomys emmonsae* and *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 05°06'S, 49°24'W.
 119. 52 km SSW Altamira, Rio Xingú, [= Cachoeira do Espelho, rio Xingú]. Type locality of *Oryzomys emmonsae*. *Euryoryzomys emmonsae*, 03°39'S, 52°22'W.
 120. 54 km S, 150 km W of Altamira, Altamira (Gleba 61, Lote 02). *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 03°40'S, 52°45'W.
 121. 73 km N and 45 km W of Marabá (near Jatobal), Gleba 29, Lote 3. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 04°41'S, 49°32'W.
 122. Capim [= São Domingos do Capim]. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 01°41'S, 47°47'W.
 123. Capim [= São Domingos do Capim], BR 14, km 87. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 02°06'S, 47°34'W.
 124. Capim [= São Domingos do Capim], BR 14, km 92. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 02°09'S, 47°35'W.

125. Capim [= São Domingos do Capim], BR 14, km 93 and 94. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 02°10'S, 47°35'W.
 126. Estrada Santarém-Cuiabá, BR165, km 216 (and km 217), Santarém. *Euryoryzomys emmonsae* and *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 04°09'S, 55°40'W.
 127. Flexal, Itaituba-Jacareacanga, km 212, Itaituba [includes Itaituba, Itaituba-Jacareacanga, km 213, Flexal]. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 05°45'S, 57°23'W.
 128. Floresta Nacional Tapirapé-Aquiri, Marabá [Companhia Vale do Rio Doce, Carajás]. *Euryoryzomys emmonsae* and *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 05°48'S, 50°30'W.
 129. Igarapé-Assu. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 01°32'S, 47°03'W.
 130. Itaituba. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 04°17'S, 55°59'W.
 131. Monte Dourado. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 00°52'S, 52°31'W.
 132. Rio Sacarazinho (km 7), Porto Trombetas, Oriximiná. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Porto Trombetas. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 01°28'S, 56°24'W.
 133. Rodovia Transamazônica, km 19, Itaituba-Jacareacanga, Itaituba. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 04°20'S, 56°10'W.
 134. Serra Norte, Marabá. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Marabá. *Euryoryzomys emmonsae* and *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 05°21'S, 49°07'W.
 135. S of Santarém, km 217 on the route 165 [0-100 m]. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 04°00'S, 54°40'W.
 136. Utinga, Belém. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 01°27'S, 48°29'W.

Paraíba

137. Mata de Pau Ferro, 6 km de Areia. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Areia. *Euryoryzomys* sp., 06°57'S, 35°41'W.

Rio Grande do Sul

138. Aratiba. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 27°24'S, 52°19'W.
 139. Barracão. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 29°19'S, 49°49'W.
 140. Lagoa do Jacaré, Torres. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 27°40'S, 51°25'W.
 141. Morro do Osório, Osório. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Osório. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 29°53'S, 50°16'W.
 142. São Nicolau, Fazenda Aldo Pinto. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 28°10'S, 55°16'W.

143. Taquara do Mundo Novo [= Taquara], [29 m]. Type locality of *Hesperomys laticeps* var. *intermedia*. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 29°39'S, 50°47'W.

Rio de Janeiro

144. Estrada Rio-Teresópolis. Probably Fazenda Guinle in Teresópolis, today called Granja Comary. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 22°27'S, 43°00'W.
145. Ilha Grande [today Angra dos Reis]. According to Pinto (1945:277), the correct collection locality of *E. garbe* is Angra dos Reis. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 23°00'S, 44°18'W.
146. Ilha Grande, 1 km W of Abraão. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 23°08'S, 44°10'W.
147. Ilha Grande, Praia Vermelha. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 23°09'S, 44°21'W.
148. Pedra Branca, Parati. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 23°13'S, 44°43'W.
149. Santa Maria Madalena. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 21°57'S, 42°01'W.
150. Serra da Bocaina. According to Pinto (1945), specimens were collected at Fazenda Califórnia, Bananal. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 22°53'S, 44°28'W.

Santa Catarina

151. Barragem do Garcia, Angelina. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Angelina. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 27°35'S, 48°59'W.
152. Corupá [= Colônia Hansa]. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 26°25'S, 49°15'W.
153. Parque Estadual da Serra do Tabuleiro, Caldas da Imperatriz [= Santo Amaro da Imperatriz]. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 27°44'S, 48°49'W.
154. Rio Cubatão, Joinville. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 26°12'S, 48°45'W.
155. Rio Tavares, Casan, Rodovia Estadual SC 405. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 27°39'S, 48°30'W.
156. Siderópolis, São Bento do Sul. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of São Bento do Sul. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 26°15'S, 49°22'W.
157. Terceira Vargem, Blumenau/Rancho do Sapo, Rio Garcia. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Blumenau. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 26°55'S, 49°04'W.

São Paulo

158. Ariri. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 25°12'S, 48°02'W.
159. Bairro da Serra, Iporanga. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 24°33'S, 48°41'W.
160. Barra do Rio Ribeira. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 24°39'S, 47°23'W.
161. Bauru [incluídes Bauru (Jacutinga)]. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 22°20'S, 49°05'W.

162. Boracéia. Estação Biológica de Boracéia do Museu de Zoologia da USP, in Salesópolis (see Travassos & Camargo, 1958). *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 23°38'S, 45°52'W.
163. Cananéia. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 25°01'S, 47°57'W.
164. Cananéia, Morro de São João. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 25°02'S, 47°55'W.
165. Casa Grande, Salesópolis. Little camp near Estação Biológica de Boracéia (see Travassos & Camargo, 1958). *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 23°22'S, 45°56'W.
166. Córrego Cachoeira Grande, Ubatuba. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 23°24'S, 45°08'W.
167. Córrego do Cemitério, Ubatuba. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 23°24'S, 45°07'W.
168. Cotia. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 23°37'S, 46°56'W.
169. Estação Experimental, Ubatuba. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Ubatuba. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 23°26'S, 45°03'W.
170. Fazenda da Toca, Ilhabela, Ilha de São Sebastião. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 23°49'S, 45°54'W.
171. Fazenda Intervalles, Base de Saibadela. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 24°13'S, 48°24'W.
172. Fazenda Intervalles, Base do Carmo. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 24°18'S, 48°24'W.
173. Fazenda Intervalles, Sede. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 24°16'S, 48°24'W.
174. Fazenda Poço Grande, Juquiá [= Rio Juquiá]. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 24°15'S, 47°37'W.
175. Fazenda Sete Lagoas, Mogi Guaçu. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 22°13'S, 47°11'W.
176. Iguape. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 24°42'S, 47°32'W.
177. Iguape, Costão dos Engenhos. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 24°41'S, 47°28'W.
178. Ilha de São Sebastião. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Ilhabela, administrative Center of Ilhabela, in Ilha de São Sebastião. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 23°47'S, 45°20'W.
179. Ilha do Cardoso. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 25°05'S, 47°57'W.
180. Ilha dos Búzios. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 23°48'S, 45°07'W.
181. Ilha Vitória. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 23°44'S, 45°01'W.
182. Iporanga. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 24°36'S, 48°35'W.
183. Lins (Campestre). *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 21°40'S, 49°45'W.
184. Onça Parda, [= Ribeirão Onça Parda]. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 24°19'S, 47°51'W.
185. Paranapiacaba [= Alto da Serra]. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 23°26'S, 46°17'W.

186. Piquete [600-900 m]. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 22°36'S, 45°09'W.
 187. Praia da Juréia [on Estação Ecológica Juréia-Itatins]. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 24°34'S, 47°14'W.
 188. Praia Dura, Serra d'Água, Ubatuba. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 23°29'S, 45°10'W.
 189. Rio Feio. Also called Rio Aguapeí; specimens collected near Cancá (see Pinto, 1945:18). *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 22°01'S, 49°39'W.
 190. São Carlos. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 22°01'S, 47°54'W.
 191. Teodoro Sampaio. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 52°10'S, 22°31'W.

Colombia

Caquetá

192. La Morelia [= La Murelia], Rio Bodoquera [183 m]. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 01°30'N, 74°48'W.

Putumayo

193. Rio Mecaya [185 m]. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 00°28'N, 75°20'W.

French Guiana

Cayenne

194. River Arataye [30 m]. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 04°00'N, 52°40'W.
 195. Saint-Eugène. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 04°51'N, 53°04'W.
 196. Säul. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 03°37'N, 53°12'W.

Guyana

Mazaruni-Potaro

197. Kartabu Point. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 06°23'S, 58°41'W.

Demerara

198. Bonasika River. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 06°45'N, 58°30'W.
 199. Rio Supinaam [= Rio Supenaam]. Type locality of *Oryzomys macconnelli*. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 06°59'N, 58°31'W.

Paraguay

Caaguazú

200. Sommerfeld Colony # 11 [= Colonia Somerfield and Summerfield Colony]. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 25°26'S, 55°43'W.

Itapúa

201. 2 km NNW of San Rafael [= Puerto San Rafael], Arroyo San Rafael. *Euryoryzomys russatus*, 26°40'S, 54°43'W.

Peru

Amazonas

202. Headwaters Río Kagka [793 m]. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 04°26'S, 78°17'W.
 203. Rio Cenepa, 0.8 km W Huampami. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 04°35'S, 78°12'W.

Ayacucho

204. Hacienda Luisiana. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 12°39'S, 73°44'W.
 205. San Jose, on Rio Santa Rosa. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 12°44'S, 73°46'W.

Cuzco

206. 2 km SSW Tangoshiari, Provincia La Convencion. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 11°46'S, 73°19'W.
 207. 40 km by road E Quincemil on Rio Marcapata. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 13°15'S, 70°25'W.
 208. Cadena [1,000 m]. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 13°24'S, 70°43'W.
 209. Huajyumbé [680 m]. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 13°15'S, 70°35'W.
 210. Kiteni, Rio Urubamba, *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 12°20'S, 72°50'W.
 211. Quincemil [680 m]. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 13°16'S, 70°38'W.
 212. Ridge Camp, Provincia La Convencion. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 11°46'S, 73°20'W.
 213. Rio Cosireni [915 m]. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 12°33'S, 73°04'W.
 214. Rio San Miguel [1,372 m]. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 12°43'S, 73°14'W.

Huánuco

215. Águas Calientes [= Agua Caliente], Pachitea. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 08°49'S, 74°41'W.
 216. Cerros del Sira [860 m]. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 09°30'S, 74°47'W.
 217. Chinchavito. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 09°29'S, 75°55'W.
 218. Êxito [= Hacienda Êxito] [915 m]. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 09°26'S, 76°00'W.

Junin

219. Amable María (see Gardner & Patton, 1976). Type locality of *Oryzomys nitidus*. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 11°10'S, 75°10'W.
 220. NW San Ramon. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 11°08'S, 75°20'W.
 221. Perené [274 and 800 m]. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 10°58'S, 75°13'W.

Loreto

222. Rio Curaray mouth [140 m]. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 02°22'S, 74°05'W.
 223. Huachi [472 m]. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 03°25'S, 76°20'W.
 224. Teniente Lopez. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 02°35'S, 76°06'W.

Madre de Dios

225. 4 km W Puerto Maldonado. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 12°36'S, 69°11'W.
 226. 7 km W Puerto Maldonado. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 12°36'S, 69°11'W.
 227. Rio Inambari mouth. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 12°41'S, 69°44'W.

Pasco

228. Eneas. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 10°45'S, 75°14'W.

Puno

229. Pampa Grande, below San Ignacio on Rio Tambopata [915 m]. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 14°01'S, 68°57'W.

San Martín

230. Moyobamba. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 06°03'S, 76°58'W.
 231. Rioja. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 06°05'S, 77°09'W.

Ucayali

232. 59 km W Pucallpa [150 m]. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 08°23'S, 74°32'W.
 233. Balta, Rio Curanja. *Euryoryzomys nitidus*, 10°08'S, 71°13'W.

Venezuela**Amazonas**

234. Cerro de La Neblina. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 00°50'N, 66°00'W.
 235. Cerro Duida, Cabecera del Caño Culebra, 40 km NNW Esmeralda [1,400 m]. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 03°30'N, 65°43'W.

Bolívar

236. Ayuán Tepuy [460 and 1,100 m]. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 05°45'N, 62°30'W.
 237. Kanavayén [1,006 m]. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 05°38'N, 61°48'W.
 238. San Ignacio de Yuruani [850 m]. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 05°02'N, 61°06'W.

Suriname**Brokopondo**

239. 1.5 km W Rudi Kappelvlietveld [330 m]. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 03°47'N, 56°10'W.
 240. 10 km S and 23 km W Afobakka. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 04°58'N, 55°10'W.
 241. Brownsberg Nature Park, 3 km S and 20 km W Afobakka [includes 10 km S and 23 km W Afobakka]. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 04°58'N, 55°10'W.
 242. Brownsberg, West coast of Brokopondo Lake [500 m]. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 04°53'N, 55°13'W.
 243. Finisanti, Saramaca River. *Euryoryzomys macconnelli*, 05°08'N, 55°29'W.

Contents and Geographic Distribution: The genus *Euryoryzomys* inhabits the rainforests (evergreen and semi-evergreen) throughout the cis-Andean tropical and subtropical lowlands of South America, including Amazonia, the Guianas, southeastern Brazil, eastern Bolivia, northern Argentina, and eastern Paraguay (Fig. 8, 9 and 10). This genus is composed of six species: *Euryoryzomys emmonsae* (Musser *et al.*, 1998), *Euryoryzomys macconnelli* (Thomas, 1910), *Euryoryzomys lamia* (Thomas, 1910), *Euryoryzomys legatus* (Thomas, 1925), *Euryoryzomys nitidus* (Thomas, 1884), and *Euryoryzomys russatus* (Wagner, 1848), and an undescribed species from northeastern Brazil (Paraíba and Ceará).

Three species are associated with the Amazon Forest: *E. emmonsae*, *E. nitidus*, and *E. macconnelli*. The remaining three species are associated with different biomes or habitats of South America. *E. emmonsae* is known from only a few collection localities, inhabiting mostly the Amazon Forest of Pará state. The known altitudinal range varies from 90 to 400 m.

Euryoryzomys nitidus occurs east of the Andes in Peru and in closely adjacent to parts of Brazil and Bolivia, inhabiting tropical and subtropical evergreen humid forest. According to Musser *et al.* (1998), compilation of habitat information shows that *E. nitidus* can be collected in primary forest formations, second-growth forest in various stages of regeneration, and from the tall shrubby ecotone between open fields and some kinds of forest structure. Altitudinally, *E. nitidus* is distributed from 170 to 971 m.

Collection localities of *E. macconnelli* are distributed in the lowlands of southern Colombia east of the Andes, south through Ecuador to southern Perú, and east through southern Venezuela, the Guiana region, and the Brazilian Amazon Basin. This species is typical

of the evergreen riverine forest (see Musser *et al.*, 1998). Elevation records extend from 10 to 1,372 m.

The species *E. russatus* is distributed throughout eastern South America: eastern Brazil, along the area originally covered by Atlantic Forest, from the state of Rio Grande do Sul to Bahia, northeastern Argentina and southern Paraguay. Data assembled by Musser *et al.* (1998) and Percequillo (1998) suggest that this species inhabits pristine or disturbed evergreen forests, but can also be found in the semideciduous forests and in gallery forests along major rivers that occur in the Cerrado Biome (as Teodoro Sampaio, Bauru and Lins, at São Paulo state). The known altitudinal range varies from sea level to 1,000 m.

Euryoryzomys legatus is associated with western South America: it occurs in southern Bolivia and northern Argentina, mostly living areas of the Yungas Forest at the foot of the Andes Mountains. Altitudinally, *E. legatus* is distributed from 380 to 2,800 m.

Euryoryzomys lamia is distributed in the central portion of South America: the few collection records can be found along the riverine forests and semideciduous forests of the Cerrado in the states of Goiás and Minas Gerais in central Brazil. Elevation records extend from 700 to 1,010 m.

Handleyomys Voss, Gómez-Laverde, and Pacheco, 2002

Gazetteer

Colombia

Antioquia

1. Municipio Anorí, Vereda Roble Arriba, bosque La Forzosa (on W slope of central Andes) [1,775 m]. *Handleyomys intectus*, 06°59'N, 75°08'W.
2. Municipio El Retiro (4 km S El Retiro), Vereda Puente Peláez, Finca Cañaveral [on E slope of central Andes] [2,100 m]. *Handleyomys intectus*, 06°01'N, 75°30'W.
3. Municipio La Ceja, on E slope of central Andes [2,217 m]. *Handleyomys intectus*, 06°02'N, 75°26'W.
4. Municipio Medellín, Santa Elena in central Andes [2,743 m]. Type locality of *Handleyomys intectus*. *Handleyomys intectus*, 68°13'N, 75°32'W.
5. Municipio Sonsón, 9-15 km E Río Negrito on W slope of central Andes [1,700-2,100 m]. *Handleyomys intectus*, 05°42'N, 75°10'-75°13'W.
6. Municipio Valdivia, Ventanas on NW slope of central Andes [2,000 m]. *Handleyomys intectus*, 07°05'N, 75°27'W.

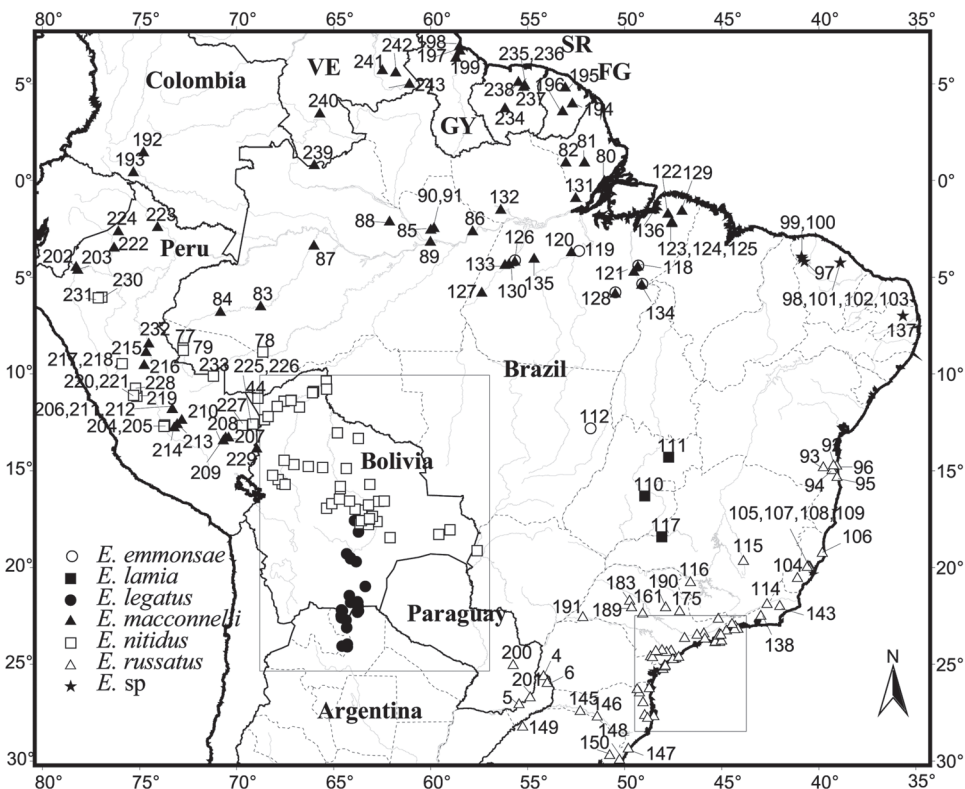


FIGURE 8: Map of collecting localities of *Euryoryzomys* in Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana. The number associated with each locality is the same used in the Gazetteer.

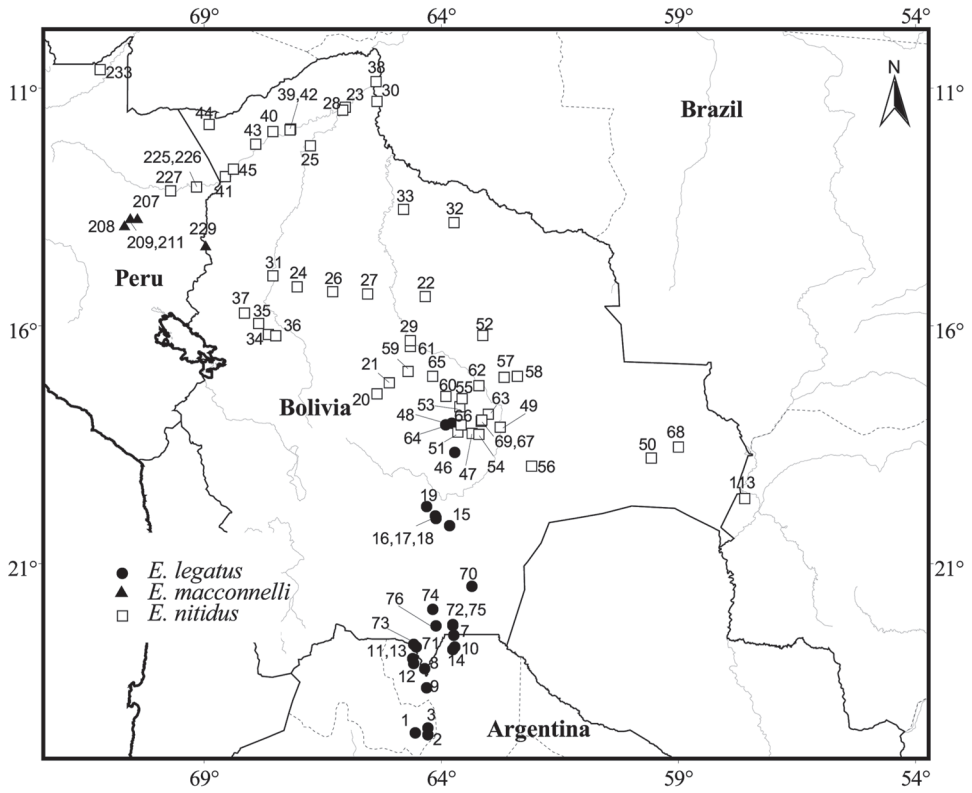


FIGURE 9: Detail of map showing localities for *Euryoryzomys*.

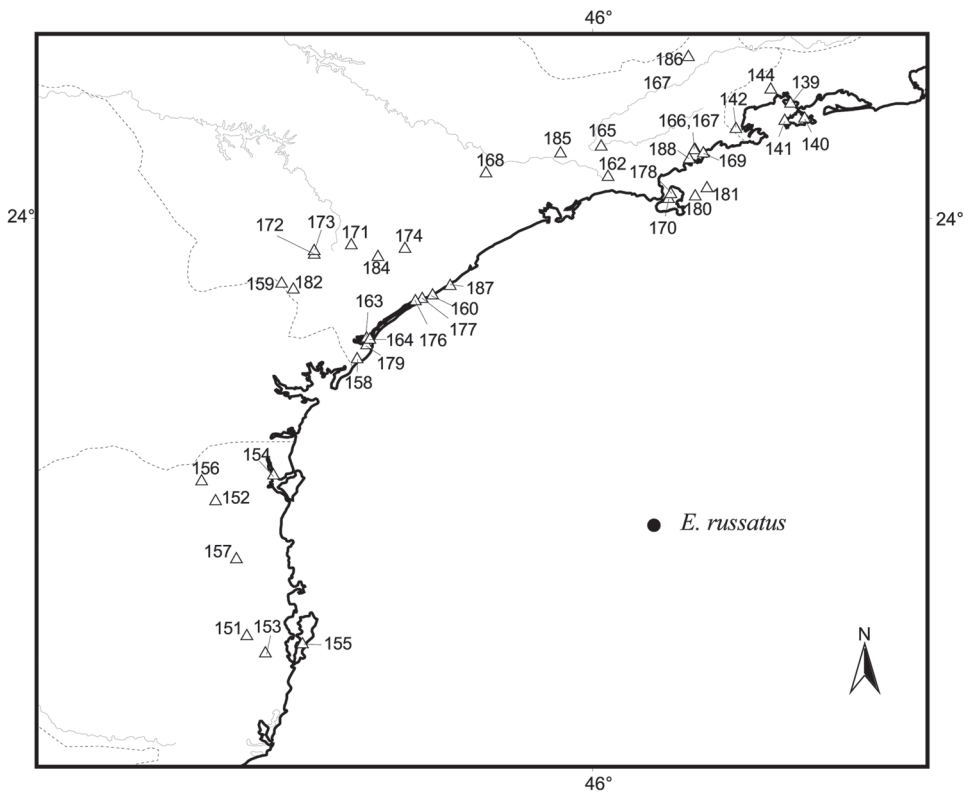


FIGURE 10: Detail of map showing localities for *Euryoryzomys*.

Quindío

7. Municipio Salento, El Roble on W slope of central Andes [2,195 m]. *Handleyomys intectus*, 04°41'N, 75°36'W.
8. Municipio Salento, Salento on W slope of central Andes [2,134 m]. *Handleyomys intectus*, 04°38'N, 75°34'W.

Risaralda

9. Municipio Mistrató, Vereda El Empalado on E slope of western Andes [1,700-1,900 m]. *Handleyomys fuscatus*, 05°22'N, 75°54'W.
10. Municipio Mistrató, Vereda La Jalea, km 8 carretera Mistrató-San Antonio del Chamí on E slope of western Andes [1,720 m]. *Handleyomys fuscatus*, 05°21'N, 75°53'W.
11. Municipio Mistrató, Vereda Mampay, km 10 carretera Mistrató-San Antonio de Chamí, on W slope of western Andes [1,950 m]. *Handleyomys fuscatus*, 05°22'N, 75°53'W.
12. Municipio Pereira, Corregimiento La Florida, Vereda La Suiza on W slope of central Andes, [1,900-1,950 m]. *Handleyomys intectus*, 04°44'N, 75°35'W.
13. Municipio Pueblo Rico, Vereda Siató on W slope of western Andes [1,520-1,620 m]. *Handleyomys fuscatus*, 05°49'N, 76°02'W.
14. Municipio Santuario, Vereda El Campamento on E slope of western Andes [2,500 m]. *Handleyomys fuscatus*, 05°07'N, 75°58'W.
15. Municipio Santuario, Vereda Los Planes, Parque Nacional Natural Tatamá on E slope of western Andes [2,530 m]. *Handleyomys fuscatus*, 05°08'N, 76°04'W.

Valle del Cauca

16. Municipio Dagua, El Queremal, Antena de Tokio on W slope of western Andes [1,800 m]. *Handleyomys fuscatus*, 03°29'N, 76°44'W.
17. Municipio Pichindé, Finca la Playa on E slope of western Andes [1,800 m]. *Handleyomys fuscatus*, 03°27'N, 76°37'W.
18. Río Pichindé, Peñas Blancas on E slope of western Andes [2,000 m]. *Handleyomys fuscatus*, 03°27'N, 76°43'W.
19. San Antonio on E slope of western Andes [2,134-2,438 m]. Type locality of *Handleyomys fuscatus*. *Handleyomys fuscatus* 03°30'N, 76°38'W.

Contents and Geographic Distribution: The genus *Handleyomys* presents two valid species, *Handleyomys fuscatus* (J.A. Allen, 1912) and *Handleyomys intectus*

(Thomas, 1921), both endemic to the North-Andean region, inhabiting the montane forests of the Andes in Colombia. The specimens of *H. fuscatus* are from the western Andes (Cordillera Occidental) and specimens of *H. intectus* are from the central Andes (Cordillera Central). However, according to Voss *et al.* (2002) they can also be found in semi-natural environments, mainly in pastures and agricultural areas associated with the remaining forest (Fig. 11). Elevation records extend from 1,700 to 2,743 m.

Holochilus* Brandt, 1835*Gazetteer****Argentina****Buenos Aires**

1. Crovetto Field, Control Plot, Partido Balcarce. 38°13'S, 59°45'W.
2. Crovetto Field, km 67, Ruta 226, Sin Laucha Plot, Partido Balcarce. 38°13'S, 59°45'W.
3. Crovetto Field, Sin Laucha Plot, Partido Balcarce. 38°13'S, 59°45'W.
4. Crovetto Field, snap trapping, Partido Balcarce. 38°13'S, 59°45'W.
5. Cueva La Salamanca, San Pedro. 33°35'S, 59°49'W.
6. Ezeiza, 20 km S Buenos Aires. 35°09'S, 59°28'W.
7. Gonzalez Catan, Arroyo Morales. 35°13'S, 59°20'W.
8. Islas de Obligado, Ramallo. 33°29'S, 60°01'W.
9. Parque Rafael de Aguiar, San Nicolás. 33°20'S, 60°13'W.
10. Pereyra, Arroyo Pereyra. 35°10'S, 59°54'W.
11. Pereyra, FC Roca. 35°10'S, 59°54'W.
12. Pergamino, Rancagua. 35°57'S, 61°29'W.
13. Reserva Municipal, Ramallo. 33°26'S, 60°03'W.

Chaco

14. Along Hwy 90, 15 km NW jct. Hwy 90 and Hwy 11, Estancia San Miguel. 27°02'S, 60°58'W.

Corrientes

15. Río Guayquiraró. 31°45'S, 60°55'W.

Entre Ríos

16. Arroyo Barrancoso, Islas del Departamento Victoria. 32°44'S, 60°26'W.
17. Barrancas del Río Paraná, Paraná. 31°44'S, 60°32'W.
18. Islas de las Lechiguanas, Departamento Gualaguaychú. 33°19'S, 59°54'W.

19. Riacho Victoria, Islas del Departamento Victoria. 32°38'S, 60°12'W.
20. Toma Vieja, Gualeguay. 33°09'S, 59°22'W.

Formosa

21. Lado de Ruta 11, 13 km S Clorinda. 26°35'S, 58°16'W.

Salta

22. Finca Abra Grande, Quebrada de Tartagal. 23°28'S, 64°10'W.
23. Tabacal. 24°43'S, 65°45'W.

Santa Fé

24. Islas del Departamento Rosario, Rosario. 32°52'S, 60°37'W.
25. Puerto Gaboto, San Jerónimo. 32°27'S, 60°48'W.
26. Río Coronda, San Jerónimo. 31°58'S, 60°55'W.

Santiago del Estero

27. 1 km S, 2 km E Pampa de Los Guanacos. 27°45'S, 62°10'W.

Bolivia

Beni

28. 1 km SW Estacion Biologica del Beni, Totaisal, 15°22'S, 67°40'W.
29. Río Tijamuchi, [240 m]. 15°49'S, 65°01'W.

Santa Cruz

30. 3.5 km W Estacion el Pailon. 18°21'S, 63°15'W.
31. 8 km SE Tita [290 m]. 19°31'S, 63°52'W.
32. Buenavista. 17°27'S, 63°40'W.
33. San Rafael de Amboro [400 m]. 18°38'S, 64°16'W.

Brazil

Amazonas

34. Itacoatiara. 03°03'S, 58°26'W.

Mato Grosso

35. 105 km S Poconé, Fazenda Boa Vista. 18°47'S, 57°22'W.
36. 108 km S Poconé, IBDF Base de Pesquisas. 18°45'S, 57°22'W.
37. 115 km S Poconé. 18°42'S, 57°22'W.

Minas Gerais

38. Lagoa Santa [760 m]. 19°37'S, 43°53'W.
39. Rio São Francisco [416 m]. 15°57'S, 44°52'W.
40. Viçosa. 21°15'S, 43°07'W.

Colombia

Meta

41. Finca el Laquazo, Vereda Memqua, Puerto Lopez. 04°05'N, 73°02'W.

Paraguay

Central

42. 13 km E (by road) Luque. 26°46'S, 58°34'W.
43. 17 km E (by road) Luque. 26°45'S, 58°38'W.

Chaco

44. 50 km W Fortin Madrejon. 21°22'S, 60°07'W.
45. Villa Militar. 22°30'S, 59°44'W.

Concepción

46. E Chaco, NW Concepción [152 m]. 23°00'S, 60°00'W.

Presidente Hayes

47. Río Pilcomayo. 25°17'S, 57°41'W.

Peru

Ayacucho

48. Hda. Luisiana. 13°19'S, 74°16'W.
49. Sta. Rosa. 13°18'S, 74°13'W.

Loreto

50. Yarinacocha. 09°45'S, 75°16'W.

San Martín

51. Moyobamba. 05°45'S, 77°15'W.

Ucayali

52. Yarinacocha, Río Ucayali. 08°18'S, 74°36'W.

Uruguay

Treinta y Tres

53. Treinta y Tres. 33°14'S, 54°23'W.

Venezuela

Trujillo

54. Valera, 30 km NW Valera, Nr. El Dividive. 09°30'S, 71°17'W.

Contents and Geographic Distribution: Unlike most taxa, data for genus *Holochilus* was obtained from museum databases, without voucher specimen examination. Moreover, there is no recent published revision for the genus, which complicates correct nomenclatural assignment. Therefore, we employed data on genus level, and based on such information and on data available from the literature (Hershkovitz, 1955), *Holochilus* is widely distributed in lowland temperate and

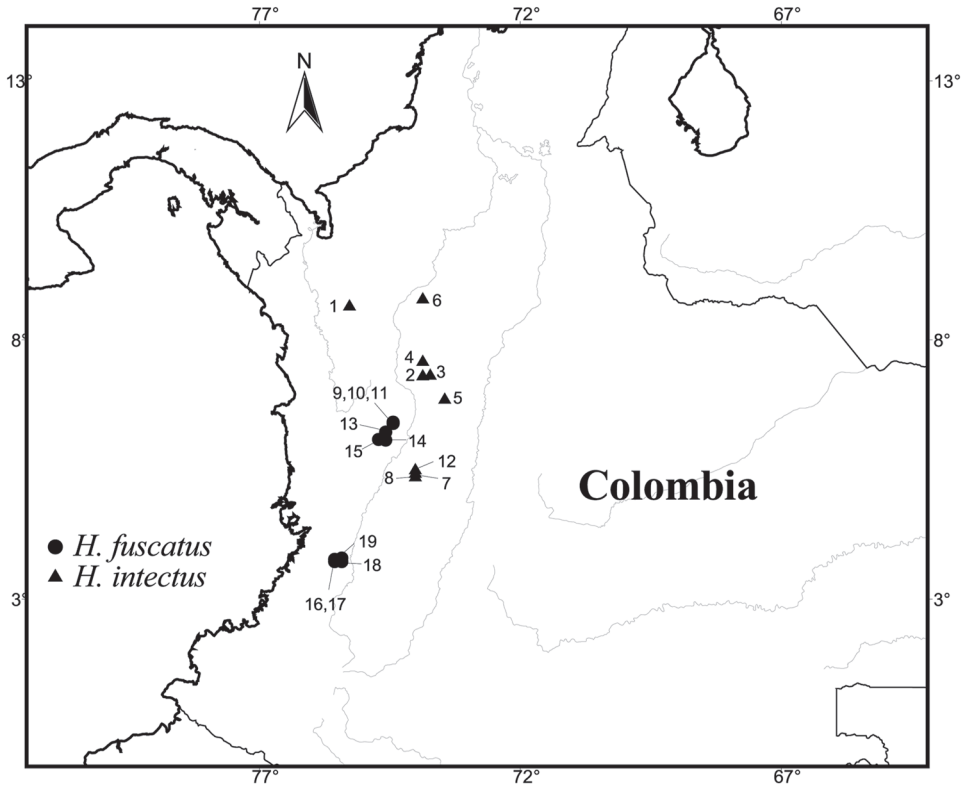


FIGURE 11: Map of collecting localities of *Handleyomys* in Colombia. The number associated with each locality is the same used in the Gazetteer.

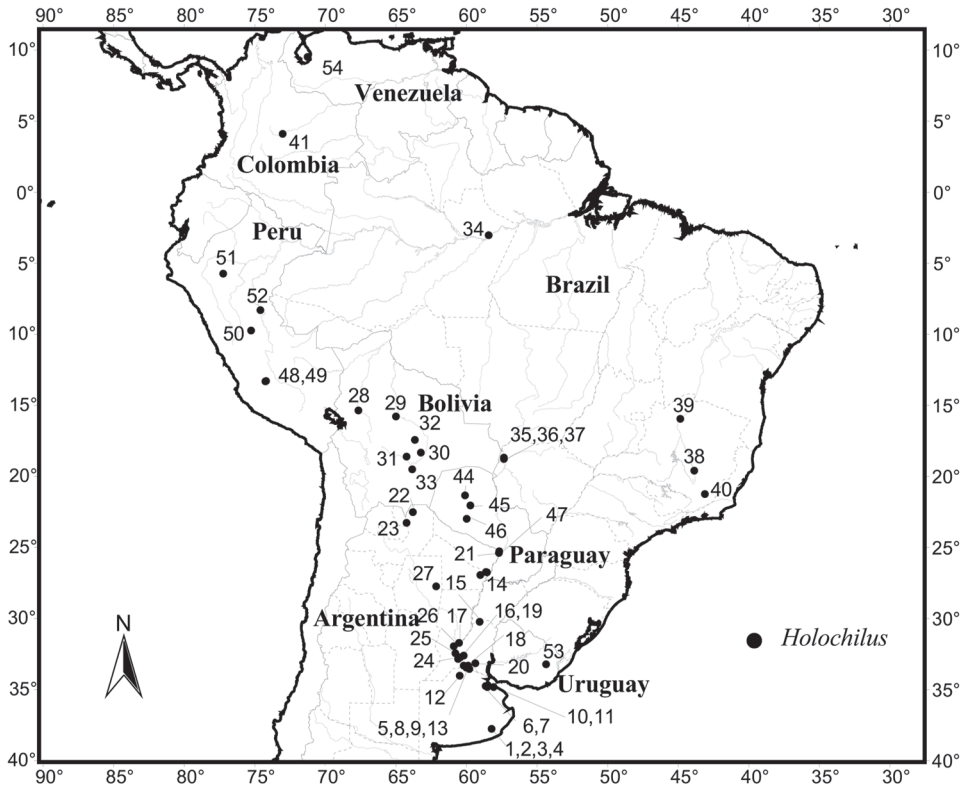


FIGURE 12: Map of collecting localities of *Holochilus* in Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia and Venezuela. The number associated with each locality is the same used in the Gazetteer.

tropical cis-Andean South America, inhabiting open areas like grasslands, marshes and swamps (Fig. 12).

Hylaeamys Weksler, Percequillo & Voss, 2006

Gazetteer

Bolivia

Cochabamba

1. Charuplaya [1,350 m] (see Musser *et al.*, 1998). Type locality of *Oryzomys yunganus*. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 16°36'S, 66°37'W.

Beni

2. 7 km N Lagoinha, Rio Mamoré. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 11°53'S, 65°06'W.
3. 17 km NNW of Nuevo Berlin. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 12°41'S, 65°06'W.
4. Bahía de Los Casara, 20 km W Larangeiras, Rio Iténez. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 13°13'S, 62°21'W.
5. Baures. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 13°35'S, 63°35'W.
6. Boca do Rio Biata [170 m]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 11°44'S, 66°47'W.
7. 4 km opposite Costa Marques, Rio Iténez [= Rio Guaporé]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 12°29'S, 64°15'W.
8. Camino Vilches, San Joaquin. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 13°04'S, 64°48'W.
9. Campamento Busurucucú, Província Yacuma [200 m]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 14°39'S, 66°17'W.
10. Centenela [= Puerto Centenela ou Centinela], Rio Machupo, 1,6 km E of San Joaquin. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 13°04'S, 64°50'W.
11. Curicha [= Çuricha], Iténez. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 12°37'S, 63°31'W.
12. Estação Biológica de Beni [300 m]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 14°51'S, 66°21'W.
13. Frente Costa Marques, Rio Iténez. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 12°29'S, 64°17'W.
14. Lado E opposite Cascajal, Rio Mamoré. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 12°13'S, 65°13'W.
15. Lago Victoria, Iténez. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 13°46'S, 63°30'W.
16. Pampa de Meio, Rio Iténez. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 12°30'S, 64°19'W.
17. Remanso [= Remansos], Rio Iténez. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 13°34'S, 61°54'W.
18. Totaizal, 1 km SW of Porvenir, Estação Biológica de Beni. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 14°51'S, 66°21'W.

La Paz

19. 1 km E La Embocada [= Emboscada], Estância La Cabaña. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 15°03'S, 67°00'W.
20. 45 km NW by road of Alcoche. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 15°40'S, 67°42'W.

Pando

21. Gargantua. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 12°23'S, 68°35'W.
22. Independencia. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 11°26'S, 67°34'W.
23. La Cruz. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 11°24'S, 67°13'W.
24. Las Piedras [170 m]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus* and *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 11°02'S, 66°07'W.
25. Palmira. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 11°42'S, 67°56'W.
26. Santa Rosa. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 12°13'S, 68°24'W.
27. West bank of Rio Beni, before Hamburgo. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 11°01'S, 66°06'W.

Santa Cruz

28. 2 km SW Las Cruces. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 17°47'S, 63°22'W.
29. 3 km N San Rafael de Amboró, Rio Saguayo. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 17°34'S, 63°42'W.
30. 4.5 km N and 1.5 km E Cerro Amboró, Rio Pitasama [620 m]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 17°45'S, 63°40'W.
31. Bosque Huanchaca II, Serrania Huanchuca, Província Velasco [200 m]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 14°31'23"S, 60°44'22"W.
32. El Refugio Pampa, 3 km NE camp [= El Refugio, 3 km NE Pampa]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 14°44'35"S, 61°01'20"W.
33. El Refugio, Rio Paraguá/Tarvo [= Rio Turvo], right bank, Província Velasco [200 m]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 14°46'01"S, 61°02'02"W.
34. Rio Mamoré, 2 km N of the Rio Chapari mouth. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 15°57'S, 64°41'W.
35. San Rafael de Amboró. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 17°36'S, 63°36'W.
36. Lago Caiman, Provincia Velasco. *Hylaeamys acritus*, 13°35'S, 60°54'W.
37. Los Fierros, Provincia Velasco. *Hylaeamys acritus*, 14°33'S, 60°55'W.
38. Toledo, Provincia Velasco. *Hylaeamys acritus*, 14°42'S, 61°09'W.
39. San Martín. *Hylaeamys acritus*, 14°19'S, 62°25'W.

40. Urubicha, Rio Negro, Provincia Guarayos. *Hylaeamys acritus*, 14°58'S, 62°36'W.
 41. Yutioles. *Hylaeamys acritus*, 13°15'S, 64°48'W.

Brazil

Acre

42. Bairro do Triângulo, Sena Madureira. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Sena Madureira. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 09°04'S, 68°40'W.
 43. Igarapé Porongaba, right bank of Rio Juruá. *Hylaeamys yunganus* and *Hylaeamys perenensis*, 08°40'S, 72°47'W.
 44. Manuel Urbano, Sena Madureira, BR 364, km 8. *Hylaeamys yunganus* and *Hylaeamys perenensis*, 08°53'S, 69°18'W.
 45. Nova Vida, right bank of Rio Juruá. *Hylaeamys yunganus* and *Hylaeamys perenensis*, 08°40'S, 72°49'W.
 46. Ocidente, right bank of Rio Juruá. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 08°34'S, 72°48'W.
 47. Oposite Igarapé Porongaba, left bank of Rio Juruá. *Hylaeamys yunganus* and *Hylaeamys perenensis*, 08°40'S, 72°47'W.
 48. Segundo Distrito (Niterói), Sena Madureira. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Sena Madureira. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 09°04'S, 68°40'W.
 49. Seringal Triunfo, Plácido de Castro. *Hylaeamys perenensis*, 09°54'S, 66°38'W.
 50. Sobral, left bank of Rio Juruá. *Hylaeamys yunganus* and *Hylaeamys perenensis*, 08°40'S, 72°49'W.

Alagoas

51. Fazenda do Prata, 13 km SSW of São Miguel dos Campos. *Hylaeamys oniscus*, 09°53'S, 36°09'W.
 52. Fazenda Santa Justina, 6 km SSE of Matriz de Camaragibe. *Hylaeamys oniscus*, 09°12'S, 35°30'W.

Amapá

53. Calçoene, km 26 and km 8, mata "Calçoene". *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 02°30'N, 50°57'W.
 54. ICOMI, Serra do Navio. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Serra do Navio. *Hylaeamys megacephalus* and *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 00°59'N, 52°04'W.
 55. km 190 Estrada de Ferro Amapá, Serra do Navio. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Serra do Navio. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 00°59'N, 52°04'W.
 56. Macapá, Rio Amapari. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 00°02'N, 51°03'W.

57. Serra do Navio [inclui C3 e C5]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus* and *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 00°59'N, 52°04'W.
 58. Terezinha, Rio Amapari, Serra do Navio. *Hylaeamys megacephalus* and *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 00°58'N, 52°02'W.

Amazonas

59. 80 km N Manaus, Projeto INPA/WWF-US MCSE (PDBFF), Reserva 34 2R11. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 02°25'S, 59°50'W.
 60. Altamira, right bank of Rio Juruá. *Hylaeamys perenensis* and *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 06°35'S, 68°54'W.
 61. Barro Vermelho, left bank of Rio Juruá. *Hylaeamys perenensis*, 06°28'S, 68°46'W.
 62. Boa Esperança, right bank of Rio Juruá. *Hylaeamys perenensis*, 06°32'S, 68°55'W.
 63. Condor, left bank of Rio Juruá. *Hylaeamys perenensis* and *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 06°45'S, 70°51'W.
 64. Estrada Manaus-Itacoatiara, Manaus. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Manaus. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 03°08'S, 60°01'W.
 65. Fazenda Esteio, acampamento florestal, 80 km N Manaus, INPA/WWF-US MCSE Project (PDBFF). *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 02°30'S, 60°00'W.
 66. Foz igarapé Caititu, right bank of Rio Uatumã [= Igarapé Caititu, right bank of Rio Uatumã, near the mouth and right bank of Rio Uatumã, near the mouth of the Igarapé Caititu]. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Rio Uatumã. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 02°35'W, 57°51'W.
 67. Igarapé Nova Empresa, left bank of Rio Juruá. *Hylaeamys perenensis* and *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 06°48'S, 70°44'W.
 68. Ilha Paxiúba, right bank of Rio Juruá. *Hylaeamys perenensis*, 03°19'S, 66°00'W.
 69. Ilhazinha, Viravolta, left bank of Rio Juruá in Igarapé Arabidi, tributary of the Paraná Breu [= Ilhazinha, Vira-Volta, left bank Lago Arabidi, left bank tributary Paraná Breu, left bank of Rio Juruá]. *Hylaeamys perenensis* and *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 03°17'S, 66°14'W.
 70. Imediações da Comunidade Tambor, Parque Nacional do Jaú, left bank of Rio Jaú. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 02°13'S, 62°26'W.
 71. Jainú, right bank of Rio Juruá. *Hylaeamys perenensis* and *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 06°28'S, 68°46'W.

72. Lago do Meduinin, left bank of Rio Negro. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 01°47'S, 56°23'W.
73. Lago Vai Quem Quer, right bank of Rio Juruá. *Hylaeamys perenensis*, 03°19'S, 66°01'W.
74. Macaco, left bank of Rio Jaú. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 02°05'S, 62°07'W.
75. Manaus. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 02°25'S, 59°50'W.
76. Oposite Altamira, left bank of Rio Juruá. *Hylaeamys perenensis* and *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 06°35'S, 68°54'W.
77. Penedo, right bank of Rio Juruá. *Hylaeamys perenensis* and *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 06°50'S, 70°45'W.
78. Near the foz Igarapé Água Branca, left bank of Rio Pitinga. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of the mouth of Rio Pitinga. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 01°04'S, 59°34'W.
79. Reserva Ducke, Manaus. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 02°52'S, 59°59'W.
80. Rio Jaú right bank, above the mouth. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 01°57'54"S, 61°29'14"W.
81. Sacado (Condor), right bank of Rio Juruá. *Hylaeamys perenensis*, 06°45'S, 70°51'W.
82. Viravolta, left bank of Rio Juruá in Igarapé Arabidi, tributary of Paraná Breu [= Vira-Volta, left bank Lago Arabidi, left bank tributary Paraná Breu, left bank of Rio Juruá]. *Hylaeamys perenensis*, 03°17'S, 66°14'W.
- Bahia**
83. Almada, Rio do Braço, Ilhéus. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Rio do Braço. *Hylaeamys laticeps*, 14°41'S, 39°15'W.
84. Companhia Agropecuária Sul Bahia, Fazenda Bulandeira Bradesco, Una [includes EDJAB-CEPLAC (Comissão Executiva do Plano de Lavoura Cacaueira); ESCAN; ESMAL-CEPLAC]. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Una. *Hylaeamys laticeps*, 15°17'S, 39°04'W.
85. Fazenda Brejo Grande, 12 km S, 1.7 km W of Itabuna by road, Itabuna. *Hylaeamys laticeps*, 14°55'S, 39°17'W.
86. Fazenda Limeira, Ilhéus. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Ilhéus. *Hylaeamys laticeps*, 14°47'S, 39°02'W.
87. Parque Zoobotânico da Comissão Executiva do Plano de Lavoura Cacaueira (CEPLAC), 6 km E of Itabuna by road, Itabuna. *Hylaeamys laticeps*, 14°48'S, 39°20'W.
88. Pirataquissé, Banco da Vitória, Ilhéus. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Banco da Vitória. *Hylaeamys laticeps*, 14°47'S, 39°06'W.
89. Ribeirão da Fortuna, Buerarema. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Buerarema. *Hylaeamys laticeps*, 14°56'S, 39°19'W.
90. Urucutuca, Aritaguá, Ilhéus. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Aritaguá. *Hylaeamys laticeps*, 14°42'S, 39°05'W.
- Ceará**
91. Serra de Maranguape [919 m]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 03°54'S, 38°43'W.
- Distrito Federal**
92. Brasília. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 15°47'S, 47°53'W.
93. Centro de Instrução e Adestramento de Brasília – Brasília [1,000-1,170 m]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 16°01'S, 47°57'W.
94. Parque Nacional de Brasília. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 15°40'S, 48°00'W.
95. Reserva Biológica de Águas Emendadas. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 15°33'S, 47°37'W.
96. Rio Capetinga, Brasília (Fazenda Água Limpa). *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 15°49'S, 48°12'W.
- Espírito Santo**
97. Engenheiro Reeve [= Rive], [4-600 m]. *Hylaeamys laticeps*, 20°46'S, 41°28'W.
98. F.M.A. Linhares. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Linhares. *Hylaeamys laticeps*, 19°25'S, 40°04'W.
99. Reserva Florestal Companhia Vale Rio Doce, Linhares. *Hylaeamys laticeps*, 19°30'S, 40°00'W.
- Goiás**
100. 3 km E of Mambai. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 14°29'S, 46°08'W.
101. Anápolis. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 16°19'S, 48°58'W.
102. Cascatinha (SAMA), Minaçu. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Minaçu. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 13°32'S, 48°13'W.
103. Cerrado Alto, Catalão [includes Fazenda Cassiano, Vereda; UHE Bocaina; Fazenda Mancha Velha; Vau da Cruz]. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Catalão. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 18°10'S, 47°57'W.
104. Cerrado Alto, Davinópolis. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Davinópolis. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 18°10'S, 47°35'W.
105. Fazenda Bandeirantes, Rio Lageado, Baliza. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Baliza. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 16°15'W, 52°25'W.

106. Fazenda Fiandeira, Parque Nacional de Chapada dos Veadeiros, 65 km SSW of Cavalcante. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 14°19'S, 47°45'W.
107. Fazenda Taquari, Pouso Alto. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Pouso Alto [= Piracanjuba]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 17°18'S, 49°01'W.

Maranhão

108. Alto Parnahyba (= Alto Parnaíba) [400-600 m]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 09°06'S, 45°57'W.
109. Imperatriz. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 05°32'S, 47°29'W.

Mato Grosso

110. 30 km SSW Cláudia [368 m]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 11°35'S, 55°10'W.
111. 30 km around Gaúcha do Norte, Paratinga [460 m]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 13°05'S, 53°17'W.
112. 40 km around Cocalinho [241 m]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 14°16'S, 50°59'W.
113. 264 km N Xavantina, Serra do Roncador [400 m]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus* and *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 12°49'S, 51°46'W.
114. Cáceres. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 16°04'S, 57°41'W.
115. Cidade Laboratório de Humboldt, Aripuanã. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 09°10'S, 60°38'W.
116. Estação Ecológica Serra das Araras – Porto Estrela. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 15°39'S, 57°12'W.
117. Fazenda Altamira, Ponte Branca. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Ponte Branca. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 16°43'S, 52°47'W.
118. Fazenda Lagoa Bonita, 36 km N Barra do Garças, Barra do Garças [331 m]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 15°34'S, 52°21'W.
119. Fazenda Noirumbá, 34 km NW Ribeirãoascalheira, Ribeirãoascalheira [297 m]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 12°38'S, 51°55'W.
120. Fazenda São Luis, 30 km N Barra do Garças, Barra do Garças [389 m]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 15°38'S, 52°21'W.
121. Juruena. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 12°51'S, 58°55'W.
122. Palmeiras (Monte Alegre). *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 15°53'S, 55°24'W.
123. PCH Jesuíta, Rio Juruena. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 11°26'48"S, 58°39'W.
124. Reserva Biológica (ou Ecológica) Cristalino, 40 km N Alta Floresta, Alta Floresta [360 m]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 09°35'S, 55°55'W.

125. Rio Saueniná. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 12°42'S, 58°40'W.
126. Salto do Utiarity, Rio Papagaio. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 13°02'S, 58°17'W.
127. Tapirapuan [= Itapirapuan]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 14°51'S, 57°45'W.
128. UHE [abbreviation of Usina Hidrelétrica] Manso, 100 km N de Cuiabá. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 14°42'S, 56°02'W.
129. UHE [abbreviation of Usina Hidrelétrica] Manso, Rio Manso, Chapada dos Guimarães. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 14°52'S, 55°57'W.
130. Vila Rica, NE of Mato Grosso. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 10°01'S, 51°07'W.

Mato Grosso do Sul

131. Balança Velha, 55 km W Dourados, Dourados [518 m]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 22°20'S, 55°18'W.
132. Fazenda Califórnia, Morraria do Sul, Bodoquena [520 m]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 20°42'S, 56°52'W.
133. Fazenda Maringá, 54 km W Dourados, Dourados [427 m]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 22°16'S, 55°18'W.
134. Porto Faia. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 18°28'S, 57°22'W.
135. Salobra. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 20°11'S, 56°28'W.

Minas Gerais

136. Coromandel [includes Cerrado do Gato Mourisco; Fazenda da Barra; Fazenda Marques; Mata da Abadia, ponte sobre o Rio Parnaíba]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 18°28'S, 47°13'W.
137. Fazenda Caxambú, Lagamar. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Lagamar. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 18°10'S, 46°48'W.
138. Fazenda do Grotão, Araguari, Piracaíba. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Piracaíba. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 18°29'S, 48°26'W.
139. Ibiá BR 262, km 580. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 19°29'S, 46°32'W.
140. Lagoa Santa [760 m]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 19°37'S, 43°53'W.
141. Mata dos Adolfos, Pedrinópolis. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Pedrinópolis. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 19°30'S, 47°28'W.
142. Nova Ponte [includes Fazenda do Sr. Vasco Naves (Fazenda Varginha), Mata do Vasco and Mata Península]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 19°08'S, 47°40'W.

143. Parque Acangau, Paracatú. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Paracatú. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 17°13'S, 46°52'W.
144. Parque Estadual do Rio Doce [= Parque Florestal Estadual do Rio Doce]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus* and *Hylaeamys laticeps*, 19°32'S, 42°32'W.
145. Parque Nacional Grande Sertão Veredas, Formoso [700-800 m]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 15°16'S, 45°52'W.
146. Perdizes [includes mata de galeria João Alonso and Cerrado João Alonso]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 19°20'S, 47°17'W.
147. Rio Doce. *Hylaeamys laticeps*, 20°14'S, 42°53'W.
148. Teófilo Otoni. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 17°52'S, 41°30'W.
149. Unai. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 16°23'S, 46°53'W.
- Pará**
150. 8 km N and 75 km W Paragominas (Fazenda Uraim). *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 02°55'S, 48°12'W.
151. 18 km S and 19 km W de Altamira (Agrovila da União). *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 03°22'S, 52°23'W.
152. 20 km N and 30 km W of Marabá (near Itupiranga). *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 05°07'S, 49°25'W.
153. 26 km N and 30 km W of Marabá, near Itupiranga, Gleba 5, lote 5. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 05°06'S, 49°24'W.
154. 44 km S and 40 km E of Santarém (Curuá-Una). *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 02°50'S, 54°22'W.
155. 52 km SSW Altamira, Rio Xingú, east bank [= Cachoeira do Espelho, Rio Xingú]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 03°39'S, 52°22'W.
156. 54 km S, 150 km W of Altamira, Altamira (Gleba 61, Lote 02). *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 03°40'S, 52°45'W.
157. 54 km SSW Altamira, Rio Xingú, east bank [= Cachoeira do Espelho, Rio Xingú]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 03°40'S, 52°22'W.
158. 73 km N and 45 km W of Marabá (near Jatobal), Gleba 29, Lote 3. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 04°41'S, 49°32'W.
159. Belém. *Hylaeamys megacephalus* and *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 01°27'S, 48°29'W.
160. Bragança, Jandiaí, Caratatená [= Caratateua]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 00°59'S, 46°43'W.
161. Bragança, Santa Maria. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 01°02'S, 46°54'W.
162. Bragança, Santa Maria, Tracuateua [= Tracuateua]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 01°05'S, 46°54'W.
163. Capim [= São Domingos do Capim], BR 14, km 87. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 02°06'S, 47°34'W.
164. Capim [= São Domingos do Capim], BR 14, km 93 and 94. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 02°10'S, 47°35'W.
165. Chiqueirinho, right bank of Rio Tocantins, 70 km S of Tucuruí. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 04°33'S, 49°28'W.
166. Coqueiral [Belém neighborhood], Belém. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 01°27'S, 48°29'W.
167. Estrada Santarém-Cuiabá, BR165, km 84, Santarém. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 04°09'S, 55°40'W.
168. Extremo Sul Ilha Tocantins, Rio Tocantins, Tucuruí. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 04°28'S, 49°32'W.
169. Flexal, Itaituba-Jacareacanga, km 212, Itaituba [includes Itaituba, Itaituba-Jacareacanga, km 213, Flexal]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus* and *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 05°45'S, 57°23'W.
170. Floresta Nacional Tapirapé-Aquiri, Marabá; área da Companhia Vale do Rio Doce em Carajás. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 05°48'S, 50°30'W.
171. Foz do Igarapé Tramalhetinho, right bank of Rio Trombetas = Reserva Biológica do Rio Trombetas. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 01°11'19"S, 56°40'15"W.
172. Ilha Tocantins, Rio Tocantins, 75 km S and 18 km E of Tucuruí. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 04°24'S, 49°32'W.
173. Itaituba. *Hylaeamys megacephalus* and *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 04°17'S, 55°59'W.
174. Itaituba, BR165, Santarém-Cuiabá, Zona Sul, km 446. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Itaituba. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 04°17'S, 55°59'W.
175. Itaituba, Rodovia Transamazônica, trecho Itaituba-Jacareacanga, km 200. Not located; probably near Flexal. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 05°45'S, 57°23'W.
176. Itaituba-Belomonte, Itaituba, km 52c. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 03°05'S, 51°46'W.
177. Monte Dourado. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 00°52'S, 52°31'W.
178. Oriximiná, Cachoeira Porteira, km 23. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 01°02'S, 57°09'W.
179. Oriximiná, Porto Trombetas, Rio Sacarazinho (km 43). Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Porto Trombetas. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 01°28'S, 56°24'W.
180. Paragominas. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 02°56'S, 47°31'W.

181. Rio Tapacurazinho [= Rio Itapacurazinho], Itaituba, BR 230, km 25. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 04°16'S, 55°55'W.
182. Rodovia Transamazônica, km 19, Itaituba-Jacareacanga, Itaituba. *Hylaeamys megacephalus* and *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 04°20'S, 56°10'W.
183. Tiriós-Óbidos, 12 km of Guiana Holandesa. *Hylaeamys megacephalus* and *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 02°30'N, 56°00'W.
184. Utinga [Belém neighborhood], Belém. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 01°27'S, 48°29'W.

Paraíba

185. Fazenda Pacatuba, 10 km NE of Sapé. *Hylaeamys oniscus*, 07°02'S, 35°09'W.

Pernambuco

186. São Lourenço [= São Lourenço da Mata], [28 to 60 m]. Type locality of *Oryzomyys oniscus*, 08°00'S, 35°03'W.

Rio de Janeiro

187. Reserva Biológica de Poço das Antas, Casimiro de Abreu. *Hylaeamys laticeps*, 22°35'S, 42°17'W.

Rondônia

188. Cachoeira Nazaré, left bank of Rio Jí-Paraná. *Hylaeamys perenensis*, 10°51'S, 61°56'W.
189. UHE [abbreviation Usina Hidrelétrica] Samuel, [includes Rio Jamari, UHE Samuel, Samuel]. *Hylaeamys perenensis*, 08°46'S, 63°24'W.

São Paulo

190. Barretos. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 20°33'S, 48°33'W.
191. Fazenda Sete Lagoas, Mogi Guaçu. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 22°13'S, 47°11'W.
192. Itapura. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 20°38'S, 51°30'W.
193. Ituverava. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 20°21'S, 47°46'W.
194. Presidente Prudente. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 22°07'S, 51°23'W.
195. Rio Feio. Also called Rio Aguapeí; specimens collected near Cancã (see Pinto, 1945:18). *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 22°01'S, 49°39'W.
196. Teodoro Sampaio. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 52°10'S, 22°31'W.

Tocantins

197. Paraná, Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Palmas. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 12°33'S, 47°46'W.

198. Peixe. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 12°03'S, 48°32'W.
199. Rio da Palma right bank, upstream of the confluence of rivers Palma and Paraná. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 12°35'S, 47°52'W.
200. Rio Santa Teresa, 20 km NW Peixe, Peixe [205 m]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 11°50'S, 48°38'W.

Colombia

Caquetá

201. Rio Caquetá, La Taqua, Tres Troncos [185 m]. *Hylaeamys perenensis*, 00°08'N, 74°41'W.

Cundinamarca

202. Guaicaramo [600-700 m]. *Hylaeamys perenensis*, 04°43'N, 73°02'W.
203. Mámbita. *Hylaeamys perenensis*, 04°46'N, 73°19'W.

Meta

204. El Parque La Macarena [Parque Nacional Natural La Macarena], 0.5 km W of Cabaña Duda [200 m]. *Hylaeamys perenensis*, 02°33'N, 74°02'W.
205. La Macarena [Serrania de], Pico Renjifo [1,372 m]. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 03°06'N, 73°55'W.
206. Villavicencio [500 m]. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 04°09'N, 73°37'W.

Putumayo

207. Rio Mecaya [185 m]. *Hylaeamys perenensis*, 00°28'N, 75°20'W.

Ecuador

Napo

208. Avila. *Hylaeamys perenensis*, 00°38'S, 77°25'W.
209. Laguna Grande, Rio Cuyabano [210 m]. *Hylaeamys perenensis*, 00°00'S, 76°11'W.
210. Limóncocha. *Hylaeamys perenensis*, 00°25'S, 76°38'W.
211. Llunchi [250 m]. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 00°37'S, 76°46'W.
212. Río Suno Abajo. *Hylaeamys perenensis*, 00°48'S, 77°25'W.
213. San Francisco, Aguatico [200 m]. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 00°30'S, 76°22'W.
214. San Jose Abajo [also spelled San José Nuevo; see Musser *et al.*, 1998] [250 m]. *Hylaeamys yunganus* and *Hylaeamys perenensis*, 00°26'S, 77°20'W.
215. San Jose de Payamino [300 m]. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 00°30'S, 77°19'W.

216. Volcán Sumaco. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 00°34'S, 77°38'W.

Pastaza

217. Río Capahuari, [see Musser *et al.*, 1998]. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 01°55'S, 77°20'W.

218. Mera [1,140 m]. *Hylaeamys tatei*, 01°28'S, 78°08'W.

219. Río Tigre [305 and 610 m]. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 02°07'S, 76°04'W.

220. Río Yana Rumi [= Río Yanarumiyacu]. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 01°38'S, 76°59'W.

221. Sarayacu. *Hylaeamys perenensis*, 01°44'S, 77°29'W.

Tungurahua

222. Mirador, 25 km E Baños [1,524 m]. *Hylaeamys tatei*, 01°26'S, 78°15'W.

223. Palmera [1,300 m]. Type locality of *Oryzomys tatei*. *Hylaeamys tatei*, 01°25'S, 78°12'W.

Zamora-Chinchipe

224. Zamora [991 m]. *Hylaeamys yunganus* and *Hylaeamys perenensis*, 04°04'S, 78°58'W.

French Guiana

Cayenne (Arrondissement)

225. Cacao [24 m]. *Hylaeamys yunganus* and *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 04°35'N, 52°28'W.

226. Île de Cayenne, sea level [includes Rorota]. *Hylaeamys yunganus* and *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 04°50'N, 52°20'W.

227. Kaw [100 m]. *Hylaeamys yunganus* and *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 04°29'N, 52°02'W.

228. Paracou (Domaine Experimental Paracou), 15 km by road SSE Sinnamary and 5 km by road WNW Kourou [10-45 m]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 05°17'N, 52°55'W.

229. Rio Arataye [30 m]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 04°00'N, 52°40'S.

230. Säul. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 03°37'N, 53°12'W.

Guyana

Barima-Waini

231. Baramita, Old World. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 07°22'N, 60°29'W.

232. Kwabana. *Hylaeamys yunganus* and *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 07°34'N, 59°09'W.

233. Santa Cruz. *Hylaeamys yunganus* and *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 07°40'N, 59°14'W.

234. Waikerebi. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 07°31'N, 59°23'W.

Mazaruni-Potaro

235. Kartabu Point. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 06°23'N, 58°41'W.

236. Minehaha Creek [153 m]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 05°08'N, 59°07'W.

Upper Takuku-Upper Essequibo

237. 50 km SWW Gunn's Strip, Rio Kamo. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 01°32'N, 58°50'W.

238. 55 km SW Gunn's Strip, Rio Chodikar. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 01°22'N, 58°46'W.

Upper Demerara-Berbice

239. Georgetown. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 06°48'N, 58°10'W.

Potaro-Siparuni

240. 30 km NE Surama. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 04°20'N, 58°51'W.

241. 40 km SSW Hurupuhari (or Kurupuhari), Gorge Camp, Reserva Iwderama (or Iwohrama) [300 m]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 04°20'N, 58°48'W.

242. Kabukalli, Floresta Iwokrama. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 04°17'N, 58°31'W.

Paraguay

Amambay

243. 4 km by road SW Cerro Corá. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 25°15'S, 55°59'W.

244. 28 km SW of Pedro Juan Caballero. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 22°43'S, 55°56'W.

Caaguazú

245. 22.5 km N Coronel Oviedo by road [Coronel Oviedo]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 25°25'S, 56°27'W.

Canindeyú

246. 13.3 km N of Curuguaty, by road. Type locality of *Mus megacephalus*. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 24°22'S, 55°42'W.

247. Colônia Chupa Pou. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 24°09'S, 55°42'W.

248. Estancia Felicidad. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 24°09'S, 55°42'W.

249. Igatimi. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 24°05'S, 55°30'W.

San Pedro

250. Ganadera Jelvi, 1.8 km SE of las casas. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 24°07'S, 56°25'W.

251. Ganadera La Carolina, 745 m of las casas. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 24°05'S, 56°25'W.

Paraguari

252. Tacuati, Aca Poi. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 23°27'S, 56°35'W.

Peru

Amazonas

253. Rio Santiago mouth. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 04°27'S, 77°38'W.

254. Yambra, 10 m N de Corosha [1,982 m]. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 05°50'S, 77°54'W.

255. Yambrasbamba [1,982 m]. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 05°45'S, 77°54'W.

Ayacucho

256. San José, on Rio Santa Rosa [1,006 m]. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 12°44'S, 73°46'W.

257. Santa Rosa, on Rio Santa Rosa [800 m]. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 12°42'S, 73°44'W.

Cuzco

258. Cadena [1,000 m]. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 13°24'S, 70°43'W.

259. Kiteni, Rio Urubamba. *Hylaeamys perenensis*, 12°20'S, 72°50'W.

260. Quincemil [680 m]. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 13°16'S, 70°38'W.

261. Santa Ana [1,067 m]. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 12°52'S, 72°43'W.

Huánuco

262. Cerros del Sira [1,120 m]. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 09°28'S, 74°46'W.

263. Chinchao [1,738 m]. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 09°38'S, 76°04'W.

264. Rio Chinchao, Hacienda Buena Vista [1,067 m]. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 09°30'S, 75°56'W.

265. Rio Pachitea. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 08°46'S, 74°32'W.

Junin

266. Amable María. *Hylaeamys perenensis*, 11°10'S, 75°10'W.

267. Perene [800 m]. Type locality of *Oryzomys perenensis*, 10°58'S, 75°13'W.

Loreto

268. Rio Curaray mouth [140 m]. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 02°22'S, 74°05'W.

269. Huachi. *Hylaeamys yunganus* and *Hylaeamys perenensis*, 03°25'S, 76°20'W.

Madre de Dios

270. Reserva Cuzco Amazónico [200 m]. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 12°33'S, 69°03'W.

Pasco

271. Eneñas [1,524 m]. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 10°45'S, 75°14'W.

272. Nevati Mission, San Pablo. *Hylaeamys yunganus* and *Hylaeamys perenensis*, 10°27'S, 74°52'W.

273. Pozuzo [1,000 m]. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 10°04'S, 75°32'W.

Puno

274. Rio Inambari [1,000 m]. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 13°53'S, 69°40'W.

San Martín

275. Moyobamba [854 m]. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 06°03'S, 76°58'W.

276. Puca Tambo [1,555 m]. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 06°10'S, 77°16'W.

277. Rioja [842 m]. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 06°05'S, 77°09'W.

278. Ushco [= Uchco], 50 m E Chachapoyas [1,524 m]. *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 06°11'S, 77°13'W.

Ucayali

279. Balta, Rio Curanja [300 m]. *Hylaeamys perenensis*, 10°06'S, 71°14'W.

Suriname

Brokopondo

280. Loksie Hatti, Rio Saramacca. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 05°09'N, 55°28'W.

281. Finisanti, Rio Saramacca. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 05°09'N, 55°28'W.

Marowijne

282. 4 km N, 10 km W Albina. *Hylaeamys megacephalus* and *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 05°30'N, 54°03'W.

283. Mongotapoe, bank Wia-wia. *Hylaeamys megacephalus* and *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 05°35'N, 54°15'W.

284. Rio Paloemeu airstrip-Tapanahoni. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 03°19'N, 55°22'W.

Para

285. Groot Poika, Acarami Creek. *Hylaeamys megacephalus* and *Hylaeamys yunganus*, 05°25'N, 55°30'W.

Saramacca

286. La Poule. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 05°46'N, 55°25'W.

287. Lelydorpplan. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 05°37'N, 55°12'W.

288. Dirkshoop. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 05°46'N, 55°28'W.

Sipaliwini

289. Kaiser Gebergte (Kaiserberg) Airstrip, Rio Zuid. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 03°06'N, 56°28'W.
 290. Lawa Mision. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 02°01'N, 56°07'W.
 291. Tafelberg, Geyskes Creek. *Hylaeamys yunganus* and *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 03°56'N, 56°10'W.
 292. Tafelberg, below Geyskes Creek. *Hylaeamys yunganus* and *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 03°56'N, 56°11'W.
 293. Tafelberg, SE of Arrowhead Valley, Augustis Creek. *Hylaeamys yunganus* and *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 03°54'N, 56°10'W.
 294. Wilhelmina Mts. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 03°45'N, 56°30'W.

Suriname

295. Powakka. *Hylaeamys yunganus* and *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 05°27'N, 55°04'W.

Trinidad & Tobago

Trinidad

296. Princetown. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 10°16'N, 61°22'W.
 297. Bush Bush forest, Nariva swamp. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 10°24'N, 61°03'W.
 298. Caparo. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 10°27'N, 61°19'W.
 299. Caura. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 10°22'N, 61°21'W.
 300. Maingot Estate, 8 km of Sangre Grande. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 10°34'N, 61°04'W.
 301. San Rafael. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 10°34'N, 61°16'W.

Venezuela

Amazonas

302. Brazo Casiquiare [250 m] of El Meray. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 03°05'N, 65°55'W.
 303. Base camp of Cerro Neblina [140 m], Rio Mawarinuma. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 00°50'N, 66°10'W.
 304. Cerro Neblina. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 00°49'N, 66°10'W.
 305. Rio Clearwater, 2 km SE base camp of Cerro Neblina. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 00°49'N, 66°10'W.
 306. Rio Clearwater, SE base camp of Cerro Neblina. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 00°49'N, 66°09'W.
 307. Tamatama, Rio Orinoco [135 m]. *Hylaeamys yunganus* and *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 03°10'N, 65°49'W.

Bolívar

308. Arabopó. *Hylaeamys yunganus* and *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 05°06'N, 60°44'W.
 309. Auyán Tepui. *Hylaeamys yunganus* and *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 05°45'N, 62°30'W.
 310. San Ignacio de Yuruani [850 m]. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 05°02'N, 61°08'W.

Sucre

311. Campo Alegre. *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, 10°10'N, 63°45'W.

Contents and Geographic Distribution: The genus *Hylaeamys* is widely distributed in South America (Fig. 13, 14, 15 and 16) and currently comprises seven species, namely: *H. acritus* (Emmons & Patton, 2005), *H. laticeps* (Lund, 1840), *H. megacephalus* (Fischer, 1814), *H. oniscus* (Thomas, 1904), *H. perenensis* (Allen, 1901), *H. tatei* (Musser *et al.*, 1998), and *Hylaeamys yunganus* (Thomas, 1902).

Hylaeamys megacephalus can be found in tropical evergreen rainforest formations throughout the Amazon Basin and semideciduous forests in southeastern Brazil and northern Paraguay, including riverine or gallery forest along the Brazilian Cerrado; this species has the largest known distribution of the genus. Altitudinally, *H. megacephalus* is distributed from 10 to 2,560 m (Jorge-Rodrigues, 2008).

Hylaeamys laticeps inhabits lowland tropical evergreen rain forest, occurring in the tropical and subtropical Atlantic rain forest of Brazil, from southern Bahia to northern Rio de Janeiro and reaching the eastern part of Minas Gerais. Altitudinally, *H. laticeps* is distributed from sea level to 600 m. Also in eastern Brazil, *H. oniscus* inhabits the tropical Atlantic rain forest from Paraíba to Alagoas, from 28 to 60 m of altitude (Brennand, 2010).

The Amazon Basin harbors the four remaining species. *H. acritus*, is distributed in eastern Bolivia on the basin of the Guaporé River, occurring in a mosaic of humid, semi deciduous and deciduous forests and liana forests, wet and dry savanna and Cerrado formations. *H. perenensis*, inhabits the western portion of the Amazon Forest in Bolivia, Brazil, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia. This species is probably limited to the western margin of Rio Madeira, inhabiting mature and disturbed Várzea and Terra Firme forests (see also Patton *et al.*, 2000; Emmons & Patton, 2005), but the limit on the north bank of Rio Amazonas is still unknown. *H. tatei* is restricted to few localities on the eastern slope of the Ecuadorean Andes, at the montane Andean forests. *H. yunganus* is distributed throughout the Amazon Basin, with records from

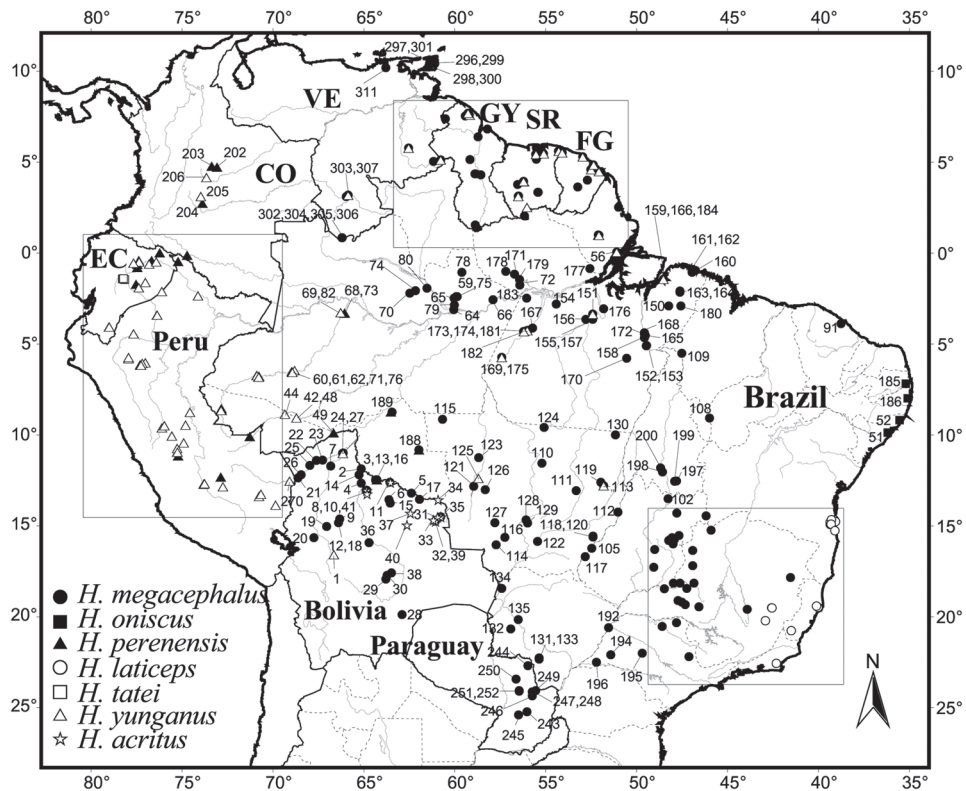


FIGURE 13: Map of collecting localities of *Hylaeamys* in Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana. The number associated with each locality is the same used in the Gazetteer.

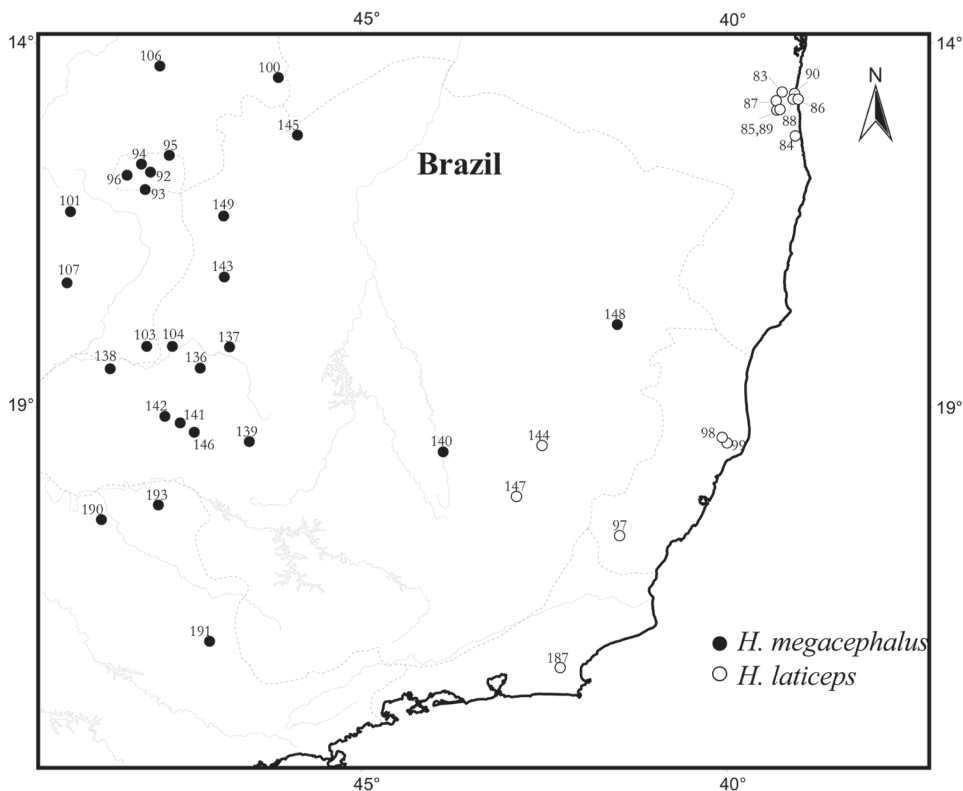


FIGURE 14: Detail of map showing localities for *Hylaeamys*.

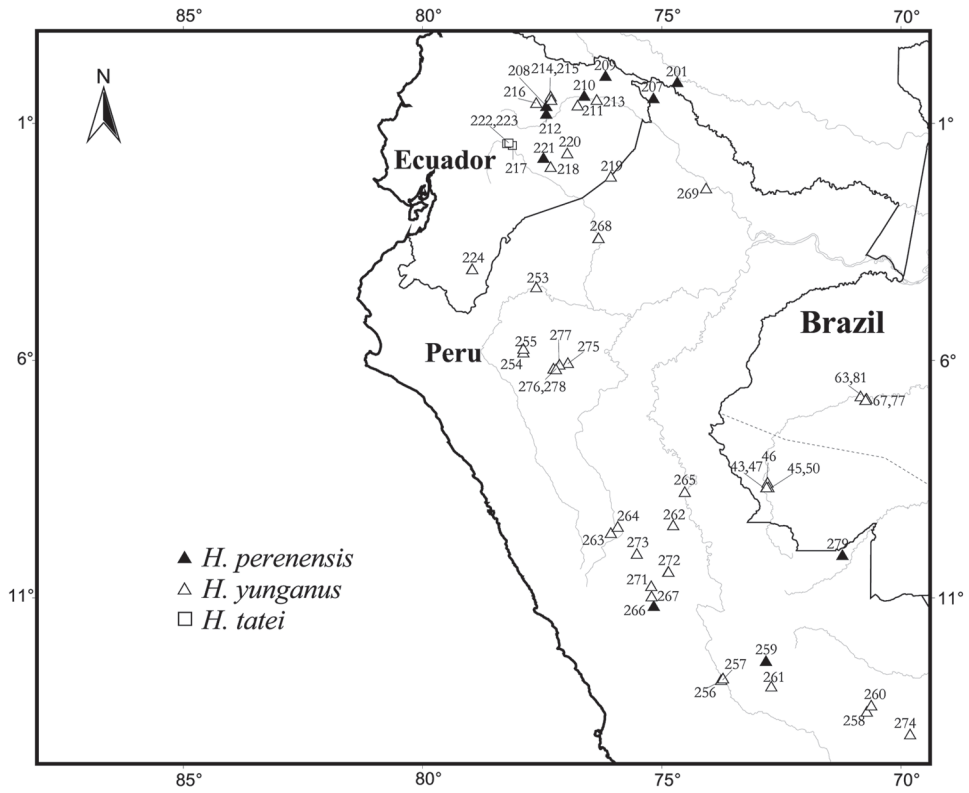


FIGURE 15: Detail of map showing localities for *Hylaeamys*.

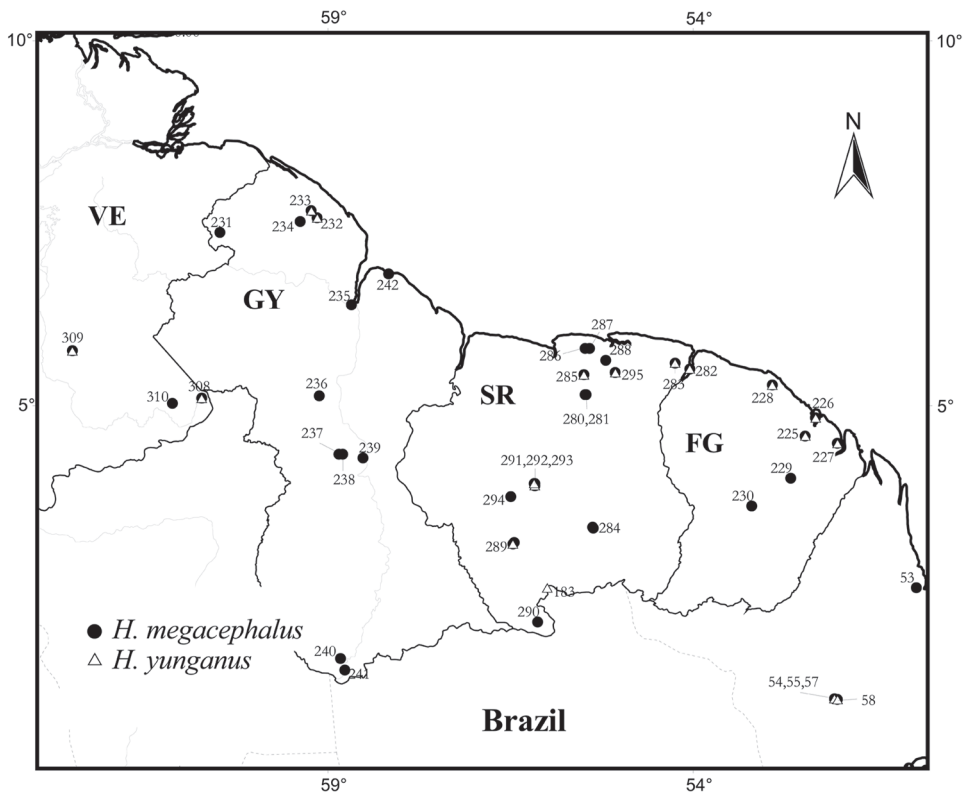


FIGURE 16: Detail of map showing localities for *Hylaeamys*.

lowland and montane rainforests in Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guiana, Suriname and French Guiana.

Lundomys Voss and Carleton, 1993

Gazetteer

Brazil

Minas Gerais

1. Lagoa Santa, 19°38'S, 43°53'W.

Uruguay

Canelones

2. Bafiado de Tropa Vieja, 36 km E Montevideo, 34°47'S, 55°52'W.

Lavalleja

3. Paso de Averias, 33°40'S, 54°33'W.
4. Rio Cebollati, 33°42'S, 54°58'W.

Soriano

5. 3 km E Cardona, 33°53'S, 57°23'W.

Treinta y Tres

6. 13 km E Trienta y Tres, 33°14'S, 54°23'W.
7. Rio Olimar Chico, 25 km WSW Trienta y Tres, 33°14'S, 54°51'W.

Contents and Geographic Distribution: The genus *Lundomys* includes only one species, *Lundomys molitor* (Winge, 1887). The genus is known from the fossil record of Lagoa Santa, Minas Gerais (Brazil). Records of extant specimens are from southern South America, predominantly from Uruguay (on the Brazilian/Uruguayan border), inhabiting grasslands, marshes, gallery forests, and open woodlands. This is a complex mosaic of subtropical pampas habitats (Voss & Carleton, 1993) (Fig. 17).

Melanomys Thomas, 1902

Gazetteer

Colombia

Antioquia

1. San José [ca. 700 m]. *Melanomys caliginosus*, 06°29'N, 74°50'W.

Cundinamarca

2. Las Lomitas [1,524 m]. *Melanomys caliginosus*, 04°55'N, 73°59'W.

La Guajira

3. Buenavista 81 km SE of Bogotá [1,372 m]. *Melanomys caliginosus*, 12°15'N, 71°23'W.

Medellin

4. Concordia [915 m]. *Melanomys caliginosus*, 06°00'N, 76°06'W.

Meta

5. Manzanares, District Santa Marta [915 m]. *Melanomys caliginosus*, 05°15'N, 75°10'W.

Sucre

6. Gallera [1,738 m]. *Melanomys caliginosus*, 09°14'N, 75°25'W.

Tolima

7. Rio Toché [2,073 m]. *Melanomys caliginosus*, 04°26'N, 75°22'W.

Valle del Cauca

8. Rio Frio [1,067 m]. *Melanomys caliginosus*, 04°07'N, 76°16'W.

Costa Rica

Limón

9. Suerre [915-1,220 m]. *Melanomys caliginosus*, 10°17'N, 83°24'W.

Heredia

10. La Selva Biological Station, La Guaría. *Melanomys caliginosus*, 10°27'N, 84°00'W.

Ecuador

Chimborazo

11. Pallatanga [2,134 m]. *Melanomys caliginosus*, 01°59'S, 78°57'W.

El Oro

12. Zaruma (includes Cerro Urcu) [1,067 m]. *Melanomys caliginosus*, 03°41'S, 79°37'W.

Esmeraldas

13. Esmeraldas, sea level. Type locality of *Melanomys caliginosus*. *Melanomys caliginosus*, 00°50'N, 79°15'W. This is the only known record of *Melanomys* at sea level.
14. Comuna San Fransisco de Bogota. *Melanomys caliginosus*, 01°05'N, 78°42'W.

Manabí

15. Rio de Oro [458 m]. *Melanomys caliginosus*, 00°28'S, 79°36'W.

Morona-Santiago

16. Gualaquiza [762 m]. Type locality of *Melanomys robustulus*. *Melanomys robustulus*, 03°24'S, 78°33'W.

Nicarágua**Atlántico Norte**

17. Rosa Grande, Siuna. *Melanomys caliginosus*, 13°44'N, 84°46'W.

Panamá**Darién**

18. Cana (= Santa Cruz de Cana). *Melanomys* sp., 07°47'N, 77°42'W.

Panamá

19. Cerro Azul [762 m]. *Melanomys caliginosus*, 09°10'N, 79°25'W.

Peru**Lima**

20. Lomas de Atocongo. Type locality of *Melanomys zunigae*. *Melanomys zunigae*, 12°44'S, 76°35'W.

Venezuela**Zulia**

21. Misión Tucuco. *Melanomys* sp., 09°50'N, 72°52'W.

Contents and Geographic Distribution: The genus *Melanomys* occurs in the forested lowlands and mountains from Nicaragua to Peru and comprises three species: *Melanomys caliginosus* (Tomes, 1860), *Melanomys robustulus* (Thomas, 1914) and *Melanomys zunigae* (Sanborn, 1949). Recent published evidence suggests that the genus is more diverse than currently established (Hanson & Bradley, 2008).

M. caliginosus occurs in overgrown fields, brushy second growth, and edges of evergreen and semideciduous forest (Emmons & Feer, 1997). Elevation records extend from sea level to 2,133 m. *M. robustulus* is known only from southeastern Ecuador at high altitudes in northwestern Andean montane forest. *M. zunigae* is found in western-central Peru in deserts and xeric shrublands, in the Sechura Desert (Fig. 18).

Microakodontomys* Hershkovitz, 1993*Gazetteer****Brazil****Distrito Federal**

1. Parque Nacional de Brasília, about 20 km NW of Brasília. 15°47'S, 47°55'W.

Contents and Geographic Distribution: This monotypic genus (*Microakodontomys transitorius*) inhabits the fringe zone between open grassland and bordering scrubland of the Brazilian Cerrado (Hershkovitz, 1993). Known from the type locality only, but A.P. Carmignotto and R. Paresque (*pers. com.*) collected specimens of this genus in another locality of Central Brazilian Cerrado (Fig. 19).

Microryzomys* Thomas, 1917*Gazetteer****Bolivia****La Paz**

1. Ñequejahuira, near Pongo [2,440 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 16°20'S, 67°50'W.
2. Rio Aceramarca (includes 2 km S Yerbani) [2,600 and 3,290 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 16°18'S, 07°53'W.
3. Unduavi, 15 km NE [ca. 2,400 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 16°16'S, 67°48'W.
4. Zongo, 30 km N [ca. 2,000 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 15°54'S, 67°59'W.

Santa Cruz

5. Siberia, 25 and 30 km W Comarapa [ca. 2,800 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 17°51'S, 64°42'W.

Colombia**Antioquia**

6. Las Palmas (includes 2 km NW Las Palmas) [2,440-2,600 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 06°10'N, 75°33'W.
7. Paramo Frontino (includes Santa Batrbara, Guapanal, Rios Ana and Urrao) [2,200-3,300 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 06°28'N, 76°04'W.
8. Ventanas, Valdivia [3,000 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 07°05'N, 75°27'W.

Cauca

9. Cerro Munchique [1,500-2,500 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 02°32'N, 76°57'W.
10. Charguayaco (includes Sabanetas and W de Popayan coast) [2,000-2,200 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 02°40'N, 76°57'W.
11. Gabriel Lopez [3,000 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 02°29'N, 76°18'W.
12. La Gallera [1,735 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 02°35'N, 76°55'W.
13. Rio Mechengue [800 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 02°40'N, 77°12'W.

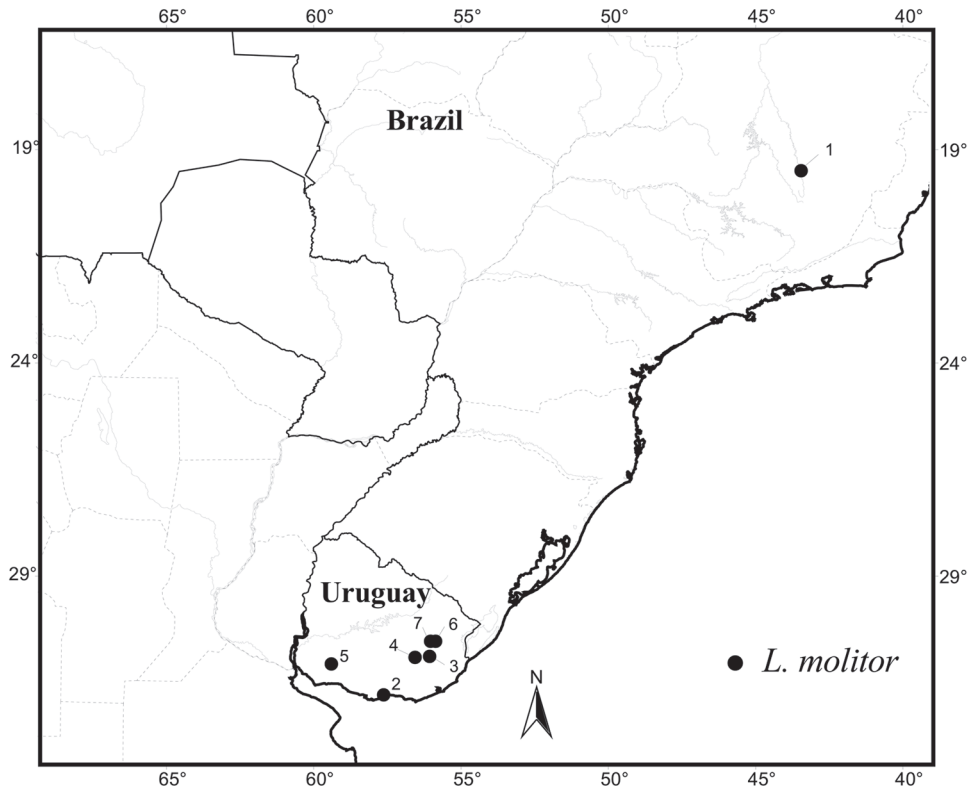


FIGURE 17: Map of collecting localities of *Lundomys* in Brazil and Uruguay. The number associated with each locality is the same used in the Gazetteer.

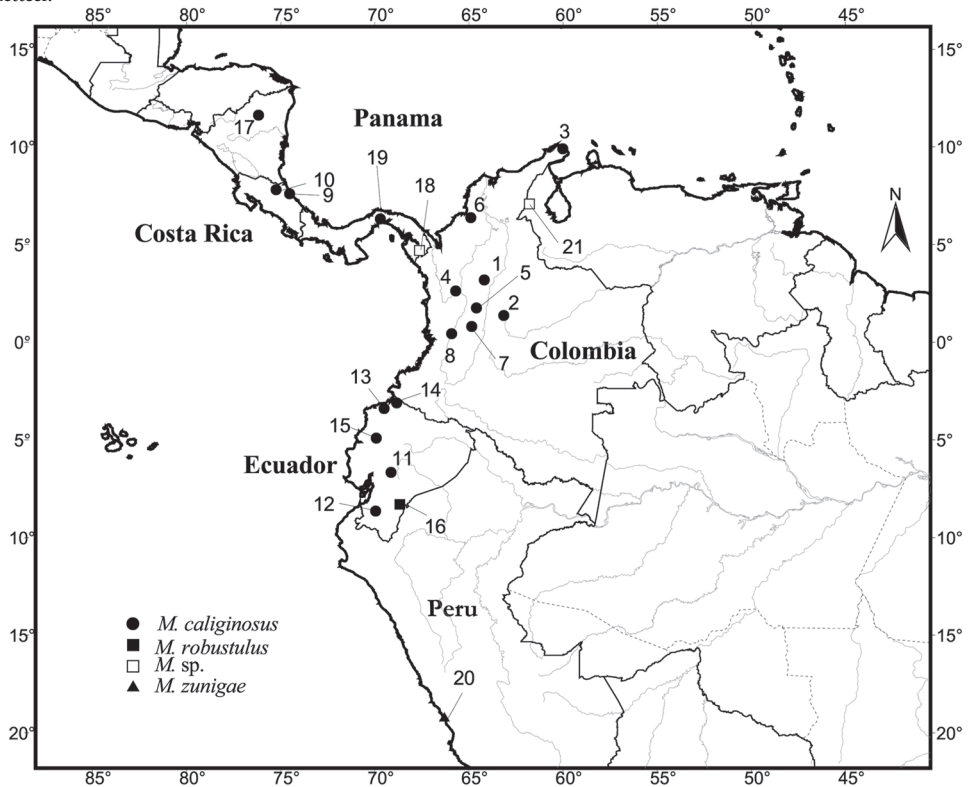


FIGURE 18: Map of collecting localities of *Melanomys* in Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Panama and Costa Rica. The number associated with each locality is the same used in the Gazetteer.

14. Valle de Las Papas (includes Piaramo Del Las Papas) [3,050 m]. *Microrhizomys minutus*, 01°55'N, 76°36'W.

Cundinamarca

15. Bogotá (includes San Francisco) [2,700-3,500 m]. *Microrhizomys minutus*, 04°36'N, 74°05'W.
 16. Fusagasuga (includes El Roble) [1,750-2,195 m]. *Microrhizomys minutus*, 04°21'N, 74°22'W.
 17. Guasca, Rio Balcones. *Microrhizomys minutus*, 04°52'N, 73°52'W.
 18. Quipile. *Microrhizomys minutus*, 04°45'N, 74°32'W.
 19. San Cristobal, Bogotá region [2,900 m]. *Microrhizomys minutus*, 04°34'N, 74°05'W.
 20. San Juan de Rioseco. *Microrhizomys minutus*, 04°51'N, 74°38'W.

Huila

21. San Antonio (includes Rio Magdalena and Rio Ovejeras) [2,200-3,100 m]. *Microrhizomys minutus*, 01°57'N, 76°29'W.
 22. Santa Marta, San Agustin [2,700 m]. *Microrhizomys minutus*, 01°57'N, 76°34'W.

Magdalena

23. Sierra Nevada, near Mamancarnaca [3,300-3,600 m]. *Microrhizomys minutus*, 10°43'N, 73°39'W.
 24. Macotama (includes El Mamon) [2,440-2,745 m]. *Microrhizomys minutus*, 10°55'N, 73°30'W.

Quindío

25. Finca La Cubierta, 6 km N Salento-Cocorad [ca. 3,670 m]. *Microrhizomys altissimus*, 04°42'N, 75°28'W.
 26. Laguneta [3,140 m]. *Microrhizomys minutus*, 04°35'N, 75°30'W.
 27. Salento [2,135 m]. *Microrhizomys minutus*, 04°38'N, 75°34'W.

Tolima

28. Rio Toche [2,070 m]. *Microrhizomys minutus*, 04°26'N, 75°22'W.
 29. Rio Termales [3,200-3,500 m]. *Microrhizomys minutus* and *Microrhizomys altissimus*, 04°58'N, 75°23'W.

Tolima-Caldas

30. Nevado del Ruiz (includes Paramo del Ruiz and Tabacal del Ruiz) [3,300-4,000 m]. *Microrhizomys altissimus*, 04°54'N, 75°18'W.

Ecuador

Azuay

31. Bestion [3,080 m]. *Microrhizomys minutus* and *Microrhizomys altissimus*, 03°25'S, 79°01'W.
 32. Lago Llaviuco, Cuenca, Las Cajas [3,100 m]. *Microrhizomys minutus* and *Microrhizomys altissimus*, 02°51'S, 79°08'W.
 33. Las Cajas, Cuenca (includes Contrayerbas, Lake Luspa, Chaupiurcu, Lake Torreadora), [ca. 3,355-4,000 m]. *Microrhizomys altissimus*, 02°48'S, 79°17'W.
 34. Molleturo [2,315 m]. *Microrhizomys minutus*, 02°48'S, 79°26'W.
 35. Sinicay [2,530 m]. *Microrhizomys altissimus*, 02°50'S, 79°00'W.

Bolívar

36. Sinche [3,385-4,000 m]. *Microrhizomys altissimus*, 01°32'S, 78°59'W.

Cañar

37. Naupan Mountains (includes Chical and Pinangu) [3,050-3,660 m]. *Microrhizomys minutus* and *Microrhizomys altissimus*, 02°24'S, 78°58'W.
 38. San Antonio, N of Cafiar and S of Tambo [2,038-3,355 m]. *Microrhizomys minutus* and *Microrhizomys altissimus*, 02°29'S, 78°57'W.

Carchi

39. Atal, Montufar [2,900 m]. *Microrhizomys minutus* and *Microrhizomys altissimus*, 00°36'N, 77°49'W.

Chimborazo

40. Huigra, Paujchi. *Microrhizomys minutus*, 02°17'S, 78°59'W.
 41. Urbina [3,650 m]. *Microrhizomys altissimus*, 01°30'S, 78°44'W.

El Oro

42. Taraguacochoa, Cordillera de Chilla [2,970 m]. *Microrhizomys minutus*, 03°40'S, 79°40'W.
 43. El Chiral [1,630 m]. *Microrhizomys minutus*, 03°38'S, 79°41'W.

Imbabura

44. Pimampiro, Chota Valley [2,000 m]. *Microrhizomys altissimus*, 00°26'N, 77°58'W.

Napo

43. Baeza [1,980 m]. *Microrhizomys minutus*, 00°27'S, 77°53'W.
 44. Papallacta (includes Rio Papallacta and Rio Papallacta Valley) [3,125-3,660 m]. *Microrhizomys*

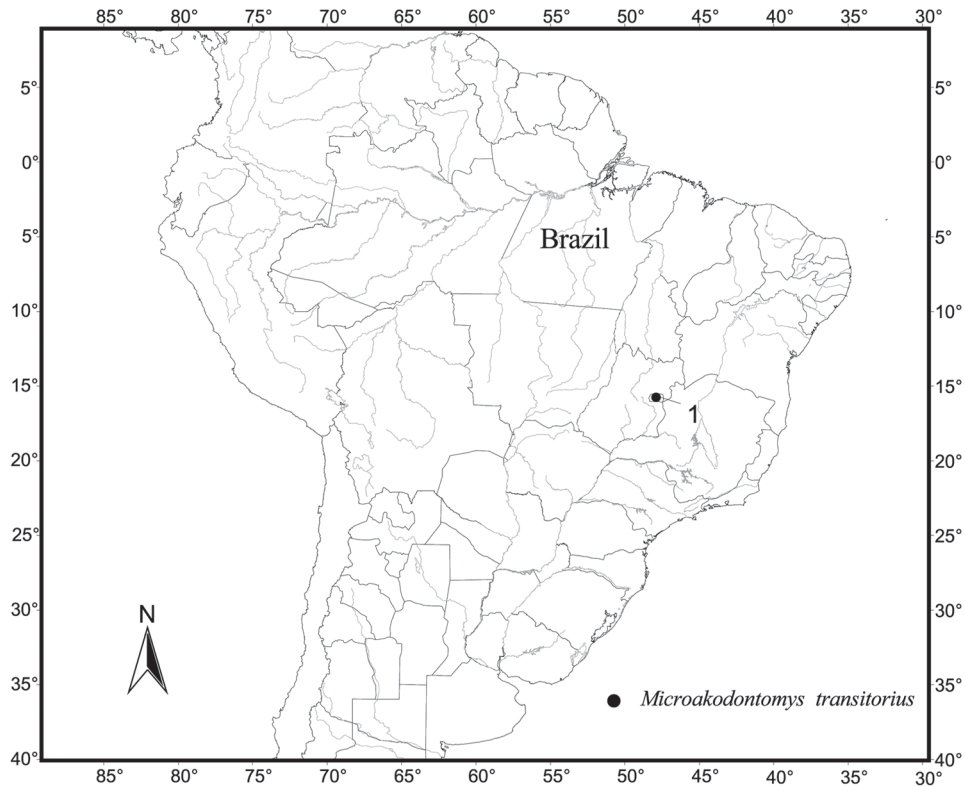


FIGURE 19: Map of collecting localities of *Microakodontomys* in Brazil. The number associated with each locality is the same used in the Gazetteer.

minutus and *Microrizomys altissimus*, 00°22'S, 78°08'W.

Pichincha

45. Cerro Corazon (includes Paramo N of Corazon) [3,355 m]. *Microrizomys altissimus*, 00°32'S, 78°39'W.
46. Guallea, (includes west of the road to Guallea) [1,220-1,800 m]. *Microrizomys minutus*, 00°07'N, 78°50'W.
47. Mojanda Mountains (includes Cochasqui and Piganta), [2,285-3,355 m]. *Microrizomys minutus* and *Microrizomys altissimus*, 00°08'N, 78°16'W.
48. Pacto [1,400 m]. *Microrizomys minutus*, 00°12'N, 78°52'W.
49. Pelagallo. *Microrizomys minutus*, 00°09'N, 78°32'W.
50. Perucho, Guailabamba [1,980 m]. *Microrizomys minutus*, 00°07'N, 78°25'W.
51. Pichincha (including its eastern slopes, Chaupicruz, Santa Rosa and San Ignacio), [2,925-3,800 m]. *Microrizomys minutus* and *Microrizomys altissimus*, 00°10'S, 78°33'W.
52. Pintag, over Chillo [3,050 m]. *Microrizomys minutus*, 00°22'S, 78°23'W.

53. Quito (includes Guapulo), [2,680-3,505 m]. *Microrizomys altissimus*, 00°13'S, 78°30'W.

54. Rio Pita (includes Chillo), [2,745-3,355 m]. *Microrizomys minutus* and *Microrizomys altissimus*, 00°18'S, 78°28'W.

55. Santa Rosa, via Mindo [1,800 m]. *Microrizomys minutus*, 00°03'S, 78°35'W.

56. Tumbaco (includes Rio Machangara), [2,135-2,500 m]. *Microrizomys minutus*, 00°13'S, 78°24'W.

57. Verdecocha [3,100 m]. *Microrizomys minutus*, 00°06'S, 78°36'W.

Pichincha-Napo

58. Antisana (includes Antisanilla and southern slope), [3,505-4,115 m]. *Microrizomys altissimus*, 00°30'S, 78°08'W.

Tungurahua

59. Baños. *Microrizomys minutus*, 01°24'S, 78°25'W.

60. Monte Tungurahua [3,500 m]. *Microrizomys minutus*, 01°27'S, 78°26'W.

61. San Rafael [2,745 m]. *Microrizomys minutus*, 01°22'S, 78°29'W.

62. San Francisco [2,440 m]. *Microrizomys minutus* and *Microrizomys altissimus*, 01°18'S, 78°30'W.

Peru**Amazonas**

63. Balsas, eastern mountains (includes Tambo Jen-es), [ca. 3,050-3,660 m], *Microryzomys minutus* and *Microryzomys altissimus*, 06°45'S, 77°50'W.
64. Cordillera Colin [ca. 3,260 m], *Microryzomys minutus*, 05°30'S, 78°10'W.
65. Lago Pomacochas, 6 km SW, [1,830 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 05°53'S, 77°57'W.
66. San Pedro [2,620-2,865 m]. *Microryzomys minu-tus*, 06°38'S, 77°42'W.
67. Uchco [ca. 1,525 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 06°07'S, 77°20'W.
68. Ventilla (includes 17 km E Molinopampa), [2,485 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 06°11'S, 77°33'W.

Ancash

69. Quilcayhuanca (includes Tullparaju), [ca. 4,300 m], *Microryzomys altissimus*, 09°30'S, 77°25'W.

Ayacucho

70. Puncu, 30 km NE Tambo, [3,370 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 12°47'S, 73°49'W.

Cajamarca

71. Taulis [2,700 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 06°54'S, 79°03'W.

Cuzco

72. Machu Picchu [3,655 m]. *Microryzomys minu-tus*, 13°07'S, 72°34'W.
73. Marcapata (includes Limacpunco and Ama-cho), [2,400-3,350 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 13°30'S, 70°55'W.
74. Tocopqueyu, Ocobamba Valley [2,775 m]. *Mi-croryzomys minutus*, 12°53'S, 72°21'W.
75. Torontoy [2,895 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 13°10'S, 72°30'W.

Huánuco

76. Huánuco [3,200-3,720 m]. *Microryzomys minutus* and *Microryzomys altissimus*, 09°55'S, 76°14'W.

Junin

77. Maraynioc, 73 km NE Tarma [3,655-3,960 m]. *Microryzomys altissimus*, 11°22'S, 75°24'W.
78. Rio Tarma, Yano Mayo [2,590 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 11°25'S, 75°42'W.
79. Tarma, 36 km E, [ca. 2,225 m], *Microryzomys minutus* and *Microryzomys altissimus*, 11°16'S, 75°32'W.

Libertad

80. Otuzco [ca. 3,050 m]. *Microryzomys altissimus*, 07°45'S, 78°35'W.

Pasco

81. Acobamba, 73 km NE Cerro de Pasco [ca. 2,440 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 10°28'S, 75°52'W.
82. Carpish Pass, trail to Hacienda Paty [ca. 2,165 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 09°42'S, 76°09'W.
83. Chipa [3,780 m]. *Microryzomys altissimus*, 10°42'S, 75°57'W.
84. La Quinoa (include Chiquirin), [3,415-3,535 m]. Type locality of *Microryzomys altissimus*. *Microryzomys altissimus*, 10°36'S, 76°10'W.
85. Huariaca [2,745 m]. *Microryzomys altissimus*, 10°27'S, 76°07'W.
86. Huaylaspampa, south of [ca. 2,745 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 09°42'S, 76°02'W.

Piura

87. Canchaque, 15 km E [1,750 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 05°24'S, 79°36'W.
88. Cerro Chinguela (includes Machete and Batan), [2,200-2,700 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 05°07'S, 79°23'W.
89. Huancabamba (include SW of), [3,000 m]. *Mi-croryzomys altissimus*, 05°14'S, 79°28'W.

Venezuela**Mérida**

90. La Carbonera, 12 km SE La Azulita [2,180 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 08°38'N, 71°21'W.
91. La Culata [3,000 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 08°45'N, 71°05'W.
92. Nudo de Apartaderos [4,000 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 08°48'N, 70°51'W.
93. Paramito, 3-4 km SW Timotes [3,050-3,345 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 08°59'N, 70°46'W.
94. Paramo de los Conejos (include El Conejo), [2,925 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 08°50'N, 71°15'W.
95. Paramo Tambor (include El Tambor), [2,440-2,680 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 08°36'N, 71°24'W.
96. Rio Mucujun (include Lago Mucubaji and Santa Rosa), [2,345 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 08°36'N, 71°09'W.
97. Tabay, 4-9 km SE [2,127-3,810 m]. *Microryzomys minutus*, 08°36'N, 71°01'W.

Miranda/Distrito Federal

98. Alto de No Leon, 33 km WSW Caracas [1,996 m]. *Microrhizomys minutus*, 10°26'N, 67°10'W.
99. Pico de Avila, 5-6 km NNE Caracas [2,081-2,241 m]. *Microrhizomys minutus*, 10°33'N, 66°52'W.

Sucre

100. Turumiquire (include Monte Turumiquire), [1,705 and 2,410 m]. *Microrhizomys minutus*, 10°07'N, 63°52'W.
101. Cerro Negro, 10 km NW Caripe [1,630-1,690 m]. *Microrhizomys minutus*, 10°12'N, 63°32'W.

Táchira

102. Buena Vista, 41 km SW San Cristobal [2,350-2,420 m]. *Microrhizomys minutus*, 07°27'N, 72°26'W.

Trujillo

103. Haciendas Misisi, 15 km E Trujillo [2,360 m]. *Microrhizomys minutus*, 09°21'N, 70°18'W.

Contents and Geographic Distribution: The genus includes two valid species: *Microrhizomys altissimus* (Osgood, 1933) and *Microrhizomys minutus* (Tomes, 1860). The genus *Microrhizomys* is autochthonous to the northern and central Andes, from northern Venezuela, through Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, to central Bolivia (Fig. 20 and 21). *Microrhizomys altissimus* is more regularly associated with paramo environments. However, it can be found in arid scrubs, and humid temperate forest (Carleton & Musser, 1989). Altitudinally, *M. altissimus* is distributed from 2,000 to 4,300 m. *Microrhizomys minutus* inhabits a variety of wet and cool Andean forests, like lower subtropical forest, lower montane moist forest, humid temperate forest, mossy subtropical forest, scrubby cloud forest on ridge, heavy cloud forest, and paramo, through a known altitudinal range that varies from 800 to 4,000 m.

Mindomys* Weksler, Percequillo & Voss, 2006*Gazetteer****Ecuador****Pichincha**

1. Mindo [1,281 to 1,285 m]. Type locality of *Neacomys hammondi*, 00°03'S, 78°46'W.
2. Near Mindo [1,220 m], 00°01'N, 79°00'W.

3. Oriente, Concepción; probably Hacienda Concepción, 00°06'S, 78°30'W.

Contents and Geographic Distribution: The genus *Mindomys* is monotypic, with the species *Mindomys hammondi* (Thomas, 1913) primarily known in the vicinity of Mindo in the western Andean foothills of Pichincha province, Ecuador (see comments on the geographic distribution of the genus on Weksler *et al.*, 2006). It occurs in subtropical montane and cloud forest. Elevation records extend from 1,220 to 1,285 m (Fig. 22).

Neacomys* Thomas, 1900*Gazetteer****Brazil****Acre**

1. Igarapé Porangaba, right bank of Rio Juruá. *Neacomys musseri* and *Neacomys spinosus*, 08°40'S, 73°47'W.
2. Opposite Igarapé Porangaba, left bank of Rio Juruá. *Neacomys spinosus*, 08°40'S, 72°47'W.
3. Sobral, left bank of Rio Juruá. *Neacomys spinosus*, 08°22'S, 72°49'W.

Amapá

4. Serra do Navio. *Neacomys dubosti* and *Neacomys paracou*, 00°59'S, 52°03'W.

Amazonas

5. 80 km N Manaus. *Neacomys paracou*, 03°06'S, 60°01'W.
6. Altamira, left bank of Rio Juruá. Type locality of *Neacomys minutus*. *Neacomys minutus*, 06°35'S, 68°54'W.
7. Barro Vermelho, left bank of Rio Juruá. *Neacomys minutus*, 06°28'S, 68°46'W.
8. Condor, left bank of Rio Juruá. *Neacomys spinosus*, 06°45'S, 70°51'W.
9. Igarapé Nova Empresa, left bank of Rio Juruá. *Neacomys minutus*, 06°48'S, 70°44'W.
10. Ilhazinha, left bank of Rio Juruá in Igarapé Arabidi, tributary of the Paraná Breu. *Neacomys minutus*, 03°17'S, 66°14'W.
11. Penedo, right bank of Rio Juruá. *Neacomys minutus* and *Neacomys spinosus*, 06°50'S, 70°45'W.
12. Sacado, right bank of Rio Juruá. *Neacomys minutus*, 06°45'S, 70°51'W.
13. Vira-volta, left bank of Rio Juruá. *Neacomys minutus*, 03°17'S, 66°14'W.

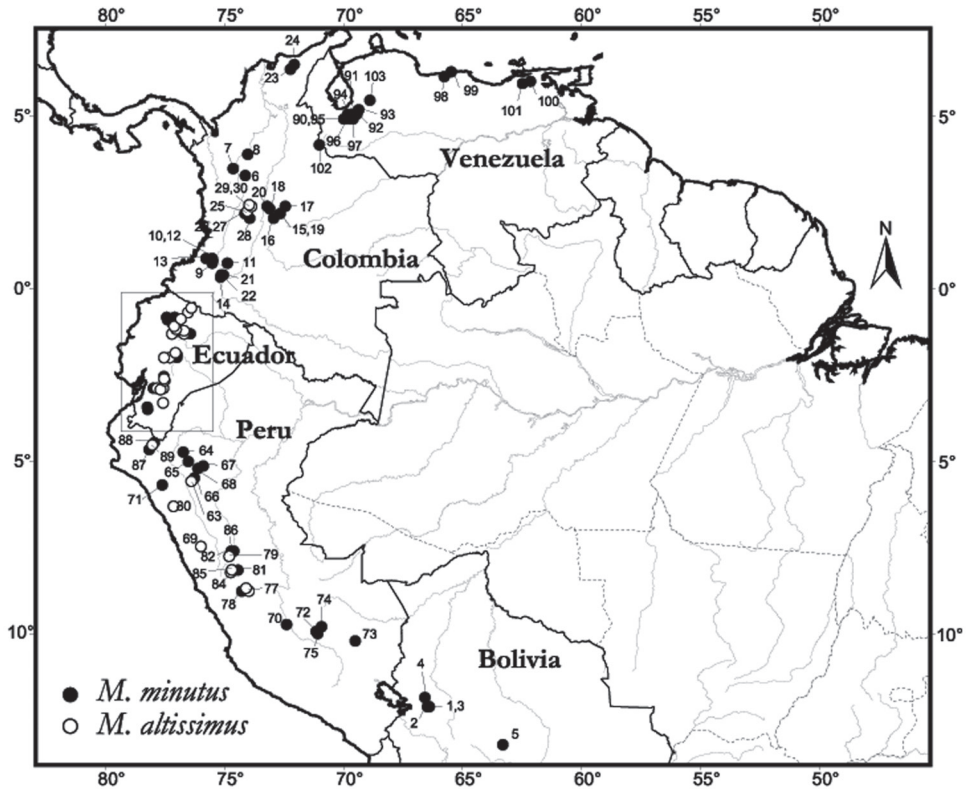


FIGURE 20: Map of collecting localities of *Microryzomys* in Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela. The number associated with each locality is the same used in the Gazetteer.

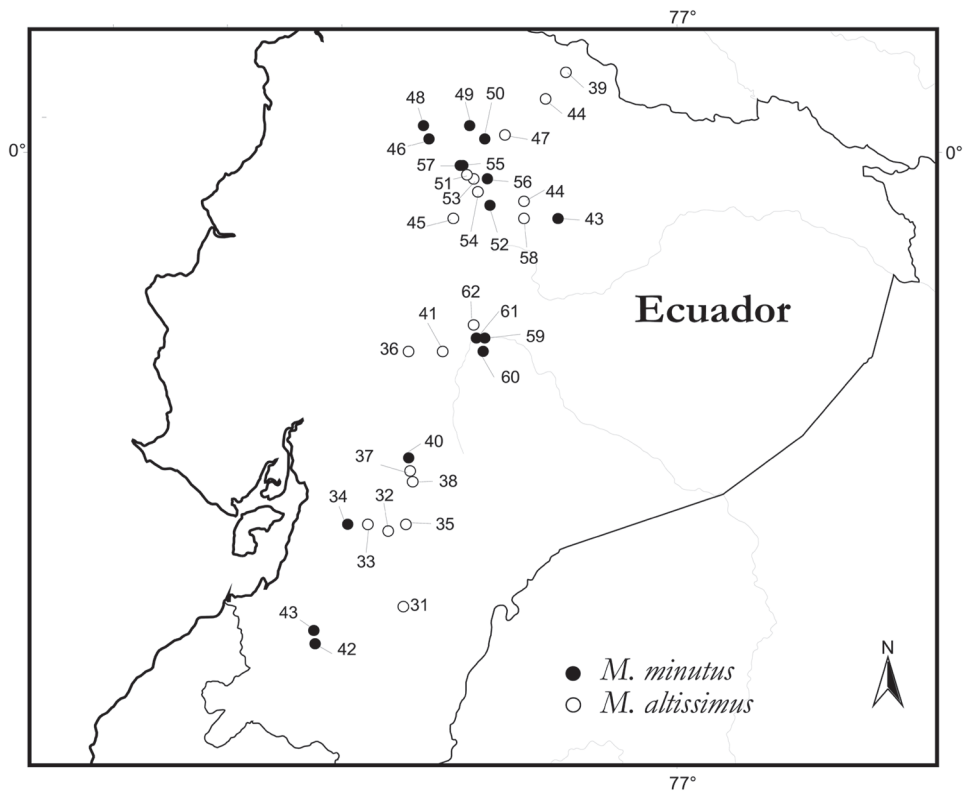


FIGURE 21: Detail of map showing localities for *Microryzomys*.

Colombia**Cundinamarca**

14. El Pantan, near Bogotá. Type locality of *Neacomys tenuipes*. *Neacomys tenuipes*, 04°36'N, 74°05'W.

Ecuador**Pastaza**

15. Tiguino, 130 km S Coca. *Neacomys spinosus*, 01°18'S, 76°29'W.

Guyana**Barima-Waini**

16. Baramita, Barima-Waini. *Neacomys guianae* and *Neacomys paracou*, 07°21'N, 60°26'W.

Cuyuni-Mazaruni

17. Cuyuni-Mazaruni, Kartabo. *Neacomys paracou*, 06°23'N, 58°41'W.

Demerara

18. Demerara River. Type locality of *Neacomys guianae*. *Neacomys guianae*, 06°48'N, 58°10'W.

Potaro-Siparuni

19. Kurupukari in Iwokrama Reserve. *Neacomys paracou*, 05°00'N, 59°30'W.

French Guiana

20. Arataye. *Neacomys paracou*, 03°59'N, 52°34'W.
 21. Cacao. *Neacomys dubosti* and *Neacomys paracou*, 02°23'N, 53°14'W.
 22. Camopi. *Neacomys dubosti*, 03°22'N, 52°44'W.
 23. Cayenne. *Neacomys paracou*, 04°56'N, 52°20'W.
 24. Iracoubo. *Neacomys dubosti*, 05°30'N, 53°20'W.
 25. Mont St. Michel. *Neacomys paracou*, 04°50'N, 53°17'W.
 26. Paracou. Type locality of *Neacomys paracou* and *Neacomys dubosti*. *Neacomys paracou*, 05°23'N, 52°54'W.
 27. Saül. *Neacomys dubosti* and *Neacomys paracou*, 04°35'N, 53°54'W.
 28. Trois-Sauts. *Neacomys dubosti*, 02°15'N, 52°52'W.

Panamá**Darién**

29. Cana. Type locality of *Neacomys pictus*. *Neacomys pictus*, 07°56'N, 77°43'W.

Peru**Amazonas**

30. Huampami, Rio Cenepa. *Neacomys spinosus*, 04°39'S, 78°08'W.
 31. Rio Cenepa. *Neacomys spinosus*, 04°39'S, 78°08'W.

Cuzco

32. 72 km NE Pauacartambo. Type locality of *Neacomys musseri*. *Neacomys musseri*, 13°18'S, 71°35'W.

Loreto

33. Rio Gálvez. *Neacomys minutus* and *Neacomys musseri*, 05°12'S, 72°53'W.

Suriname**Marowijne**

34. Marowijne, Perica. *Neacomys paracou*, 05°51'S, 54°43'W.

Contents and Geographic Distribution: Eight species are currently assigned to the genus *Neacomys*: *Neacomys dubosti* (Voss *et al.*, 2001), *Neacomys guianae* (Thomas, 1905), *Neacomys paracou* (Voss *et al.*, 2001), *Neacomys minutus* (Patton *et al.*, 2000), *Neacomys musseri* (Patton *et al.*, 2000), *Neacomys pictus* (Goldman, 1912), *Neacomys spinosus* (Thomas, 1882), and *N. tenuipes* (Thomas, 1900) (Fig. 23).

The genus *Neacomys* has never been broadly revised: the most recent revisionary efforts were elaborated by Patton *et al.* (2000) and Voss *et al.* (2001), who studied forms from the western Amazon and Guianan region, respectively; samples from Central Amazonia remain unstudied. Therefore, most distribution records provided here were obtained from the previously mentioned papers. All available evidence suggests that this genus is restricted to the Amazon Basin, with three species associated with the Guianan shield: *Neacomys dubosti*, which inhabits French Guiana and Brazil (Amapa); *Neacomys guianae*, from the coastal portion of Guyana; and *Neacomys paracou*, from French Guiana, Surinam, Guyana and Brazil (Amapa); and five species from the western Amazon: *Neacomys musseri*, known from Peru and from the headwaters of the Rio Juruá in western Brazil; *Neacomys spinosus*, from Ecuador, Peru and Brazil; *Neacomys pictus*, recorded only from eastern Panamá; *N. tenuipes*, found in central Colombia; and *Neacomys minutus*, known only from the central and lower portion of the Rio Juruá, Amazonas, Brazil.

Nectomys Peters, 1861**Gazetteer****Argentina****Misiones**

1. Caragatay, port in rio Paraná, ca. 20 km S of Piray. *Nectomys squamipes*, 26°37'S, 54°46'W.
 2. Puerto Penissula. *Nectomys squamipes*, 25°40'S, 54°38'W.

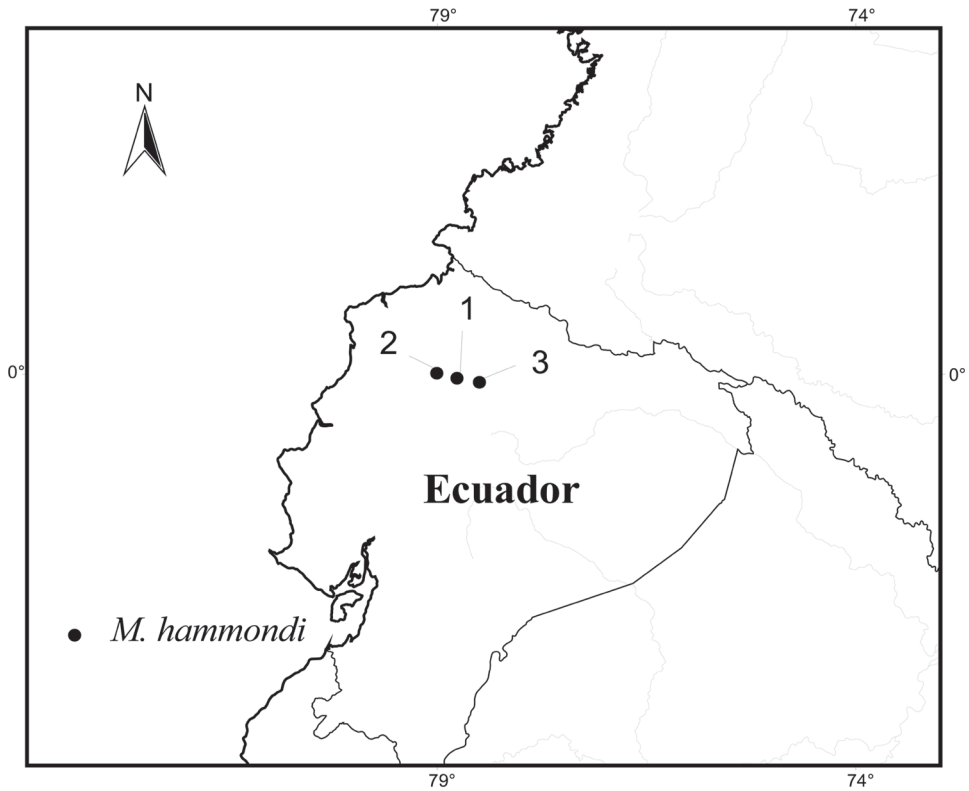


FIGURE 22: Map of collecting localities of *Mindomys* in Ecuador. The number associated with each locality is the same used in the Gazetteer.

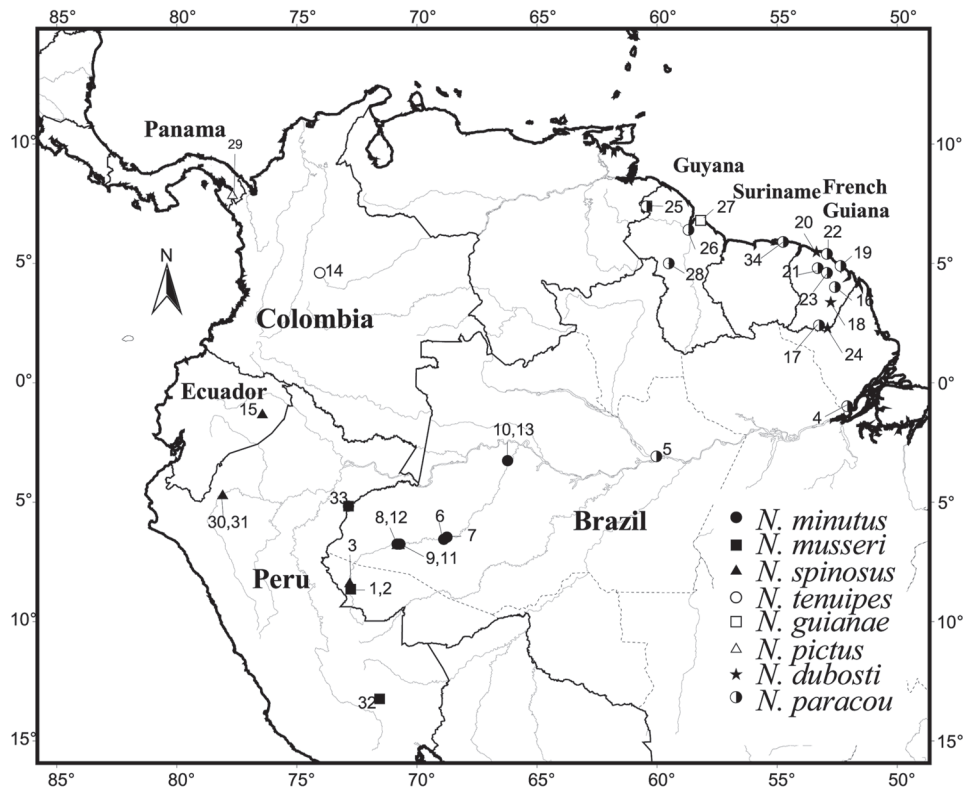


FIGURE 23: Map of collecting localities of *Neacomys* in Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Panama, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana. The number associated with each locality is the same used in the Gazetteer.

Brazil**Alagoas**

3. Engenho Riachão, Quebrângulo. *Nectomys squamipes*, 09°20'S, 36°29'W.
4. Faz. Santa Justina, 6 km SSL of Matriz de Camaragibe. *Nectomys squamipes*, 09°14'S, 35°29'W.
5. Faz. Serra Alegre, Capela. *Nectomys squamipes*, 09°25'S, 36°04'W.
6. Sitio Brejo do Boi, Anádia. *Nectomys squamipes*, 09°42'S, 36°18'W.
7. Viçosa, Engenho da Cachoeira, Itapicurú and Riachão, Fazendas Aniceto, Boa Sorte, Conceição, do Fogo, Fortaleza, Pindobinha, Gitirana, Poço Feio, São José, Macário, São Pedro, Tatu e Pedra de Fogo, Sítios Banana, Cupim, Lageirão, Novo Jardim, Pedra de Amolar, Tamanduá, Tangel, Tangel II, Timbó and Trevas. *Nectomys squamipes*, 09°24'S, 36°14'W.

Amazonas

8. Tapuruquara, Upper Rio Negro. *Nectomys rattus*, 00°24'S, 65°02'W.
9. Yavanari. *Nectomys rattus*, 00°31'S, 64°50'W.

Bahia

10. Estação Ecológica do Pau Brasil, 15 km NW of Porto Seguro. *Nectomys squamipes*, 16°19'S, 39°08'W.
11. Fazenda Almada, Rio do Braço. *Nectomys squamipes*, 15°51'S, 39°00'W.
12. Fazenda Imbaçuba, 30 km N of Prado. *Nectomys squamipes*, 17°04'S, 39°14'W.
13. Fazenda Pirataguise, Barra da Vitória. *Nectomys squamipes*, 14°50'S, 39°03'W.
14. Ilhéus. *Nectomys squamipes*, 14°49'S, 39°02'W.
15. Rio de Uma, 10 km ESE of São José. *Nectomys squamipes*, 15°13'S, 39°02'W.
16. São Salvador. *Nectomys squamipes*, 12°59'S, 38°31'W.
17. Valença. *Nectomys squamipes*, 13°22'S, 39°05'W.

Ceará

18. Floresta Nacional do Araripe, 10 km N of Exu. *Nectomys rattus*, 07°31'S, 39°43'W.

Distrito Federal

19. Brasília. *Nectomys rattus*, 15°47'S, 47°55'W.

Espírito Santo

20. Campinho. *Nectomys squamipes*, 20°09'S, 40°17'W.
21. Fazenda Monte Verde, 24 km SE of Venda Nova, Cachoeiro do Itapemirim. *Nectomys squamipes*, 20°39'S, 41°48'W.

22. Reserva Biológica de Duas Bocas, Cariaciba. *Nectomys squamipes*, 20°16'S, 40°25'W.
23. Santa Tereza. *Nectomys squamipes*, 19°55'S, 40°36'W.
24. Serra. *Nectomys squamipes*, 20°07'S, 40°18'W.

Goiás

25. Anápolis. *Nectomys rattus*, 16°20'S, 48°58'W.
26. Aragarças. *Nectomys rattus*, 15°55'S, 52°15'W.
27. Cana Brava, near Nova Roma. *Nectomys rattus*, 13°51'S, 46°57'W.
28. Fazenda Bandeirantes, Baliza. *Nectomys rattus*, 16°15'S, 52°25'W.
29. Fazenda Congonhas, Barro Alto. *Nectomys rattus*, 15°04'S, 48°58'W.
30. Minaçu. *Nectomys rattus*, 13°31'S, 48°15'W.
31. Posse. *Nectomys rattus*, 14°05'S, 46°58'W.
32. Rio São Miguel, a little northern tributary of the lower Rio Paraná, flows 10 km E of Rio Tocantins. *Nectomys rattus*, 12°29'S, 48°05'W.
33. Veadeiros. *Nectomys rattus*, 14°07'S, 47°31'W.

Maranhão

34. Tranqueira, near Rio Medonho, a small tributary of Rio Parnayba. *Nectomys rattus*, 08°58'S, 45°58'W.

Mato Grosso

35. Chapada, 40 km NE of Cuiabá. *Nectomys rattus*, 15°26'S, 55°45'W.
36. Fazenda Araguaia, Ponte Branca. *Nectomys rattus*, 16°27'S, 52°40'W.
37. Tapirapoan, near Rio Paraguai, in a stream of Rio Sepotuba. *Nectomys rattus*, 14°51'S, 57°45'W.
38. UHE Manso, Casa da Pedra. *Nectomys rattus*, 14°42'S, 56°16'W.
39. Vila de Dardanelos, Aripuanã, Núcleo Pioneiro Humboldt, right bank of high Rio Aripuanã. *Nectomys rattus*, 10°25'S, 59°27'W.

Mato Grosso do Sul

40. Bela Vista. *Nectomys rattus*, 22°06'S, 56°31'W.
41. Maracaju. *Nectomys squamipes*, 21°38'S, 55°09'W.
42. Salobra. *Nectomys squamipes*, 20°10'S, 56°31'W.

Minas Gerais

43. Além Paraíba. *Nectomys squamipes*, 21°52'S, 42°41'W.
44. Araguari. *Nectomys squamipes*, 18°38'S, 48°11'W.
45. Conceição do Mato Dentro. *Nectomys squamipes*, 19°01'S, 43°25'W.
46. Fazenda do Paraopeba, Rio Extrema, Barra do Paraopeba. *Nectomys squamipes*, 18°50'S, 45°11'W.

47. Fazenda Esmeralda, municipality of Rio Casca. *Nectomys squamipes*, 20°13'S, 42°39'W.
48. Fazenda Paraíso. *Nectomys squamipes*, 21°49'S, 42°32'W.
49. Fazenda Pombal. *Nectomys squamipes*, 21°43'S, 42°32'W.
50. Fazenda São Geraldo. *Nectomys squamipes*, 21°52'S, 42°40'W.
51. Jaboticatubas. *Nectomys squamipes*, 19°30'S, 43°45'W.
52. Lagoa Santa. *Nectomys squamipes*, 19°38'S, 43°53'W.
53. Ouro Preto. *Nectomys squamipes*, 20°23'S, 43°30'W.
54. Passos. *Nectomys squamipes*, 20°43'S, 46°37'W.
55. Poços de Caldas. *Nectomys squamipes*, 21°48'S, 46°34'W.
56. Rio Caparaó, Alto Caparaó. *Nectomys squamipes*, 20°38'S, 41°55'W.
57. Rio Jordão, tributary of Rio Paranaíba. *Nectomys squamipes*, 18°26'S, 48°06'W.
58. Rio Mascates, Serra do Cipó. *Nectomys squamipes*, 19°20'S, 43°36'W.
59. Rio Matipó, tributary of the right bank of the lower Rio Doce. *Nectomys squamipes*, 19°53'S, 42°33'W.
60. Volta Grande. *Nectomys squamipes*, 21°46'S, 42°32'W.
- Pará**
61. 18 km S and 19 km W de Altamira. *Nectomys rattus*, 03°22'S, 52°23'W.
62. 44 km S and 40 km E de Santarém, Curuá-Una. *Nectomys rattus*, 02°59'S, 54°22'W.
63. 54 km S, 150 km W de Altamira. *Nectomys rattus*, 03°41'S, 53°45'W.
64. Belém, Utinga. *Nectomys rattus*, 01°27'S, 48°29'W.
65. BR 163, Santarém-Cuiabá, zona sul, km 212-217. *Nectomys rattus*, 04°21'S, 55°17'W.
66. BR 163, Santarém-Cuiabá, zona sul, km 446. *Nectomys rattus*, 05°50'S, 55°42'W.
67. BR 163, Santarém-Cuiabá, zona sul, km 84. *Nectomys rattus*, 03°02'S, 54°56'W.
68. Bragança. *Nectomys rattus*, 01°03'S, 46°46'W.
69. Cachoeira do Espelho, Rio Xingu. *Nectomys rattus*, 03°48'S, 52°32'W.
70. Cachoeira Porteira, Rio Trombetas. *Nectomys rattus*, 01°05'S, 57°02'W.
71. Cameta, Rio Tocantins. *Nectomys rattus*, 02°15'S, 49°10'W.
72. Capim, in Rio Guamá and Rio Capim mouth, BR 010: km 87-107. *Nectomys rattus*, 01°40'S, 47°47'W.
73. Fordlândia. *Nectomys rattus*, 03°40'S, 55°30'W.
74. Gleba 29, Lote 03, near Jatobal, 75 km N, 45 km W of Marabá. *Nectomys rattus*, 05°21'S, 49°10'W.
75. Gradaús, Upper Rio Fresco, right bank tributary of the Rio Xingu. *Nectomys rattus*, 07°43'S, 51°11'W.
76. Igarapé Açu, Lazarópolis do Prata. *Nectomys rattus*, 01°07'S, 47°37'W.
77. Igarapé Flexal, km 212 of Transamazônica road, trecho Itaituba-Jacareanga, Itaituba. *Nectomys rattus*, 05°23'S, 57°30'W.
78. Marai, right bank of the lower Rio Tapajós. *Nectomys rattus*, 02°50'S, 55°02'W.
79. Oriximiná. *Nectomys rattus*, 01°45'S, 55°51'W.
80. Rio Tapajós. *Nectomys rattus*, 02°24'S, 54°41'W.
81. Rio Tocantins, S of Ilha Tocantino, 75 km S and 18 km E of Tucuruí. *Nectomys rattus*, 03°42'S, 49°42'W.
82. São Vicente Apéu, Castanhal. *Nectomys rattus*, 01°18'S, 47°59'W.
83. Tauary, Rio Tapajós 15 km below Aveiros. *Nectomys rattus*, 03°05'S, 55°06'W.
- Paraíba**
84. 2 km N de Mamanguape. *Nectomys rattus*, 06°50'S, 35°70'W.
85. Fazenda Pacatuba, 10 km SE of Sapé. *Nectomys rattus*, 07°06'S, 35°13'W.
- Paraná**
86. Castro. *Nectomys squamipes*, 24°47'S, 50°00'W.
87. Jacarezinho. *Nectomys squamipes*, 23°09'S, 49°59'W.
88. Morretes. *Nectomys squamipes*, 25°29'S, 48°49'W.
- Pernambuco**
89. Brejo dos Cavalos, Caruaru. *Nectomys rattus*, 08°17'S, 35°58'W.
90. Igarassu. *Nectomys rattus*, 07°50'S, 34°54'W.
91. Rio Formoso. *Nectomys rattus*, 08°40'S, 35°09'W.
92. São Lourenço da Mata. *Nectomys rattus* and *Nectomys squamipes*, 07°56'S, 35°01'W.
- Rio de Janeiro**
93. Barro Branco. *Nectomys squamipes*, 21°30'S, 41°47'W.
94. Estação Atura, Iguassu. *Nectomys squamipes*, 22°39'S, 43°25'W.
95. Fazenda Boa Fé. *Nectomys squamipes*, 22°23'S, 42°52'W.
96. Fazenda União, Casimiro de Abreu. *Nectomys squamipes*, 20°45'S, 42°02'W.

97. Fazenda da Lapa, Mangaratiba. *Nectomys squamipes*, 22°57'S, 44°02'W.
98. Glicério, Macaé. *Nectomys squamipes*, 22°14'S, 42°03'W.
99. Ilha Grande, Angra do Reis. *Nectomys squamipes*, 23°09'S, 44°30'W.
100. Ilha Itacuruça, Viola beach. *Nectomys squamipes*, 22°56'S, 43°53'W.
101. Ilha Jaguanum, Pitangueira Beach. *Nectomys squamipes*, 23°00'S, 43°56'W.
102. Magé, Centro de Primatologia do Rio de Janeiro. *Nectomys squamipes*, 22°29'S, 43°00'W.
103. Morro de São João, Rio das Ostras. *Nectomys squamipes*, 22°32'S, 43°25'W.
104. Pedra Branca, Paraty. *Nectomys squamipes*, 23°13'S, 44°43'W.
105. Serra de Macaé. *Nectomys squamipes*, 22°19'S, 42°20'W.
106. Sumidouro. *Nectomys squamipes*, 22°03'S, 42°41'W.
107. Teresópolis. *Nectomys squamipes*, 22°26'S, 42°59'W.
- Rio Grande do Sul**
108. Bagé. *Nectomys squamipes*, 31°20'S, 54°06'W.
109. Morro Ferrabraz. *Nectomys squamipes*, 29°35'S, 51°56'W.
110. Rio Ivaí, Tupanciretá. *Nectomys squamipes*, 29°05'S, 53°51'W.
111. Sapiiranga, Picada verão. *Nectomys squamipes*, 29°35'S, 51°02'W.
112. Taquara do Novo Mundo. *Nectomys squamipes*, 29°36'S, 50°47'W.
- Rondônia**
113. Rio Urupán, tributary of left bank of Rio Ji-Paraná, tributary of Rio Madeira. *Nectomys rattus*, 10°54'S, 61°57'W.
- Roraima**
114. Boa Vista. *Nectomys rattus*, 02°49'N, 60°40'W.
115. Serra dos Surucucus. *Nectomys rattus*, 02°47'N, 63°40'W.
- Santa Catarina**
116. Ilha de Santa Catarina. *Nectomys squamipes*, 27°36'S, 48°30'W.
- São Paulo**
117. Analândia. *Nectomys squamipes*, 22°08'S, 47°39'W.
118. Araçoiaba da Serra. *Nectomys squamipes*, 23°30'S, 47°37'W.
119. Barra de Icapara. *Nectomys squamipes*, 24°41'S, 47°25'W.
120. Barra do rio das Corujas. *Nectomys squamipes*, 24°09'S, 47°39'W.
121. Barra do Rio Ribeira. *Nectomys squamipes*, 24°35'S, 47°49'W.
122. Bauru. *Nectomys squamipes*, 22°19'S, 49°04'W.
123. Bertoga. *Nectomys squamipes*, 23°51'S, 46°09'W.
124. Boracéia. *Nectomys squamipes*, 22°10'S, 48°45'W.
125. Caçapava. *Nectomys squamipes*, 23°06'S, 45°43'W.
126. Casa Grande. *Nectomys squamipes*, 23°37'S, 45°57'W.
127. Cássia dos Coqueiros. *Nectomys squamipes*, 21°17'S, 47°10'W.
128. Conchas. *Nectomys squamipes*, 23°05'S, 47°58'W.
129. Cotia. *Nectomys squamipes*, 23°37'S, 46°56'W.
130. Fazenda Intervalles. *Nectomys squamipes*, 24°17'S, 48°25'W.
131. Franca. *Nectomys squamipes*, 20°32'S, 47°24'W.
132. Guararema. *Nectomys squamipes*, 23°25'S, 46°02'W.
133. Iguape. *Nectomys squamipes*, 24°43'S, 47°33'W.
134. Ilha de São Sebastião. *Nectomys squamipes*, 23°50'S, 45°18'W.
135. Ilha do Cardoso. *Nectomys squamipes*, 25°08'S, 47°58'W.
136. Ipanema. *Nectomys squamipes*, 23°26'S, 47°36'W.
137. Ipiranga. *Nectomys squamipes*, 23°36'S, 46°37'W.
138. Iporanga. *Nectomys squamipes*, 24°35'S, 48°35'W.
139. Itapetininga. Fazenda Barro Branco. *Nectomys squamipes*, 23°36'S, 48°03'W.
140. Itapura. *Nectomys squamipes*, 20°40'S, 51°31'W.
141. Itararé. *Nectomys squamipes*, 24°07'S, 49°20'W.
142. Ituverava. *Nectomys squamipes*, 20°20'S, 47°47'W.
143. Mogi Guaçu. *Nectomys squamipes*, 22°22'S, 46°57'W.
144. Onça Parda. *Nectomys squamipes*, 24°19'S, 47°50'W.
145. Perus. *Nectomys squamipes*, 23°25'S, 46°45'W.
146. Piquete. *Nectomys squamipes*, 22°36'S, 45°11'W.
147. Presidente Prudente. *Nectomys squamipes*, 22°07'S, 51°22'W.
148. Primeiro Morro. *Nectomys squamipes*, 24°22'S, 47°49'W.
149. Rio das Pedras. *Nectomys squamipes*, 22°17'S, 47°01'W.
150. Rocha. *Nectomys squamipes*, 24°18'S, 47°40'W.
151. Salto de Pirapora. *Nectomys squamipes*, 23°36'S, 47°34'W.
152. Santa Maria da Serra. *Nectomys squamipes*, 22°23'S, 48°10'W.

153. São Paulo. *Nectomys squamipes*, 23°32'S, 46°37'W.
 154. São Roque. *Nectomys squamipes*, 23°32'S, 47°08'W.
 155. Serra da Cantareira. *Nectomys squamipes*, 23°25'S, 46°39'W.
 156. Teodoro Sampaio. *Nectomys squamipes*, 22°31'S, 52°10'W.
 157. Ubatuba. *Nectomys squamipes*, 23°26'S, 45°04'W.

Sergipe

158. Fazenda Cruzeiro, 13 km LSL of Cristinápolis. *Nectomys squamipes*, 11°29'S, 37°46'W.

Colombia

Antioquia

159. Bellavista, 4 km NE above Rio Porce. *Nectomys rattus*, 06°33'N, 75°18'W.
 160. Concordia, W of Medellín. *Nectomys magdalenae*, 06°03' N, 75°55' W.
 161. San Jeronimo, 35 km NW Medellín. *Nectomys magdalenae*, 06°27'N, 75°42'W.

Arauca

162. Rio Cobaría. *Nectomys rattus*, 07°30'N, 72°04'W.

Caquetá

163. Florência, Montanita. *Nectomys rattus*, 01°23'N, 75°33'W.

Casanare

164. Guaycaramo. *Nectomys rattus*, 04°43'N, 73°02'W.

Cundinamarca

165. lowlands along the Rio Magdalena, W of Cundinamarca. Type locality of *N. s. magdalenae*. *Nectomys rattus*, 04°50' N, 74°45' W.
 166. Mámbita. *Nectomys rattus*, 04°46'N, 73°19'W.
 167. Medina. *Nectomys rattus*, 04°30'N, 43°21'W.

Huila

168. Andalucia. *Nectomys rattus*, 01°54'N, 75°40'W.
 169. Pitalito. *Nectomys rattus*, 01°51'N, 76°03'W.
 170. San Adolfo, Acevedo. *Nectomys rattus*, 01°37'N, 75°59'W.
 171. San Agustín. *Nectomys rattus*, 01°53'N, 76°16'W.

Meta

172. Los Micos. *Nectomys rattus*, 03°17'N, 75°53'W.
 173. Restrepo. *Nectomys rattus*, 04°15'N, 73°33'W.
 174. San Juan de Arama. *Nectomys rattus*, 03°26'N, 73°50'W.

175. Villavicencio. *Nectomys rattus*, 04°09'N, 73°37'W.

Norte Santander

176. Rio Cobugon, El porvenir. *Nectomys rattus*, 07°03'N, 72°05'W.
 177. Rio Tarra, upper tributary of Rio Catatumbo. *Nectomys rattus*, 08°39'N, 73°01'W.

Putamayo

178. Rio Mecaya. *Nectomys rattus*, 00°29'N, 75°11'W.

Santander

179. Rio de Oro, 91 km N Tibu, "La Pista". *Nectomys rattus*, 07°10'N, 73°09'W.

Tolima

180. Rio Chili. *Nectomys rattus*, 04°07'N, 75°16'W.

Ecuador

Imburra

181. Ibarra. *Nectomys apicalis*, 00°21'N, 78°07'W.

Napo

182. Rio Oyacachi. *Nectomys apicalis*, 00°22'S, 77°47'W.
 183. San Jose de Payamino. *Nectomys apicalis*, 00°30'S, 77°17'W.
 184. Tena, Rio Tena mouth. Type locality of *N. s. apicalis*. *Nectomys apicalis*, 00°59'S, 77°49'W.
 185. Zancudo. *Nectomys apicalis*, 00°35'S, 75°30'W.

Pastaza

186. Montalvo. *Nectomys apicalis*, 02°04'S, 76°58'W.
 187. Rio Pindo Yacu. *Nectomys apicalis*, 01°33'S, 77°56'W.
 188. Sarayacu. *Nectomys apicalis*, 01°44'S, 78°30'W.

Napo-Pastaza

189. Sitio San Francisco, left bank of Rio Napo above the mouth of Rio Challuacocha, Parish de la Coca. *Nectomys apicalis*, 00°47'S, 76°25'W.

Pichincha

190. Nanegal. *Nectomys apicalis*, 00°07'N, 78°46'W.
 191. Verdecocha. *Nectomys apicalis*, 00°06'S, 78°30'W.

Guyana

East Demerara-West Coast Bèrbice

192. Gergetown, mouth of Rio Demerara. *Nectomys rattus*, 06°48'N, 58°10'W.
 193. Hyde Park, 40 km of Rio Demerara. *Nectomys rattus*, 06°30'N, 58°16'W.

194. Pen Hope, on coast 19 km E of Geroge Town. *Nectomys rattus*, 06°48'N, 58°10'W.
 195. Rio Corentyne, Rio Cronoque, Oronoque Base Camp. *Nectomys rattus*, 03°23'N, 57°36'W.
 196. Rockstone. *Nectomys rattus*, 05°59'N, 58°33'W.

Mazaruni-Potaro

197. Kartabo. *Nectomys rattus*, 06°23'N, 58°41'W.
 198. Kyk-Over-Al. *Nectomys rattus*, 06°23'N, 58°41'W.
 199. Minehaha Creek. *Nectomys rattus*, 05°08'N, 59°07'W.
 200. Oko Mountains, Esequibo. *Nectomys rattus*, 06°28'N, 58°57'W.
 201. Potaro Highlands, Holmia. *Nectomys rattus*, 05°23'N, 59°08'W.

West Demerara-Essequibo Coast

202. Low Rio Esequibo, 19 km above the mouth. *Nectomys rattus*, 06°59'N, 58°23'W.

Paraguay

Paraguarí

203. Sapucay, Paraguari. *Nectomys rattus*, 25°40'S, 56°55'W.

Peru

Amazonas

204. Chirimoto, Rio Totora, flows into Rio Huamba, 15 km below San Nicolas. *Nectomys rattus*, 06°31'S, 77°24'W.
 205. Huambo, Rio Huambo. *Nectomys rattus*, 06°22'S, 77°28'W.
 206. Huampami, Rio Cenepa. *Nectomys rattus*, 04°35'S, 78°12'W.
 207. La Poza. *Nectomys rattus*, 04°03'S, 77°54'W.
 208. Molinopampa, E of Chachapoyas, in a small tributary of Utcubamba. *Nectomys rattus*, 06°11'S, 77°37'W.
 209. Puerto Córdoba, Rio Caqueta. *Nectomys rattus*. Not located.
 210. San Antonio, Rio Cenepa. *Nectomys rattus*, 04°35'S, 78°12'W.
 211. San Nicolas, currently Mendonza, Rio Huambo, ca. 50 km E of Chachapoyas near the source of Rio Huambo. *Nectomys rattus*, 06°20'S, 77°24'W.

Ayacucho

212. Hda Luisiana, left bank of Rio Apurimac. *Nectomys apicalis*, 12°39'S, 73°44'W.
 213. San Jose, Rio Santa Rosa. *Nectomys apicalis*, 12°44'S, 73°46'W.

Cajamarca

214. San Ignacio, Rio Chinchipe valley, tributary of Rio Marañon. *Nectomys rattus*, 05°08'S, 78°59'W.
 215. Tambillo, farm on the left bank of the Rio Marañon near Cujillo. *Nectomys rattus*, 06°10'S, 78°45'W.

Cuzco

216. Kiteni, Rio Urubamba. *Nectomys apicalis*, 12°20'S, 74°50'W.
 217. Santa Ana, Rio Urubamba valley. *Nectomys apicalis*, 12°52'S, 72°43'W.
 218. Vale do Rio Ocobamba. *Nectomys apicalis*, 12°26'S, 72°23'W.

Huánuco

219. Chinchavito, right bank of Rio Hualaga, the mouth of the Rio Chinchao. *Nectomys rattus*, 09°29'S, 75°55'W.
 220. Hacienda Buena Vista, Rio Chinchao, tributary of the left bank of Rio Huallaga immediately above Cayumbá. *Nectomys rattus*, 09°30'S, 77°56'W.
 221. Hacienda Êxito, Rio Cayumba, tributary of the left bank of Rio Huallaga. *Nectomys rattus*, 09°26'S, 76°00'W.
 222. Hacienda San Antonio, Rio Chinchao. *Nectomys rattus*, 09°33'S, 75°52'W.
 223. Rio Pozuzo, left bank of the drainage of Ucayali. *Nectomys rattus*, 10°04'S, 75°32'W.
 224. Tingo Maria, right bank of Rio Huallaga. *Nectomys rattus*, 09°18'S, 75°59'W.
 225. Vista Alegre, right bank (S) of Rio Chinchao, near the junction with the Huallaga. *Nectomys rattus*, 09°31'S, 75°52'W.

Junin

226. 21 km N La Merced. *Nectomys apicalis*, 11°03'S, 75°19'W.
 227. Rio Perene, called Rio Chanchamayo above its junction with the Rio Tulumayo. *Nectomys apicalis*, 11°09'S, 74°18'W.
 228. Rio Tulumayo, 3.2 km N Vitoc. *Nectomys apicalis*, 11°10'S, 75°16'W.
 229. Tarma. *Nectomys apicalis*, 11°25'S, 75°42'W.

Loreto

230. Boca Del Rio Curaray, major tributary of the right bank of the Rio Napo. *Nectomys apicalis*, 02°22'S, 74°05'W.
 231. Chicosá, Rio Ucayali, a small town below the junction of the Rios Urubamba and Tambo. *Nectomys rattus*, 04°30'S, 73°27'W.

232. Lagunas, right bank of the lower Rio Huallaga, Marañón. *Nectomys rattus*, 05°14'S, 75°38'W.
233. Maynas, Rio Nanay, Santa Lucia. *Nectomys apicalis*, 03°21'S, 74°37'W.
234. Puerto Arturo, Rio Huallaga, ca. 10 km below Yurimaguas. *Nectomys rattus*, 05°50'S, 76°03'W.
235. Sarayacu, left bank of Rio Ucayali. *Nectomys rattus*, 06°44'S, 75°06'W.
253. San Rafael. *Nectomys palmipes*, 10°34'N, 61°16'W.
254. Sangre Grande. *Nectomys palmipes*, 10°35'N, 61°07'W.
255. Savanda Grande Ward, Savannah Grande, Victoria CO. *Nectomys palmipes*, 10°18'N, 61°22'W.
256. Vega de Oropouche, Esperanza. *Nectomys palmipes*, 10°36'N, 61°06'W.

Marañón

236. Rio Potro mouth. *Nectomys rattus*, 04°55'S, 76°55'W.

Pasco

237. Loma Linda, E of Puerto Bermudez. *Nectomys rattus*, 10°29'S, 74°54'W.
238. Nevati Mission, north bank of the Rio Pischis, Oxapampa. *Nectomys rattus*, 10°21'S, 74°51'W.
239. Oxapampa. *Nectomys rattus*, 10°33'S, 75°24'W.
240. San Pablo, Indian village on the left bank of the Rio Azupizu. *Nectomys rattus*, 10°27'S, 74°52'W.

San Martín

241. Rio Yurac Yacu, at the junction with the Rio Mayo, a tributary of Huallaga. *Nectomys rattus*, 05°52'S, 77°15'W.

Ucayali

242. Lagarto, upper Rio Ucayali on the mouth of the Rio Urubamba. *Nectomys apicalis*, 10°40'S, 73°54'W.
243. Yarina Cocha. *Nectomys rattus*, 08°15'S, 75°58'W.

Suriname

Brokopondo

244. Finisanti, Rio Saramacca. *Nectomys rattus*, 05°08'N, 55°29'W.

Saramacca

245. La Poule. *Nectomys rattus*, 05°47'N, 55°27'W.

Trinidad & Tobago

Trinidad

246. Bush Bush Forest, Nariva Swamp. *Nectomys palmipes*, 10°25'N, 61°04'W.
247. Caura. *Nectomys palmipes*, 10°43'N, 61°21'W.
248. Cumaca. *Nectomys palmipes*, 10°42'N, 61°09'W.
249. Matura. *Nectomys palmipes*, 10°40'N, 61°04'W.
250. North Manzanilla. *Nectomys palmipes*, 10°31'N, 61°02'W.
251. Plum Mitan. *Nectomys palmipes*, 10°27'N, 61°07'W.
252. Pricestown. Type locality of *N. s. palmipes*. *Nectomys palmipes*, 10°41'N, 61°40'W.

Venezuela

Amazonas

257. Buena Vista, left bank of the lower Rio Casiquiare. *Nectomys rattus*, 01°58'S, 66°42'W.
258. Xabono Coyowateru, Sierre de Parima. *Nectomys rattus*, 02°30'N, 64°00'W.

Anzoategui

259. Cueva Del Água. *Nectomys palmipes*, 10°12'S, 64°32'W.

Barinas

260. Caparo. *Nectomys rattus*, 07°54'N, 71°16'W.
261. Guaquitas. *Nectomys rattus*, 07°28'N, 71°39'W.
262. La Palmita. *Nectomys rattus*, 07°50'N, 72°05'W.

Bolívar

263. El Lagual. *Nectomys rattus*, 07°25'N, 65°10'W.
264. Esmeralda. *Nectomys rattus*, 03°10'N, 65°53'W.
265. Middle Camp Half Way Camp. *Nectomys rattus*, 03°25'S, 65°40'W.
266. Mount Auyan – Tepuí. *Nectomys rattus*, 05°55'N, 62°32'W.
267. Mount Duida. *Nectomys rattus*, 03°25'N, 65°40'W.
268. Mount Roraima. *Nectomys rattus*, 05°12'N, 60°44'W.
269. Valle de Los Monos. *Nectomys rattus*, 07°15'N, 66°30'W.

Delta Amacuro

270. La Horqueta, Tucupita. *Nectomys palmipes*, 09°04'N, 62°03'W.

Mérida

271. Fundo Vista Alegre, San Isidro de Bejuquero. *Nectomys rattus*, 08°48'S, 70°51'W.

Monagas

272. Cachipo. *Nectomys palmipes*, 09°56'N, 63°05'W.
273. Caripito. *Nectomys palmipes*, 10°08'N, 63°06'W.
274. San Antonio, 15 km do Cerro Turumiquere, Sucre, Venezuela. *Nectomys palmipes*, 10°22'S, 63°20'W.

275. San Antonio, 15 km E MT Turummiquere. *Nectomys palmipes*, 10°07'N, 63°43'W.

Sucre

276. 3 km NE Yaguaraparo. *Nectomys palmipes*, 10°34'N, 62°49'W.

277. Dos Rios. *Nectomys palmipes*, 10°15'S, 63°53'W.

278. Latal. *Nectomys palmipes*, 10°10'N, 63°55'W.

279. San Juan de Uhare. *Nectomys palmipes*, 10°43'N, 62°46'W.

Contents and Geographic Distribution: *Nectomys* currently consists of five species: *N. apicallis* (Peters, 1861), present in the lowlands and Andean foothills of Ecuador and Peru; *N. magdalenae* (Thomas, 1897), occurring on the basins of the Magdalena and Cauca Rivers, north Colombia; *N. palmipes* (Allen & Chapman, 1893), inhabiting the island of Trinidad and nearby region of northeastern Venezuela; *N. rattus* (Pelzeln, 1883), occurring in Colombia, Venezuela, Guianas, Suriname, north and central Brazil, and lowlands of Peru; and *N. squamipes* (Brants, 1827), inhabiting Brazil, northeastern Argentina and Paraguay (Fig. 24, 25 and 26).

Nephelomys Weksler, Percequillo & Voss, 2006

Gazetteer

Bolivia

Cochabamba

1. 25 km by road W Comarapa, Siberia [2,800 m]. *Nephelomys levipes*, 17°50'S, 64°45'W.
2. 28 km by road W of Comarapa [2,800 m]. *Nephelomys levipes*, 17°51'S, 64°47'W.
3. Chaparé [2,000 m]. *Nephelomys keaysi*, 16°30'S, 65°30'W.
4. Cuesta Cucho [ca. 2,300 m]. *Nephelomys levipes*, 17°15'S, 65°45'W.
5. El Choro [3,200 m]. *Nephelomys levipes*, 16°56'S, 66°42'W.
6. Incachaca [2,225-2,350 m]. *Nephelomys levipes*, 17°14'S, 65°49'W.
7. Locotal, [1,775 m]. *Nephelomys keaysi*, 17°11'S, 65°48'W.
8. Yuncas [1,200 m]. Possible misspelling of Yungas (see below). *Nephelomys levipes*, 16°S, 67°W.
9. Yungas [1,100 m]. Including Yungas of Cochabamba [2,000 m]. *Nephelomys levipes* and *Nephelomys keaysi*, 16°20'S, 66°45'W.
10. Yungas del Palmar [2,000 m]. (Palmar is the correct name for this location; see Paynter, 1992). *Nephelomys levipes*, 17°06'S, 65°29'W.

La Paz

11. 15 km (by road) NE Unduavi [2,400 m]. *Nephelomys levipes*, 16°14'S, 67°48'W.
12. 30 km (by road) N Zongo, Ciment Mine [2,000 m]. *Nephelomys levipes*, 15°53'S, 67°52'W.
13. Cocopunco [3,050 m]. *Nephelomys levipes*, 15°30'S, 68°35'W.
14. El Astillero [2,700 m]. *Nephelomys levipes*, 16°15'S, 76°35'W [sic], a likely typographical error; the correct longitude is 67°35'W (Paynter, 1992).
15. La Joya [1,800 m]. *Nephelomys levipes*, 15°38'S, 68°19'W.
16. Ñequejahuira [2,450 m]. *Nephelomys levipes*, 16°20'S, 67°50'W.
17. Ocara [ca. 2,500 m]. *Nephelomys levipes*, 15°39'S, 68°24'W.
18. Pitiguaya [ca. 1,700 m]. Not located. Paynter (1992) pointed that Pitiguaya is in La Florida. *Nephelomys keaysi*, 16°21'S, 67°46'W.
19. Rio Aceramarca, 1 km S Yerbani [2,600 m]. *Nephelomys levipes*, 16°19'S, 67°54'W.
20. Rio Unduavi [2,500 m]. *Nephelomys levipes*, 16°18'S, 68°01'W.
21. Ticunhuaya [1,500 m]. *Nephelomys keaysi*, 15°28'S, 68°18'W.

Santa Cruz

22. Serrania Siberia, 11 km NW by road of Torrecillas [2,650 m]. *Nephelomys levipes*, 17°53'S, 64°50'W.

Colombia

Antioquia

23. La Bodega; N lateral Rio Negrito – Rodovia Sonsón-Nariño [1,750 m]. *Nephelomys pectoralis*, 05°42'N, 75°07'W.
24. La Ceja [2,200 m]. *Nephelomys childi*, 06°02'N, 75°26'W.
25. La Frijolera [1,500 m]. *Nephelomys pectoralis*, 07°10'N, 75°25'W.
26. Piedras Blancas, 15 km E of Medellín [1,500 m]. *Nephelomys childi*, 06°15'N, 74°58'W.
27. San Pedro [2,650 m]. *Nephelomys childi*, 06°28'N, 75°33'W.
28. Santa Elena [2,750 m]. *Nephelomys childi*, 06°13'N, 75°30'W.
29. SE Medellín, Las Palmas [2,600 m], 06°10'N, 75°33'W. According to Paynter (1997), the correct name for this locality is Envigado, located 10 km S of Medellín [1,607 m]. *Nephelomys childi*, 06°10'N, 75°35'W.

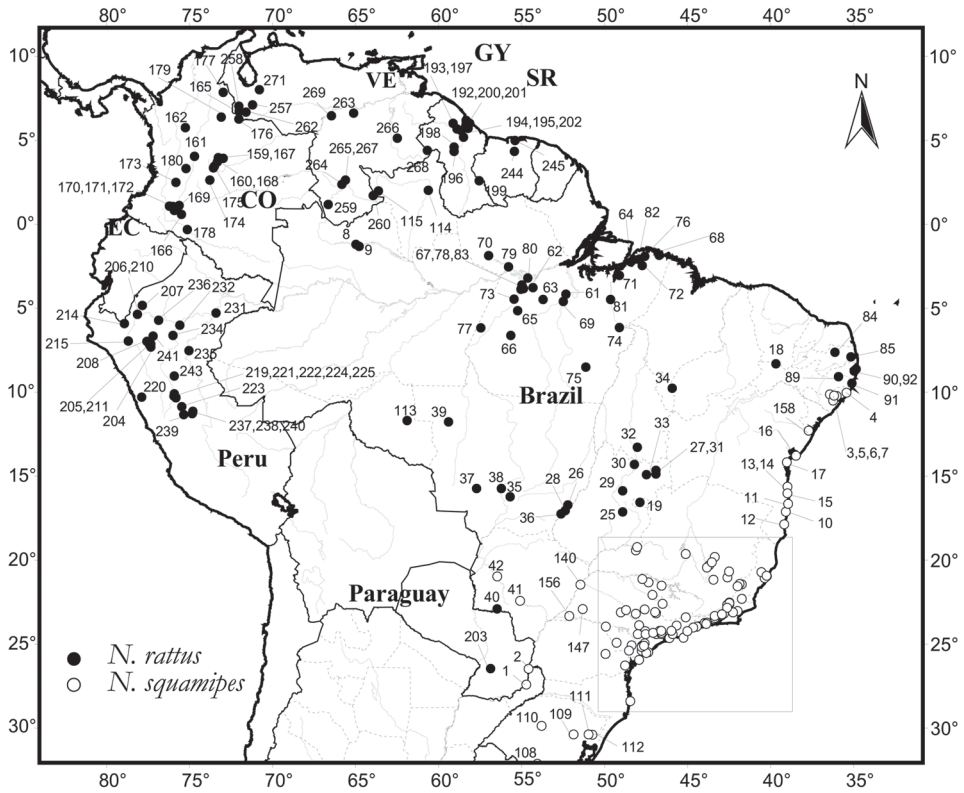


FIGURE 24: Map of collecting localities of *Nectomys* in Brazil, Paraguay, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. The number associated with each locality is the same used in the Gazetteer.

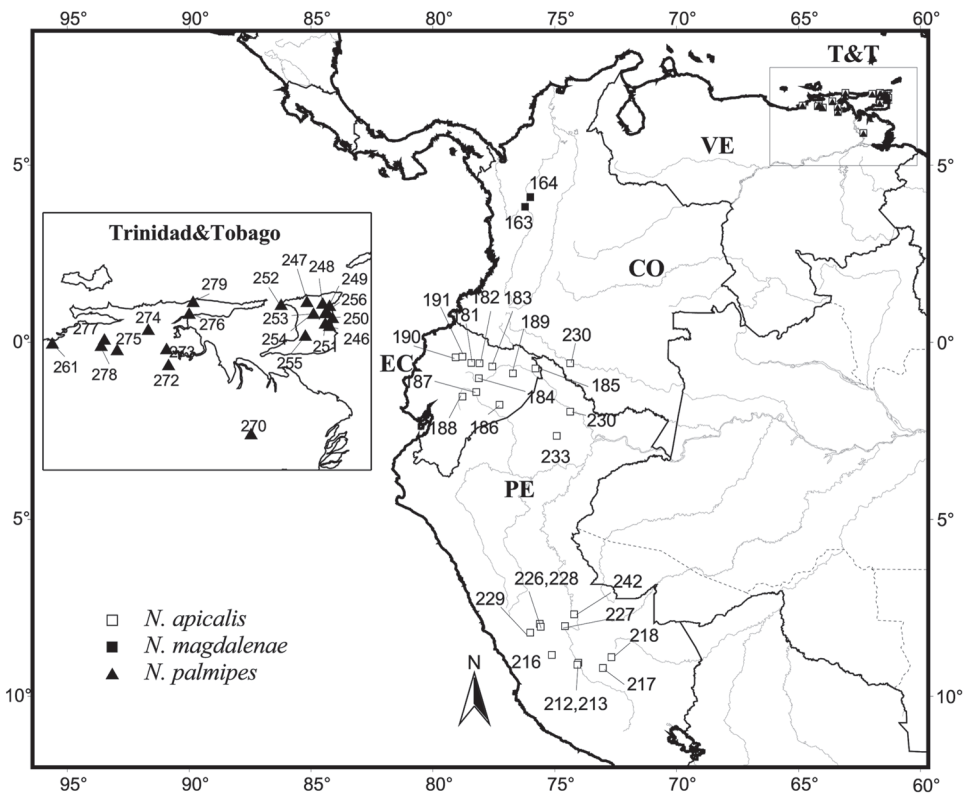


FIGURE 25: Detail of map showing localities for *Nectomys*.

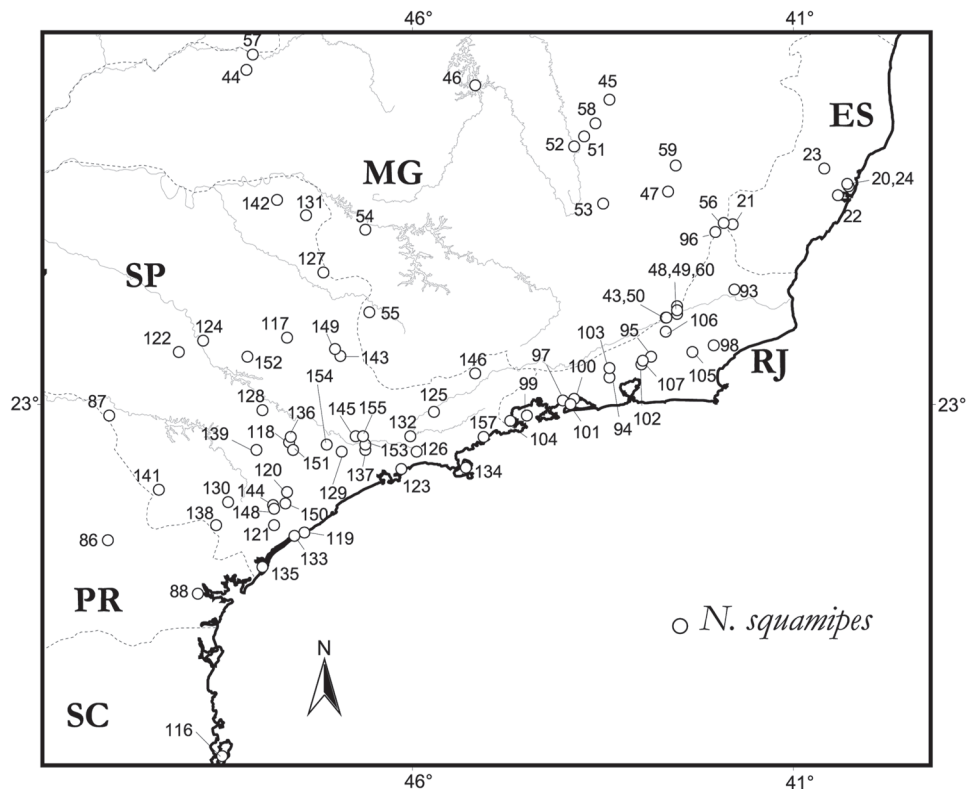


FIGURE 26: Detail of map showing localities for *Nectomys*.

30. Provincia de Sonsón, 15 km E Rio Negrito, 1,650 to 2,100 m. *Nephelomys childi*, 05°41'N, 74°57'W.
31. Provincia de Sonsón, 7 km E Páramo [2,900 to 3,050 m]. *Nephelomys childi*, 05°42'N, 75°11'W.
32. Provincia de Sonsón, 10 km E Las Frias [2,350 m]. *Nephelomys pectoralis* and *Nephelomys childi*, 05°57'N, 75°30'W.
33. Urrao, Guapantal [2,200 to 2,400 m]. *Nephelomys childi*, 06°20'N, 76°25'W.
34. Urrao, Santa Bárbara [2,700 to 3,100 m]. *Nephelomys childi*, 06°25'N, 76°15'W.
35. Valdivia [1,400 m]. *Nephelomys pectoralis*, 07°11'N, 75°27'W.
36. Valdivia, 10 km S [1,200, 1,500, 1,600 and 1,700 m]. *Nephelomys pectoralis*, 07°06'N, 75°27'W.
37. Valdivia, 9 km S [1,200, 1,400, 1,650 and 1,700 m]. *Nephelomys pectoralis*, 07°07'N, 75°27'W.
38. Valdivia, Ventanas [2,000 m]. *Nephelomys pectoralis*, 07°05'N, 75°27'W.

Boyacá

39. East Andes, La Primavera [2,150 m]. *Nephelomys meridensis*, 07°00'N, 72°20'W.

Caldas

40. Manizales, Rio Termales [2,700 m]. *Nephelomys childi*, 04°58'N, 75°23'W.

Cauca

41. Almaguer, Andes Central [ca. 3,060 m]. *Nephelomys childi*, 01°55'N, 76°50'W.
42. Chacquayaco [actually, Charguayaco], [2,400 m]. *Nephelomys pectoralis*, 02°40'N, 76°57'W.
43. Cocal [1,225 to 1,835 m]. *Nephelomys pectoralis*, 02°31'N, 77°00'W.
44. Crest Range W of Popayán [also called Costa W of Popayán], [3,150 m]. Type locality of *Oryzomys pectoralis*. *Nephelomys pectoralis*, 02°34'N, 76°57'W.
45. [La] Gallera [1,750 m]. *Nephelomys pectoralis*, 02°35'N, 76°55'W.
46. Munchique [also include Munchique, side E], [2,520 to 2,550 m]. *Nephelomys pectoralis*, 02°32'N, 76°57'W.
47. Rio Mechengue [800 m]. *Nephelomys pectoralis*, 02°40'N, 77°12'W.

Cesar

48. [Provincia de] Valledupar, Villanueva, Sierra Negra. *Nephelomys maculiventer*. The coordinates of Sierra Negra is 10°36'N, 72°55'W.

Cundinamarca

49. [La] Aguadita [ca. 2,000 m]. *Nephelomys childi*, 04°25'N, 74°20'W.

50. [Província de] Guasca, Rio Balcones [2,720 m]. *Nepheleomys childi*, 04°40'N, 73°33'W.
51. Anolaima [ca. 1,500 m]. *Nepheleomys pectoralis* and *Nepheleomys childi*, 04°46'N, 74°28'W.
52. Choachi [1,966 m]. *Nepheleomys childi*, 04°32'N, 73°56'W.
53. Cuchillas del Carnisero, near Bogotá. Not located, see Planícies de Bogotá below. *Nepheleomys pectoralis*.
54. El Berjon, near Bogotá. Not located, see Planícies de Bogotá below. *Nepheleomys childi*.
55. Fusagasugá [1,830 m]. *Nepheleomys childi*, 04°21'N, 74°22'W.
56. Paima [1,038 m]. *Nepheleomys childi*, 05°22'N, 74°10'W.
57. Planícies de Bogotá [include near Bogotá], [2,590 m]. Type locality of *Oryzomys childi*. *Nepheleomys childi*, 04°36'N, 74°05'W.
58. Rio San Francisco (Bogotá). Not located, see Planícies de Bogotá above. *Nepheleomys childi*.
59. San Cristóbal, Bogotá [2,800 m]. San Cristóbal is a neighborhood of Bogotá. Not located.
60. San Francisco, Bogotá [3,400 m]. *Nepheleomys childi*, 04°32'N, 73°18'W.
61. San Juan de Rio Seco [Rioseco], [1,303 m]. *Nepheleomys childi*, 04°51'N, 74°38'W.

Huila

62. Acevedo, Rio Aguas Claras, San Adolfo [ca. 1,400-1,500 m]. *Nepheleomys childi*, 01°49'N, 75°52'W.
63. Andalucía, E Andes [ca. 2,100 m]. *Nepheleomys childi*, 01°54'N, 75°40'W.
64. El Parque Las Cuevas, [Includes 20 m pra dentro da entrada da caverna indiana; 25 m pra dentro da entrada da caverna indiana; 50 m pra dentro de La Cueva de Guacharos]. This is the Parque Nacional Natural Cueva de Los Guacharos, ca. 50 km SE de San Agustin [ca. 2,000 m]. *Nepheleomys childi*, 01°41'N, 76°02'W.
65. San Agustin, Rio Ovejera [2,350 m]. *Nepheleomys childi*, 01°57'N, 76°29'W.
66. San Agustin, Rio Magdalena [left or right bank], [2,300 to 2,350 m]. *Nepheleomys childi*, 01°53'N, 76°13'W.
67. San Agustin, San Antonio [2,200, 2,250, 2,300 to 2,400 m]. *Nepheleomys childi*, 01°57'N, 76°29'W.

La Guajira

68. Fonseca. Andes, Las Marimondas [ca. 1,000 m]. 10°35'N, 72°45'W. A place located about 20 km SE of Fonseca (see Paynter, 1997) is

located in the following geographical coordinates. *Nepheleomys maculiventer*, 10°45'N, 72°55'W.

69. Macotama [2,500 m]. *Nepheleomys maculiventer*, 10°55'N, 73°30'W.
70. San Miguel [1,700 m]. *Nepheleomys maculiventer*, 10°58'N, 73°29'W.

Magdalena

71. Cerros San Lorenzo, San Lorenzo [ca. 2,600 m]. *Nepheleomys maculiventer*, 11°10'N, 74°07'W.
72. El Líbano e Sierra El Líbano [1,850 m]. Type locality of *Oryzomys maculiventer*. *Nepheleomys maculiventer*, 11°10'N, 74°00'W.
73. Las Taguas, Santa Marta. *Nepheleomys maculiventer*, 11°06'N, 73°57'W.
74. Manzanares [915 m]. *Nepheleomys maculiventer*, 11°14'N, 74°13'W.
75. Valparaíso [actually Cincinati], [1,480 m]. *Nepheleomys maculiventer*, 11°06'N, 74°06'W.

Meta

76. Buenavista, above Villavicencio, E Andes [80 km] SE Bogotá [1,372.5 m]. *Nepheleomys childi*, 04°10'N, 73°41'W.
77. La Macarena (Serrania de), Pico Renjifo [ca. 1,390 m]. *Nepheleomys childi*, ca. 03°06'N, 73°55'W.
78. Macarena Mt. [1,140 m]. *Nepheleomys childi*, 02°45'N, 73°55'W.

Norte de Santander

79. Páramo de Tamá [2,440 m]. *Nepheleomys meridensis*, 07°25'N, 72°26'W.

Quindío

80. El Roble [ca. 2,205 m] (Paynter, 1997). *Nepheleomys pectoralis*, 04°41'N, 75°36'W.
81. W Quindio Andes, above Salento [ca. 2,775 m]. *Nepheleomys childi*, 04°38'N, 75°34'W.
82. W Quindio Andes, La Guneta [ca. 3,150 m]. *Nepheleomys childi*, 04°35'N, 75°30'W.

Tolima

83. E Quindio Andes, El Edén [ca. 2,560 m] (Paynter, 1997). *Nepheleomys childi*, 04°30'N, 75°20'W.

Valle del Cauca

84. Las Lomitas [ca. 1,500 m]. *Nepheleomys pectoralis*, 03°38'N, 76°38'W.
85. Los Tambos [2,440 m]. Not located, "possibly in the municipality of Pradera" (Paynter, 1997). *Nepheleomys childi*, 03°25'N, 76°10'W.

86. Mira Flores, near Palmira [1,891 m]. *Nephelomys pectoralis*, 03°35'N, 76°10'W.
 87. Peñas Blancas, Rio Pichindé [1,800 m]. *Nephelomys pectoralis*, 03°27'N, 76°43'W.
 88. Rio Dagua, or Naranjito, Rio Dagua, W. Colombia [1,200 m]. *Nephelomys pectoralis*, 03°47'N, 76°44'W.
 89. San Antonio [1,750 m]. *Nephelomys childi*, 03°30'N, 76°38'W.

Costa Rica

Alajuela

90. Lajas, Villa Quesada, 13 km by road San Carlos. *Nephelomys devius*, 10°15'N, 84°26'W.
 91. Palmira de Zarcero. *Nephelomys devius*, 10°12'N, 84°23'W.
 92. Rio Poasito, highway Volcán Poás. *Nephelomys devius*, 10°12'N, 84°23'W.
 93. Volcán Poás. *Nephelomys devius*, 10°11'N, 84°13'W.

Cartago

94. Cordillera de Talamanca, part of the Rio Macho, Villa Mills. *Nephelomys devius*, 09°33'N, 83°42'W.
 95. Cordillera de Talamanca that extends towards NW/SE. *Nephelomys devius*, 09°30'N, 83°40'W.
 96. El Muñeco (Rio Navarro), 10 km SO Cartago. *Nephelomys devius*, 09°47'N, 83°59'W.
 97. Estrella de Cartago. *Nephelomys devius*, 09°47'N, 83°58'W.
 98. Mt. Irazú. *Nephelomys devius*, 09°58'N, 83°51'W.
 99. Parque Nacional Volcán Irazú, Volcán Irazú. *Nephelomys devius*, 09°58'N, 83°51'W.

Heredia

100. 2.4 km S Cariblanco. *Nephelomys devius*, 10°14'N, 84°11'W.
 101. 10 km NNE Heredia, Cerro Champipe. *Nephelomys devius*, 10°05'N, 84°05'W.
 102. Parque Nacional Braulio Carrillo. *Nephelomys devius*, 10°17'N, 84°05'W.
 103. Parque Nacional Braulio Carrillo, 5 km E Vara Blanca. *Nephelomys devius*, 10°10'N, 84°06'W.

Puntarenas

104. Monteverde, Cerro Amigos. *Nephelomys devius*, 10°19'N, 84°48'W.
 105. Monteverde, Investigador. *Nephelomys devius*, 10°18'N, 84°48'W.
 106. Monteverde, Quebrada Cueba. *Nephelomys devius*, 10°18'N, 84°48'W.
 107. Protero Grande, Tres Colinas. *Nephelomys devius*, 09°04'N, 83°05'W.

108. Reserva Bosque Nuboso Monteverde, 0.5 km below Ventana. *Nephelomys devius*, 10°18'N, 84°48'W.

San José

109. 0.5 km N El Empalme. *Nephelomys devius*, 09°45'N, 83°57'W.
 110. 2.2 km E La Trinidad de Dota. *Nephelomys devius*, 09°49'N, 84°01'W.
 111. 4 km S, 2 km E, Ojo de Agua. *Nephelomys devius*, 09°34'N, 83°48'W.
 112. N San Isidro del General. *Nephelomys devius*, 09°50'N, 83°59'W.
 113. Cerro de La Muerte. *Nephelomys devius*, 09°34'N, 83°31'W.
 114. Cerro Estaquero. *Nephelomys devius*, 09°36'N, 83°46'W.
 115. Fila La Maquina, ca. 3 km E Canaán. *Nephelomys devius*, 09°28'N, 83°35'W.
 116. La Piedra, ca. 4.5 km SW Cerro Chirripó. *Nephelomys devius*, 09°27'N, 83°28'W.

Ecuador

Azuay

117. Las Cajas, Yacutuviana [2,300 m]. *Nephelomys albigularis*, 02°49'S, 79°16'W.
 118. Mazán, Cuenca [2,700 m]. *Nephelomys albigularis*, 02°52'S, 79°16'W.
 119. Molleturo [ca. 2,280 m]. *Nephelomys albigularis*, 02°48'S, 79°26'W.

Bolívar

120. Carmen, near Sinchic [ca. 2,290 m]. Not located, we used the geographic coordinates of Sinchic, also spelled Sinchig and Sinche. *Nephelomys albigularis*, 01°32'S, 78°59'W.

Cañar

121. Chical (also spelled Shical), [ca. 3,075 m]. *Nephelomys albigularis*, 02°24'S, 78°58'W.
 122. Hoyaucshi. Not located.

Chimborazo

123. 4 km NE Pallatanga [ca. 2,225 m]. *Nephelomys albigularis*, 01°57'S, 78°55'W.
 124. Pallatanga [1,509 m]. Type locality of *Oryzomys albigularis*. *Nephelomys albigularis*, 01°59'S, 78°57'W.

El Oro

125. Above Salvias, Cordillera da Chilla, on the trail of Salvias to Zaragoza, Llano de Guavos [2,013 m]. Not located. See coordinates below. *Nephelomys albigularis*.

126. Cordillera de Chilla, Taraguacocha [2,950 m]. *Nephelemys albigularis*, 03°40'S, 79°40'W.
127. El Chiral [1,625 m]. *Nephelemys albigularis*, 03°38'S, 79°41'W.
128. Salvias, Rio Amarillo [ca. 1,050 m] [include Salvias, the way to Zaraguro, 365 m above Salvias] [1,450 m]. *Nephelemys albigularis*, 03°39'S, 79°36'W.
145. Nanegal [road], [1,525 m]. *Nephelemys moerex*, 00°07'N, 78°40'W.
146. Near Mindo [1,220 m]. Not located. See Mindo, above. *Nephelemys moerex*.
147. Occidente, El Guarumal [2,245-2,290 m]. *Nephelemys moerex*, 00°16'S, 78°43'W.
148. Occidente, Guarumos, pathway to Mindo [1,200 m]. *Nephelemys moerex*, 00°04'S, 78°38'W.
149. Old pathway to Santo Domingo, ca. 2.5 km N (by road) Guarumal [1,982.5 m]. See Guarumal above. *Nephelemys moerex*.

Loja

129. 8 km W de Loja [2,200 m]. *Nephelemys albigularis*, 04°00'S, 79°17'W.
130. Alamor [1,325 m]. *Nephelemys albigularis*, 04°02'S, 80°02'W.
131. Celica [2,100 m]. *Nephelemys albigularis*, 04°07'S, 79°59'W.
132. Guachanamá, 10 km ENE de Celica; SE Loja [ca. 2,760 m]. *Nephelemys albigularis*, 04°02'S, 79°53'W.
133. Quebrada de La Mina, elevation about 125 m above Loja [2,318 m]. Not located, we used the geographic coordinates of Loja. *Nephelemys albigularis*, 04°00'S, 79°13'W.

Napo

134. Baeza [1,525 m]. *Nephelemys nimbosus*, 00°27'S, 77°53'W.
135. Baeza, by road to Napo [1,830 m]. See location above. *Nephelemys nimbosus*.
136. Chaco, Río Oyacachi. The proper name for this locality is El Chaco [1,615 m] (Paynter, 1993). *Nephelemys nimbosus*, 00°23'S, 77°49'W.

Pastaza

137. Chonta-Urcu – E [1,500 m]. Not located.
138. Mera [1,140 m]. *Nephelemys auriventer*, 01°28'S, 78°08'W.

Pichincha

139. Alaspungo, Road to Gualea [2,745 m]. *Nephelemys moerex*, 00°00'S, 78°36'W.
140. El Placer, P. Mindo. Not located. See the geographic coordinates of Mindo, below. *Nephelemys moerex*.
141. Gualea [1,525 m]. *Nephelemys moerex*, 00°07'N, 78°50'W.
142. Guarumos, W Pichincha [2,000 m]. See Guarumos, way to Mindo bellow. *Nephelemys moerex*.
143. Las Maquinas, pathway to San Domingo [2,135 m]. Also called Las Machinas. *Nephelemys moerex*, 00°28'S, 78°44'W.
144. Mindo [1,281 to 1,285 m]. Type locality of *Oryzomys albigularis moerex*. *Nephelemys moerex*, 00°03'S, 78°46'W.

Tungurahua

155. Mirador, Baños [1,500 m]. Type locality of *Oryzomys auriventer*. *Nephelemys auriventer*, 01°26'S, 78°15'W.
156. Palmera [1,300 m]. *Nephelemys auriventer*, 01°25'S, 78°12'W.
157. San Antonio [2,051.7 m]. Type locality of *Oryzomys auriventer nimbosus*. *Nephelemys nimbosus*, 01°26'S, 78°22'W.
158. San Francisco, E de Amabato [= Ambato], [2,440 m]. Not located, here we used the geographic coordinates of Ambato. *Nephelemys nimbosus*, 01°15'S, 78°37'W.

Panamá

Bocas del Toro

159. 25 km NNE San Felix. *Nephelemys devius*, 08°30'N, 81°49'W.
160. Fish Camp. *Nephelemys devius*, 08°58'N, 82°40'W.
161. First Camp. *Nephelemys devius*, 08°56'N, 82°42'W.
162. Rio Changuena, Rancho Mojica. *Nephelemys devius*, 09°10'N, 82°35'W.

Chiriquí

163. 14.5 km NW Finca Santa Clara, El Volcán. *Nephelemys devius*, 08°51'N, 82°44'W.
164. 15.5 km NNW Osta Clara. *Nephelemys devius*, 08°52'N, 82°44'W.
165. 17 km NNW headwaters of the Rio Candela, El Volcán. *Nephelemys devius*, 08°54'N, 82°43'W.

166. Boquete, NE, near Rio Cylindro. *Nephelemy devius*, 08°50'N, 82°22'W.
 167. Boquete. *Nephelemy devius*, 08°47'N, 82°25'W.
 168. Caldera. *Nephelemy devius*, 08°39'N, 82°23'W.
 169. Cerro Punta, above Martinz Dairy. *Nephelemy devius*, 08°52'N, 82°34'W.
 170. Cerro Punta, pathway to Boquete. *Nephelemy devius*, 08°53'N, 82°34'W.
 171. Cerro Punta, Casa Tilley. *Nephelemy devius*, 08°51'N, 82°36'W.
 172. Fronteira Chiriqui/Bocas del Toro. *Nephelemy devius*, 08°29'N, 81°47'W.
 173. Nascente do Rio Candela. *Nephelemy devius*, 08°51'N, 82°49'W.
 174. Rio Chiriqui Viejo. *Nephelemy devius*, 08°49'N, 82°40'W.

Darién

175. Cerro Mali. *Nephelemy pirrensis*, 08°07'N, 77°14'W.
 176. Cerro Tacarcuna. *Nephelemy pirrensis*, 08°10'N, 77°17'W.
 177. Parque Nacional Darién, Mt. Pirre, Rancho Plástico. *Nephelemy pirrensis*, 07°57'N, 77°42'W.
 178. Mt. Pirri, near the headwaters of the Rio Limón. *Nephelemy pirrensis*, 07°51'N, 77°44'W.
 179. Tarcacuna, Mali camp. *Nephelemy pirrensis*, 08°07'N, 77°14'W.

Peru

Amazonas

180. 5 km N, 5 km E of Pomacochas [1,830 m]. *Nephelemy albigularis*, 05°48'S, 77°54'W.
 181. ca. 6 km by road SW Lago Pomacochas [1,830-1,983 m]. *Nephelemy albigularis*, 05°53'S, 77°58'W.
 182. Cordillera Colán, SE La Peca [ca. 2,440 m]. *Nephelemy albigularis*, 05°33'S, 78°19'W.
 183. Corosha [2,440 m]. *Nephelemy albigularis*, 05°50'S, 77°45'W.
 184. Goncha [ca. 2,592 m]. *Nephelemy albigularis*, 06°00'S, 77°40'W.
 185. La Lejia [2,745 m]. *Nephelemy albigularis*, 06°10'S, 77°31'W.
 186. Leimebamba [2,203 m]. *Nephelemy albigularis*, 06°41'S, 77°47'W.
 187. Molinopampa, 17 km E [2,047 m]. *Nephelemy albigularis*, 06°11'S, 77°46'W.
 188. Tambo Ventilla [ca. 2,485 m]. *Nephelemy albigularis*, 06°11'S, 77°33'W.
 189. Uscho, ca. 81 km E de Chachapoyas, NE Peru [1,525 m] [include Uchco]. *Nephelemy albigularis*, 06°11'S, 77°13'W.

190. Yambra, 17 km N de Corosha [ca. 1,982 m]. *Nephelemy levipes*, 05°45'S, 77°54'W.

Ayacucho

191. Huanhuachayo [ca. 1,660 m]. *Nephelemy auri-venter*, 12°44'S, 73°47'W.
 192. Yuraccyacu (see Gardner & Patton, 1976 for details). *Nephelemy keaysi*, 12°45'W, 73°48'W.

Cajamarca

193. Chaupe [1,860 m]. *Nephelemy albigularis*, 05°10'S, 79°10'W.
 194. Cutervo [2,806 m]. *Nephelemy albigularis*, 06°22'S, 78°51'W.
 195. Lomo Santo [1,525 m]. Not located. This is the location "sobre Jaen [0542/7847 (USBGN)] no vale do Rio Maraón...; nos montes S de Jaen, correta ortografia pode ser Loma Santa" (Stephens & Traylor Jr., 1983); here we used the geographical coordinates of Jaen. *Nephelemy albigularis*, 05°42'S, 78°48'W.
 196. Tambillo [ca. 1,769-2,440 m]. *Nephelemy albigularis*, 06°10'S, 78°45'W.
 197. Taulis [2,670 m]. *Nephelemy albigularis*, 06°54'S, 79°03'W.

Cuzco

198. 2 km NE Amaybamba, Vale Lucumayo [2,000 m]. *Nephelemy keaysi*, 13°04'S, 72°28'W.
 199. 3 km E Amaybamba [2,200 m]. See location above. *Nephelemy keaysi*.
 200. 32 km by road NE Pauacartambo (km 212), [3,140 m]. *Nephelemy levipes*, 13°08'S, 71°22'W.
 201. 54 km NE Pauacartambo (km 134), [2,190 m]. *Nephelemy levipes*, 13°03'S, 71°09'W.
 202. 72 km NE Pauacartambo (by road, km 152), [1,460 m]. *Nephelemy keaysi*, 12°53'S, 71°12'W.
 203. Bosque Aputinye, above Huyro [1,830 m]. *Nephelemy keaysi*, 13°00'S, 72°32'W.
 204. Machu Picchu [2,060 m]. *Nephelemy keaysi*, 13°07'S, 72°34'W.
 205. Machu Picchu, Ponte San Miguel [1,830 m]. *Nephelemy keaysi*, 13°06'S, 72°38'W.
 206. Marcapata, Camante [2,000 m]. Not located, we used the coordinates of Marcapata. *Nephelemy keaysi*, 13°30'S, 70°55'W.
 207. Marcapata, Limacpunco [2,400 m]. Not located. Stephens & Traylor Jr. (1983) suggest that this location is close to Hacienda Cadena (= Cadena). *Nephelemy levipes*, 13°28'S, 70°55'W.

Huánuco

208. Hacienda Éxito, Rio Cayumba [ca. 915 m]. *Nephelemy albigularis*, 09°26'S, 76°00'W.

Junin

209. 10 km WSW San Ramón by road [1,275 m]. *Nepheleomys keaysi*, 11°10'S, 75°25'W.
210. Acobamba, 73 km NE de Cerro [2,440 m]. *Nepheleomys keaysi*, 11°20'S, 75°41'W.
211. Inañez [1,525 m]. *Nepheleomys keaysi*, 10°58'S, 75°02'W.
212. Satipo, Cordillera de Vilcabamba [2,015 and 2,050 m]. *Nepheleomys keaysi*, 11°33'S, 73°38'W.
213. Utcuyacu, 15 km by road SW San Ramón [1,400 m]. *Nepheleomys keaysi*, 11°12'S, 75°28'W.

La Libertad

214. Cumpang, above Utcubamba the way to Ongón [2,625 m]. *Nepheleomys albigularis*, 08°12'S, 77°10'W.
215. Utcubamba, the way to Ongón [2,075 m]. *Nepheleomys albigularis*, 08°13'S, 77°08'W.

Lambayeque

216. Seques [ca. 1,525 m]. *Nepheleomys albigularis*, 06°54'S, 79°18'W.

Pasco

217. Santa Cruz, ca. 9 km SSE Oxapampa [2,050 m]. *Nepheleomys keaysi*, 10°37'S, 75°20'W.

Piura

218. Above Machete, the way to Zapalache-Carmen [2,000 m]. See Machete, below. *Nepheleomys albigularis*.
219. Batan, the way to Zapalache-Carmen [2,250 m]. See Machete, below. *Nepheleomys albigularis*.
220. Cerro Chinguela, ca. 5 km NE Zapalache [2,900 m]. *Nepheleomys albigularis*, 05°07'S, 79°23'W.
221. Huancabamba, Tambo [2,880 m]. *Nepheleomys albigularis*, 05°21'S, 79°33'W.
222. Lucuma, the way to Zapalache-Carmen [2,000 m]. See Machete, below. *Nepheleomys albigularis*.
223. Machete, the way to Zapalache-Carmen [2,050 m]. Here we used the geographic coordinates of Quebrada Machete (see Parker *et al.*, 1985). *Nepheleomys albigularis*, 05°04'S, 79°20'W.

Puno

224. 11 km NNE Ollachea [1,880 m]. *Nepheleomys levipes*, 13°43'S, 70°26'W.
225. 14 km W Yanahuaya [2,210 m]. *Nepheleomys levipes*, 14°19'S, 69°21'W.
226. Abra de Maruncunca, 10 km SW San Juan del Oro [2,000 m]. *Nepheleomys levipes*, 14°14'S, 69°17'W.

227. Agualani, 9 km N Limbani [2,840 m]. *Nepheleomys levipes*, 14°06'S, 69°42'W.
228. Limbani [also spelled Limbane], [2,200 m]. Type locality of *Oryzomys levipes*. *Nepheleomys levipes*, 14°08'S, 69°42'W.
229. Mambari. Not located. Probably written wrong, as correct name may be Inambari; see Inambari River below. *Nepheleomys keaysi* and *Nepheleomys levipes*.
230. Oconeque, [Provincia de Sandia], 7 km N Limbani [2,135 m] [includes Oconeque, Rio Quitún]. *Nepheleomys levipes*, 14°03'S, 69°42'W.
231. Oconeque, ca. 16 km N Limbani. Same coordinates as the location above. *Nepheleomys levipes*.
232. Rio Inambari [1,000 m] coordinates of Oroya (see Stephens & Traylor Jr., 1983). *Nepheleomys keaysi*, 13°53'S, 69°40'W.
233. Segrario [also spelled Segrario], Provincia de Sandia [1,020 m]. *Nepheleomys keaysi*, 13°55'S, 69°41'W.
234. Santo Domingo [include Inca Mines], Provincia de Carabaya [1,830 m] (see Allen, 1900, 1901). Type locality of *Oryzomys keaysi*. *Nepheleomys levipes* and *Nepheleomys keaysi*, 13°51'S, 69°41'N.

San Martín

235. Las Papayas, ca. 5 km W Pajatén ruins [2,550 m]. *Nepheleomys albigularis*, 07°29'S, 77°25'W.
236. Puca Tambo [1,220 and 1,480 m]. *Nepheleomys keaysi*, 06°10'S, 77°16'W.

Venezuela**Aragua**

237. 14 km N, 14 km W Maracay, Rancho Grande, 1,100. *Nepheleomys caracolus*, 10°23'N, 67°44'W.
238. Rancho Grande, Estación Biológica de Rancho Grande, 13 km NW Maracay [includes Rancho Grande, Don Ramón, NAC Estación Biológica Henri Pittier], [1,050 to 1,100 m]. *Nepheleomys caracolus*, 10°22'N, 67°41'W.

Carabobo

239. La Cumbre de Valencia [1,700 m]. *Nepheleomys caracolus*, 10°20'N, 68°00'W.

Distrito Federal

240. Alto Ño León, 31 to 36 km WSW Caracas [1,665 to 2,050 m] [= Petaquire, 20 km N Caracas (1,750 m); Alto Ño León, 20 km W de Caracas (2,000 m); 5 km S and 23 km W Caracas, Alto Ño León] (Handley, 1976). *Nepheleomys caracolus*, 10°26'N, 67°10'W.
241. Galipáre, Cerro del Ávila, near Caracas [1,830 m]. Actually Galipán, or Picacho de

- Galipán. Type locality of *Oryzomys caracolus*. *Nephelemyz caracolus*, 10°34'N, 66°54'W.
242. Hotel Humboldt, 5 km NNE Caracas [2,163, 2,165, 2,172, 2,223, 2,238, 2,241, 2,278 m] (see Handley, 1976). *Nephelemyz caracolus*, 10°33'N, 66°52'W.
243. Los Venados, 4 km NNW of Caracas [1,400-1,739 m]. *Nephelemyz caracolus*, 10°32'N, 66°54'W.

Mérida

244. El Escorial [2,500 m]. *Nephelemyz meridensis*, 08°38'N, 71°05'W.
245. La Carbonera, 12 km SE La Azulita [2,190 m]. *Nephelemyz meridensis*, 08°38'N, 71°21'W.
246. La Coromoto, 4 km E, 6.5 km S Tabay [3,080 m] (= La Coromoto, 7 km SE Tabay, 3,070-3,410 m). Refugio intermediário 5.5 km E, 2 km S Tabay [2,550 m] (= Refugio intermediário, 6 km ESSE Tabay, 2,550-2,710 m). According to Handley all locations can be signed up as Tabay (Parque Nacional da la Sierra Nevada, 4 a 9 km E and SE and 1 km SW Tabay), [1,530 and 2,077-3,830 m]. *Nephelemyz meridensis*, 08°36'N, 71°01'W.
247. La Montaña, 3.1 km SE de Merida [2,250 m]. *Nephelemyz meridensis*, 08°35'N, 71°08'W.
248. La Montaña, 4.1 km SE de Merida [2,600 m]. *Nephelemyz meridensis*, 08°34'N, 71°07'W.
249. La Mucuy [include near La Mucuy], 4.9 km E de Tabay [2,400 m]. *Nephelemyz meridensis*, 08°37'N, 71°01'W.
250. Mérida [1,641 m]. Type locality of *Oryzomys meridensis*. *Nephelemyz meridensis*, 08°36'N, 71°08'W.
251. Montañas del Valle [2,165 m]. *Nephelemyz meridensis*, 08°40'N, 71°06'W.
252. Montes de Cacute [2,500 and 2,800 m]. *Nephelemyz meridensis*, 08°40'N, 71°02'W.
253. Montes de Chama [also spelled Monte Chama], [2,500 m]. *Nephelemyz meridensis*, 08°31'N, 71°22'W.
254. Montes de La Culata [2,800 and 4,000 m]. *Nephelemyz meridensis*, 08°45'N, 71°05'W.
255. Montes de La Sierra [2,500 m]. Not located. Probably Monte Sierra or more precisely Sierra Mountains (see Paynter, 1982). *Nephelemyz meridensis*, 08°36'N, 71°00'W.
256. Montes de La Sierra Nevada [3,000 m]. *Nephelemyz meridensis*, 08°33'N, 71°03'W.
257. Montes de Los Nevados [2,500 m] (Los Nevados, Paynter, 1982). *Nephelemyz meridensis*, 08°28'N, 71°04'W.

258. Near Santa Rosa, 1 km N, 2 km W Mérida [1,970 m] (Handley, 1976). *Nephelemyz meridensis*, 08°37'N, 71°09'W.
259. Páramo Tambor [include El Tambor], [2,135 m]. *Nephelemyz meridensis*, 08°36'N, 71°24'W.
260. Rio Mucujún [2,745 m]. *Nephelemyz meridensis*, 08°36'N, 71°09'W.
261. Sierra de Mérida [1,641 m]. *Nephelemyz meridensis*, 08°36'N, 71°08'W.

Miranda

262. 1 km N Caracas, Quebrada Chacaito (see Handley, 1976), [1,140 m]. Not located. We used the geographic coordinates of Caracas. *Nephelemyz caracolus*, 10°30'N, 66°55'W.
263. Curupao, 19 km E Caracas [1,160 m]. *Nephelemyz caracolus*, 10°30'N, 66°38'W.

Táchira

264. Buena Vista, 35 km S, 22 km W de San Cristóbal [2,355, 2,395, 2,396, 2,400, 2,405, 2,410, 2,415, 2,420 m], (the original label). According to Handley (1976) the correct location is Buena Vista (near Paramo de Tama), 41 km SE San Cristóbal, 12 km SSE Las Delicias. *Nephelemyz meridensis* and *Nephelemyz childi*, 07°27'N, 72°26'W.
265. Páramo de Tamá [2,500 m]. *Nephelemyz meridensis*, 07°25'N, 72°26'W.
266. Táchira. *Nephelemyz meridensis*, 07°50'N, 72°05'W.

Trujillo

267. Hacienda Misísí, 14 km E Trujillo [2,215, 2,220, 2,225, 2,230, 2,360, 2,365 m]. *Nephelemyz meridensis*, 09°21'N, 70°18'W.

Contents and Geographic Distribution: The genus *Nephelemyz* comprises 13 valid species: *N. albigularis* (Tomes, 1860), *N. auriventer* (Thomas, 1899), *N. caracolus* (Thomas, 1914), *N. childi* (Thomas, 1825), *N. devius* (Bangs, 1902), *N. keaysi* (Allen, 1900), *N. levipes* (Thomas, 1902), *N. maculiventer* (Allen, 1899), *N. meridensis* (Thomas, 1894), *N. moerex* (Thomas, 1914), *N. nimbosus* (Anthony, 1926), *N. pectoralis* (Allen, 1912), and *N. pirrensis* (Goldman, 1913). The genus *Nephelemyz* is found in humid montane ("cloud") forests from Bolivia throughout the Andes to the Central American cordilleras until Costa Rica, and eastward along the Caribbean coastal mountains in eastern Venezuela (Percequillo, 2003) (Fig. 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31).

Nephelemyz albigularis inhabits the eastern and western slopes of the Andean Oriental Cordillera, from northwestern Peru to central Ecuador. This species is present on both sides of the Huancabamba Depression,

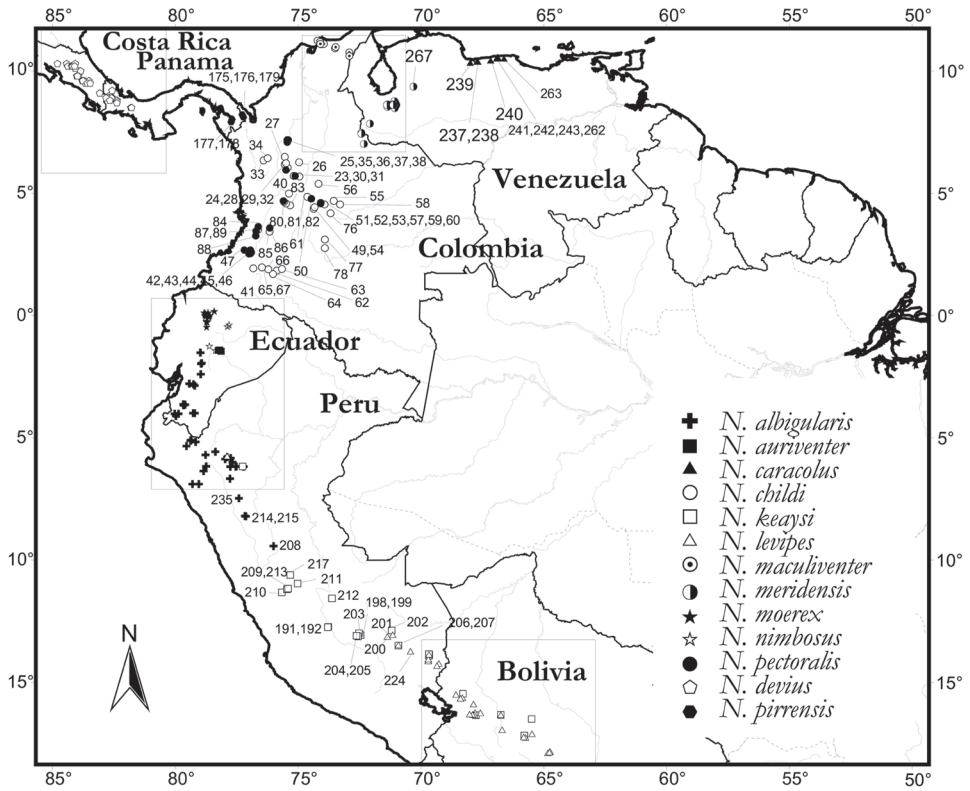


FIGURE 27: Map of collecting localities of *Nephelomys* in Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama and Costa Rica. The number associated with each locality is the same used in the Gazetteer.

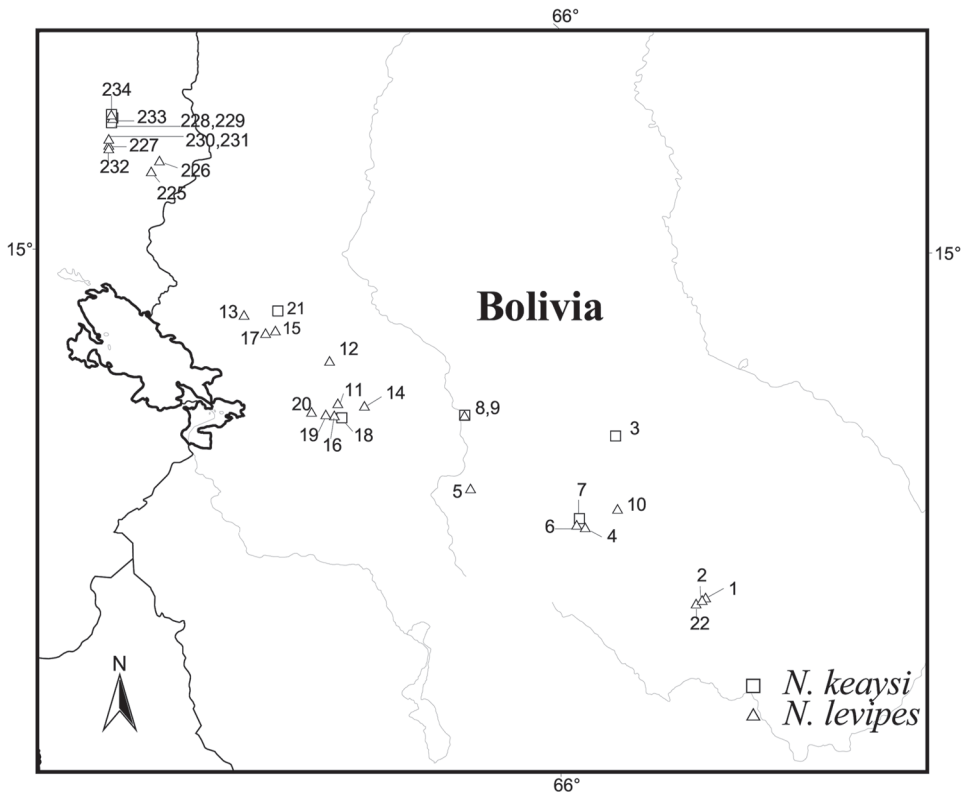


FIGURE 28: Detail of map showing localities for *Nephelomys*.

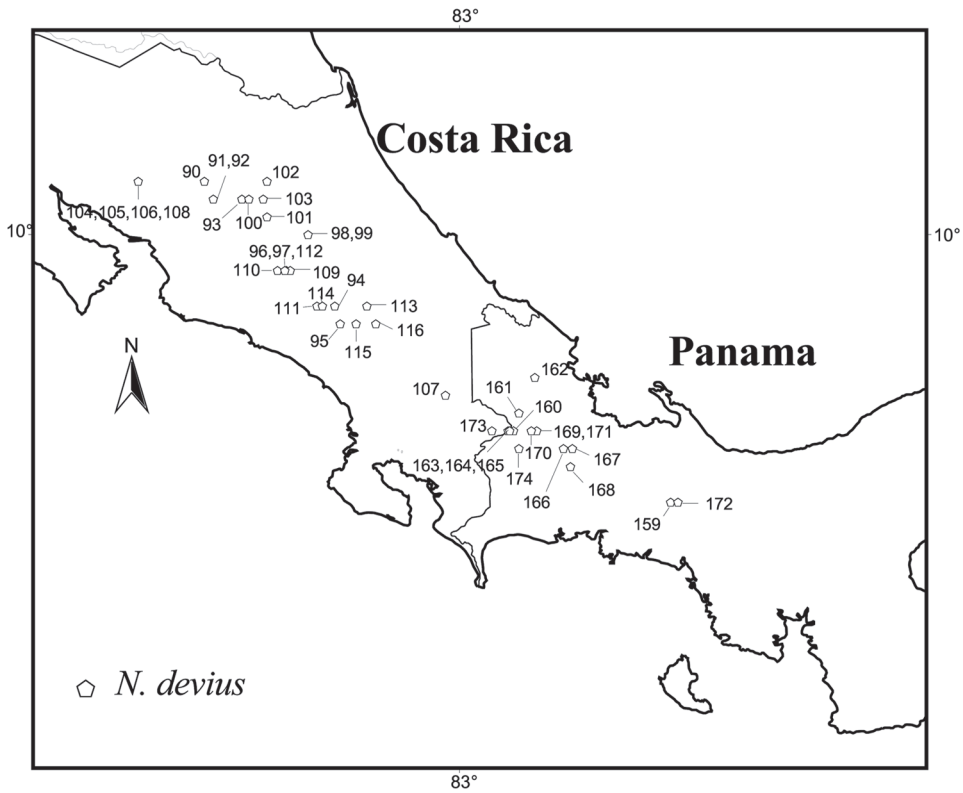


FIGURE 29: Detail of map showing localities for *Nephelomys*.

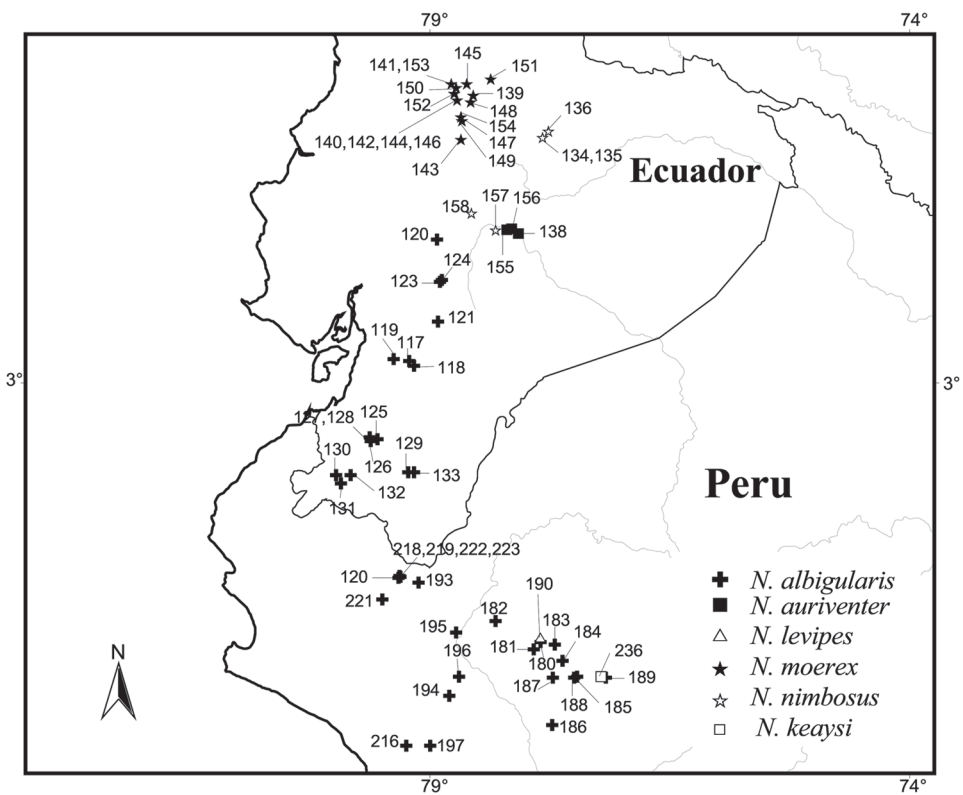


FIGURE 30: Detail of map showing localities for *Nephelomys*.

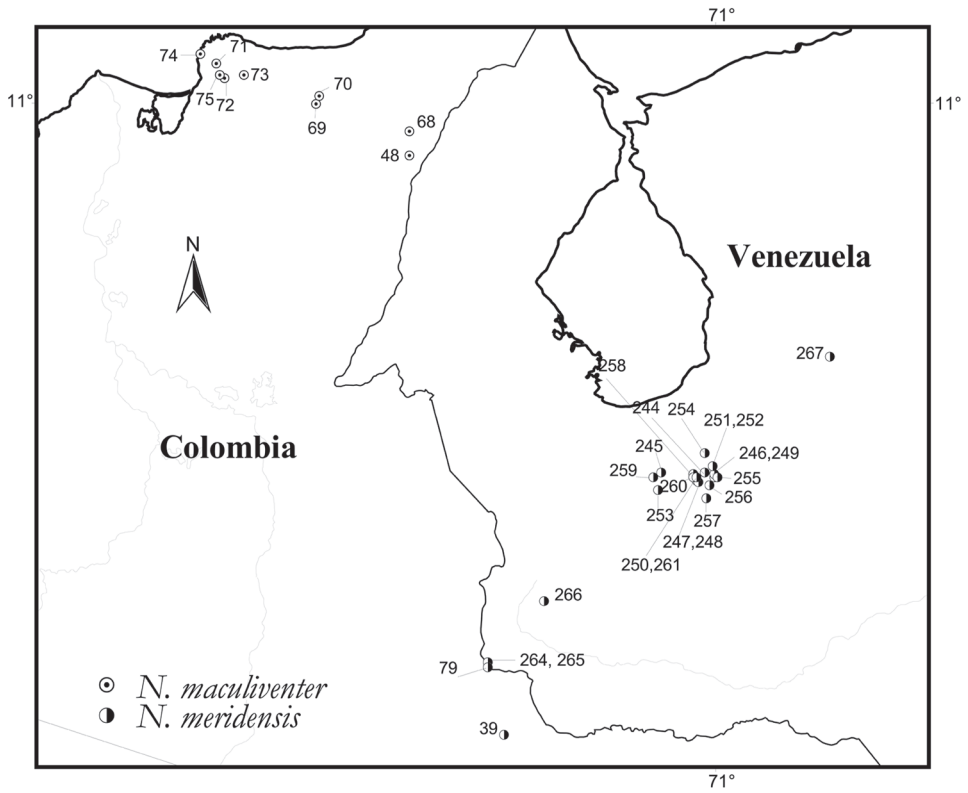


FIGURE 31: Detail of map showing localities for *Nephelomys*.

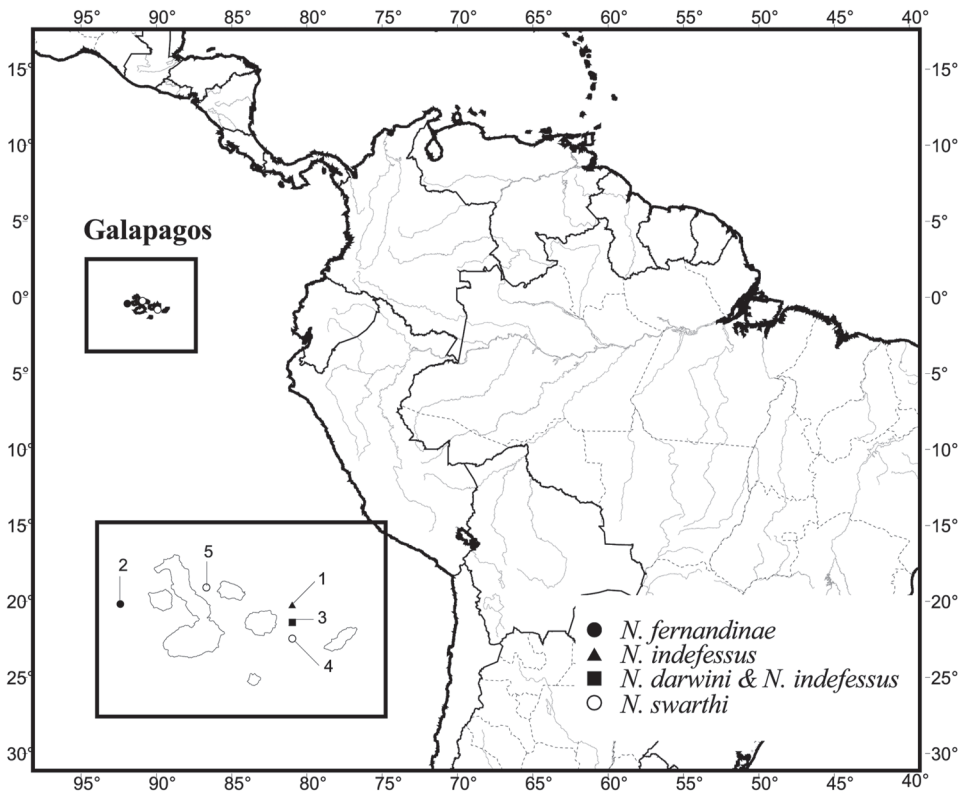


FIGURE 32: Map of collecting localities of *Nesoryzomys* in Ecuador. The number associated with each locality is the same used in the Gazetteer.

and also in isolated forested patches within this area. The elevational range is from 900 to 3,100 m.

Nephelomys auriventer is known from only three localities in the upper Río Pastaza drainage at the Cordillera Oriental of Ecuador and from one locality in the Apurimac drainage in the Cordillera Oriental of Peru, at elevations ranging from 1,140 (Mera) to 1,660 m (Huanhuachayo).

Nephelomys caracolus is distributed throughout the Venezuelan Cordillera de la Costa in Aragua, Carabobo, and Miranda states as well as the Distrito Federal. Most records are associated with the Caribbean (or northern) slope; only a few samples are from the southern slope. Elevation ranges from 1,050 to 2,300 m.

Nephelomys childi is endemic to Colombia, occurring in the Central, Oriental, and Occidental Cordilleras. In the Cordillera Oriental, this species is distributed in three disjunct areas: on eastern and western forested slopes from the headwaters of Río Magdalena (Huila department), in the Sierra de Macarena (Departamento de Meta), and in the region of the plains of Bogotá (Cundinamarca department). In the Central Cordillera, isolated populations occur in upper Cauca and Magdalena drainages (departments of Huila and Cauca, respectively) and on the eastern slope in the departments of Antioquia, Caldas, Quindío, and Tolima. The only known populations of *N. childi* in the Cordillera Occidental are isolated on the extreme northwestern slope, at Santa Barbara and Guapantal (Antioquia department). This species occurs from 1,140 to 3,400 m in elevation.

Nephelomys devius is distributed throughout the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of Central Cordillera of Panama and Costa Rica, predominantly in cloud forest. Altitudinally, this species ranges from 1,000 to 3,432 m of altitude above sea level.

Nephelomys keaysi occurs along the forested eastern slopes of the Andes in Bolivia and Peru from Chaparé, Cochabamba, Bolivia to Santa Cruz, SSE Oxapampa, Pasco, Peru, at elevations between 1,000 and 2,600 m (although most records are from 1,200 to 1,500 m). The species is not known from above tree line on the Altiplano, or from the deforested slopes of the western Andes.

Nephelomys levipes inhabits cloud and elfin forests on the eastern slopes of the Andes in northwestern Bolivia and southwestern Peru, at an elevation ranging from 1,800 to 3,200 m.

All known collecting localities of *N. maculiventer* are from the slopes of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and Serranía de Perijá, in northern Colombia. This species occurs from 900 to 2,600 m above sea level within montane and cloud forest domains.

Nephelomys meridensis occurs on the forested slopes from northeastern Cordillera Oriental of Colombia in the Boyacá department, through the Páramo de Tamá on the Colombian-Venezuelan border, to the northern portion of the Sierra de Mérida, in Trujillo state, Venezuela, and over an elevation range from 1,100 to 4,000 m.

Nephelomys nimbosus is endemic to Ecuador, with all known collecting localities from the eastern Andean slope in Napo and Tungurahua provinces. Along the Pastaza drainage river, this species is parapatric with *N. auriventer*, replacing it in the higher elevations (2,000 to 2,440 m for *N. nimbosus*, 1,500 m for *N. auriventer*).

Nephelomys pectoralis is an endemic of Colombia, occurring in each of the three Andean cordilleras. This species is restricted to the western slope of the Cordillera Oriental, occurs along the length of the Cordillera Central, and is present on the forested western slope and upper regions of the eastern slope of the Cordillera Oriental.

Nephelomys pirrensis occurs only in few localities in the eastern portion of Panama, along the Serranía de Pirre, in moist broadleaf forest. The known altitudinal range varies from 1,150 to 1,790 m.

Nesoryzomys Heller, 1904

Gazetteer Galápagos Isla Baltra

1. Isla Baltra. *Nesoryzomys indefessus*, 00°26'S, 90°16'W.

Isla Fernandina

2. Punta Espinosa. Type locality of *Nesoryzomys fernandinae*. *Nesoryzomys fernandinae*. 00°25'S, 91°30'W.

Isla Santa Cruz

3. Conway Bay. *Nesoryzomys indefessus* and *Nesoryzomys darwini*, 00°38'S, 90°23'W.

Isla Santa Fé

4. Costa Nordeste. *Nesoryzomys swarthi*, 00°49'S, 90°04'W.

Isla Santiago

5. Sullivan Bay. *Nesoryzomys swarthi*, 00°14'S, 90°45'W.

Contents and Geographic Distribution: The genus *Nesoryzomys* is composed of four species *Nesoryzomys*

darwini (Osgood, 1929), *Nesoryzomys fernandinae* (Hutterer & Hirsch, 1979), *Nesoryzomys indefessus* (Thomas, 1899), and *Nesoryzomys swarthy* (Orr, 1938). *Nesoryzomys darwini* is endemic to Santa Cruz Island, *N. fernandinae* is endemic to Isla Fernandina, while *N. indefessus* inhabits Isla Baltra and Isla Santa Cruz, and *N. swarthy* occurs at Islas Santa Fé and Santiago; all species are dweller of the island's xeric scrub (Fig. 32).

Oecomys Thomas, 1906

Gazetteer

Bolivia

Beni

1. 35 km NW Yucumo [253 m]. 15°07'S, 68°52'W.
2. Rio Tijamuchi, 15°26'S, 66°05'W.

Cochabamba

3. Mosestenes, Rio Mamoré, 16°40'S, 66°03'W.

La Paz

4. 1.6 km W Puerto Linares, 16°31'S, 68°27'W.

Santa Cruz

5. 15 km S Santa Cruz, 18°07'S, 64°52'W.
6. Near Camiri, 21°53'S, 64°28'W.
7. Parque Nacional Kempff Mercado, El Refugio, 2.5 km NE (of El Refugio buildings), 15°13'S, 62°57'W.
8. San Rafael de Amboro, 18°38'S, 64°16'W.

Brazil

Acre

9. Igarapé Porongaba, right bank of Rio Juruá, 08°40'S, 72°47'W.
10. Nova Vida, right bank of Rio Juruá, 08°22'S, 72°49'W.
11. Ocidente, right bank of Rio Juruá, 08°34'S, 72°48'W.
12. Opposite Igarapé Porongaba, left bank of Rio Juruá, 08°40'S, 72°47'W.
13. Sobral, left bank of Rio Juruá, 08°22'S, 72°49'W.

Amapá

14. Serra do Navio, 00°59'N, 52°04'W.

Amazonas

15. 80 km N Manaus, 02°30'S, 60°00'W.
16. Altamira, right bank of Rio Juruá, 06°35'S, 68°54'W.
17. Barro Vermelho, left bank of Rio Juruá, 06°28'S, 68°46'W.

18. Boa Esperança, right bank of Rio Juruá, 06°32'S, 68°55'W.
19. Caioá, right bank of Rio Juruá, 06°44'S, 70°13'W.
20. Colocação Vira-Volta, left bank of Rio Juruá on Igarapé Arabidi, affluent of Paraná Breu, 03°17'S, 66°14'W.
21. Eirunepé, left bank of Rio Juruá, 06°38'S, 69°52'W.
22. Igarapé Nova Empresa, left bank of Rio Juruá, 06°48'S, 00°44'W.
23. Ilha Paxiuba, right bank of Rio Juruá, 03°19'S, 66°00'W.
24. Jaiú, right bank of Rio Juruá, 06°28'S, 68°46'W.
25. Opposite Altamira, left bank of Rio Juruá, 06°35'S, 68°56'W.
26. Penedo, right bank of Rio Juruá, 06°50'S, 70°45'W.
27. Rio Curicuriari, Rio Negro, below São Gabriel, 00°08'S, 67°05'W.
28. Sacado, right bank of Rio Juruá, 06°45'S, 70°51'W.
29. Seringal Condor, left bank of Rio Juruá, 06°45'S, 70°51'W.

Distrito Federal

30. 20 km SW Brasília, 16°05'S, 49°57'W.
31. 25 km S Brasília, 17°59'S, 48°04'W.
32. Fazenda Água Limpa, Universidade de Brasília, 17°15'S, 50°07'W.

Mato Grosso

33. Santa Anna da Chapada (= Chapada dos Guimarães) [800 m]. 17°26'S, 55°45'W.

Pará

34. Belem, Ipean-Apeg, 02°06'S, 49°30'W.
35. Igarapé-Assu, 01°07'S, 47°37'W.

Santa Catarina

36. Joinville, 28°18'S, 48°50'W.

Colombia

Huila

37. 5 km N Villavieja, 03°19'N, 76°49'W.

Magdalena

38. Bonda, 11°13'N, 75°52'W.

Costa Rica

Puntarenas

39. El General, 09°22'N, 84°20'W.
40. Parrita, Finca Ligia, 09°31'N, 85°41'W.

Ecuador**Morona-Santiago**

41. Gualaquiza, Rio Gualaquiza, 03°25'S, 78°32'W.

Napo

42. Llunchi, Rio Napo, Aguarico, 01°01'S, 78°10'W.

43. Near Rio Napo, 01°31'S, 77°31'W.

44. Rio Ansu, 02°55'S, 78°19'W.

45. Rio Jatunyacu, 02°55'S, 78°02'W.

Pastaza

46. Rio Bobonaza, Canelos, 01°35'S, 77°45'W.

Sucumbios

47. Santa Cecilia, 00°04'S, 77°01'W.

French Guiana

48. Arataye, 03°59'N, 52°34'W.

49. Iracoubou, 05°29'N, 53°13'W.

50. Trois Sauts, 02°15'N, 52°52'W.

Guyana**Barima-Waini**

51. Baramita, Old World, 07°22'S, 61°31'W.

Cuyuni-Mazaruni

52. 29 km SW Kwakwani, 05°17'N, 58°04'W.

53. Kartabo, 06°23'N, 58°41'W.

Demerara

54. Supenaam river, 06°59'S, 58°31'W.

Potaro-Siparuni

55. 5 km SE Surama, 04°10'N, 59°05'W.

Upper Demerara-Berbice

56. 18 km SW Kwakwani, 05°17'N, 58°04'W.

Panamá**Canal Zone**

57. Barro Colorado, 09°09'N, 80°00'S.

San Blas

58. Puerto Obaldia, 08°41'S, 78°35'W.

Peru**Amazonas**

59. Shimpunts (Aguaruna village), Rio Cenepa, 05°34'S, 79°49'W.

60. vicinity of Huampami (Aguaruna village), Rio Cenepa, 05°31'S, 79°49'W.

Madre de Dios

61. km 105 on road from Pto. Maldonado to Quincemil, 13°03'S, 70°02'W.

62. Puerto Maldonado, 14 km E of Reserva Cuzco Amazonico, 13°24'S, 70°57'W.

Puno

63. Aguas Claras Camp, Rio Heath, 13°02'S, 69°05'W.

64. Sagrario, Rio Inambari, 13°55'S, 69°41'W.

Ucayali

65. Balta, Rio Curanja, 11°52'S, 72°46'W.

Suriname**Brokopondo**

66. Brownsberg Nature Park, Headquarters, 04°57'S, 56°49'W.

67. Brownsberg Nature Park, Jeep Trail, 04°55'S, 56°47'W.

Suriname

68. Carolinacreek, 05°24'N, 55°11'W.

Trinidad & Tobago**Trinidad**

69. Princes Town, 10°16'N, 61°23'W.

Venezuela**Bolívar**

70. Mt. Auyán-tepuí, 05°55'N, 62°32'W.

71. San Ignacio Yuruan, 05°02'N, 61°08'W.

Guárico

72. 45 km S Calabozo, 08°31'N, 68°34'W.

73. 55 km S Calabozo, Fundo Pecuario Masaguaral, 08°26'N, 68°34'W.

Mérida

74. Mérida, 08°35'N, 71°08'W.

Miranda

75. Parque Macional Guatopo, 10°15'N, 67°34'W.

76. Parque Nacional Guatopo, 1 km S Office, 10°15'N, 67°34'W.

77. Parque Nacional Guatopo, Office, 10°15'N, 67°34'W.

Contents and Geographic Distribution: As well as in *Holochilus*, distribution data was obtained from museum databases and from literature (Hershkovitz, 1960). Consequently, we could confidently employ data only on genus level. According to these data, *Oecomys* is

widely distributed in South America and eastern Central America, inhabiting predominantly mature and secondary lowland and montane rainforests, but also dry, semideciduous forests scattered through open areas, like the ones in the Cerrado (Fig. 33).

Oligoryzomys Bangs, 1900

Gazetteer

Argentina

Buenos Aires

1. Crovetto Field, Partido Balcarce, 38°13'S, 59°45'W.
2. Delta del Paraná, Isla Ella, 33°58'S, 58°24'W.
3. Rojas, 34°08'S, 60°43'W.

Córdoba

4. Coronel Baigorria, 32°50'S, 64°21'W.

Entre Ríos

5. Ubajay El Palmar, 33°08'S, 65°38'W.

Formosa

6. Nainneck, 26°10'S, 58°10'W.

Rio Negro

7. 1 km S, 2 km E co. Catedral, 41°12'S, 71°30'W.

Tucumán

8. El Infernillo, 37°13'S, 70°49'W.
9. Tafi Viejo, Cerro San Javier, 26°44'S, 65°16'W.

Bolivia

Cochabamba

10. 28 km W (by road) Comarapa, 19°31'S, 63°52'W.

La Paz

11. 1.6 km W Puerto Linares, 16°31'S, 68°27'W.

Oruro

12. 2 km E Huancaroma, 18°19'S, 68°31'W.

Santa Cruz

13. 1 km N, 8 km W Comarapa [2,450 m]. 18°04'S, 65°57'W.
14. 6 km N Buen Retiro [300 m]. 18°46'S, 64°17'W.
15. 21 km W (by road) Comarapa, 18°10'S, 65°19'W.

Brazil

Amazonas

16. N bank of Rio Solimões, 70 km, 03°30'S, 65°28'W.

Goiás

17. Terezina de Goiás, 24 km N Terezina, 15 km SW Rio Paraná, Fazenda Vão dos Bois, rodovia GO 118, km 275, 13°46'S, 47°15'W.

São Paulo

18. Itararé, 24°06'S, 49°20'W.

Chile

Aisen

19. N.M. Dos Lagunas, 48°52'S, 72°52'W.

Arauco

20. 11 km N Villa Ranquil, 39°52'S, 72°49'W.

Cautín

21. 2 km E Lago Quillehue, 40°25'S, 72°30'W.
22. Parque Nielol, Temuco, 39°31'S, 73°16'W.

Chiloé

23. Isla de Chiloe, 42°40'S, 73°59'W.

Magallanes

24. Desfiladeiro de Magellan, Porto Famine, 53°38'S, 70°56'W.

Malleco

25. 10 km NE Collipulli, 38°06'S, 73°38'W.
26. 15 km E Puren, 39°58'S, 73°05'W.
27. 5 km S Angol, El Vergel, 38°09'S, 73°16'W.
28. El Vergel, 5 km S Angol, 38°08'S, 73°20'W.
29. Los Alpes on El Vergel, 5 km S Angol, 38°08'S, 73°20'W.
30. Relun, 26 km SW Capitan Pastene, 38°13'S, 73°14'W.

Valparaíso

31. Valparaíso, 33°02'S, 71°36'W.

Colombia

Huila

32. 5 km N Villaviej, 03°19'N, 76°49'W.

Costa Rica

Cartago

33. Agua Caliente, 09°48'N, 84°20'W.
34. Cartago, 09°50'N, 83°45'W.
35. El Guarco, 09°51'N, 84°05'W.
36. Girara, 09°50'N, 84°04'W.
37. IICA Turrialba, 09°54'N, 83°41'W.

Guanacaste

38. Arenal, 09°54'N, 84°20'W.

39. Liberia, 9 km N; Pan Am Hwy, 4 km E, 10°45'N, 85°30'W.

Puntarenas

40. Villa Neily, 5 km N, 09°34'N, 84°15'W.

San José

41. 15.5 km N San Isidro del General; Cerro de la Muerte, 09°34'N, 83°45'W.
 42. El Copey De Dota, 09°35'N, 84°00'W.
 43. Estrella De Cartago, 09°39'N, 84°04'W.
 44. San Joaquin De Dota, 09°34'N, 83°59'W.

Guyana

Upper Takuku-Upper Essequibo

45. Nappi Creek, Foot of Kanuku Mountain, 40 km E of Lethem, Rupununi, 03°12'N, 59°35'W.

Panamá

Canal Zone

46. Barro Colorado Is, 09°09'N, 79°50'W.

Chiriquí

47. Volcán de Chiriqui, Boquete, 08°47'N, 82°26'W.

Paraguay

Boquerón

48. 419 km, NW Villa Hayes, 25°05'S, 57°31'W.

Paraguarí

49. Parque Nacional de Ybacui, 85 km SSE Atyra, 25°15'S, 57°10'W.

Peru

Huánuco

50. 1 km S Tingo Maria, 10°41'S, 76°04'W.
 51. 6 km N Tingo Maria, 10°46'S, 76°01'W.
 52. 6 km NE Acomayo, 09°48'S, 76°04'W.
 53. 8 km SE Tita [290 m]. 10°16'S, 77°56'W.
 54. Haciendas ao longo do Rio Chinchao, 09°30'S, 75°56'W.

La Libertad

55. Rio Chicama, Hacienda Llagueda, 07°50'S, 79°08'W.

Lambayeque

56. Eten, 06°55'S, 79°51'W.

Uruguay

Maldonado

57. Maldonado, 34°40'S, 54°55'W.

Venezuela

Amazonas

58. Pozon, 50 km NE of Puerto Ayacucho, 06°02'N, 68°34'W.

Táchira

59. Rio Táchira, W of Páramo de Tamá, 07°38'N, 72°28'W.

Contents and Geographic Distribution: In the genus *Oligoryzomys*, as in *Holochilus* and *Oecomys*, the distribution data was obtained from museum databases. In this way, we could confidently employ data only on genus level again. According to these data, *Oligoryzomys* comprises a diverse group distributed from northern Central America to the southernmost part of South America, inhabiting environments like rain forest (Amazonian and Atlantic Forests), open and dry areas (Cerrado, Caatinga and Restinga) and flooding-prone areas (Pampas and Pantanal) (Lima *et al.*, 2003; Weksler & Bonvicino, 2005; Paresque, 2010) (Fig. 34).

Oreoryzomys Weksler, Percequillo & Voss, 2006

Gazetteer

Ecuador

Napo

1. Baeza [1,525 m], 00°27'S, 77°53'W.

Tungurahua

2. Mirador, Baños [1,500 m]. Type locality of *Oryzomys balneator*, 01°26'S, 78°15'W.

Zamora-Chinchipe

3. 4 km E Sabanilla [1,586 m], 04°02'S, 79°01'W.

Peru

Cajamarca

4. 4 km W Chaupe. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Chaupe, 05°10'S, 79°10'W.

Contents and Geographic Distribution: *Oreoryzomys* is a monotypic genus, containing *O. balneator* (Thomas, 1900). This species occurs in few localities on both western and eastern slopes of the Andes in Ecuador and Peru, in humid montane forests (Fig. 35). The known altitudinal range varies from 1,500 to 1,586 m.

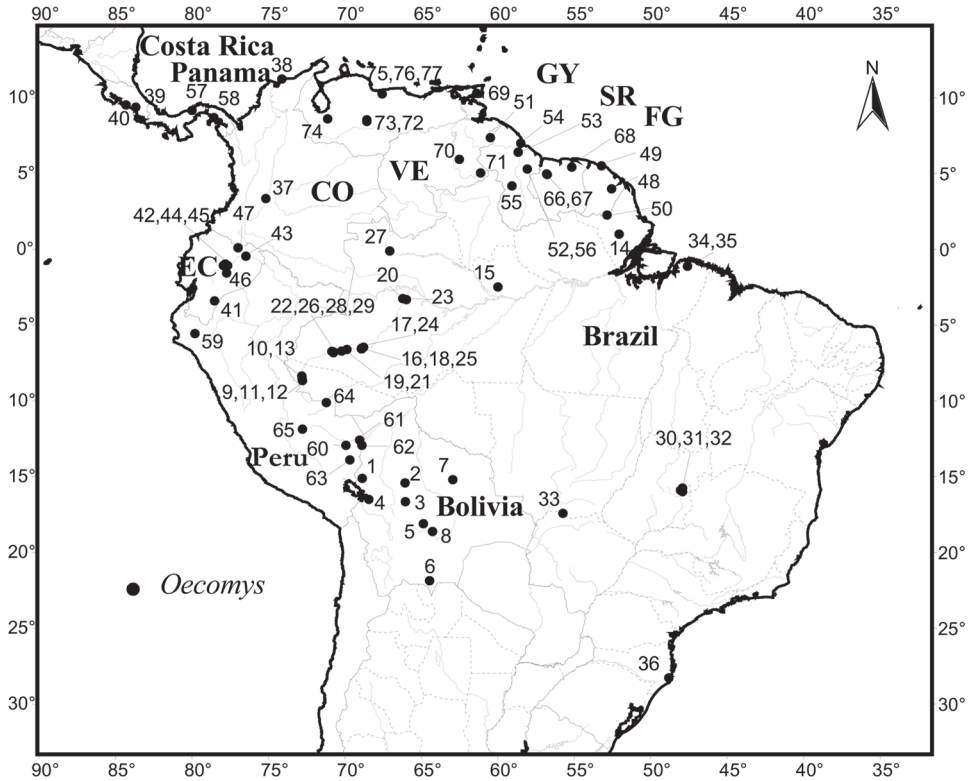


FIGURE 33: Map of collecting localities of *Oecomys* in Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, Panama and Costa Rica. The number associated with each locality is the same used in the Gazetteer.



FIGURE 34: Map of collecting localities of *Oligoryzomys* in Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama and Costa Rica. The number associated with each locality is the same used in the Gazetteer.

Oryzomys* Baird, 1857*Gazetteer****Colombia****Antioquia**

1. Left bank of Rio Atrato. Type locality of *Oryzomys gorgasi*. *Oryzomys gorgasi*, 07°54'N, 77°00'W.

Córdoba

2. Montería. *Oryzomys couesi*, 08°40'N, 76°00'W.

Venezuela**Zulia**

3. El Caimito, 40 km NE de Maracaibo. *Oryzomys gorgasi*, 10°57'N, 71°23'W.

Contents and Geographic Distribution: Two species of the genus *Oryzomys* are marginally distributed in South America (Fig. 36): *Oryzomys couesi* (Alston, 1877) and *Oryzomys gorgasi* (Hershkovitz, 1971).

Oryzomys couesi is known from only one locality in northern Colombia; this species is widely distributed in Central and North America, and this South American record may represent a marginal record of this species. *Oryzomys gorgasi* is known from two specimens, one from the eastern coast of the gulf of Maracaibo in northern Venezuela and the other from northern Colombia; it occurs in coastal environments, as mangroves and freshwater inundated grasslands (Hershkovitz, 1971; Sánchez *et al.*, 2001).

Pseudoryzomys* Hershkovitz, 1962*Gazetteer****Argentina****Chaco**

1. 4 km S General San Martín, 26°33'S, 59°20'W.
2. 5 km N de General Vedia, 26°54'S, 58°37'W.
3. 5 km N de Selvas del Rio Oro, 26°47'S, 58°57'W.
4. Cancha Larga, 27°04'S, 58°43'W.
5. Capitán Solari, 26°48'S, 59°34'W.
6. Colonia Bermejo, 26°28'S, 59°15'W.
7. Colonia Rio Tragadero, 27°22'S, 58°57'W.
8. Estancia Las Rosas and Paso Mono, 27°30'S, 58°47'W.
9. General San Martín, 26°32'S, 59°19'W.
10. General Vedia, 26°55'S, 58°39'W.
11. La Eduvigis, 26°51'S, 59°04'W.
12. Las Palmas, 27°03'S, 58°42'W.
13. Loma Florida, 26°48'S, 59°06'W.
14. Lote 16, 26°51'S, 58°47'W.
15. Presidencia Roque Sáenz Peña, 26°47'S, 60°26'W.

16. Pueblo Viejo, Puerto Bermejo, 26°56'S, 58°30'W.
17. Selvas del rio de Oro, 26°48'S, 58°57'W.
18. Zapallar Norte, 26°27'S, 59°22'W.

Formosa

19. Abadie-cué, PN Rio Pilcomayo, 25°08'S, 58°08'W.
20. Estancia Guaycolec, 25°58'S, 58°11'W.
21. Laguna Naick Neck, 25°13'S, 58°07'W.
22. Reserva Ecológica El Bagual, 26°10'S, 58°56'W.
23. Rio Porteño, Mision Tacaagle, 24°56'S, 58°46'W.
24. Villa dos Trece, 26°10'S, 59°21'W.
25. Villa Escolar, 26°37'S, 58°40'W.

Santa Fé

26. Berna, 29°15'S, 59°52'W.
27. Pedro Gómez Cello, 30°01'S, 60°18'W.
28. Santa Margarita, 28°18'S, 61°33'W.

Bolivia**Beni**

29. Estación Biológica del Beni, 14°48'S, 66°19'W.
30. San Joaquin, 14°08'S, 66°07'W.

La Paz

31. Pampas del Heath. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Heath, 12°30'S, 68°40'W.

Santa Cruz

32. Pampa de Meio, Rio Itenés, 12°30'S, 64°19'W.
33. Parque Nacional de Noel Kempff Mercado, 14°16'S, 60°52'W.
34. Santa Ana, Province Velasco, 17°28'S, 62°44'W.

Brazil**Amazonas**

35. Humaitá, Escola Agrotécnica. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Humaitá, 07°30'S, 63°01'W.

Amapá

36. Tartarugalzinho, Fazenda Asa Branca. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Tartarugalzinho, 01°31'S, 50°54'W.

Goiás

37. Fazenda Bandeirantes, 16°15'W, 52°25'W.
38. Morro da Baleia, Alto Paraíso, PN Chapada dos Veadeiros, 14°05'S, 47°31'W.

Mato Grosso

39. Gaúcha do Norte, 13°14'S, 53°04'W.
40. Posto Leonardo, 12°11'S, 53°22'W.
41. Rio Culuene, Rio Xingu, 12°11'S, 53°22'W.

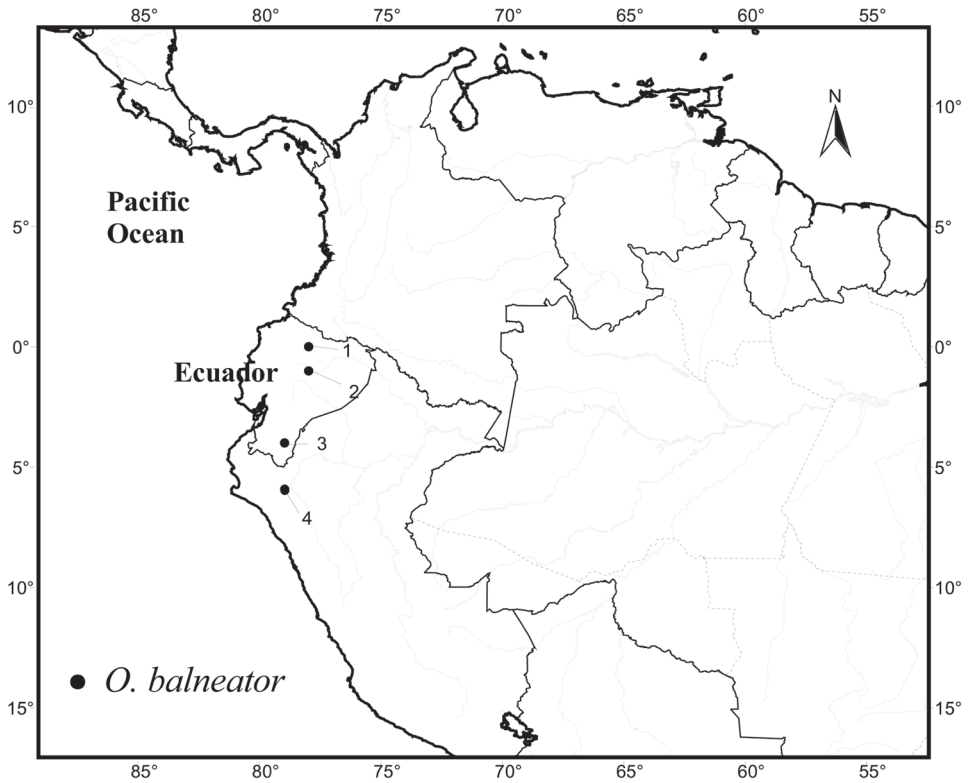


FIGURE 35: Map of collecting localities of *Oreoryzomys* in Peru and Ecuador. The number associated with each locality is the same used in the Gazetteer.

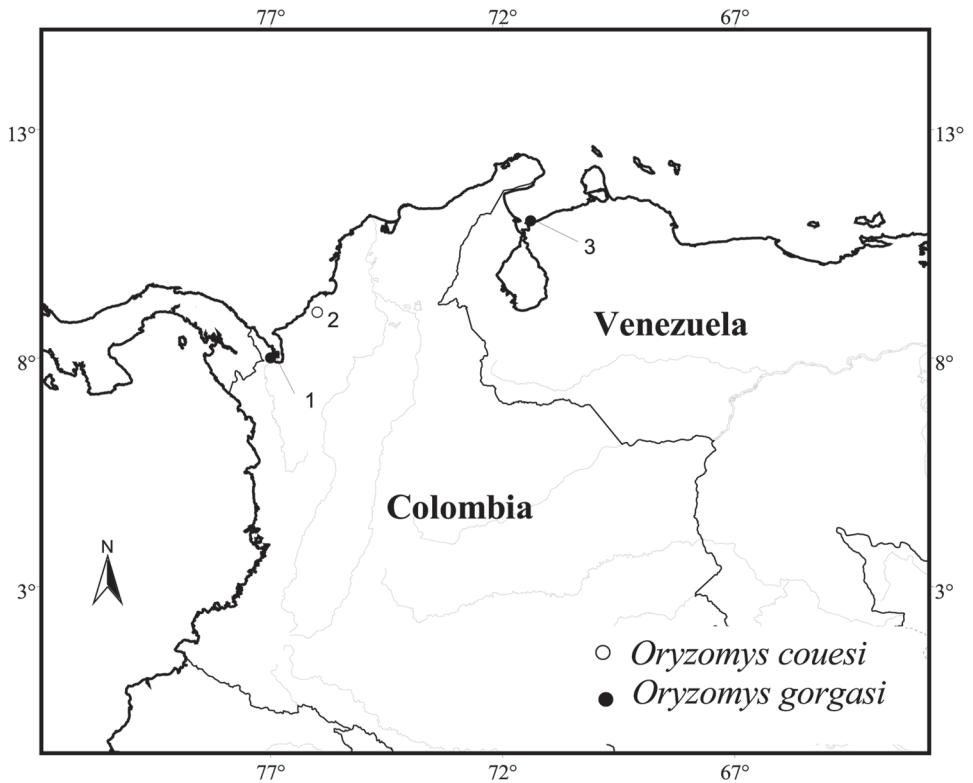


FIGURE 36: Map of collecting localities of *Oryzomys* in Colombia and Venezuela. The number associated with each locality is the same used in the Gazetteer.

Mato Grosso do Sul

42. Gruta São Miguel, 21°06'S, 56°34'W.
 43. Rio Sucuriú, 20°47'S, 51°38'W.

Minas Gerais

44. Fazenda Conceição Lagoa Feia, 18°28'S, 47°12'W.
 45. Lagoa Santa. Type locality of *Pseudoryzomys simplex*, 19°37'S, 43°53'W.
 46. Nova Ponte, 19°08'S, 47°40'W.
 47. Prata, 19°18'S, 48°55'W.

Pernambuco

48. 40 km E Recife. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Recife, 08°03'S, 34°54'W.
 49. Estação Ecológica do Tapacurá, São Lourenço da Mata, 08°00'S, 35°03'W.
 50. Fazenda Água Fria, 07°38'S, 35°33'W.
 51. Fazenda Massaranduba, 07°36'S, 35°32'W.
 52. Fazenda Monte Alegre Novo, 07°38'S, 35°32'W.
 53. Macaparana, 07°34'S, 35°27'W.
 54. Natuba, 07°38'S, 35°34'W.
 55. Sítio Alto do Miro, 07°37'S, 35°35'W.
 56. Sítio Campinas, 07°33'S, 35°35'W.
 57. Sítio Elin do Alexandre, 07°37'S, 35°32'W.
 58. Sítio Gito, 07°37'S, 35°33'W.
 59. Sítio Lagoa da Besta, 07°36'S, 35°34'W.
 60. Sítio Pedra da Bica, 07°33'S, 35°35'W.
 61. Sítio Silo, 07°33'S, 35°32'W.
 62. Vila Feira Nova, 07°31'S, 35°34'W.

São Paulo

63. Estação Ecológica de Jataí, 21°35'S, 47°48'W.
 64. Neves Paulista, 20°50'S, 49°37'W.
 65. Reserva Pé do Gigante, Santa Rita do Passa Quatro, 21°38'S, 47°36'W.

Tocantins

66. Peixe, 12°03'S, 48°32'W.

Paraguay**Ñeembucú**

67. Estancia Yacaré, 26°36'S, 58°15'W.
 68. Estancia Yacaré, Puerto San Fernando, 26°33'S, 58°07'W.

Presidente Hayes

69. 24 km NW Villa Hayes. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Villa Hayes, 25°06'S, 57°34'W.
 70. Misión, 23°27'S, 58°20'W.
 71. Juan de Zalazar, 23°06'S, 59°18'W.

Contents and Geographic Distribution: The genus *Pseudoryzomys* is represented by the species *P. simplex* (Winge, 1887). Available collecting localities are from northeastern Argentina, western Paraguay to eastern Bolivia, and from there eastward through Brazil and far in the northeastern portion of this latter country (Fig. 37, 38 and 39). This rodent is confined to lowland areas with strong seasonal rainfall, like grasslands and wetlands (campo úmido), found throughout the Chaco, Cerrado and Caatinga.

Scolomys* Anthony, 1924*Gazetteer****Brazil****Acre**

1. Sobral, left bank of Rio Juruá. *Scolomys juruaense*, 08°22'S, 72°49'W.

Amazonas

2. Barro Vermelho, left bank of Rio Juruá. *Scolomys juruaense*, 06°28'S, 68°46'W.
 3. Penedo, right bank of Rio Juruá. *Scolomys juruaense*, 06°50'S, 70°45'W.
 4. Sacado Condor, left bank of Rio Juruá. *Scolomys juruaense*, 06°45'S, 70°51'W.

Colombia**Amazonas**

5. Municipio Leticia, Corregimiento Puerto Santander. *Scolomys ucayalensis*, 00°40'S, 72°08'W.

Nariño

6. Municipio Ipiales, cuenta alta del Río Rumiaco. *Scolomys ucayalensis*, 00°30'N, 77°14'W.

Ecuador**Napo**

7. Limoncocha. *Scolomys melanops*, 00°25'S, 76°38'W.

Pastaza

8. Mera [1,158 m]. Type locality of *Scolomys melanops*. *Scolomys melanops*, 01°28'S, 78°08'W.

Peru**Loreto**

9. 1.5 km N de Teniente López. *Scolomys melanops*, 02°36'S, 76°07'W.
 10. Iquitos, 25 km S, Reserva Allpahuayo. *Scolomys melanops*, 03°28'S, 73°25'W.

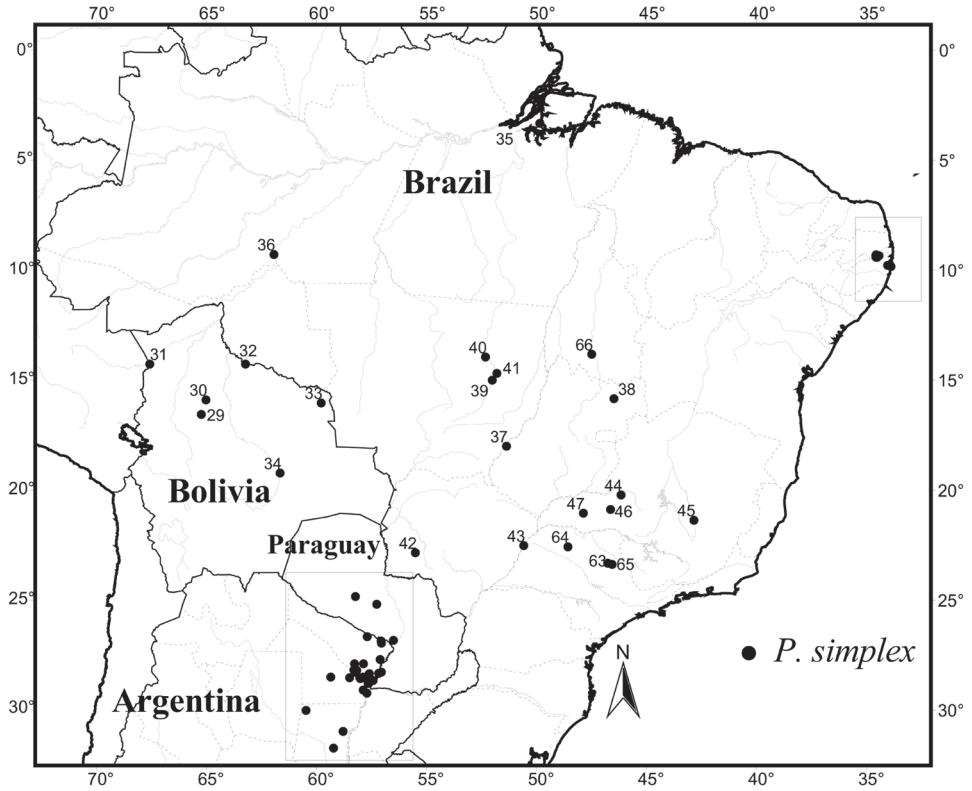


FIGURE 37: Map of collecting localities of *Pseudoryzomys* in Brazil. The number associated with each locality is the same used in the Gazetteer.

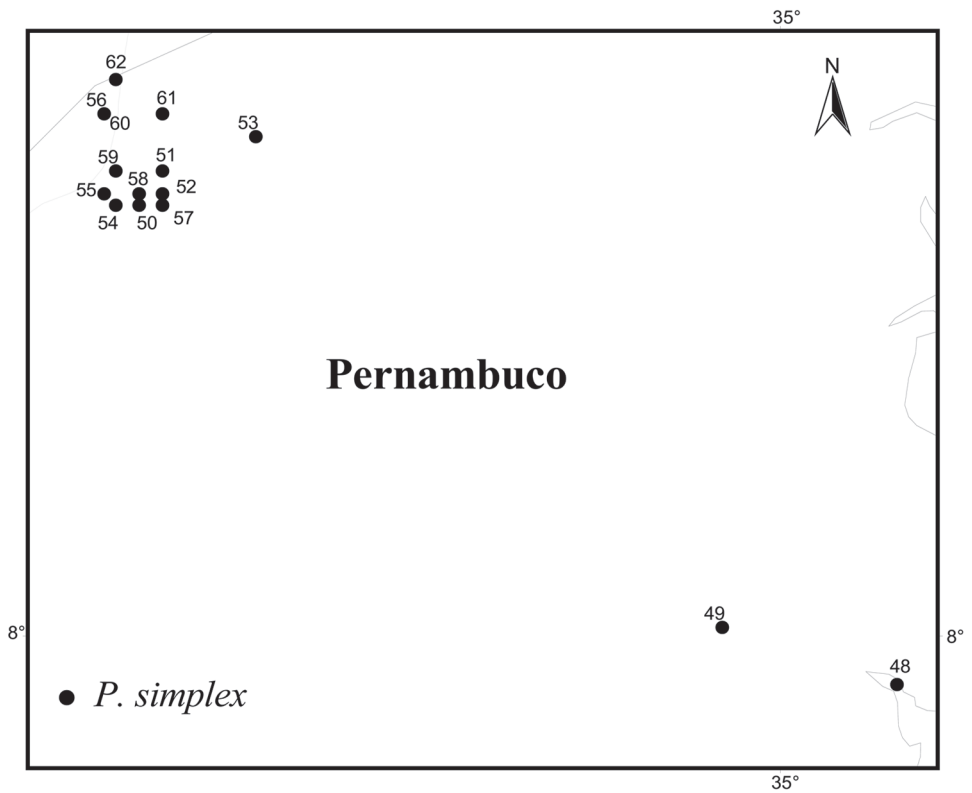


FIGURE 38: Detail of map showing localities for *Pseudoryzomys*.

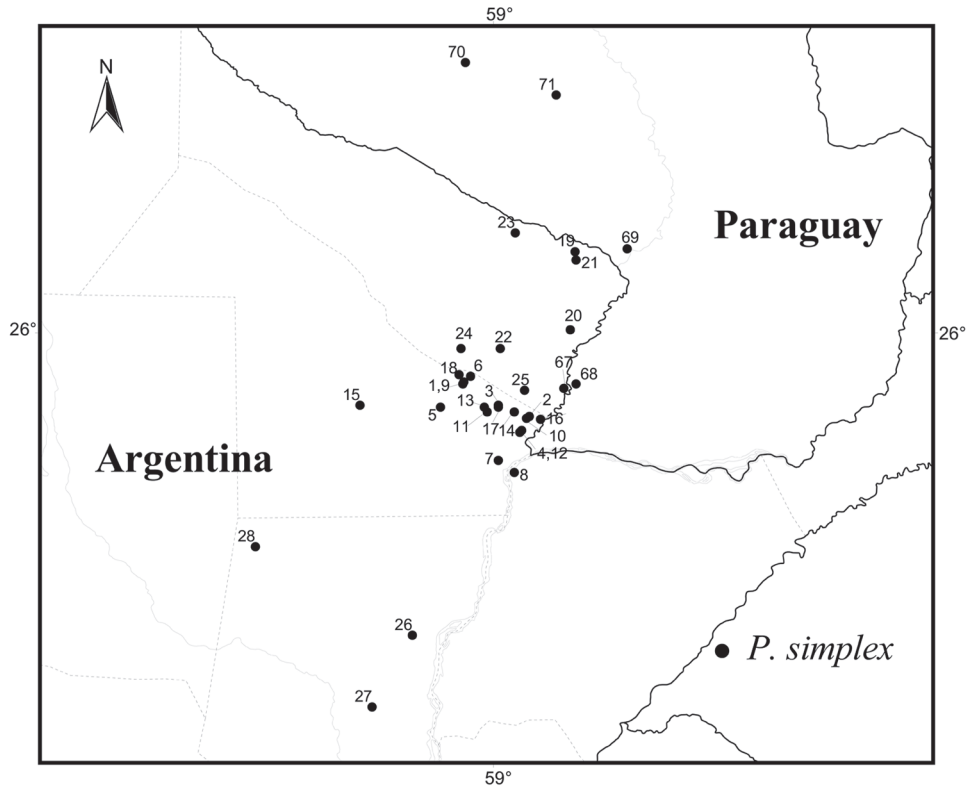


FIGURE 39: Detail of map showing localities for *Pseudoryzomys*.



FIGURE 40: Map of collecting localities of *Scolomys* in Brazil, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia. The number associated with each locality is the same used in the Gazetteer.

11. San Jacinto. *Scolomys melanops*, 02°19'S, 75°52'W.
12. Centro de Investigaciones Jenaro Herrera. *Scolomys ucayalensis*, 04°52'S, 73°39'W.
13. Nuevo San Juan, Río Gálvez. *Scolomys ucayalensis*, 05°15'S, 73°10'W.

Contents and Geographic Distribution: The genus *Scolomys* comprises two species according to Gómez-Laverde *et al.* (2004): *S. melanops* (Thomas, 1924) and *S. ucayalensis* (Pacheco, 1991), including *S. juruaense* (Patton & Silva, 1995). The genus occupies terrestrial habitats within both intact and disturbed forests and other secondary vegetation (Gómez-Laverde *et al.*, 2004) (Fig. 40).

Scolomys melanops occurs on the eastern slopes of the Andes of Ecuador and Peru, in lowland and montane rainforest from 175 to 1,160 m.

Scolomys ucayalensis occurs in southern Colombia, northeastern Peru, and western Brazil, inhabiting lowland and montane Amazon rainforest. The known altitudinal range varies from 135 to 780 m.

Sigmodontomys J.A. Allen, 1897

Gazetteer

Colombia

Caldas

1. Samaná, Río Hondo. *Sigmodontomys alfari*, 05°17'N, 75°15'W.

Córdoba

2. Socorré, Río Sinu. *Sigmodontomys alfari*, 09°24'N, 75°49'W.

Costa Rica

Alajuela

3. Monteverde, Sendero Peñas Blancas. *Sigmodontomys aphrastus*, 10°18'N, 84°47'W.

Cartago

4. Perálta, El Sauce. *Sigmodontomys alfari*, 09°58'N, 83°37'W.

Limón

5. 5 km E Guápiles, Jiménez [213 m]. Type locality of *Sigmodontomys alfari*. *Sigmodontomys alfari*, 10°13'N, 83°44'W.

Puntarenas

6. Monteverde, Sendero Brillante. *Sigmodontomys aphrastus*, 10°18'N, 84°48'W.

San José

7. San Joaquín de Dota [1,219 m]. Type locality of *Sigmodontomys aphrastus*. *Sigmodontomys aphrastus*, 09°35'N, 83°59'W.

Ecuador

Pichincha

8. Guarumos. *Sigmodontomys aphrastus*, 00°03'S, 78°38'W.
9. Mindo. *Sigmodontomys aphrastus*, 00°03'S, 78°48'W.

Honduras

10. Gracias a Dios; Río Coco. *Sigmodontomys alfari*, 14°45'N, 84°03'W.

Nicaragua

11. Matagalpa; Río Grande. *Sigmodontomys alfari*, 12°48'N, 85°04'W.

Panamá

Bocas del Toro

12. Almirante. *Sigmodontomys alfari*, 09°18'N, 82°24'W.
13. Isla San Cristóbal. *Sigmodontomys alfari*, 09°20'N, 82°14'W.

Chiriquí

14. 24 km NNE San Félix. *Sigmodontomys aphrastus*, 08°17'N, 81°52'W.

Darién

15. Boca de Río Paya, Cana. *Sigmodontomys alfari*, 07°55'N, 77°32'W.

Tacarcuna

16. Tacarcuna. *Sigmodontomys alfari*, 08°07'N, 77°17'W.
17. Vila Tacarcuna. *Sigmodontomys alfari*, 08°05'N, 77°17'W.

Contents and Geographic Distribution: The genus *Sigmodontomys* is composed of two species, *Sigmodontomys alfari* (J.A. Allen, 1897) and *Sigmodontomys aphrastus* (Harris, 1932), which inhabit the lower montane rain forest and premontane rain forest of Central American and northwestern Andes (Fig. 41).

Sigmodontomys aphrastus presents collecting localities in Costa Rica, Panama and Ecuador. According to Weksler (2006) and Weksler & Percequillo (2011), a new genus should be erected to contain *S. aphrastus*, but for the purposes of this contribution we will maintain both species under the genus *Sigmodontomys*.

Sigmodontomys alfari presents a more comprehensive distribution in Central America, with records from Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and from northern Colombia. Altitudinally, records of *S. aphantus* vary from 1,219 to 2,600 m and *S. alfari* varies from 110 to 1,050 m, suggesting that one taxon replace the other across the altitudinal gradient where they cooccur.

Sooretamys Weksler, Percequillo & Voss, 2006

Gazetteer

Argentina

Corrientes

1. Santa Tecla, Ituzaingó, 27°37'S, 56°22'W.
2. Santa Tecla, Rota Nacional 12 km, 27°38'S, 56°22'W.

Entre Ríos

3. Isla El Chapetón, Paraná, 31°33'S, 60°17'W.

Formosa

4. Estancia Guaycolec, Formosa, 25°58'S, 58°10'W.
5. Paso Pomelo, Parque Nacional Pilcomayo, 25°12'S, 58°00'W.

Misiones

6. 30 km of Puerto Bemberg, Rio Uruguay, 25°58'S, 54°12'W.
7. 60 km of Puerto Iguazú, Rio Iguazú, 25°35'S, 53°58'W.
8. Arroyo Uruguay, Departamento General Belgrano, 26°08'S, 53°55'W.
9. Arroyo Uruzú, Sierra Victoria, General Manuel Belgrano, 25°55'S, 54°17'W.
10. Balneario de Azara, Azara, 28°04'S, 55°42'W.
11. Centro de Investigaciones Ecológicas Subtropicales, Parque Nacional Iguazú, Iguazú, 25°41'S, 54°26'W.
12. Dos de Mayo, 27°02'S, 54°39'W.
13. Establecimiento San Jorge, Iguazú (Coordenadas do Departamento de Iguazú), 25°52'S, 54°22'W.
14. Junction of Iguazú and Alto Paraná Rivers, Puerto Aguirre, 25°30'S, 54°36'W.
15. Parque Nacional Iguazú, Yacuí. Arroyo Yacuí, 25°35'S, 54°11'W.
16. Puerto Península, Iguazú, 25°41'S, 54°39'W.
17. Reserva de Usos Múltiples Valle del Cuña Pirú, 27°05'S, 54°57'W.
18. Reserva Privada de Vida Silvestre Uruguái, General Manuel Belgrano, 25°59'S, 54°05'W.
19. Rio Uruguay. Rio Uruguay is a tributary of the left bank of the Rio Paraná, 25°54'S, 54°36'W.

20. San Pedro, Departamento San Pedro, 26°38'S, 54°08'W.
21. Sendero Macuco, Parque Nacional Iguazú, Iguazú (Teta *et al.*, 2007), 25°41'S, 54°26'W.
22. Sendero Yacaratiá, Parque Nacional Iguazú, Iguazú (Teta *et al.*, 2007), 25°41'S, 54°26'W.
23. Tobuna, Departamento Frontera, 26°28'S, 53°54'W.
24. Yriguay, 30 km of Puerto Libertad, Iguazú, 26°06'S, 54°33'W.

Brazil

Espírito Santo

25. Hotel Fazenda Monte Verde, 24 km SE of Venda Nova, 20°28'S, 40°56'W.
26. Rio São José (see Pinto, 1945; Vanzolini, 1992), 19°03'S, 40°32'W.

Minas Gerais

27. Alto da Consulta, Poços de Caldas. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Poços de Caldas, 21°47'S, 46°34'W.
28. Lagoa Santa, 760 m. 19°37'S, 43°53'W.
29. Passos, 20°42'S, 46°36'W.
30. Posses, 13 km SE of Itanhandú, 22°22'S, 44°51'W.

Paraná

31. Anhangava, Quatro Barras, 25°23'S, 49°00'W.
32. Barragem U.H.E. Segredo, Mangueirinha, 25°48'S, 52°07'W.
33. Fazenda Cagibi, Fênix, 27°19'S, 50°18'W.
34. Foz do Rio Capoteiro, Pinhão, 25°52'S, 52°10'W.
35. Guaricana, São José dos Pinhais, 25°43'S, 48°58'W.
36. P.E. Vila Velha, Ponta Grossa, 25°15'S, 50°02'W.
37. P.M. do Cinturão Verde, Cianorte, 23°40'S, 52°38'W.
38. Rio Sagrado, Morretes, 25°05'S, 48°49'W.
39. Taquari (Casa Garbers), Quatro Barras, 25°20'S, 48°50'W.
40. U.H. Salto Caxias, Foz do Chopim, Cruzeiro do Iguazú, 25°33'S, 53°06'W.
41. Usina de Guaricana, São José dos Pinhais, 25°43'S, 48°58'W.
42. Vila U.H.E. Segredo, Copel, Pinhão, 25°43'S, 48°58'W.
43. Mata dos Godoy, Londrin, 23°27'S, 51°16'W.

Rio de Janeiro

44. Fazenda Tenente, São João de Marcos. Not located. São João de Marcos is submerged by the

waters of the dam Ribeirão das Lages; the remaining area of São João de Marcos belongs to the municipality of Rio Claro (Moojen, 1948), 22°46'S, 44°01'W.

45. Mata da Rita (or Rifa), Parque Estadual do Desengano, 1.7 km N, 5.1 km W, by road of Santa Maria Madalena, 21°57'S, 42°01'W.
46. Pedra Branca, Parati, 23°13'S, 44°43'W.
47. Praia Vermelha, Ilha Grande, Angra dos Reis, 23°09'S, 44°21'W.

Rio Grande do Sul

48. 35 km NE de Cruz Alta, 28°26'S, 53°20'W.
49. Aratiba, Três Barras, 3 m Rio Uruguai, 27°19'S, 52°14'W.
50. Barracão, 27°30'S, 51°30'W.
51. Capão do Leão, Mostardas. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Mostardas, 31°06'S, 50°55'W.
52. Cruz Alta, 28°39'S, 53°36'W.
53. Faxinal, Norte da Lagoa Itapeva, Torres, 29°22'S, 49°48'W.
54. Fazenda Aldo Pinto, São Nicolau, 28°11'S, 55°16'W.
55. Lagoa Emboaba, Osório. Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Osório, 29°53'S, 50°16'W.
56. Pontal do Norte, Lagoa Palmital, Osório, 50°06'S, 29°50'W.
57. Torres, 29°20'S, 49°43'W.
58. Tramandaí, Lenha Seca, Lagoa de Tramandaí (= Lenha Seca, O da Lagoa de Tramandaí). Not located; we used the geographic coordinates of Tramandaí, 29°59'S, 50°08'W.

Santa Catarina

59. Angelina, Garcia, 27°35'S, 48°59'W.
60. Fazenda Cerro Verde, São Cristóvão do Sul, 27°19'S, 50°18'W.
61. Fazenda Sta. Alice, Rio Negrinho, 26°28'S, 49°30'W.
62. Florianópolis, 27°36'S, 48°33'W.
63. Parque Estadual da Serra do Tabuleiro, Caldas da Imperatriz (= Santo Amaro da Imperatriz), 27°44'S, 48°49'W.

São Paulo

64. Alce, Piedade, 66°16'S, 50°35'W.
65. Apiaí, 24°30'S, 48°51'W.
66. Baleia, Piedade, 23°53'S, 47°27'W.
67. Bauru, 22°20'S, 49°05'W.
68. Boiadeiro, Ribeirão Grande, 24°05'S, 48°19'W.

69. Boracéia. Estação Biológica de Boracéia do Museu de Zoologia da USP, Salesópolis (see Travassos & Camargo, 1958), 23°38'S, 45°52'W.
70. Cananéia, 25°01'S, 47°57'W.
71. Carlos Botelho (coordinates of National Park), 24°03'S, 47°49'W.
72. Casa Grande, Salesópolis, small town near the Estação Biológica de Boracéia (see Travassos & Camargo, 1958), 23°22'S, 45°56'W.
73. Caucaia do Alto, Cotia, 23°42'S, 47°00'W.
74. Condomínio Transurb, Itapevi, 23°35'S, 46°57'W.
75. Corrego Água Limpa, Ribeirão Grande, not located, we used the coordinates of Ribeirão Grande, 24°05'S, 48°21'W.
76. Corrego Barracão, Ribeirão Grande (coordinates of Ribeirão Grande), 24°05'S, 48°21'W.
77. Corrego Fernandes, Ribeirão Grande (coordinates of Ribeirão Grande), 24°05'S, 48°21'W.
78. Cotia, 23°37'S, 46°56'W.
79. Cristo, Piedade, 23°50'S, 47°28'W.
80. Eme, Piedade, 23°52'S, 47°28'W.
81. Estação Ecologia do Bananal, 22°47'S, 44°21'W.
82. Estrada, Piedade, 23°52'S, 47°29'W.
83. Fazenda Intervalos, Base da Bocaina, 24°16'S, 48°27'W.
84. Fazenda Intervalos, Base do Carmo, 24°18'S, 48°24'W.
85. Fazenda Intervalos, Sede, 24°16'S, 48°24'W.
86. Furnas, Piedade (coordinates of Piedade), 23°43'S, 47°24'W.
87. Furnas, Riacho Grande (coordinates of Riacho Grande), 23°48'S, 46°35'W.
88. Iguape, Costão dos Engenheiros, 24°41'S, 47°28'W.
89. Iguape, 24°42'S, 47°32'W.
90. Ilha do Mar Virado, 23°34'S, 45°10'W.
91. Iporanga, 24°36'S, 48°35'W.
92. Itapetininga, 23°35'S, 48°03'W.
93. Itararé, 24°06'S, 49°20'W.
94. Lira, Capão Bonito, 24°02'S, 48°18'W.
95. Mato da Mina, Ribeirão Grande (coordinates of Ribeirão Grande), 24°05'S, 48°21'W.
96. Moacir, Ribeirão Grande, 24°13'S, 48°21'W.
97. Mulheres, Ribeirão Grande, 24°13'S, 48°23'W.
98. Museros, Ribeirão Grande, 24°13'S, 48°23'W.
99. Paraguai, Ribeirão Grande, 24°13'S, 48°23'W.
100. Paranapiacaba (= Alto da Serra), 23°26'S, 46°17'W.
101. Piedade, São Paulo, 23°43'S, 47°24'W.
102. Piquete [600-900 m]. 22°36'S, 45°09'W.
103. Riacho Grande, 23°48'S, 46°35'W.
104. Ribeirão Pires, 23°42'S, 46°24'W.

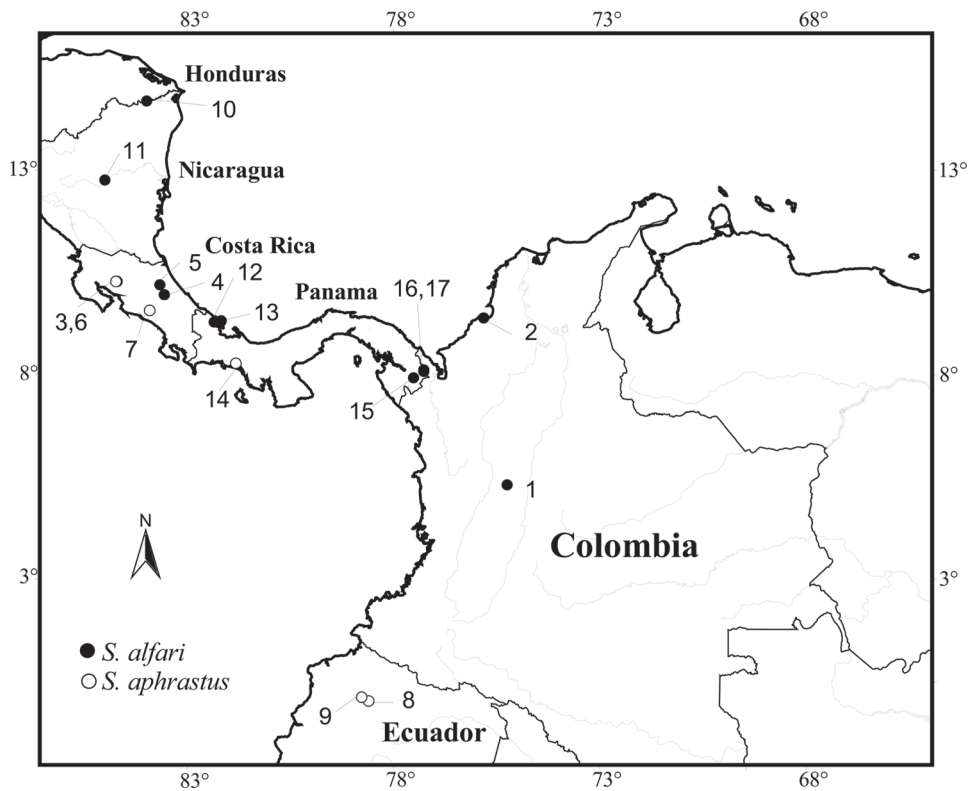


FIGURE 41: Map of collecting localities of *Sigmodontomys* in Ecuador, Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Honduras. The number associated with each locality is the same used in the Gazetteer.

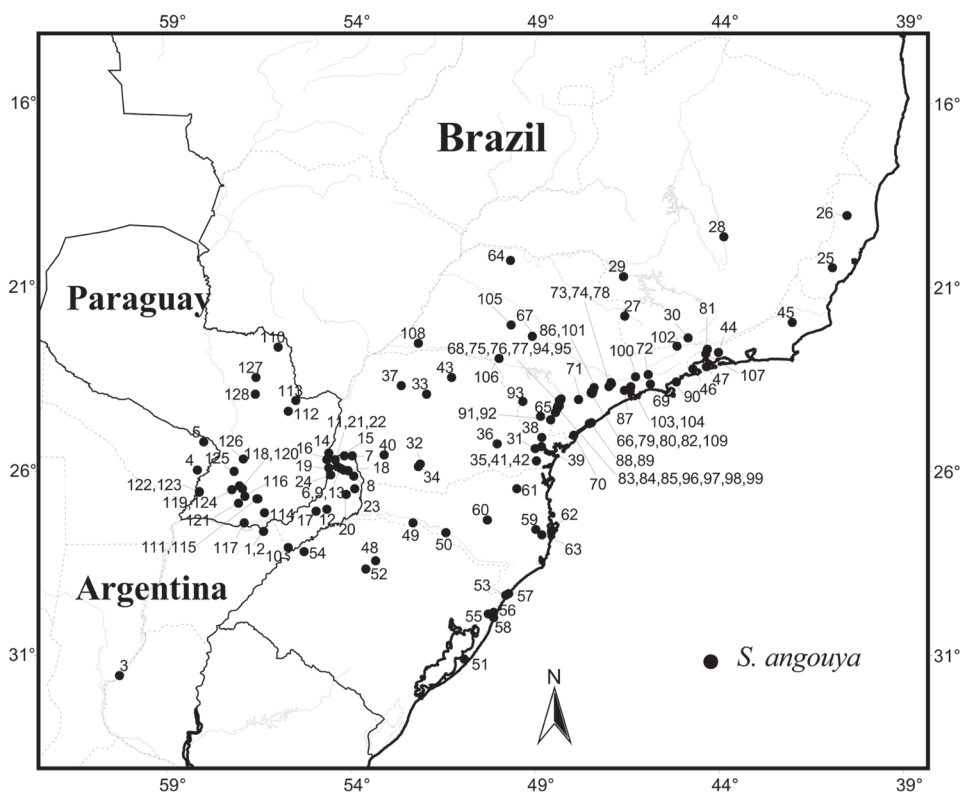


FIGURE 42: Map of collecting localities of *Sooretamys* in Brazil. The number associated with each locality is the same used in the Gazetteer.

105. Rio Feio (see Pinto, 1945:18), 22°01'S, 49°39'W.
 106. Salto Grande do Rio Paranapanema, Fazenda Caioá, 22°56'S, 49°59'W.
 107. Serra da Bocaina. According to Pinto (1945), the specimens were collected in the Fazenda California in the municipality of Bananal, 22°53'S, 44°28'W.
 108. Teodoro Sampaio, 52°10'S, 22°31'W.
 109. Teomar, Piedade, 23°49'S, 47°26'W.

Paraguay

Amambay

110. 4 km by road SW Cerro Corá, 22°37'S, 55°59'W.

Caazapá

111. Estancia Dos Marias, 11.6 km S de las casas, costa del Rio Tebicuary, 26°45'S, 56°32'W.

Canindeyú

112. 13.3 km N Curuguaty, by road, 24°22'S, 55°42'W.
 113. Igatimi, 24°05'S, 55°30'W.

Itapúa

114. 3.5 km E San Rafael, 27°08'S, 56°21'W.
 115. Orillas del Rio Tebicuary, 26°45'S, 56°33'W.

Misiones

116. 2.7 km (by road) N San Antonio. Type locality of *Oryzomys angouya*, 26°41'S, 56°53'W.
 117. Ayolas, 5 km by road ENE Ayolas, 27°24'S, 56°54'W.
 118. Centu-Cue, 26°28'S, 56°57'W.
 119. Costa del Rio Tebicuary, 26°30'S, 57°14'W.
 120. Orillas del Rio Tebicuary, 26°24'S, 57°02'W.
 121. San Ignacio, 26°52'S, 57°03'W.

Ñeembucú

122. Estancia Yacare, 4 km NNE of Puesto San Fernando, 26°33'S, 58°07'W.
 123. Yacare, Ñeembucu, 26°34'S, 58°07'W.

Paraguari

124. Costa del Rio Tebicuary, 26°30'S, 57°14'W.
 125. Costa norte, Paraguari, 26°00'S, 57°10'W.
 126. Sapucay. 25°40'S, 56°55'W.
 127. Tacuatí, Aca Poi, 23°27'S, 56°35'W.

San Pedro

128. Gan. La Carolina, 23°54'S, 56°36'W.

Contents and Geographic Distribution: *Sooretamys angouya* (Fischer, 1814), the only species of the genus, is known to occur in the Brazilian Atlantic Forest, from Espírito Santo to Rio Grande Sul; in the Argentinean

Atlantic Forest (Misiones) and Semideciduous forests (Corrientes, Entre Ríos, Formosa); and in the Paraguayan Atlantic Forest, both on left and right bank of Río Paraguay (Chiquito, 2010). The known altitudinal range varies from sea level to 1,125 m (Fig. 42).

Transandinomys Weksler, Percequillo & Voss, 2006

Gazetteer

Colombia

Antioquia

1. 24-26 km S and 21-22 km W Zaragoza (La Tirana), [540-670 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 07°30'N, 74°52'W.
2. Purí [200-240 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 07°25'N, 75°20'W.
3. San Jerónimo, 35 km NW Medellín [820 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 06°15'N, 75°35'W.
4. Urabá, Rio Curufao [50 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 08°01'N, 76°44'W.
5. Villa Arteaga [130 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 07°20'N, 76°26'W.

Bolívar

6. San Juan Nepomuceno [167 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 09°57'N, 75°05'W.

Boyacá

7. Rio Cobaría Fatima [335-700 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 07°03'N, 72°04'W.
8. Rio Cubugón, La Argentina [735 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 07°00'N, 72°15'W.
9. Muzo [1,100-1,300 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 05°32'N, 74°06'W.

Cauca

10. Rio Mechenque [800 m]. *Transandinomys bolivaris*, 02°40'N, 77°12'W.

Caldas

11. Samaná [1,000 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 05°24'N, 75°00'W.

Cesar

12. Colônia Agrícola de Caracolicito [335 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 10°19'N, 73°51'W.
13. Colônia Agrícola de Caracolicito [335 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 10°18'N, 74°00'W.
14. El Salado [430 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 10°22'N, 73°38'W.
15. Pueblo Bello [1,067 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 10°22'N, 73°38'W.

16. Pueblo Viejo [853 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 10°59'N, 73°26'W.
 17. San Alberto [350 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 07°48'N, 73°24'W.

Chocó

18. Condoto [90-140 m]. *Transandinomys bolivaris*, 05°06'N, 76°37'W.
 19. Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, Rio Truandó, Teresita, 100 m. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 07°26'N, 77°07'W.
 20. Serranía de Baudo [1,100 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 06°00'N, 77°05'W.
 21. Unguía. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 08°01'N, 77°04'W.

Córdoba

22. Socorré [100-150 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 07°51'N, 76°17'W.

Cundinamarca

23. Volcanes, Municipio Caparrapi. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 05°25'N, 74°35'W.

La Guajira

24. Villanueva [274 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 10°37'N, 72°59'W.
 25. Marimonda [1,000 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 10°52'N, 72°45'W.
 26. Marimonda [1,000 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 11°02'N, 72°55'W.
 27. Sierra Negra [1,265 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 10°37'N, 72°54'W.

Magdalena

28. Bonda [915 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 11°14'N, 74°13'W.
 29. Cincinati (Valparaíso), [1,370 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 11°06'N, 74°06'W.
 30. Don Diego. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 11°15'N, 73°42'W.
 31. Palomino [600 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 11°02'N, 73°39'W.
 32. Minca [600 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 11°12'N, 74°04'W.

Nariño

33. Barbacoas [23 m]. *Transandinomys bolivaris*, 01°41'N, 78°09'W.

Norte de Santander

34. Rio Tarra [200 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 08°36'N, 73°01'W.

Valle del Cauca

35. 10 km N Buenaventura [40-60 m]. *Transandinomys bolivaris*, 03°53'N, 77°44'W.
 36. Rio Raposo, 27 km S Buenaventura, sea level. *Transandinomys bolivaris*, 03°38'N, 77°05'W.

Costa Rica

Alajuela

37. Cantón de Upala, Distrito Dos Rios [400-420 m]. *Transandinomys bolivaris*, 10°51'N, 85°10'W.
 38. Monteverde Cloud Forest, La Esperanza [800 m]. *Transandinomys bolivaris*, 10°19'N, 84°43'W.
 39. Villa Quesada [700 m]. *Transandinomys bolivaris*, 10°19'N, 84°26'W.

Cartago

40. Tuis [2,250 m]. *Transandinomys bolivaris*, 09°51'N, 83°35'W.

Heredia

41. 8 km N, 27 km W Guápiles [250-350 m]. *Transandinomys bolivaris*, 10°13'N, 83°47'W.
 42. La Selva Biological Station [30 m]. *Transandinomys bolivaris*, 10°27'N, 84°00'W.
 43. Parque Nacional Braulio Carrillo, 11 km S, 4.5 km W Puerto Viejo [325-680 m]. *Transandinomys bolivaris*, 10°22'N, 84°03'W.

Limón

44. Cariari, Rio Tortuguero [100 m]. *Transandinomys bolivaris*, 10°22'N, 83°31'W.
 45. Guápiles [240 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 10°13'N, 83°46'W.
 46. Talamanca. Type locality of *Oryzomys talamancae*. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 09°32'N, 82°55'W.
 47. Vale Estrella, Fortuna, 13 km W Pandora. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 09°44'N, 82°58'W.
 48. Vale Estrella, Pandora. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 09°43'N, 82°57'W.

Puntarenas

49. 7.8 km SW San Vito de Java [1,350-1,450 m]. *Transandinomys bolivaris*, 08°50'N, 82°58'W.
 50. Boruca [490 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 09°00'N, 83°19'W.
 51. El Palmar [77 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 08°58'N, 83°27'W.
 52. Rodovia Pan Americana, 6 km N Vila Neily [50-100 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 08°38'N, 82°57'W.

San José

53. 35 km SE (by road) San Isidro [525 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 09°15'N, 83°30'W.

Ecuador**Chimborazo**

54. Hacienda Chaguarpata [700 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 02°07'S, 78°59'W.
 55. Puente de Chimbo, [365-730 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 02°10'S, 79°10'W.
 56. Ríos Chimbo-Coco [730 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 02°06'S, 78°59'W.

Cañar

57. San Juan, 15 m W Huigra [265 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 02°14'S, 79°08'W.

El Oro

58. Los Pozos [30 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 03°33'S, 80°04'W.
 59. Pasaje [60 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 03°20'S, 79°40'W.
 60. Portovelo [610 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 03°43'S, 79°39'W.
 61. Salvias [1,070-1,220 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 03°47'S, 79°21'W.
 62. Santa Rosa [30 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 03°27'S, 79°58'W.

Esmeraldas

63. 3 km W Majua [200 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 00°42'N, 79°33'W.
 64. Bahía de Caráquez, Río Briceño and Hacienda San Carlos, less than 60 m. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 00°36'N, 80°25'W.
 65. Bahía de Caráquez, Río Briceño and Hacienda San Carlos, less than 60 m. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 00°36'N, 80°25'W.
 66. Carondelet [20 m]. *Transandinomys bolivaris*, 01°06'N, 78°45'W.
 67. Cerro Pata de Pájaro [210 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 00°02'N, 79°59'W.
 68. Cuaque, sea level. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 00°01'N, 80°06'W.
 69. San Javier [20 m]. *Transandinomys bolivaris*, 01°04'N, 78°47'W.

Guayas

70. Bucay [305 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 02°10'S, 79°06'W.
 71. Cerro de Bajo Verde. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 02°06'S, 80°09'W.

72. Cerro de Manglaralto [365-460 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 01°50'S, 80°44'W.
 73. Chongoncito [100 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 02°14'S, 80°05'W.
 74. El Refugio (vicinity of Dos Mangas), 5 km by road NE Manglaralto along Río Manglaralto. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 01°49'S, 80°42'W.

Loja

75. Alamor [1,370-1,400 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 04°02'S, 80°02'W.
 76. La Puente [760 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 03°52'S, 80°08'W.
 77. Olmedo-Catacocha. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 04°04'S, 79°38'W.
 78. Olmedo-Catacocha. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 03°57'S, 79°40'W.
 79. Near Pta. Sta. Ana, about 16 km SE of Zaruma on Zaruma-Loja Trail [1,110 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 03°58'S, 79°28'W.
 80. Puyango [305 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 03°52'S, 80°05'W.
 81. Quebrada Cebollal [950 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 03°55'S, 80°03'W.

Los Ríos

82. Abras de Mantequilla, 13 km NE Vinces [15 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 01°28'S, 79°40'W.
 83. El Recreo (near Río Nuevo). *Transandinomys talamancae*, 01°32'S, 79°44'W.
 84. Limón [365 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 01°47'S, 79°13'W.
 85. Vinces [15 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 01°32'S, 79°45'W.

Manabí

86. [Cerro de] Pata de Paáaro [210 m]. *Transandinomys bolivaris*, 00°02'N, 79°59'W.

Pichincha

87. 1 km (by trail) N Mindo [1,510 m]. *Transandinomys bolivaris*, 00°02'N, 78°48'W.
 88. Gualea, Río Tulipe [1,200 m]. *Transandinomys bolivaris*, 00°05'N, 78°47'W.
 89. Río Verde [50 m]. *Transandinomys bolivaris*, 00°28'N, 79°25'W.
 90. Santo Domingo de los Colorados [490 m]. *Transandinomys bolivaris*, 00°15'N, 79°09'W.

Honduras**Gracias a Dios**

91. Río Mairin Tingni [50 m]. *Transandinomys bolivaris*, 15°38'N, 84°55'W.

Nicaragua**Zelaya**

92. Bluefields, 0.8 km W Water Pumping Station on road to El Pool. *Transandinomys bolivaris*, 12°00'N, 83°45'W.
93. Rio Kurinwas [10 m]. *Transandinomys bolivaris*, 12°52'N, 84°05'W.

Panamá**Bocas del Toro**

94. Almirante, 10 km NW [300 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 09°18'N, 82°24'W.
95. Boca del Drago [300 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 09°26'N, 82°20'W.
96. Rio Changena [760-800 m]. *Transandinomys bolivaris*, 09°06'N, 82°34'W.
97. Rio Changuinola [300 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 09°22'N, 82°31'W.

Canal Zone

98. Ilha Barro Colorado. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 09°09'N, 79°51'W.
99. Rodman Naval Station, 8 km W Balboa [50 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 08°56'N, 79°35'W.
100. Salamanca Hydrographic Station. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 09°17'N, 79°35'W.
101. Forte Gulick. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 09°18'N, 79°53'W.
102. Forte Sherman, 10 km W Cristóbal. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 09°21'N, 79°57'W.
103. Gatún. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 09°15'N, 79°56'W.
104. Península Buena Vista, 1-2 km NW Frijoles. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 09°10'N, 79°49'W.

Chiriquí

105. Bugaba [250 m]. *Transandinomys bolivaris*, 08°29'N, 82°37'W.
106. Cocle [610-920 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 08°36'N, 80°08'W.
107. Divalá. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 08°25'N, 82°43'W.

Coclé

108. El Valle [610-920 m]. *Transandinomys bolivaris* and *Transandinomys talamancae*, 08°36'N, 80°08'W.

Colón

109. Cerro Bruja [300 m]. *Transandinomys bolivaris* and *Transandinomys talamancae*, 09°29'N, 79°34'W.

Darién

110. Cana [610-920 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 07°47'N, 77°42'W.
111. Casita [460-520 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 08°01'N, 77°22'W.
112. Cerro Tacarcuna [1,220 m]. *Transandinomys bolivaris*, 08°10'N, 77°18'W.
113. Cerro (Monte) Sapo, [300-920 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 07°58'N, 78°22'W.
114. Cituro. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 08°00'N, 77°36'W.
115. El Real. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 08°06'N, 77°45'W.
116. Guayabó. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 07°23'N, 78°02'W.
117. Jaqué. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 07°31'N, 78°10'W.
118. Monte Pirre [1,450 m]. *Transandinomys bolivaris*, 07°51'N, 77°44'W.
119. Próximo ao Rio Setagenti [550 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 07°46'N, 77°40'W.
120. Punta Pinã. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 07°34'N, 78°13'W.
121. Rio Chucunaque. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 08°23'N, 77°49'W.
122. Rio Esnápe. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 08°05'N, 78°13'W.
123. Sante Fé. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 08°51'N, 77°55'W.
124. Tapalisa [300 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 07°59'N, 77°26'W.
125. Vila Paya. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 07°53'N, 77°24'W.
126. Vila Tacarcuna. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 08°05'N, 77°17'W.

Los Santos

127. Cerro Hoya [920 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 07°18'N, 80°42'W.

Panamá

128. "Cerro Azul", Cerro Prominente [760-920 m]. *Transandinomys bolivaris*, 09°13'N, 79°18'W.
129. "Cerro Azul", La Zumbadora [610-920 m]. *Transandinomys bolivaris* and *Transandinomys talamancae*, 09°14'N, 79°21'W.
130. Cerro Campana [920 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 08°41'N, 79°56'W.
131. Pacora [700 m]. *Transandinomys bolivaris*, 09°04'N, 79°18'W.
132. Rancho Maxon. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 08°57'N, 80°00'W.
133. Sabanas, a suburb of Panama. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 08°58'N, 79°52'W.

San Blas

134. Armila, Quebrada Venado. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 08°40'N, 77°27'W.
 135. Mandinga. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 09°29'N, 79°05'W.

Venezuela**Aragua**

136. Rancho Grande [910-1,170 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 10°22'N, 67°41'W.

Carabobo

137. San Esteban [720 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 10°26'N, 68°01'W.

Distrito Federal

138. Macuto, sea level. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 10°37'N, 66°52'W.
 139. Near El Limón [398 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 10°29'N, 67°19'W.
 140. San Julián, 13 km E La Guaira, sea level. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 10°37'N, 66°50'W.

Miranda

141. Parque Nacional Guatopo [250-1,550 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 10°05'N, 66°25'W.

Zulia

142. Hacienda El Tigre, 17 km N and 55 km W Maracaibo [80 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 10°40'N, 71°37'W.
 143. Hacienda El Tigre, 17 km N and 55 km W Maracaibo [80 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 10°51'N, 72°16'W.
 144. Misión Tukuko [200 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 09°50'N, 72°52'W.
 145. Novito, 19 km WSW Machiques [1,131 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 10°02'N, 72°43'W.

Yaracuy

146. 19 km NW Urama [25 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 10°27'N, 68°19'W.
 147. Finca El Jaguar, 21 km (by road) NW Aroa [700 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 10°26'N, 68°54'W.
 148. Near Minas de Aroa, 8 km N and 18 km W San Felipe [403-404 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 10°25'N, 68°54'W.
 149. Palmichal, 23 km N Bejuma [1,000 m]. *Transandinomys talamancae*, 10°03'N, 68°37'W.

Contents and Geographic Distribution: The genus *Transandinomys* is composed of two species,

Transandinomys bolivaris (Allen, 1901) and *Transandinomys talamancae* (Allen, 1891). Both species are typical trans-Andean dwellers (Fig. 43, 44 and 45).

The available evidence suggests that *T. bolivaris* occurs from northeastern Honduras through eastern Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panamá, and western Colombia to western-central Ecuador in trans-Andean humid forest, along a known altitudinal range that varies from sea level to 2,550 m.

All known collecting localities of *T. talamancae* are distributed from north-western Costa Rica, east through Panamá into northwestern Venezuela, western Colombia, and the length of western Ecuador. It inhabits tropical forest, both evergreen and deciduous, from sea level to 1,386 m of altitude.

Zygodontomys J.A. Allen, 1897**Gazetteer****Brazil****Roraima**

1. Limão, Rio Cotinga [457 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 03°56'N, 60°30'W.
2. Serra da Lua, ca. 97 km SE Boa Vista. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 02°51'N, 60°43'W.

Colombia**Antioquia**

3. 11 km S and 30 km E Cisneros [300 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 06°33'N, 75°04'W.
4. 11-12 km S Caucasia [200-250 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°00'N, 75°12'W.
5. San Jerónimo, 35 km NW Medellín [720-800 m]. *Zygodontomys brunneus*, 06°27'N, 75°45'W.

Atlántico

6. Ciénaga de Guajaro, near Sabana Larga [15 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°38'N, 74°55'W.

Bolívar

7. 1 km NW Boquillas [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°07'N, 74°34'W.
8. Norosí, Mompós [120 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°32'N, 74°02'W.
9. San Juan Nepomuceno [167 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°57'N, 75°05'W.

Boyacá

10. Muzo [850-1,300 m]. *Zygodontomys brunneus*, 05°32'N, 74°06'W.

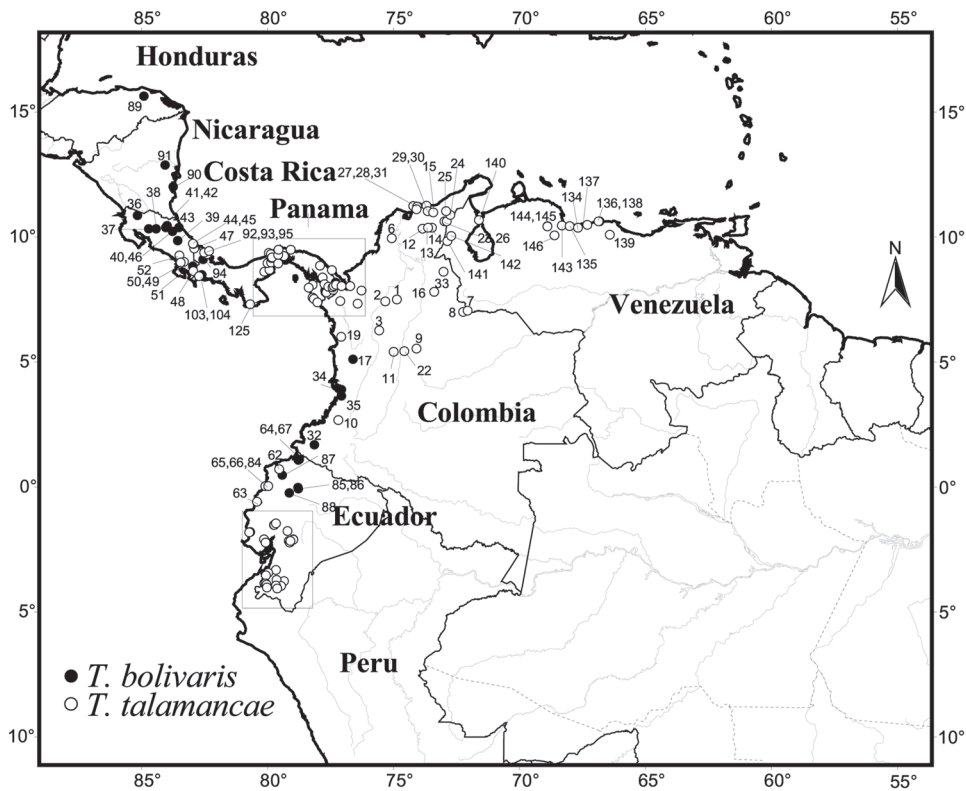


FIGURE 43: Map of collecting localities of *Transandinomys* in Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Honduras. The number associated with each locality is the same used in the Gazetteer.

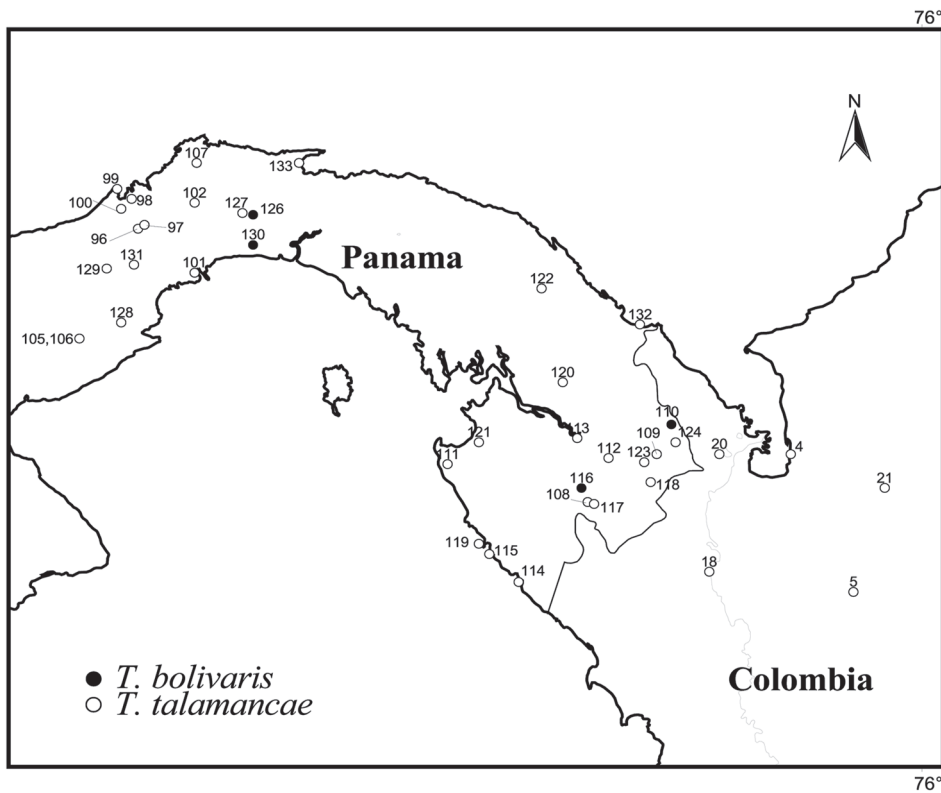


FIGURE 44: Detail of map showing localities for *Transandinomys*.

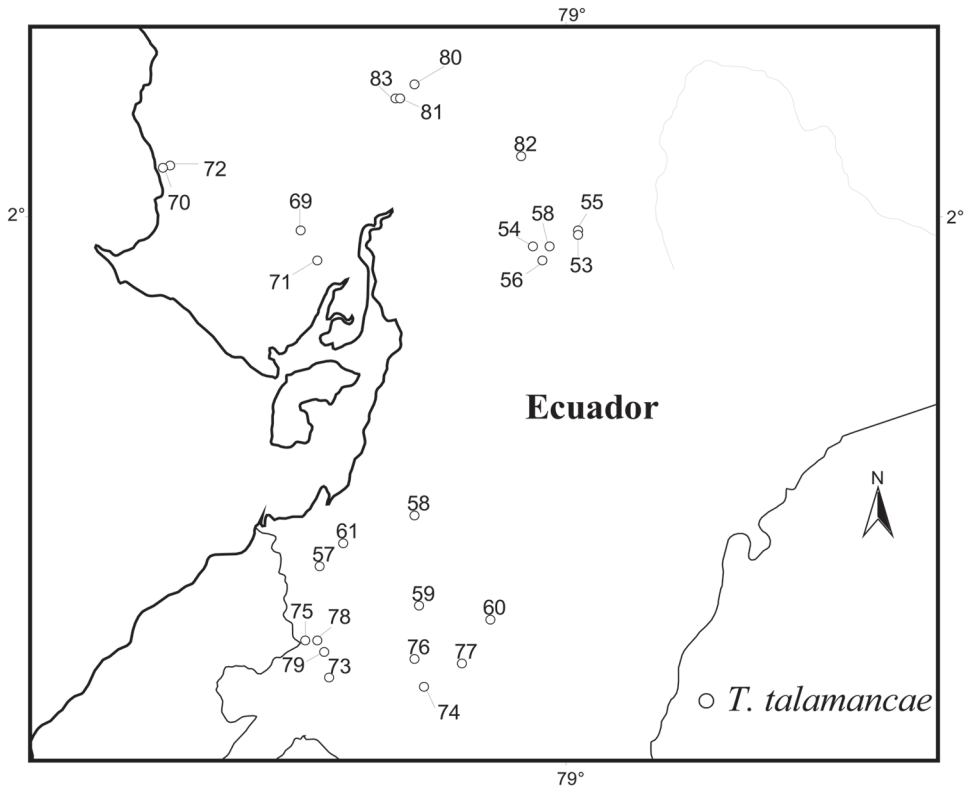


FIGURE 45: Detail of map showing localities for *Transandinomys*.

Casanare

11. Municipio Maní, Finca Balmoral [500 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 03°27'N, 76°31'W.

Cauca

12. Patía, Inspeccion de Policia Galíndez [500-1,000 m]. *Zygodontomys brunneus*, 01°56'N, 77°08'W.
 13. Rio Guachicono [650 m]. *Zygodontomys brunneus*, 01°56'N, 77°08'W.

Cesar

14. El Orinoco, Rio Cesar Valledupar [158 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°10'N, 73°24'W.
 15. Rio Guaimaral, near Aguas Blancas [140 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°14'N, 73°30'W.
 16. San Alberto, Magdalena [350 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 07°49'N, 73°40'W.

Chocó

17. Unguia, including Rio Ipeti [50 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°01'N, 77°04'W.

Córdoba

18. Montería, Granja Turipana [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°01'N, 77°04'W.

19. Socorré, Rio Sinú [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 07°51'N, 76°17'W.

Cundinamarca

20. Caparrapí, Los Volcanes [1,250 m]. *Zygodontomys brunneus* and *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°21'N, 74°30'W.
 21. Paimé [1,038 m]. *Zygodontomys brunneus*, 05°22'N, 74°10'W.
 22. Caparrapí, Los Volcanes [1,250 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°21'N, 74°30'W.

La Guajira

23. Villanueva [274 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°37'N, 72°59'W.

Huila

24. Andalucia, and adjacent localities in Valle de Suaza [914 m]. *Zygodontomys brunneus*, 01°54'N, 75°40'W.
 25. Arredores de Villavieja [426-487 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 03°13'N, 75°14'W.

Magdalena

26. Bonda and locations near Mamatoco, Masinga Veija, and Santa Marta [182 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 11°14'N, 74°08'W.

27. Isla de Salamanca, 0.5 km W Los Cocos, sea level. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°58'N, 74°30'W.

Meta

28. vicinity of Puerto Gaitian [200 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 04°18'N, 72°05'W.
29. vicinity of Villavicencio, including Finca El Buque [500-600 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 04°09'N, 73°37'W.
30. Fuente de Oro, vereda La Esperanza, Finca La Virginia [200-500 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 03°28'N, 73°37'W.
31. Puerto Lopez, vereda Menegua, Finca El Lagunazo [200 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 04°05'N, 72°58'W.
32. Puerto Lleras [500 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 03°16'N, 73°23'W.
33. Restrepo [600 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 04°15'N, 73°33'W.
34. San Juan de Arama including Los Micos [500-1,000 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 03°26'N, 73°50'W.
35. San Martin [422 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 03°42'N, 73°42'W.

Nariño

36. Finca Arizona, 4.5 km S Remolino [500-1,000 m]. *Zygodontomys brunneus*, 02°17'N, 78°28'W.

Norte de Santander

37. El Guayabal, 16 km Cúcuta [200 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°01'N, 72°30'W.

Santander

38. Hacienda Montebello near Cerro San Pablo [350-500 m]. *Zygodontomys brunneus*, 07°00'N, 73°25'W.

Sucre

39. Colosó, Las Campanas [200 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°30'N, 75°21'W.

Tolima

40. Chicoral [548 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 04°13'N, 74°59'W.
41. El Triunfo, near Honda [182 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°12'N, 74°45'W.

Valle del Cauca

42. vicinity of Cali [957 m]. *Zygodontomys brunneus*, 03°27'N, 76°31'W.

43. Municipio Dagau, Atuncela and 1.5 km S Loboguerrero [700-800 m]. *Zygodontomys brunneus*, 03°46'N, 76°42'W.

44. Municipio Ansermanuevo, Hacienda Formosa [930 m]. *Zygodontomys brunneus*, 04°48'N, 75°59'W.

Vichada

45. vicinity of Puerto Carreño [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 06°12'N, 67°22'W.
46. Maipures [115 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°11'N, 67°49'W.
47. Territorio Faunístico "El Tuparro" Centro Administrativo [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°20'N, 67°48'W.

Costa Rica

Puntarenas

48. 2 km W Rio Baru, including Dominical and vicinity [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°13'N, 83°51'W.
49. Boruca [487 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°00'N, 83°20'W.
50. Esterillos Oeste, 15 km SE Jaco [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°36'N, 83°20'W.
51. Finca Helechales [910 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°05'N, 83°05'W.
52. Gromaco, 15 km ESE Portero Grande [335 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°00'N, 83°11'W.
53. Palmar and 20 km SSW Palmar Sur [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°58'N, 83°29'W.
54. Parrita including Finca Ligia [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°30'N, 84°19'W.
55. Sardinal [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°32'N, 84°19'W.

French Guiana

Rupununi

56. Dadanawa [200 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 02°50'N, 59°30'W.
57. Montanhas Kanuku [including "Rupununi River," "Upocarit," "Kwaimatta", "Wainu," and "Tewa-Kewa"], [60-182 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 03°12'N, 59°30'W.
58. Nappi Creek near Letham, Montanhas Kanuku [200 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 03°23'N, 59°48'W.

East Demerara-West Coast Berbice

59. Great Falls [27 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°19'N, 58°31'W.
60. Parque Hyde [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 06°30'N, 58°16'W.

Guyana

61. 105 km up Rio Abary, Tauraculi [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°57'N, 57°48'W.
62. Bellevue near Iracoubo, sea level. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°29'N, 53°13'W.
63. Cacao [24 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 04°35'N, 52°28'W.
64. Cayenne including Roche Marie and Rorota, sea level. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 04°56'N, 52°20'W.
65. Kourou, sea level. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°09'N, 52°39'W.
66. Piste de St. Elie, km 16 ((between Fleuve Sinnamary and Saint-Elie), sea level. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 04°53'N, 53°00'W.

Panamá**Canal Zone**

67. France Field (0921/7953) or "France AFB" [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°21'N, 79°53'W.
68. Corozal. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°59'N, 79°34'W.
69. Curundu and Forte Clayton [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°59'N, 79°33'W.
70. Empire. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°04'N, 79°40'W.
71. Rodman Naval Ammo Depot, 8 km W Balboa. *Zygodontomys brevicauda* [50 m]. 08°56'N, 79°35'W.
72. Forte Kobbe [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°55'N, 79°35'W.
73. Forte Sherman and Camp Piná [5 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°22'N, 79°57'W.
74. Frijoles [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°10'N, 79°49'W.
75. Gamboa [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°06'N, 79°42'W.
76. Gatui [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°15'N, 79°56'W.
77. Barro Colorado Island [25-163 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°09'N, 79°51'W.
78. Red Tank [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°00'N, 79°36'W.
79. Summit [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°03'N, 79°40'W.
80. Tabernilla, now beneath Gatun Lake, near Barro Colorado Island [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°07'N, 79°49'W.

Chiriquí

81. 2 km E Remedios [60 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°14'N, 81°51'W.
82. 3 km W San Juan. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°28'N, 82°29'W.

83. Armuelles [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°17'N, 82°52'W.
84. Boquerón [200 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°31'N, 82°34'W.
85. El Banco [1,066 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°42'N, 82°31'W.
86. El Valle [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°26'N, 82°20'W.
87. Guabalá. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°13'N, 81°44'W.
88. Progreso [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°27'N, 82°50'W.

Coclé

89. Antón [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°24'N, 80°16'W.

Darién

90. El Real [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°06'N, 77°45'W.

Los Santos

91. Guanico Arriba. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 07°20'N, 80°30'W.

Panamá

92. Cerro Azul [609 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°14'N, 79°21'W.
93. El Aguacate [304 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°45'N, 79°58'W.
94. San Miguel Island [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°23'N, 78°56'W.
95. Isla San José [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°15'N, 79°08'W.

San Blas

96. Armila Village, [including "Quebrada Venado"], sea level. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°40'N, 77°27'W.

Veraguas

97. 3 km S San Francisco [60 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°15'N, 80°58'W.
98. Isla Cebaco [300 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 07°31'N, 81°11'W.
99. Mariato, 2.5 km E Montijo Bay, Paracoté [15 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 07°40'N, 81°01'W.
100. Santiago. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°05'N, 80°59'W.

Suriname**Brokopondo**

101. Berg en Dal, W bank Suriname River, 75 km S Paramaribo [250 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°09'N, 55°03'W.

102. Finisanti [250 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°08'N, 55°29'W.
 103. Loksiehatti [250 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°09'N, 55°28'W.

Commewijne

104. Gododrai, Rio Comewijne [250 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°28'N, 54°41'W.

Marowijne

105. between Moengotapoe and the coast near Wiawia Bank, 0.5 to 2.5 km from coast, sea level. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°35'N, 54°15'W.
 106. Nickerie, sea level. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°46'N, 56°41'W.

Saramacca

107. Dirkshoop [250 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°46'N, 55°28'W.
 108. La Poule [250 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°46'N, 55°27'W.
 109. Matta, 15 km W Zanderij Airport [250 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°28'N, 55°21'W.

Suriname

110. Carolina Kreek [250 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°25'N, 55°10'W.
 111. Garnizoenspad, 19 km W Paramaribo, sea level. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°50'N, 55°11'W.
 112. Kwatta, about 10 km W Paramaribo, sea level. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°51'N, 55°18'W.
 113. Lelydorp [250 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°42'N, 55°16'W.
 114. Lelydorpplan [250 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°40'N, 55°12'W.
 115. Paramaribo, including Cultuurtuin (Agricultural Experimental Station), and Plantation Clevia (ca. 8 km NE Paramaribo), sea level. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°50'N, 55°11'W.
 116. Uitkijk [250 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°46'N, 55°20'W.

Trinidad & Tobago

Tobago

117. 4.5 km N Roxborough, Vale Roxborough. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 11°15'N, 60°35'W.
 118. Arredores de Charlotteville, [including Pigeon Peak], [25-570 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 11°19'N, 60°33'W.
 119. near intersection of Lambeau Hill Crown and Windward Road. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 11°17'N, 60°32'W.

120. Richmond [30 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 11°13'N, 60°36'W.
 121. Speyside [30 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 11°18'N, 60°32'W.

Trinidad

122. Caparo [45 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°27'N, 61°20'W.
 123. Caura. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°43'N, 61°21'W.
 124. Bush Bush Forest, Nariva Swamp [3 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°24'N, 61°03'W.
 125. N of Manzanilla [15 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°31'N, 61°02'W.
 126. Princes Town [30-45 m]. Type locality of *Zygodontomys brevicauda*. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°16'N, 61°23'W.
 127. Sangre Grande including Maingot Estate, Rio Grande Forest, and Oropouche [15-365 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°35'N, 61°07'W.

Venezuela

Amazonas

128. Belen Rio Cunucunuma [150 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 03°39'N, 65°46'W.
 129. Esmeralda near Cerro Duida [135 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 03°10'N, 65°33'W.
 130. Estacion Experimental Amazonas, near Atures [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°35'N, 67°36'W.
 131. San Juan Manapiare [155 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°18'N, 66°13'W.

Anzoategui

132. Mamo [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°28'N, 63°02'W.
 133. Rio Caris (Los Cocos), 37 km SW El Tigre [500 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°55'N, 64°15'W.
 134. Rio Pao, Hacienda San Antonio, 52 km S El Tigre [500 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°55'N, 64°15'W.

Apure

135. 41 km NW Puerto Paez, Rio Cinaruco [76 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 06°13'N, 67°28'W.
 136. 60 km NE Puerto Paez [76 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 06°13'N, 67°28'W.
 137. 95-115 km NW Puerto Paez, Rio Cinaruco [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 06°13'N, 67°28'W.
 138. Hato El Ftio, 31 km (by road) W El Saman de Apure [60 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 07°55'N, 68°44'W.

139. Hato La Trinidad de Arauca [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 07°11'N, 69°04'W.

Aragua

140. vicinity of Ocumare de la Costa [40 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°28'N, 67°46'W.

141. Bahia de Cata, near Ocumare de la Costa [50 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°30'N, 67°44'W.

Barinas

142. 8 km SW Santa Barbara [500 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 07°47'N, 71°10'W.

143. vicinity of Barrancas [including El Caimital and Estacion Experimental El Irel], [170-220 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°46'N, 70°06'W.

144. Hato La Candelaria, 40 km SE Barinas [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°38'N, 70°12'W.

Bolívar

145. 29 km WSW Ciudad Bolivar [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°08'N, 63°33'W.

146. 46-54 km NE Icabaru [905-960 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 04°20'N, 61°45'W.

147. Camp Mop, km 38 S El Dorado [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 06°44'N, 61°38'W.

148. Auyantepui [including Uruyen and Vale Camarata], [460-1,100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°41'N, 62°26'W.

149. Boca de Parguaza [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 06°24'N, 67°12'W.

150. Churi-Tepui [1,950 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°13'N, 61°54'W.

151. Cumbre del Abismo [905-960 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 04°23'N, 61°41'W.

152. El Llagual [500 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 07°25'N, 65°10'W.

153. El Mirador, Represa de Guri [200 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 07°41'N, 62°55'W.

154. Hato La Florida [43-68 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 07°27'N, 65°46'W.

155. Hato San Jose, [297-309 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 06°50'N, 63°20'W.

156. Kavanayen [944 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°38'N, 61°48'W.

157. Morichal Aguas Negras [905-960 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 04°20'N, 61°40'W.

158. Roraima [1,219-1,280 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°06'N, 60°44'W.

159. Salto Uraima [500 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 06°17'N, 63°35'W.

160. San Ignacio Yuruani [860-900 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 05°02'N, 61°08'W.

161. San Martin Turumban [500 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 06°43'N, 61°07'W.

Carabobo

162. 10-19 km NW Urama [25 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°27'N, 68°19'W.

163. vicinity of Montalban [579-598 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°13'N, 68°20'W.

164. Hacienda Saint Jean [40-120 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°26'N, 67°58'W.

165. Patanemo [0-50 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°26'N, 67°55'W.

Cojedes

166. Hato Itabana [500 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°35'N, 68°37'W.

167. Hato Nuevo [500 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°12'N, 68°05'W.

Falcón

168. 5 km N and 13 km E Mirimire [90 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 11°10'N, 68°43'W.

169. Cerro Socopo [1,260 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°28'N, 78°48'W.

170. Hacienda Socopito [470-480 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°30'N, 70°44'W.

Guárico

171. Estacion Biologica de los Llanos [100-115 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°52'N, 67°23'W.

172. Hato La Fe [90 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°30'N, 67°35'W.

173. Hato Las Palmitas [181 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°36'N, 67°27'W.

174. Hato Los Leones [88 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°03'N, 67°16'W.

175. Hato Mata de Bejuco [500 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°44'N, 67°18'W.

176. Parcela 200, about 20 km SW Calabozo [500 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°56'N, 67°26'W.

Lara

177. 10 km N El Tocuyo [537 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°47'N, 69°48'W.

178. vicinity of San Miguel [960-980 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°53'N, 69°31'W.

179. Rio Tocuyo [500 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°16'N, 69°56'W.

Mérida

180. El Vigia [150 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°38'N, 71°39'W.

Miranda

181. 19 km E Caracas. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°30'N, 66°55'W.
 182. Rio Chico [1 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°19'N, 66°58'W.

Monagas

183. 20 km SE Chaguaramas [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°37'N, 62°45'W.
 184. vicinity of Caripe [860-1,180 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°12'N, 63°29'W.
 185. Guana Guana [420 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°05'N, 63°36'W.
 186. Hato Mata de Bejuco [18-36 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°45'N, 63°11'W.
 187. Isla Guara [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°04'N, 62°05'W.
 188. Rio Cocollar [792 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°10'N, 63°47'W.
 189. San Antonio Maturin [792 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°07'N, 63°43'W.

Nueva Esparta

190. Cerro Matasiete [405-420 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 11°02'N, 63°53'W.

Portuguesa

191. vicinity of Acarigua [500 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°33'N, 69°12'W.
 192. Colegio Agrícola Turen [120 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°20'N, 69°06'W.
 193. Tierra Buena [500 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°18'N, 69°27'W.

Sucre

194. 11-24 km E Cumana [20 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°28'N, 64°10'W.
 195. Cristobal Colón [457 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°39'N, 61°56'W.
 196. Cuchivano [213 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°15'N, 63°55'W.
 197. Cumanacoa [213 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°15'N, 63°55'W.
 198. Ensenada Cauranta [4-7 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°38'N, 62°15'W.
 199. Finca Vuelta Larga [10 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°33'N, 63°07'W.
 200. Manacal [410-495 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°37'N, 63°01'W.
 201. Quebrada Seca [213 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°18'N, 63°57'W.

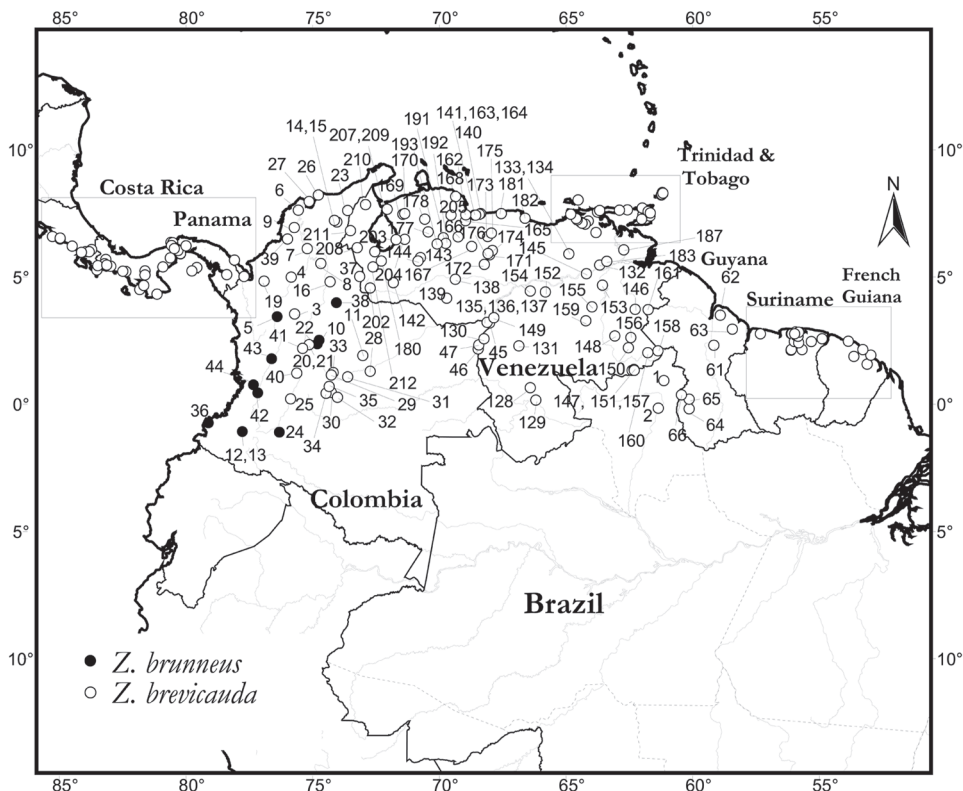


FIGURE 46: Map of collecting localities of *Zygodontomys* in Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, Costa Rica, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana. The number associated with each locality is the same used in the Gazetteer.

Táchira

202. Estación Experimental Santa Rosa-Santo Domingo [300 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 07°34'N, 72°05'W.

Trujillo

203. 52 km WNW Valera, near Santa Apolonia [29-39 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°28'N, 71°04'W.
204. El Dividive [90 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°29'N, 70°44'W.

Yaracuy

205. Finca El Jaguar [820 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°26'N, 68°54'W.

Zulia

206. 5 km N San Carlos de Zulia [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 00°01'N, 71°55'W.
207. El Panorama [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°40'N, 71°25'W.
208. El Rosario [37 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°09'N, 72°36'W.
209. Empalado Savanna, sea level. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°40'N, 72°25'W.
210. Hacienda Rodeo [80 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 10°51'N, 72°16'W.

211. Mision Tukuk [200 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 09°50'N, 72°52'W.

212. Morotuto [100 m]. *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, 08°24'N, 71°59'W.

Contents and Geographic Distribution: According to the last revision (Voss, 1991), the genus *Zygodontomys* encompasses two species, the monotypic *Zygodontomys brunneus* (Thomas, 1898), and the polytypic *Zygodontomys brevicauda* (J.A. Allen & Chapman, 1893), that includes *Z. b. brevicauda*, *Z. b. cherriei* (Allen, 1895) and *Z. b. microtinus* (Thomas, 1894).

The genus occur in unforested landscapes from the Pacific coast and foothills of eastern Costa Rica through Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana, and Brazil north of the Amazon. *Zygodontomys* also occurs on adjacent continental-shelf islands (Trinidad and Tobago) where it may occupy forest as well as nonforest habitats (Fig. 46, 47, 48 and 49). *Z. brunneus* is known only from the intermontane valleys of Colombian Andes; elevation of collection localities range from 350 to 1,300 m. *Z. brevicauda* is more widespread, with known records from eastern Colombia throughout the Llanos, the savannas of the upper Rio Branco in Brazil, Surinam, French Guiana and Guyana. The known altitudinal range varies from sea level to 1,180 m.

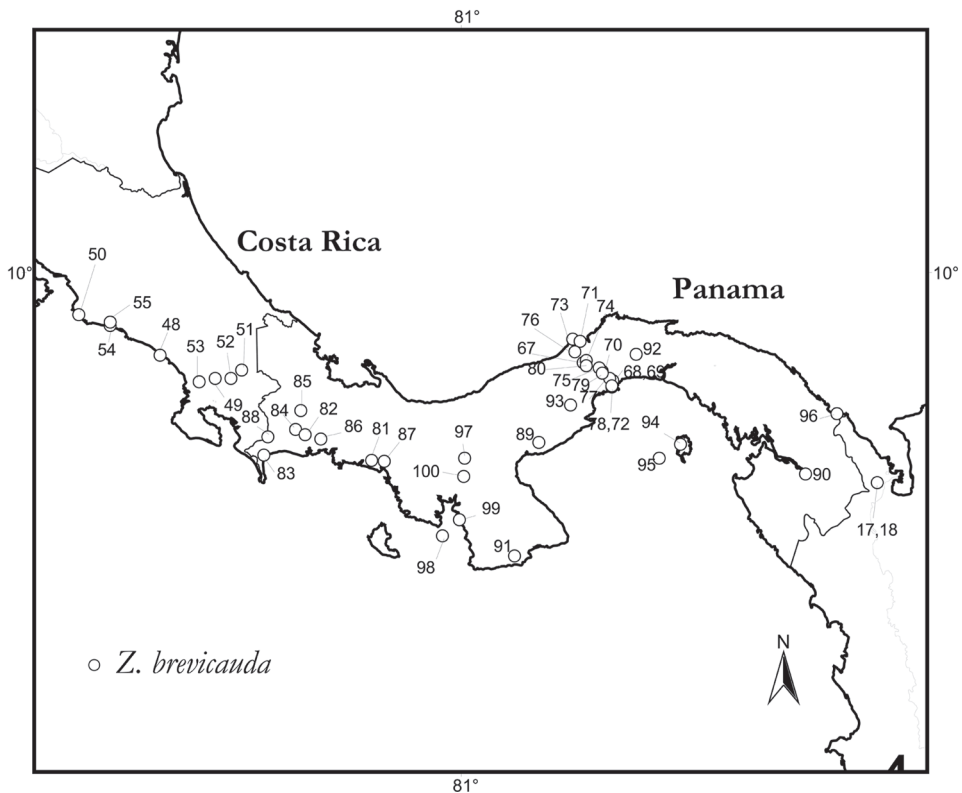


FIGURE 47: Detail of map showing localities for *Zygodontomys*.

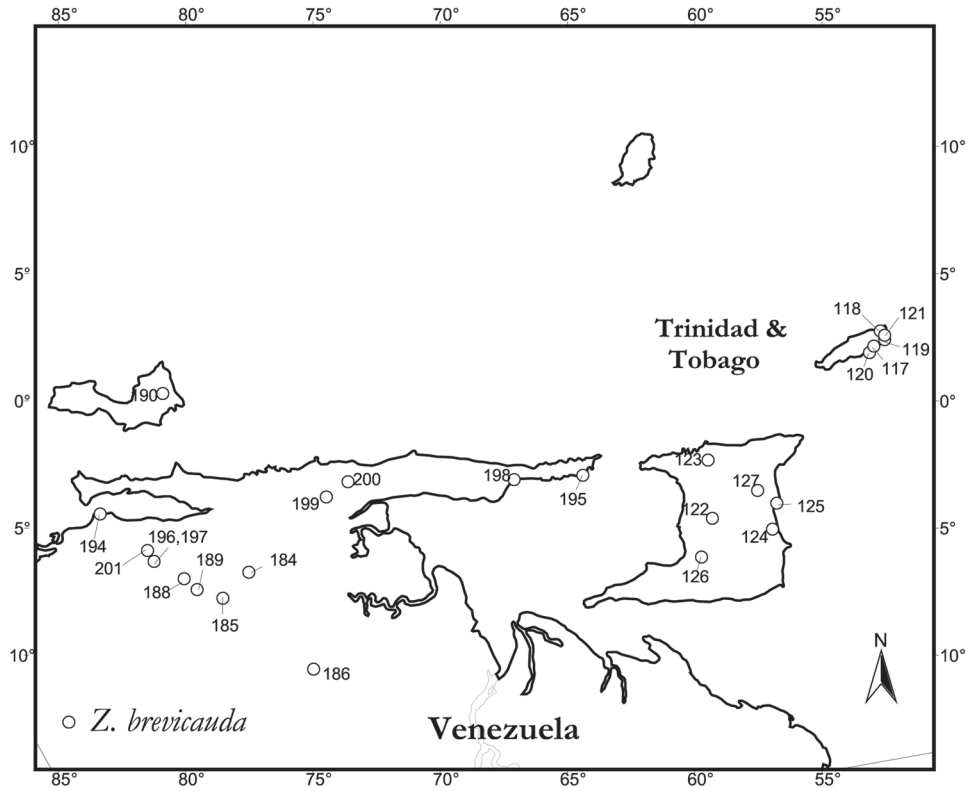


FIGURE 48: Detail of map showing localities for *Zygodontomys*.

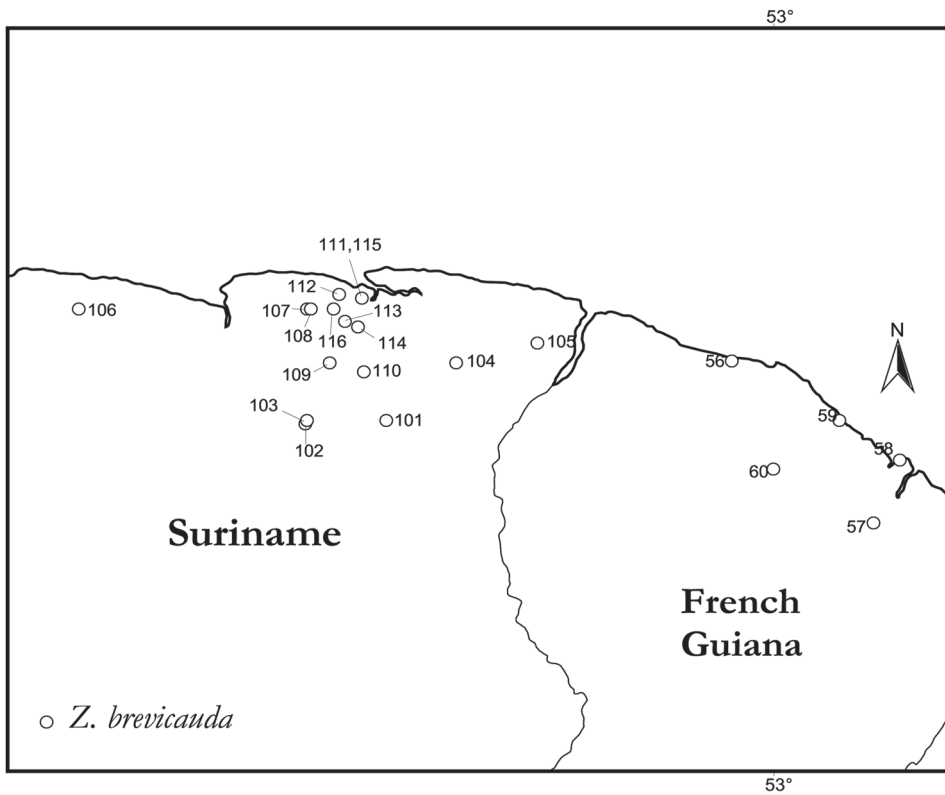


FIGURE 49: Detail of map showing localities for *Zygodontomys*.

Altitudinal Distribution of Tribe Oryzomyini

There are 1,273 localities for which elevation was recorded. Of these, 783 (61.5%) are situated below 999 m; 238 (18.6%) between 1,000-1,999 m; 195 (15.3%) between 2,000-2,999 m; 53 (4.16%) between 3,000-3,999 m; and only two (0.01%) above 4,000 m.

The genus *Microroryzomys* occurs at elevations above 4,000 m (maximum limit: *M. altissimus*, collected at Peru, Depart Ancash, Quilcayhuanca, 4,300 m). The genus *Nephelomys* is found in elevations from 800 to 3,999 m. The genera *Aegialomys*, *Handleyomys*, *Euryoryzomys*, *Hylaeamys*, *Melanomys* and *Sigmodontomys* are found in the altitudinal gradient from sea level to 2,999 m. The genera *Oreoryzomys*, *Transandinomys*, *Oligoryzomys*, *Sooretamys*, *Cerradomys*, *Zygodontomys*, *Scolomys*, *Mindomys*, *Neacomys*, *Microakodontomys*, *Drymoreomys* and *Oecomys* are found only up to 1,999 m. The genera *Holochilus*, *Nectomys*, *Lundomys*, *Oryzomys*, *Amphinectomys* and *Pseudoryzomys* are found only up to 999 m, probably because most are associated with aquatic environments, mainly floodplains (in open and forested areas) and small forest streams. Most known collection records of *Nesoryzomys*, a Galapagos inhabitant, are from localities at the sea level and of few meters above the sea level (Fig. 50), since virtually all collections of these species have been around the margins of

islands rather than at the rim of central craters; however, there are records of *Nesoryzomys narboroughi*, for example, from the rim of Isla Fernandina's crater, at 1,500 m (J.L. Patton, *pers. com.*).

Being a predominantly forest-specialist group, this decrease in oryzomyine generic diversity across the elevational gradient is not unexpected, as forests are replaced by open physiognomies, such as páramo and puna, at elevations above 3,000-4,000 m. Alternatively, the lower diversity of oryzomyines is countered by the high diversity of thomatomyines, and this pattern could be explained by competition between species of these groups (J.L. Patton, *pers. com.*), since members of both tribes are forest specialists. On the other hand, the diversity of open area dwellers, such as members of tribe Phyllotini, transitional and open-area specialists (respectively), exhibit an increase on diversity from lower to higher strata of Andean Cordillera (Steppan, 1995), when compared to adjacent Amazon Forest.

Even on the more limited elevation gradient on the Serra do Mar of eastern Brazil (957 to 2,890 m, with sampling sites between 1,000 and 2,700 m), the same pattern is observed. At the Caparaó National Park, five species of Oryzomyini were sampled, including three (*Euryoryzomys rus-satus*, *Nectomys squamipes* and *Sooretamys angouya*) limited to the lower sampling areas characterized by dense forest cover, from 1,000 to 1,400 m, and two

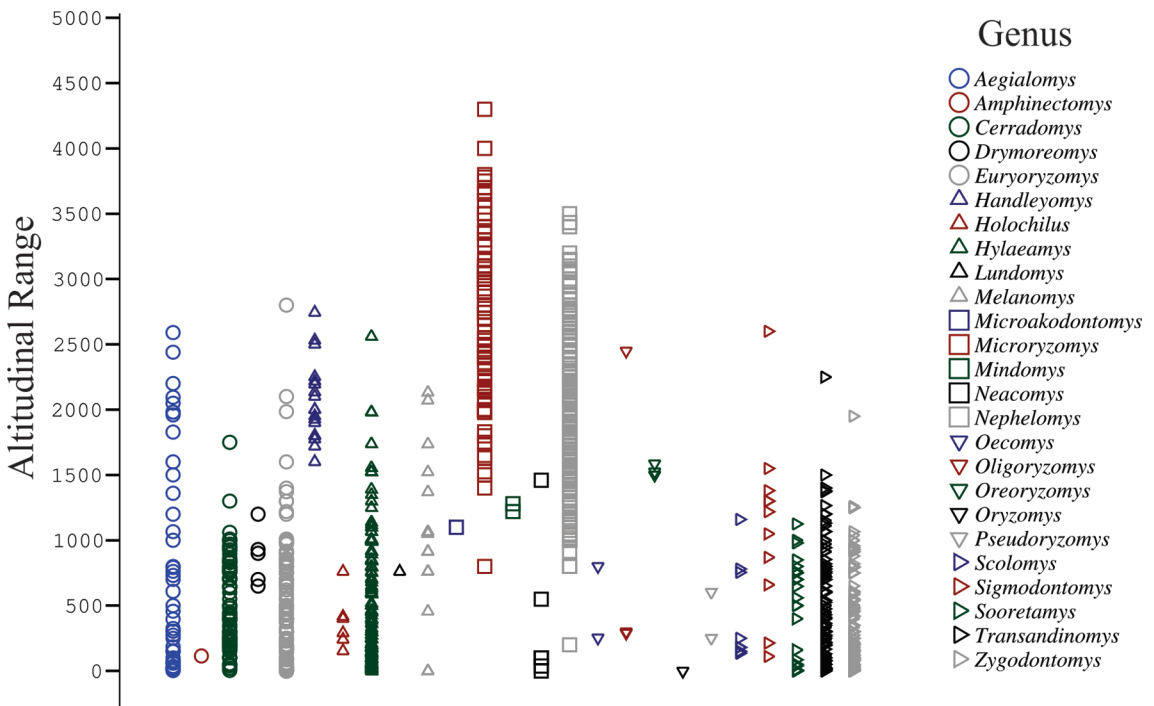


FIGURE 50: Altitudinal variation of collecting localities of the Oryzomyini genera.

(*Oligoryzomys nigripes* and *Oligoryzomys* sp.) with a broader range between 1,100 to 2,000 and 1,800 to 2,400 m, respectively. Along the entire gradient, specimens were captured only in montane forest and mountain scrub (Bonvicino *et al.*, 1997). In contrast, among the Akodontini and Phyllotini, seven species

were captured, four species only above 1,800 m (two undescribed species of *Oxymycterus*, one *Akodon* and one *Calomys*), all captured in montane scrub and humid montane forests, both vegetation types restricted to upper portions of Caparaó mountains (1,800 to 2,700 m).

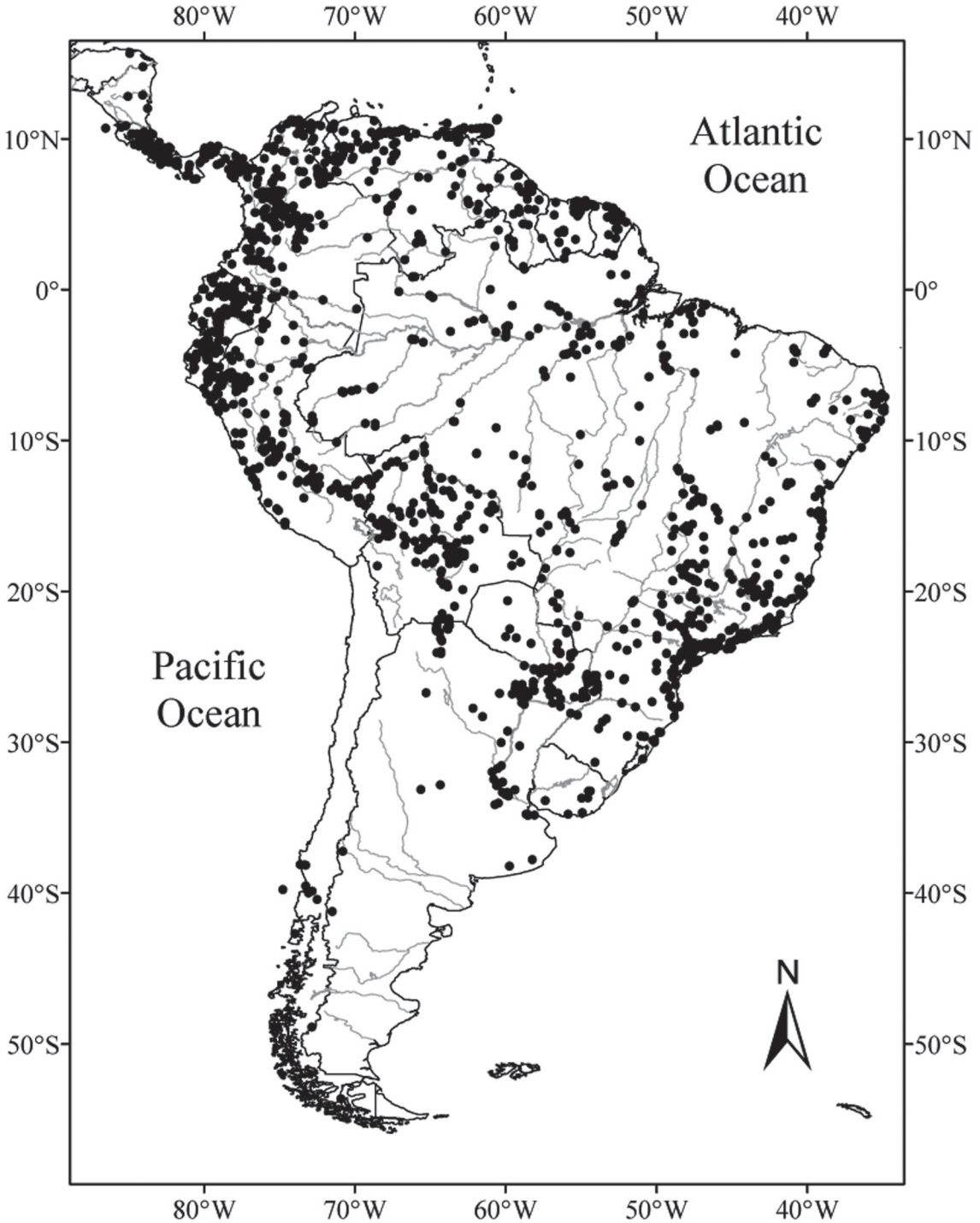


FIGURE 51: Map of collecting localities of Oryzomyini in South America.

Geographic Distribution and Habitat of Tribe Oryzomyini

Large distributional gaps are evident in the map depicting all South American collecting localities of oryzomyine genera and species (Fig. 51). Some of these represent areas in which most oryzomyines are not expected due to inappropriate habitat, such as the open and dry vegetation at the Bolivian and Peruvian Altiplano or the Chilean Atacama desert. On the other hand, since surveys in South American were not performed evenly through the continent, some gaps are artifacts, as those observed on the left bank of Rio Japurá and Pantanal region in Brazil, and eastern portions of Colombia and Ecuador. Therefore, some results presented in this study will likely change as new distribution records become available from future faunal surveys.

Our results indicate three general patterns of distribution for most oryzomyine genera: (1) *Aegialomys*, *Nesoryzomys*, *Oryzomys* and *Sigmodontomys* form a Trans-Andean group, distributed in low- to

moderate-altitude across the Andean Cordillera. Species of this group inhabit humid forests of Colombia (*Sigmodontomys*) and open coastal regions of Peru and Ecuador (*Aegialomys*) and Galápagos (*Nesoryzomys*), and coastal mangroves of Colombia and Venezuela (*Oryzomys*); (2) a group comprised of *Amphinectomys*, *Cerradomys*, *Drymoreomys*, *Euryoryzomys*, *Holochilus*, *Hylaeamys*, *Lundomys*, *Microakodontomys*, *Neacomys*, *Nectomys*, *Oecomys*, *Pseudoryzomys*, *Scolomys* and *Sooretamys* exhibit a Cis-Andean distribution, inhabiting lowland and highland regions of low to moderate elevation; and (3) the genera *Eremoryzomys*, *Handleyomys*, *Melanomys*, *Microryzomys*, *Mindomys* and *Oreoryzomys* form a group restricted to the Andean Cordillera, occupying habitats like montane and elfin forests and páramo, from Bolivia to Venezuela. Some genera are not restricted to these three areas, like *Zygodontomys*, which spans all three groups, and the *Transandinomys*, which is distributed in both the Andean and Trans-Andean regions, but without known records on the upper areas of Andean region. Another genus that does not fit to these 3 general patterns is *Nephelomys*,

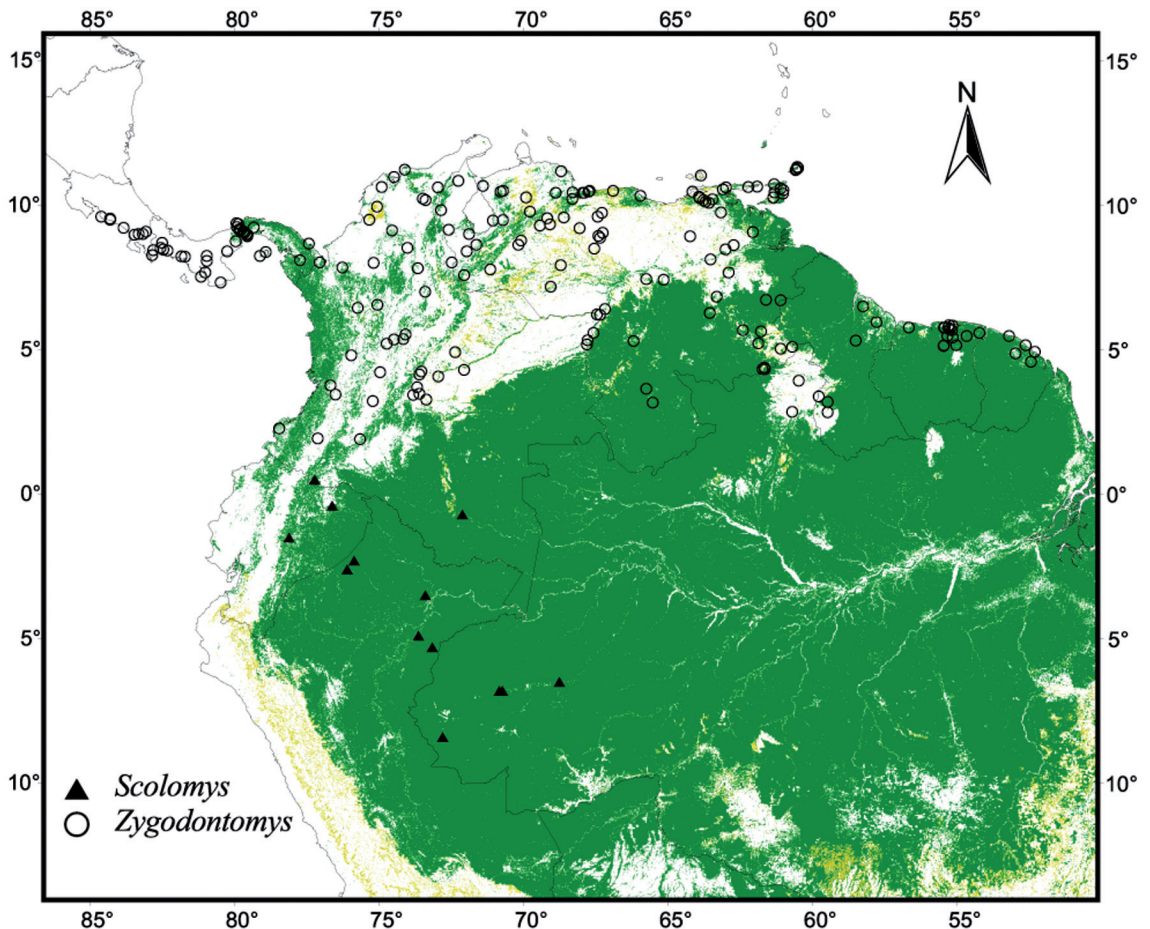


FIGURE 52: Vegetation map showing the collecting localities of the clade A of Oryzomyini phylogeny.

which is predominantly Andean, but also has Trans-Andean records in the Pirre Range on the Panamanian – Colombian border and along the Cordillera Central of Panama and Costa Rica. Although our database for the genus *Oligoryzomys* is incomplete, available information (Paresque, 2010) suggests that the genus exhibit a widespread distribution encompassing Trans-, Cis and Andean areas.

Our results are similar to those presented by Weksler (2006), who stated that most oryzomyine genera were assignable to three general distribution patterns: Trans-Andean, (*Aegialomys*, *Melanomys*, *Sigmodontomys*, *Nesoryzomys* and *Oryzomys*); Andean (including *Microrizomys*, *Handleyomys*, *Mindomys*, *Oreoryzomys* and *Nephelomys*); and Cis-Andean (*ectomys*, *Amphinectomys*, *Holochilus*, *Lundomys*, *Pseudoryzomys*, *Neacomys*, *Oecomys*, *Scolomys*, *Hylaeamys*, *Euryoryzomys*, *Cerradomys*, and *Sooretamys*).

Species of most genera exhibit parapatric and allopatric distributions, and for a few genera, species are widely disjunct, such as *Aegialomys xanthaelous* in coastal Peru and continental Ecuador while its

congener, *A. galapagoensis*, is restricted to the Galápagos Archipelago; *Sigmodontomys aphaestus*, more commonly known from Costa Rica, exhibit a disjunct record in Ecuador.

Some genera are widely distributed throughout South America, like *Euryoryzomys*, *Hylaeamys*, *Holochilus*, *Neacomys* and *Nectomys*, as well *Oligoryzomys* and *Oecomys* (a comparison between the geographic coverage of our database and the type localities of valid species [map not shown] showed that both datasets confirm the widespread distribution of these genera). In contrast, many genera have restricted distributions, including *Amphinectomys*, *Nesoryzomys*, *Drymoreomys*, *Eremoryzomys*, *Handleyomys*, *Microakodontomys*, *Mindomys*, *Oreoryzomys* and *Sigmodontomys*. Finally, other taxa are neither restricted nor widely distributed, like *Aegialomys*, *Cerradomys*, *Melanomys*, *Nephelomys*, *Pseudoryzomys*, *Scolomys*, *Sooretamys*, *Transandinomys* and *Zygodontomys*.

We plotted the clades identified by Weksler (2006) and Percequillo *et al.* (2011) on the updated vegetation map of Eva *et al.* (2002; see Fig. 52 to 55),

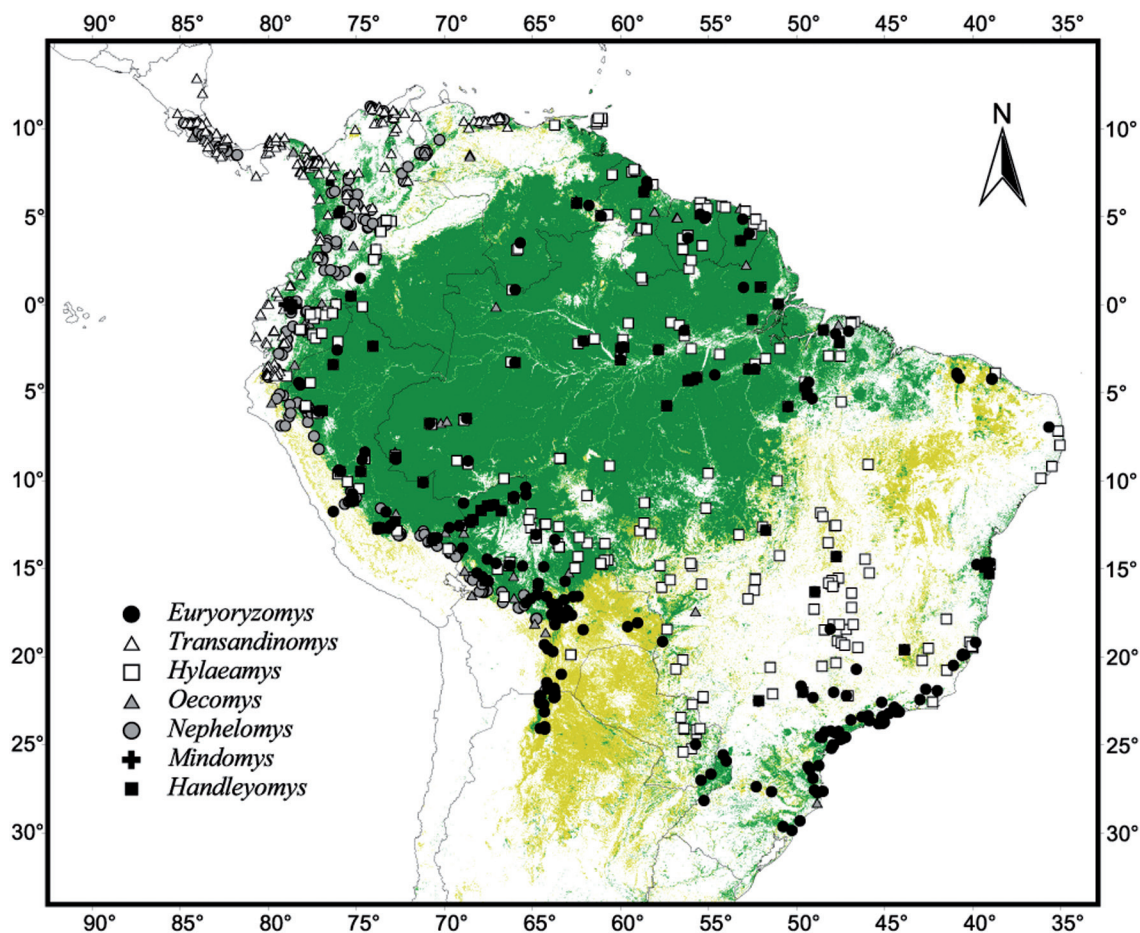


FIGURE 53: Vegetation map showing the collecting localities of the clade B of Oryzomyini phylogeny.

and also mapped habitat as character states on the above mentioned clades using Mesquite software (Fig. 56). According to our results (Fig. 52) clade A is composed by *Scolomys*, one typical lowland forest genus, and *Zygodontomys*, a group that although apparently associated with open habitats (as Venezuelan Llanos and Lavrados [= campos] de Roraima), has localities associated with forest patches (probably occupying ecotonal areas). In clade B, all genera are clearly related with forest habitats, with *Transandinomyia*, *Nephelomys*, *Mindomys* and *Handleyomys* more associated with humid and montane forests, and *Hylaeamys* and *Euryoryzomys* (and probably *Oecomys*) being found in both humid and dry lowland forests (Fig. 53). In clade C, *Oligoryzomys*, a genus that is certainly ubiquitous occurs across several open areas as well as wet and dry forest, while the genera *Oreoryzomys*, *Microryzomys* and *Neacomys* are present in humid montane (*Oreoryzomys* and *Microryzomys*) and humid lowland forests (*Neacomys*; Fig. 54), although not sharing a common ancestor. Regarding clade D, we have *Aegialomys*, *Oryzomys*, *Lundomys*

and *Nesoryzomys* more affiliated to open areas; *Amphinectomys*, *Drymoreomys*, *Eremoryzomys*, *Melanomys* and *Sigmodontomys* correlated with humid forest; *Cerradomys* is more associated with open areas and dry forest, and also transitional areas; *Sooretamys* and *Nectomys* are restricted to forested habitats both dry and humid, *Holochilus* is apparently more dependent of open grassland and also seasonally flooded grasslands, and *Pseudoryzomys* is inhabitant of open areas, namely seasonally flooded grasslands (campos limpos and campos sujos of Cerrado; Fig. 55). Considering the ancestor of clade D as a forest specialist, the change to transitional and open specialization would have occurred independently at least in five occasions; if we consider the ancestor a open area/transitional dweller, the use of forests would occur four times.

Based on these maps, we can observe that 60,7% (17 genera) of the Oryzomyini genera inhabit mainly forest areas, 32,15% (9 genera) of the genera dwell mainly on open areas, and only 7,15% (2 genera) occupy either areas or even transitional or ecotonal areas. On species level, 62.8% (or 71) are found in

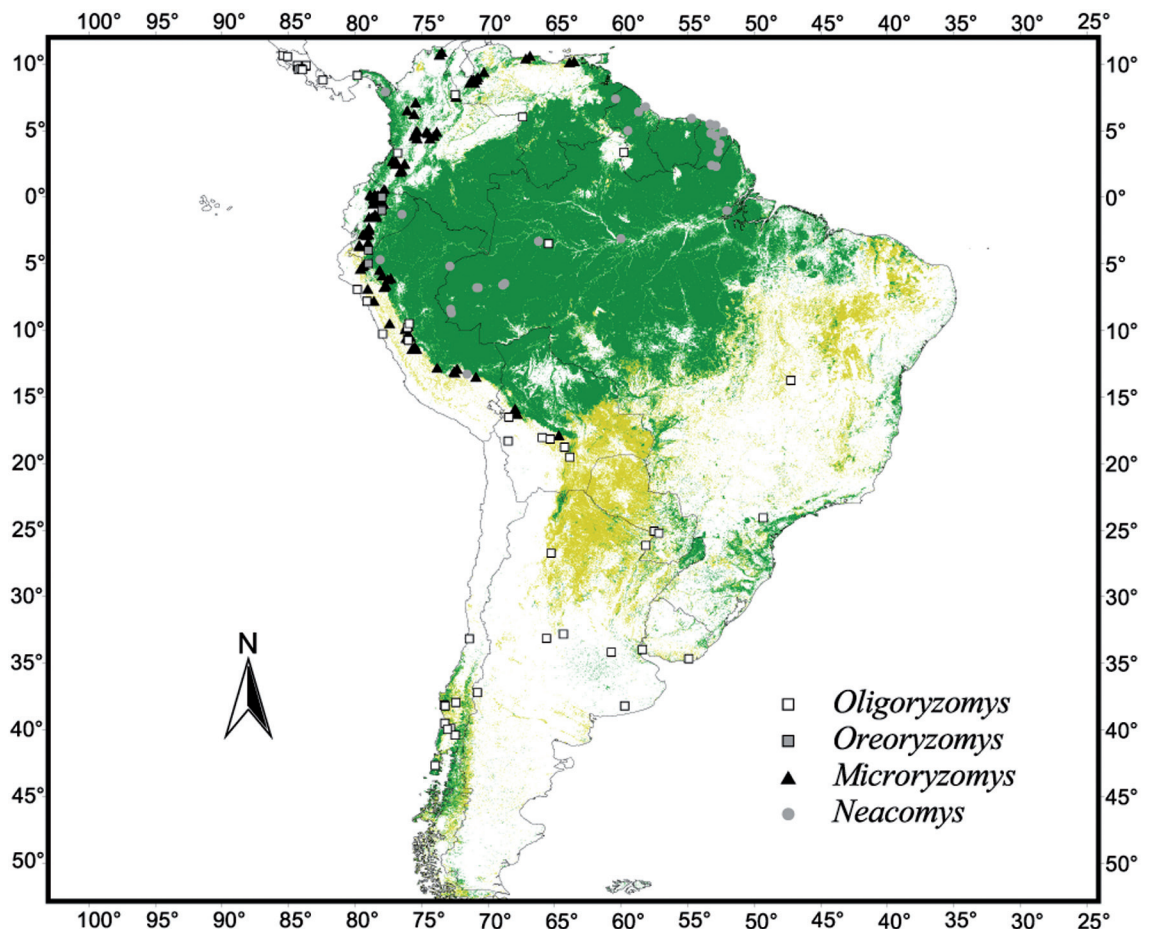


FIGURE 54: Vegetation map showing the collecting localities of the clade C of Oryzomyini phylogeny.

forest habitats, 15% (or 17) of species are distributed throughout open areas and 22,2% (or 25) are found in open habitats and in dry and humid forest (Table 1).

Despite the fact that in our analyses we include more species, these results are similar as Weksler's (2006), who stated that 61% of all oryzomyine species are found exclusively in forest environments and occur in all Oryzomyini lineages, while 28% of species are found in forest and in open vegetation biomes and occur in clades C and D, and 10% of all species are found only in open-vegetation biomes and are found in clades A and D of the tribe phylogeny. Weksler (2006) also suggested that all members of the lineage B are exclusively forest taxa, while the lineage A, C and D contains both types, suggesting that the ancestral oryzomyine was a forest dweller, and that the change to open habitats evolved at least four times in Oryzomyini.

Alternatively, considering that clade A is composed by montane forest and open area inhabitants, being them sister taxa or apparently independent basal clades, and that forest and open specialists are

present in most clades (except in clade B), it is also plausible to hypothesize that the ancestor of oryzomyine was a generalist, with the aptitude to occupy both open and forested habitats, like some species of the genera *Cerradomys* and *Oligoryzomys*. Subsequently, accompanying cyclic climate changes from the late Miocene through present (Smith & Patton, 1999; Steppan *et al.*, 2004) that delineated drastic or subtle vegetation changes (expansion and retraction of forests), different lineages conquered new and different environments. Andean uplift also could explain patterns of distribution of distinct environments and taxa that inhabit them (*e.g.*, Andean, Trans-Andean, and Cis-Andean): the uplift was earlier for the central Andes and more recent for the northern Andes, and both greatly determined, coupled or not to climatic changes, as well as habitat shifts (Simpson, 1975; Hoorn *et al.*, 2010). Nevertheless, regardless of the habitat occupied by the ancestor, the invasion to new environments occurred several times through the evolution of Oryzomyini rodents.

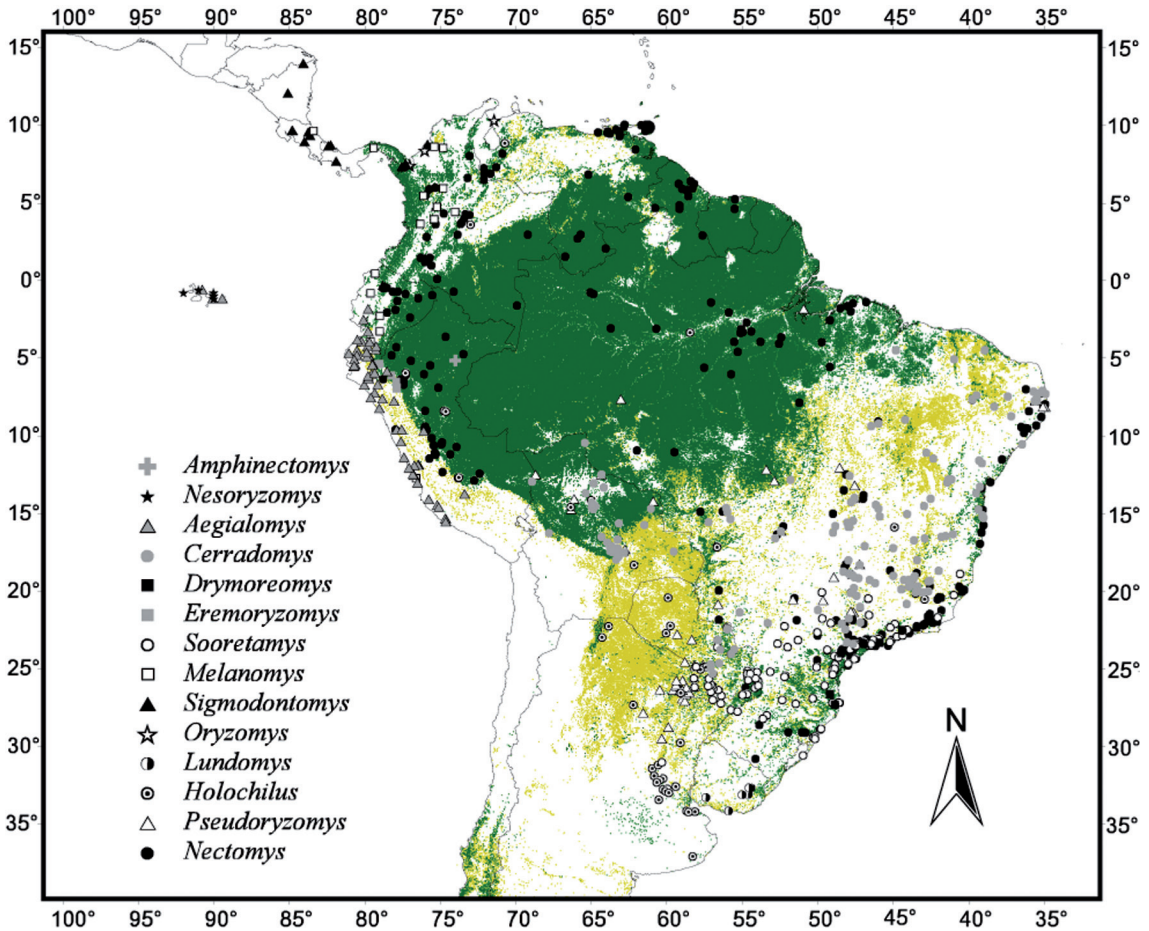


FIGURE 55: Vegetation map showing the collecting localities of the clade D of Oryzomyini phylogeny.

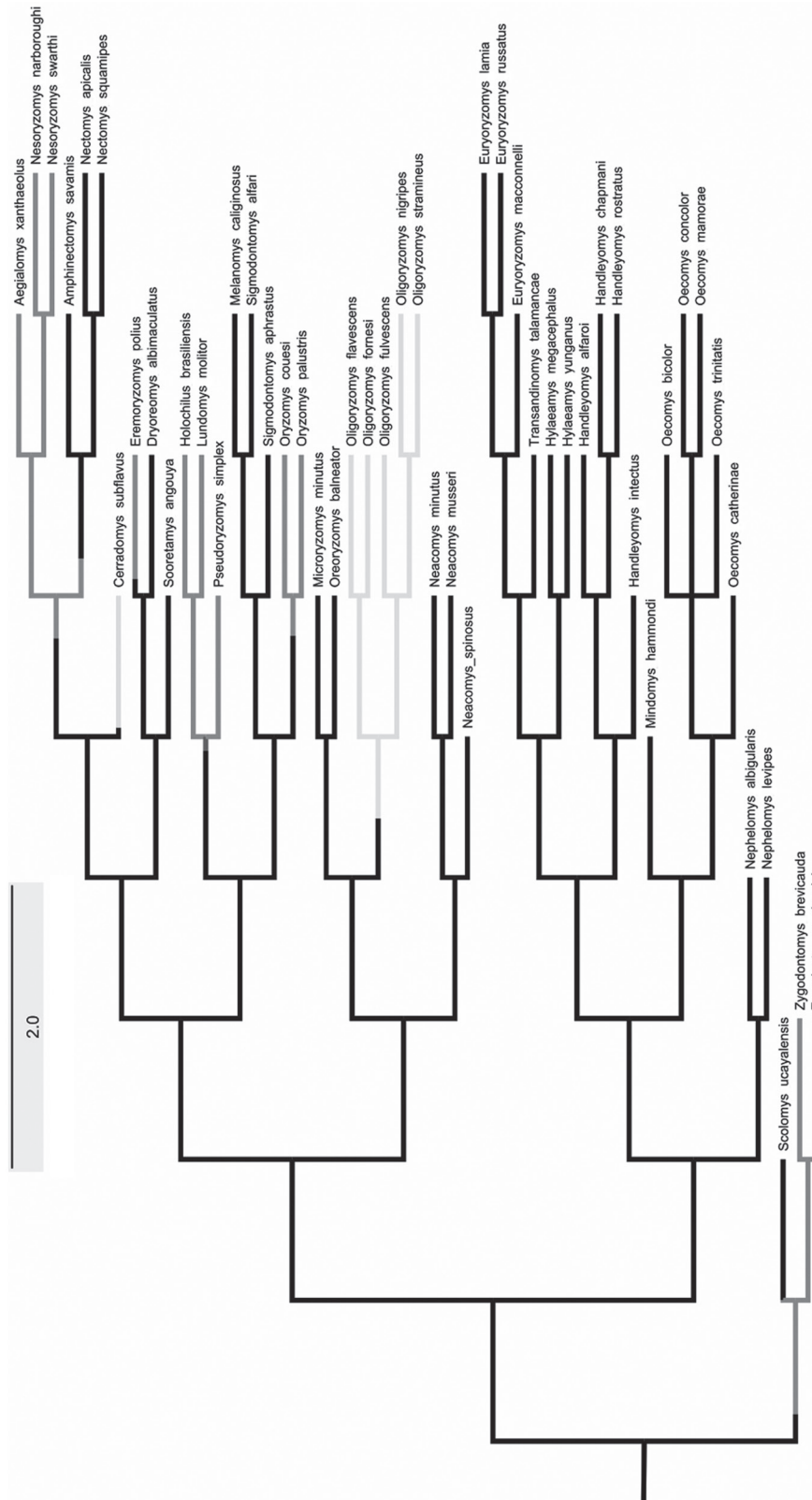


FIGURE 56: Consensus cladogram of two most parsimonious trees of combined molecular and morphological traits, presenting information regarding the habitat type occupied by recent taxa of tribe Oryzomyini. The black line represents forest habitats, the dark gray line represents open habitats and the light gray line represents transitional habitats.

TABLE 1: Diversity of the genera and species of the Tribe Oryzomyini, along with information on the predominant habitat type occupied by each species.

Genus	Forest	Open areas	Transitional
<i>Aegialomys</i>		<i>galapagoensis</i> <i>xantheolus</i>	
<i>Amphinectomys</i>	<i>savamis</i>		
<i>Cerradomys</i>			<i>goitaca</i> <i>langguthi</i> <i>maracajuensis</i> <i>marinbus</i> <i>scotti</i> <i>subflavus</i> <i>vivoi</i>
<i>Drymoreomys</i>	<i>albimaculatus</i>		
<i>Eremoryzomys</i>		<i>polius</i>	
<i>Euryoryzomys</i>	<i>emmonsae</i> <i>lamia</i> <i>legatus</i> <i>macconnelli</i> <i>nitidus</i> <i>russatus</i>		
<i>Handleyomys</i>	<i>fuscatus</i> <i>intectus</i>		
<i>Holochilus</i>		<i>brasiliensis</i> <i>chacarius</i> <i>sciureus</i>	
<i>Hylaeamys</i>	<i>acritus</i> <i>laticeps</i> <i>megacephalus</i> <i>oniscus</i> <i>perenensis</i> <i>tatei</i> <i>yunganus</i>		
<i>Lundomys</i>		<i>molitor</i>	
<i>Melanomys</i>	<i>caliginosus</i> <i>robustus</i> <i>zunigae</i>		
<i>Microakodontomys</i>		<i>transitorius</i>	
<i>Microryzomys</i>	<i>altissimus</i> <i>minutus</i>		
<i>Mindomys</i>	<i>hammondi</i>		
<i>Neacomys</i>	<i>dubosti</i> <i>guianae</i> <i>minutus</i> <i>musseri</i> <i>paracou</i> <i>pictus</i> <i>spinosus</i>		
<i>Nectomys</i>	<i>apicalis</i> <i>magdalenae</i> <i>palmipes</i> <i>rattus</i> <i>squamipes</i>		
<i>Nephelomys</i>	<i>albigularis</i> <i>auriventer</i> <i>caracolus</i> <i>childi</i> <i>devius</i> <i>levipes</i> <i>keaysi</i> <i>maculiventer</i> <i>meridensis</i> <i>moerex</i> <i>nimbosus</i> <i>pectoralis</i> <i>pirrensis</i>		

Genus	Forest	Open areas	Transitional
<i>Nesoryzomys</i>		<i>darwini</i> <i>fernandinae</i> <i>indefessus</i> <i>swarthy</i>	
<i>Oecomys</i>	<i>auyantepui</i> <i>catherinae</i> <i>cleberi</i> <i>concolor</i> <i>flavicans</i> <i>mamorae</i> <i>paricola</i> <i>phaeotis</i> <i>rex</i> <i>roberti</i> <i>rutilus</i> <i>speciosus</i> <i>superans</i> <i>sydandersoni</i> <i>trinitatis</i>		
<i>Oligoryzomys</i>			<i>andinus</i> <i>arenalis</i> <i>brendae</i> <i>chacoensis</i> <i>delticola</i> <i>destructor</i> <i>eliurus</i> <i>flavescens</i> <i>fornesi</i> <i>fulvescens</i> <i>griseolus</i> <i>longicaudatus magellanicus</i> <i>microtis</i> <i>nigripes</i> <i>stramineus vegetus</i> <i>victus</i>
<i>Oreoryzomys</i>	<i>balneator</i>		
<i>Oryzomys</i>		<i>couesi</i> <i>gorgasi</i>	
<i>Pseudoryzomys</i>		<i>simplex</i>	
<i>Scolomys</i>	<i>melanops</i> <i>ucayalensis</i>		
<i>Sigmodontomys</i>	<i>alfari</i> <i>aphrastus</i>		
<i>Sooretamys</i>	<i>angouya</i>		
<i>Transandinomys</i>	<i>bolivaris</i> <i>talamancae</i>		
<i>Zygodontomys</i>		<i>brevicauda</i> <i>brunneus</i>	

Areas of Original Differentiation

In his study on the biogeography of South American Andean rodents, Reig's (1986) concept of tribe Oryzomyini included 18 genera and based on the distribution of these taxa in the Andean and non-Andean areas, this author found that North Andean region had the greatest representation of oryzomyines, with 14 genera, including five endemic (Table 2). He therefore postulated that Oryzomyini AOD was located in the northern Andes (Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela).

Aside from several issues that we will discuss subsequently regarding Reig's AODs, a more immediate is the composition of the tribe Oryzomyini. Reig's (1986) concept of the tribe included groups currently assigned to other tribes, such as *Aepeomys*, *Thomasomys*, *Rhipidomys* and *Chilomys* (Thomasomyini), and as *incertae sedis* taxa, such as *Delomys*, *Phaenomys* and *Wilfredomys* (see Table 2). Our results also differs from those obtained by Reig (1986), who recorded 14 genera for the North Andean region, namely *Oryzomys s.s.*, *Oligoryzomys*, *Microroryzomys*, *Melanomys*, *Macruroryzomys*, *Sigmodontomys*, *Oecomys*, *Neacomys*,

TABLE 2: Comparison between the generic composition of tribe Oryzomyini according to Reig (1986) and to Weksler & Percequillo (2011), with information on the geographic region of South America inhabited by these genera.

Genera Reig (1986)	Non-Andean	NA	NCA	SCA	NSA	SSA	Genera Weksler & Percequillo (2011)	Non-Andean	NA	NCA	SCA	NSA	SSA
							<i>Aegialomys</i>	+	+	+	-	-	-
							<i>Cerradomys</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-
							<i>Eremoryzomys</i>	-	-	+	-	-	-
							<i>Euryoryzomys</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-
							<i>Hylaeamys</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Oryzomys s.s.</i>	+	+	+	+	-	-	<i>Mindomys</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-
							<i>Nephelomys</i>	+	+	+	+	-	-
							<i>Oreoryzomys</i>	-	+	+	-	-	-
							<i>Sooretamys</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-
							<i>Transandinomys</i>	+	+	-	-	-	-
							<i>Oryzomys</i>	+	+	-	-	-	-
<i>Oligoryzomys</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	<i>Oligoryzomys</i>	+	+	+	-	-	+
<i>Microroryzomys</i>	-	+	+	-	-	-	<i>Microroryzomys</i>	+	+	+	+	-	-
<i>Melanomys</i>	+	+	-	+	-	-	<i>Melanomys</i>	+	+	-	-	-	-
<i>Macrororyzomys</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sigmodontomys</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-	<i>Sigmodontomys</i>	+	+	-	-	-	-
<i>Thomasomys</i>	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Oecomys</i>	+	+	+	+	-	-	<i>Oecomys</i>	+	+	+	+	-	-
<i>Rhipidomys</i>	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nectomys</i>	+	+	+	+	-	-	<i>Nectomys</i>	+	+	-	+	-	-
<i>Neacomys</i>	+	+	+	-	-	-	<i>Neacomys</i>	+	+	-	+	-	-
<i>Delomys</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Wilfredomys</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Aepeomys</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nesoryzomys</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Nesoryzomys</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Phaenomys</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chilomys</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Scolomys</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-	<i>Scolomys</i>	+	+	-	-	-	-
-							<i>Amphinectomys</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-
-							<i>Drymoreomys</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-
-							<i>Handleyomys</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-
-							<i>Holochilus</i>	+	+	+	-	-	-
-							<i>Lundomys</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-
-							<i>Microakodontomys</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-
-							<i>Pseudoryzomys</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-
-							<i>Zygodontomys</i>	+	+	-	-	-	-

Nectomys, *Aepeomys*, *Chilomys*, *Scolomys*, *Thomasomys* and *Rhipidomys*, and from these, five genera (*Macrororyzomys*, *Sigmodontomys*, *Aepeomys*, *Chilomys* and *Scolomys*) were considered endemic. However, four of these genera (two endemics) belong no more to the Oryzomyini tribe: *Aepeomys*, *Chilomys*, *Thomasomys* and *Rhipidomys* are presently assigned to tribe Thomasomyini (D'Elía *et al.*, 2007). *Macrororyzomys* is a *nomen nudum*, and therefore a new generic name, *Mindomys*, is currently employed for *Nectomys hammondi* (Weksler *et al.*, 2006); despite this nomenclatural issue, Reig was correct in recognize this taxon as a northern Andes endemic. *Sigmodontomys* was found also in Trans-Andean region (McCain *et al.*, 2007) and *Scolomys* was found also in Cis-Andean

region (Gómez-Laverde *et al.*, 2004). Truly, only one of the endemics pointed by Reig is presently recognized as so. Furthermore, Reig's concept of genus *Oryzomys s.s.* (1986) included species that are currently allocated in 10 new different genera (Weksler *et al.*, 2006), bringing important implications regarding diversity patterns: just to mention a few examples, *Oryzomys* is currently a trans-Andean genus, restricted to Colombia and Venezuela (Voss *et al.*, 2001); and the genus *Aegialomys* is predominantly trans-Andean, with most records on the coast of Ecuador and Peru (Prado & Percequillo, 2011). Under the current and more restrictive concept of Oryzomyini (Weksler & Percequillo, 2011), the geographic information assembled by Reig assigns 9 genera to

TABLE 3: Distributional f_T exhibited by each geographical unit. North Andean (NA); Center-North Andean (CNA); Center-South Andean (CSA); North-South Andean (NSA); South of South Andean (SSA); Trans-Andean (TA); Cis-Andean (CA).

Genus	Total N_g	NA		NCA		SCA		NSA		SSA		CA		TA	
		N_g	f_T	N_g	f_T	N_g	f_T	N_g	f_T	N_g	f_T	N_g	f_T	N_g	f_T
<i>Aegialomys</i>	93	6	0.064	18	0.193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	0.741
<i>Amphinectomys</i>	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
<i>Cerradomys</i>	171	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	171	1	—	—
<i>Drymoreomys</i>	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—
<i>Eremoryzomys</i>	7	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Euryoryzomys</i>	245	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	245	1	—	—
<i>Handleyomys</i>	19	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Holochilus</i>	54	1	0.018	2	0.037	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	0.944	—	—
<i>Hylaeamys</i>	352	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	352	1	—	—
<i>Lundomys</i>	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—
<i>Melanomys</i>	21	16	0.76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0.24
<i>Microakodontomys</i>	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
<i>Microroryzomys</i>	114	73	0.64	26	0.23	10	0.09	—	—	—	—	5	0.04	—	—
<i>Mindomys</i>	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Neacomys</i>	42	1	0.02	—	—	1	0.02	—	—	—	—	39	0.94	1	0.02
<i>Nectomys</i>	279	26	0.09	12	0.05	9	0.03	—	—	—	—	232	0.83	—	—
<i>Nephelomys</i>	269	125	0.466	42	0.157	39	0.144	—	—	—	—	15	0.056	48	0.177
<i>Nesoryzomys</i>	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1
<i>Oecomys</i>	77	8	0.10	3	0.038	1	0.012	—	—	—	—	61	0.79	4	0.051
<i>Oligoryzomys</i>	59	4	0.069	5	0.086	—	—	—	—	1	0.013	33	0.559	16	0.273
<i>Oreoryzomys</i>	4	3	0.75	1	0.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Oryzomys</i>	3	1	0.333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.667
<i>Pseudoryzomys</i>	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	1	—	—
<i>Scolomys</i>	13	1	0.076	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	0.924	—	—
<i>Sigmodontomys</i>	17	3	0.176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	0.824
<i>Sooretamys</i>	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128	1	—	—
<i>Transandinomys</i>	151	19	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132	0.87
<i>Zygodontomys</i>	212	45	0.213	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	0.589	42	0.198

the northern Andes, including *Oligoryzomys*, *Microroryzomys*, *Melanomys*, *Oecomys*, *Nectomys*, *Neacomys*, with three endemic taxa (*Mindomys*, *Scolomys* and *Sigmodontomys*). We documented the presence of 17 species on the northern Andes, a number similar to that stated by Reig, but with quite distinct composition (Table 2).

Nevertheless, given the substantive advances and changes in our knowledge about the tribe with regard to phylogenetic relationships, generic composition, number of species and geographical distribution in recent years (Musser *et al.*, 1998; Percequillo 1998, 2003; Weksler, 2003, 2006; Weksler *et al.* 2006; Percequillo *et al.*, 2008, 2011), a re-assessment of the patterns of genera and species richness across the South America is needed.

To evaluate areas of generic richness in South America, we used the same methodology (but we separated the Non-Andean region adopted by Reig, into Cis- and Trans-Andean) and added data from current distribution of genera of the tribe Oryzomyini.

The Table 3 provides distributional f_T by geographical unit, as well the location of areas of highest richness and greatest generic endemism for the tribe. The North Andes contain 14.7% (or 354 records) of all collecting localities; 4.8% (or 116 records) are in the North-Central Andean region; 2.4% (or 60 records) are in the South-Central Andean region; 64.2% (or 1,557 records) are located in the Cis-Andean region; and 13.9% (or 339 records) are in the Trans-Andean region. The number of localities in both North-South Andean (no records) and South-Southern Andean (just one record) regions are insignificant (these number would change with a more robust database for genus *Oligoryzomys*, the only Oryzomyini genus known to occur in these areas). Regrettably it is impossible to compare our data on number of records with those published by Reig, even considering only the same oryzomyine genera present in both database, since Reig (*op. cit.*) does not provide the number or frequencies of collecting localities for each genera, only the total observed for the tribe.

The large number of records from the Cis-Andean region is due mainly to the very abundant taxa *Euryoryzomys*, *Hylaeamys* and *Cerradomys*, as well as the high number of genera (18), nine of which are endemic (*Amphinectomys*, *Cerradomys*, *Drymoreomys*, *Euryoryzomys*, *Hylaeamys*, *Lundomys*, *Microakodontomys*, *Pseudoryzomys*, *Sooretamys*,) and the larger number of species, 47, of which 37 are endemic. It is important to notice that genus *Scolomys*, considered an endemic of the northern Andes by Reig (1986), exhibit Cis-Andean distribution (in fact, most records are of Cis-Andean distribution). Part of the great representation of taxa and localities within the Cis-Andean region is likely due to the combination of large extension and presence of most of the major habitats of South America, including the Amazon and Atlantic Forests, Cerrado, Caatinga, Pantanal, Pampas and Chaco (just to mention areas in which oryzomyines occur); another possible reason for this great number of records is due to non uniform collecting throughout South America.

The North Andean region also exhibits a large number of records (354 or 14.7%), being *Nephelomys* and *Microroryzomys* the most abundant taxa. In addition to these two, another 15 genera inhabit the northern Andes (*Handleyomys*, *Mindomys*, *Oreoryzomys*, *Aegialomys*, *Transandinomys*, *Melanomys*, *Scolomys*, *Holochilus*, *Neacomys*, *Nectomys*, *Oligoryzomys*, *Sigmodontomys*, *Oecomys*, *Zygodontomys* and *Oryzomys*), from which only two are endemic (*Handleyomys* and *Mindomys*); there are 48 species in this region, being 36 endemic species.

The relatively large number of Trans-Andean records (339 or 13.9%) result from the abundant genera *Transandinomys* and *Aegialomys*, but nine other genera inhabit this region as well (*Melanomys*, *Neacomys*, *Nephelomys*, *Nesoryzomys*, *Oryzomys*, *Sigmodontomys* and *Zygodontomys*; *Oecomys* and *Oligoryzomys* also exhibit Trans-Andean records); 7 species (*Nephelomys devius* and *N. pirrensis*, *Nesoryzomys darwini*, *N. fernandinae*, *N. swarthi* and *N. indefessus*, and *A. galapagoensis*) and one genus (*Nesoryzomys*) are endemic to this area.

Reig (1986) reported that 68.5% of the occurrences of oryzomyines are distributed throughout the Andes. This statement does not correspond to our results, since only 21.87% (or 531) of the localities analyzed in this study are located in Andean regions. This difference is probably due to the time window between the two studies: in this interval of time, many wildlife surveys have been conducted increasing the number of records and new taxa of the tribe and new phylogenetic relationship hypothesis have also

changed the taxonomic composition of Oryzomyini. But we can also assume that the Reig's sample may have been biased, prioritizing the Andean regions more than the non-Andean ones, since his main objective was to evaluate Andean biogeography. However, as stated above, we are unable to directly compare our results, since Reig's database is not available.

The AOD (Reig, 1986) also deserves further comment, given the recent published phylogenies of oryzomyines, by addressing the relationship between the geographic distributions of taxa with their phylogenetic patterns (Percequillo *et al.*, 2011). The 17 genera present in the northern Andes are distributed throughout the Oryzomyini clade: *Scolomys* and *Zygodontomys* are located in the clade A; the genera *Handleyomys*, *Transandinomys*, *Nephelomys*, *Mindomys* and *Oecomys* are located in the lineage B; the genera *Oreoryzomys*, *Microroryzomys*, *Neacomys* and *Oligoryzomys* are located in clade C; the genera *Aegialomys*, *Melanomys*, *Oryzomys*, *Nectomys* and *Sigmodontomys* are located in the lineage D. If the northern Andes were the AOD of this tribe, we would expect that the most basal or more derived oryzomyine genera would occur predominantly or exclusively in this region, a pattern not recovered in any phylogeny.

Scolomys and *Zygodontomys* form a monophyletic group of the major lineage A (Maximum Parsimony tree) and exhibit Cis-Andean/north Andean and Trans-Andean/north Andean/Cis-Andean distributions, respectively; perhaps these two genera inhabited the north Andean or the Cis-Andean areas before the uplift of the Andes, since they represent common areas inhabited by both (or the common ancestor). If northern Andes inhabitants, after the uplift *Scolomys* dispersed to the eastern part of the Andes, but remained restricted to western portion of Amazon Basin, while *Zygodontomys* dispersed both to Cis- and Trans- part of the Andes.

The genera *Nephelomys*, *Mindomys*, *Oecomys*, *Handleyomys*, *Hylaeamys*, *Transandinomys* and *Euryoryzomys* belong to clade B and have totally different patterns of distribution, being *Hylaeamys* and *Euryoryzomys* widely distributed through the cis-andean part; *Nephelomys* widely distributed throughout the Andes (northern, center-north and center-south); *Handleyomys* and *Mindomys* are restricted to northern Andes; *Transandinomys* widely distributed through the trans-andean part, and *Oecomys* occurring on both sides of Andes. The Andean genus *Nephelomys* is the basal lineage in this clade; another internal clade is composed by an Andean endemic, *Mindomys*, and by a widespread genus, *Oecomys*; the next internal clade gathers *Handleyomys intectus*, another Andean endemic, and

species of the *alfaroi* group, a trans-Andean lineage; this previous group is sister to a clade containing (*Hy-laeamys* (*Transandinomys*, *Euryoryzomys*)), being the first and the latter cis-Andean taxa and *Transandinomys* a trans-andean group.

In the clade C, *Neacomys*, a cis-Andean genus, is sister to a clade formed by two Andean dwellers (*Microryzomys* and *Oreoryzomys*) and by *Oligoryzomys*, a widespread genus, occurring from North America to extreme South America. The clade D assembles several genera: *Pseudoryzomys*, *Holochilus*, *Lundomys*, *Oryzomys*, *Sigmodontomys*, *Melanomys*, *Sooretamys*, *Eremoryzomys*, *Drymoreomys*, *Cerradomys*, *Aegialomys*, *Nesoryzomys*, *Amphinectomys* and *Nectomys*. *Pseudoryzomys*, *Holochilus* and *Lundomys*, all inhabitants of open areas of cis-Andean region, form one clade, that is sister to a clade that contains *Oryzomys*, a trans-Andean group, *Sigmodontomys* and *Melanomys*, both Andean and trans-Andean genera. These two clades form a clade that is sister to another inclusive clade that includes two monophyletic groups, one formed by *Sooretamys*, *Eremoryzomys* and *Drymoreomys*, groups from the Atlantic Forest and Andes (*Eremoryzomys*); the other clade is formed by *Cerradomys*, a Cis-Andean genus; *Aegialomys* and *Nesoryzomys*, trans-Andean genera that reached Galapagos Islands; and *Amphinectomys* and *Nectomys*, cis-Andean forest inhabitant genera.

Concluding, the original AOD proposed by Reig (1984, 1986) for the tribe Oryzomyini in the northern Andes, based on frequency of occurrence of genera, is falsified since most records are currently associated with Cis-Andean region. Our results suggest that frequency of occurrence is not an adequate method to identify “the geographic space within which a give taxon experienced the main differentiation (cladogenesis) of its component taxa of subordinate rank.” Despite the theoretical corollaries elaborated by Reig to define his AOD’s, his methodological approach was not different from those authors trying to identify Centers of Origin. Although these issues do not invalidate the concept of AOD, our contrast between geography and phylogeny weaken Reig’s assumptions (1986:411): neither the northern Andes, nor any other area in South America, can be identified as “areas reached by the ancestral stock after its dispersal from the AOD of its parental taxon”, “the area where the taxon split most actively into subordinate taxa,” or “the area in which the taxon split into apomorphic species, which dispersed into a new AOD to generate there a new sister taxon of the same rank.” Any area where a cladogenetic event between two sister clades (two genera) took place would be

recognized as an AOD for the tribe, if the several sister genera inhabit distinct habitat types.

Considering the patterns described above, it is clear that any possible biogeographic explanation will be very complex, as vicariant events, dispersal, and extinction all likely contributors to the origin and distribution of taxa. One major problem is that although consistent, the existing phylogenetic hypotheses for the tribe remain preliminary, with different trees obtained by Weksler (2006) and Percequillo *et al.* (2011) employing the same data set, with addition of new taxa (*e.g.*, *Drymoreomys*) and new molecular characters (cyt-b), as well re-interpretations of some morphological character states. Although the same four clades were consistently obtained, the topology within each lineage varies significantly, obscuring any biogeographic hypothesis.

Diversity Patterns and Endemism

Some areas of the northern Andes acted as both historical and present geographical barriers to fauna dispersal (Duellman, 1979; Simpson, 1979). Examples include the Huancabamba depression, a complex system of mountain and low inter-Andean watersheds in northern Peru (Duellman, 1979); the frontier between Colombia and Venezuela, where the Cordillera Oriental and the Sierra Nevada de Mérida are separated by lower areas, and the Sierra Nevada de Mérida is separated from the Coastal Cordillera by the Barquisimeto depression (Duellman, 1979); the Nudo de Pasto area, on the Ecuadorean and Colombian border (Simpson, 1979); the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, which is isolated from the Serranía de Perijá by a narrow arid area; the dry valley of the Rio Cauca (Duellman, 1979); and the Rio Magdalena valley (Simpson, 1979). Reig’s Andean areas are largely coincident with the limits of each of these biogeographical breaks. Several areas or centers of endemism proposed by Cracraft (1985) also are coincident with these areas and delimited by these barriers through the Andes (mostly associated to northern Andes), namely the Magdalena, Venezuelan Montane, Meridan Montane, Santa Marta, Perijan Montane, North Andean, Peruvian Andean Centers (these last two limited by Huancabamba depression). Most of these barriers are associated with the complex geological history of the northern Andes, which result from recent episodes of orogeny in just the past few million of years, a time-line that is likely correlative with oryzomyine diversification. According to several authors (Simpson, 1975; Hoorn *et al.*, 1995, 2010)

some portions of the Andes, such as the Altiplano and Cordillera Oriental, and Occidental of Peru, began to uplift during the Cretaceous. However, for the northern Andes, mountain building started by the late Oligocene to early Miocene (*ca.* 23 M.y.), but the most intense orogenic activity occurred: during the late middle Miocene (*ca.* 12 M.y.), with the uplift of Eastern Cordillera; during the late Miocene, when the present Andean configuration was nearly formed (causing Rio Orinoco to change its course, and Rio Amazon to establish a connection with the Atlantic Ocean); during early Pliocene (*ca.* 4.5 M.y.), with the uplift of Serra Nevada de Santa Marta; and during the Pliocene (*ca.* 3.5 M.y.), with the formation of the Isthmus of Panama. According to Stepan, (1995), the ancestor of Oryzomyia (the clade that includes all Sigmodontinae, but Ichthyomyini and Sigmodontini) reached South America by 6 M.y. (late Miocene), and its tribes started diversification during the next million years. Thus, the Andean orogenesis and the climatic and vegetational changes derived from such change in the landscape were partly experienced by Oryzomyini lineages: the uplift of the Eastern Cordillera is the last event of Andean uplift around 12 M.y., and this range is “high enough to permanently divide the former foreland basin into the Magdalena [draining to Caribe] and Llanos basin [draining to Rio Orinoco]...” (Hoorn *et al.*, 1995). Apparently the Cis and Trans-Andean separation of Oryzomyini lineages was due to dispersion through some lowland areas that bisects the Andes (Huancabamba Depression and Barquisimeto Depression) rather than to vicariance. However, the presence of genus *Zygodontomys* only on the north bank of Rio Amazonas is consistent with the long isolation of this Guianan shield area by the Amazon Lake (during early Miocene), and latter by the Rio Amazonas (during late Miocene and Pliocene).

In addition to the Andean centers, Cracraft (1985) also recognized other centers in South America: Imeri, Napo, Inambari, Rondônia, Pará, Guyanan, Serra do Mar and Paraná Centers, among others. The areas of greatest species richness of tribe Oryzomyini are greatly concordant with several of these centers: figures 57 and 58 illustrate areas of densest sampling and species richness throughout South America, respectively. It is noteworthy that areas with the densest sampling are frequently coincident with areas with more species and areas of endemism, a similar and frequent criticism to refugia in Amazonia (Nelson *et al.*, 1990; Bush & Oliveira, 2006). This could be a consequence to the fact that systematists and biogeographers generally focus on areas of contact or parapatry

while trying to delineate species boundaries and areas of endemism, respectively (J.L. Patton, *pers. com.*). For oryzomyines, areas of greatest species richness are located mainly in the Andes, followed in smaller degree by areas in the Guianan Shield, Brazilian Atlantic Forest, Amazon Forest, and Paraguayan Chaco (10-13 species). Twenty one species are found in a three degree rectangle, near the Ecuadorean and Colombian border, which roughly corresponds to Cracraft's and Reig's North Andean Center: *Aegialomys xanthaeolus*, *Hylaeamys perenensis*, *H. yunganus*, *H. tatei*, *Melanomys caliginosus*, *M. robustulus*, *Microroryzomys altissimus*, *M. minutus*, *Mindomys hammondi*, *Nectomys apicalis*, *Nephelomys albigularis*, *N. auriventer*, *N. nimbosus*, *N. moerex*, *Oecomys bicolor*, *O. superans*, *Oreoryzomys balneator*, *Scolomys melanops*, *Sigmodontomys aphrastus*, *Transandinomys bolivaris*, and *T. talamancae*. Some species are primarily Cis-Andean (*Hylaeamys perenensis*, *H. yunganus*, *Nectomys apicalis*, *Oecomys bicolor*, *O. superans*, *Scolomys melanops*) or Trans-Andean (*Transandinomys bolivaris* and *T. talamancae*), but with their distributional limits near or coincident with the limits of this rectangle. A second, contiguous southern grid, partially included in Cracraft's (1985) Peruvian Center involves 17 species, several of which are shared with the Ecuador-Colombian rectangle but others that are exclusive (such as *Eremoryzomys polius* and *Melanomys robustulus*).

The area of high oryzomyine richness in the Guyana Shield is included in the Guyanan Center of Cracraft (1985), with 10 species: *E. macconnelli*, *H. megacephalus*, *H. yunganus*, *Neacomys dubosti*, *N. paracou*, *Nectomys rattus*, *O. speciosus*, *O. trinitatis*, *O. auyantepui*, and *Z. brevicauda*. At present, species endemic to this area are *N. dubosti* and *N. paracou*. Other areas of high richness in South America are associated with other well-known centers of endemism, such as the Napo (7 species) and Imeri (11 species) in the Amazon Basin, and the Serra do Mar in the Atlantic Forest (11 species). We also detected an area of high richness in eastern Paraguay that does not correspond to any described area of endemism or species richness, with 12 species from open (*P. simplex* and *H. sciureus*), forest (as *S. angouya* and *H. megacephalus*), and transitional areas between open and forested habitats (*C. scotti*). Apparently this mixture of open and forest faunas could explain the moderate number of species in eastern Paraguay.

Even with the best geographic coverage for most genera of the Oryzomyini for Cis-Andean South America (see discussion above), the northern Andean (as well as center-north and center-south areas) still harbors the highest species richness within the tribe.

One of the causes of the great diversity of oryzomyines in the Andean region may be linked to the great diversity of forested habitats in this region related to altitudinal gradient allied to topographic diversity, which dictates habitat diversity, even locally, as well as differences in slope exposure in narrow valleys, and valley orientation relative to down-slope moisture gradients, extending from the highlands to both trans-Andean and cis-Andean areas (J.L. Patton, *pers. com.*). This changes environmental characteristics (*e.g.*, the type of forest, as lowland forest, montane forest, elfin forest) and the selective pressures acting on these rodent populations (Enderl, 1982).

The Andean region has been called a transition zone in South America (Morrone, 2006). According to Morrone (2004), transition zones are generally located in the contact borders between biogeographic regions and represent biotic hybridization events promoted by historical and ecological changes that allow the overlapping of different biotic components. These regions can either have an impoverished biota or a high diversity. Our data does not support this assumption, since the Andes harbor a great diversity of endemic taxa (genera and species) and, as such, is a distinct biogeographic region, even if it is not a Center of Origin or AOD for oryzomyine rodents. Moreover, phylogenetic data available (Weksler, 2006; Percequillo *et al.*, 2011) show that Andean lineages are not the product of hybridization between taxa from contiguous biogeographic regions.

Valencia-Pacheco *et al.* (2011), evaluating patterns of diversity for the tribe, reported the existence of a latitudinal gradient in the number of species of Oryzomyini with a marked decrease in diversity towards the south and northwards from the Amazon Basin, and together with the Amazon comprises the most diverse area of South America. In their Source-Sink model, the Amazon region has served as a "source" (a kind of 'center of origin' for the tribe) from which species dispersed and colonized new environments. Our data (Fig. 58) also show a high diversity of species between 0° and 10°S latitude, however this diversity is more related to the Andean region and not the Amazon region as assumed above. The difference between these two perspectives results from the method employed by Valencia-Pacheco *et al.* (2011), one that divides South America in latitudinal slices, with each slice including several biomes, each with its distinct faunal components. Moreover, the recognition of the Amazon as the source or center of origin for the tribe is not concordant with the phylogenetic hypotheses currently available, as we demonstrated above. Weksler (2006) stated that his results were

inconclusive, but he suggested that either the Amazon or Andes could represent the differentiation site of Oryzomyini. Nevertheless, Valencia-Pacheco *et al.* (2011) disregarded Weksler's statement and arbitrarily selected the Amazon as the source for the tribe. Fairly, even the most robust dataset on distribution and diversity presented in this paper does not allow us to infer that the Amazon would be the "starting point" of the tribe distribution on the continent, since several areas in South America exhibit high diversity and could also qualify as "starting point" candidates for tribe Oryzomyini.

In addition to the general patterns of diversity observed in the Andes region, the hypothesis suggested by Reig (1986) about the origin and differentiation of the Oryzomyini tribe also provides explanations for the great diversity of the tribe in the same region. According to Reig the proto-oryzomyine invaded South America through waif-dispersal coming from Central America and probably dispersed quickly in the early Miocene over the Andes, because at that time they found good conditions there to settle. The subsequent rise of the Andes during the Miocene, forming the eastern Cordillera of Colombia and Venezuela and the western Cordillera of Colombia and Ecuador, had increased the heterogeneity of the Andean environments throughout the late Tertiary, resulting in the differentiation of the tribe (Reig, 1986). Despite all criticisms to Reig's AOD hypothesis, it is noteworthy that recent phylogenies (Smith & Patton, 1999; Weksler, 2003, 2006; Stepan *et al.*, 2004; Percequillo *et al.*, 2011), new data on the fossil record (Pardiñas, 2008; Verzi & Montalvo, 2008), and new evidence on Andean orogeny (Hoorn *et al.*, 1995, 2010) are concordant with the Reig hypothesis (1984, 1986) regarding the timing of arrival of Sigmodontinae in South America; hypotheses on the patterns and processes of diversification for this group are still very preliminary (Patton *et al.*, 2000; Costa, 2003; Almeida *et al.*, 2007; Barros *et al.*, 2009; Smith *et al.*, 2001; Miranda *et al.*, 2007; among others), but evidence so far suggests a much more complex scenario than that envisioned by Reig.

Final Considerations

We believe that we have demonstrated that most flaws or inadequacies observed in most of the hypothesis addressed above (Reig, Hershkovitz, Valencia-Pacheco) are a consequence of incomplete knowledge on the geographic distribution of genera and species of tribe Oryzomyini. This study shows a considerably

greater species richness when compared to the results of Reig (1986), based on the more robust database (new taxa, new localities, new taxonomic arrangement), providing more credibility to the conclusions we infer.

One hypothesis to explain the distribution pattern of the Oryzomyini may be an adaptive radiation in

which they formed, in a short time, several species from a single ancestral species. From these groups split off and dispersed to different regions, occupying free ecological niches, giving rise to several different lineages. Although Reig's AOD is debatable, based on the arguments we have presented above and the strength of current vicariance

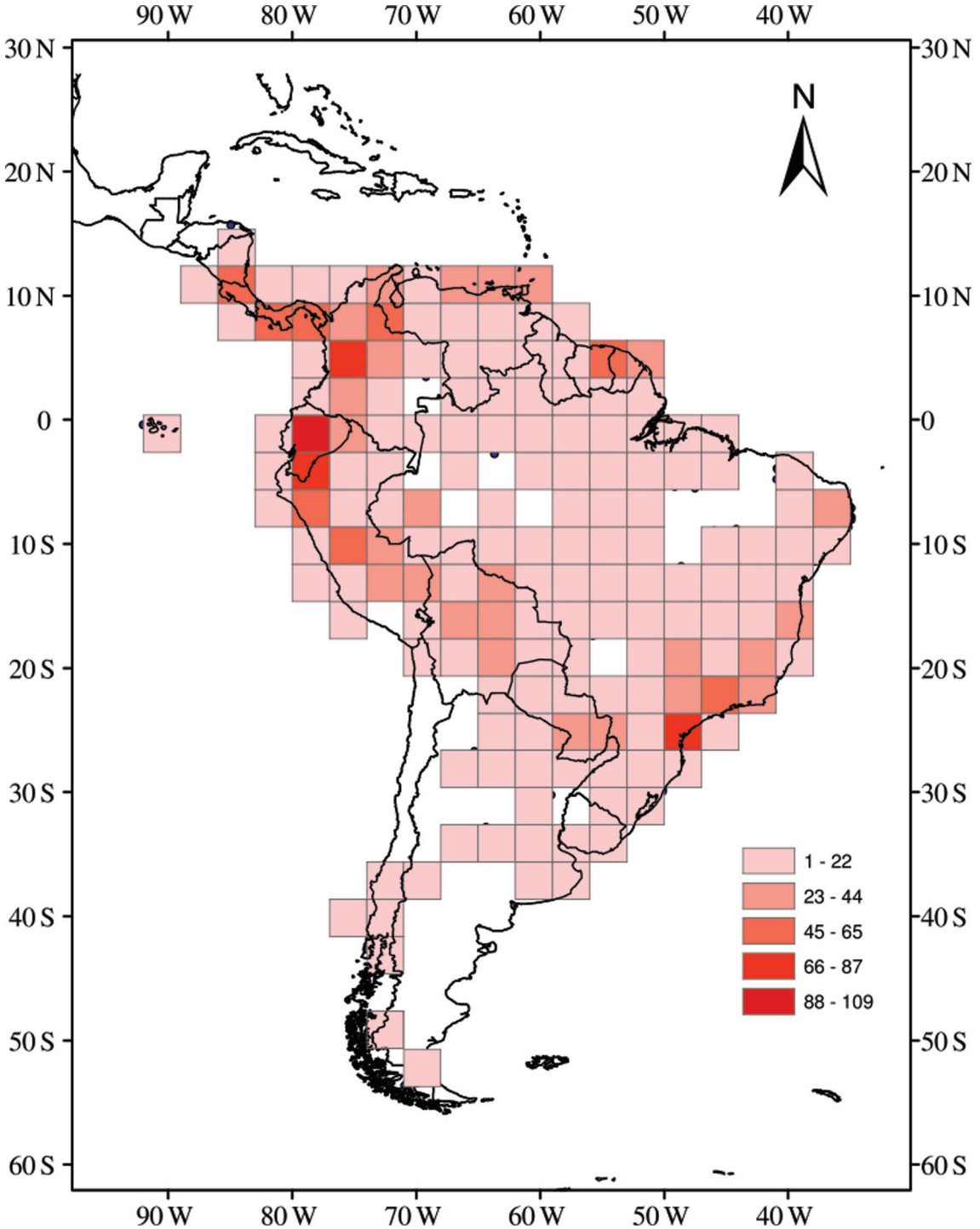


FIGURE 57: Map illustrating areas of sampling density throughout South America. The gradient color corresponds to the number of records.

biogeography theory, Reig was correct in his identification of the northern Andes as an area of great diversity.

Considering the concepts and the criticism about centers of origin and AODs, or other hypotheses regarding origin and dispersal (Willis, 1922; Kinsey, 1936; Cain, 1944; Croizat *et al.*, 1974; Nelson &

Rosen, 1981; Reig, 1986; Bremer, 1992), we agree that connecting phylogenetic studies to a comprehensive database on the distribution of a group is essential in uncovering both the pattern and process of history (*e.g.*, Simpson 1980; Nelson & Platnick, 1981; Reig, 1981; Wiley & Mayden, 1985; Humphries & Parenti, 1986;

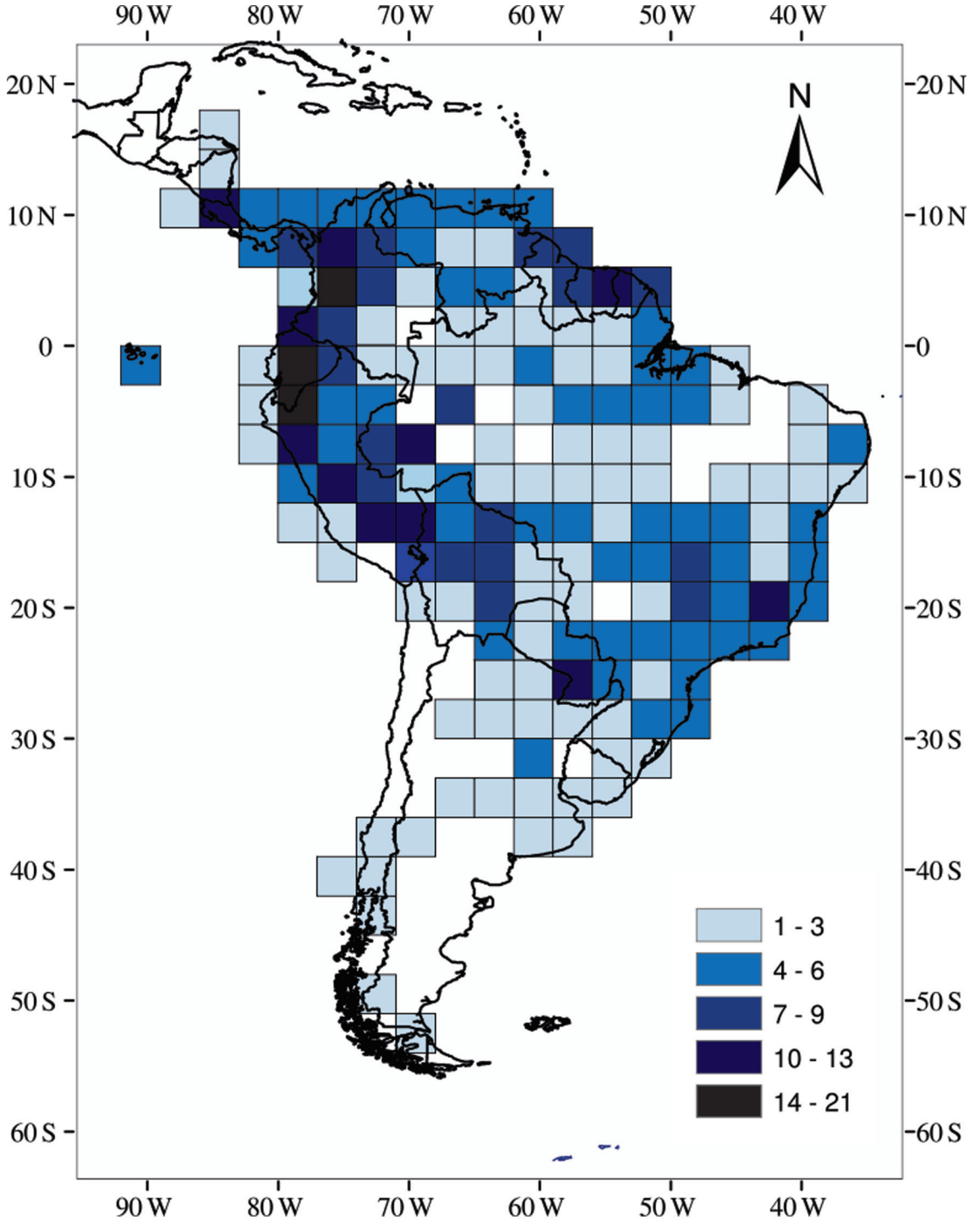


FIGURE 58: Map illustrating areas of species richness throughout South America. The gradient color corresponds to the number of species.

Mayden 1987, 1992; Silva & Patton, 1993; Bush, 1994; Patton *et al.*, 1994; Riddle, 1996). In this paper we describe patterns of current diversity and distribution, through the comparison of distributional data with available phylogenies, thus contributing to the knowledge of the biogeography of tribe Oryzomyini.

RESUMO

Oryzomyini é a tribo mais diversa dentro da radiação da Subfamília Sigmodontinae, com 28 gêneros e aproximadamente 130 espécies viventes, sendo essa diversidade refletida na variação ecológica e morfológica exibida pela tribo. Existem várias hipóteses para explicar o surgimento e a diversificação da subfamília Sigmodontinae na América do Sul, entre elas as áreas de diferenciação original (ADO). Este trabalho fornece informações a respeito da distribuição geográfica de todos os atuais táxons do grupo do gênero da Tribo Oryzomyini sendo estes organizados em índices de localidades com os registros de distribuição (coleção de localidades, estado ou província, país), altitude e coordenadas geográficas. Mapas das localidades de coleta foram elaborados para os gêneros e as espécies e estes foram utilizados como referência para mapear os padrões de distribuição geográfica e de riqueza, além de testar a hipótese de ADO da tribo Oryzomyini, a qual advoga que este grupo se originou e se diferenciou no norte dos Andes. Nossos resultados revelam uma considerável riqueza genérica e específica e mostra a existência de três padrões gerais de distribuição, o Trans Andino, o Andino e o Cis Andino. Além do mais, diferentes gêneros apresentam a maioria dos principais tipos de distribuição, como endêmicos, disjuntos, amplamente distribuídos e restritos, e habitam diferentes ambientes desde florestas a áreas abertas. Hipóteses filogenéticas recentes indicam que os padrões de distribuição dos orizomíneos não mostram correspondência com as linhagens principais do clado Oryzomyini, pelo contrário, cada linhagem principal da tribo exibe a maioria dos padrões biogeográficos descritos anteriormente. A região norte-andina não pode ser considerada como ADO, uma vez que a maioria dos registros para a tribo está localizada na região Cis Andina. A segunda região mais diversa é a Norte andina e a região Trans Andina é a terceira mais rica em número de espécies. Os padrões de riqueza da Tribo Oryzomyini são concordantes com vários centros e regiões de endemismos descritos na literatura. Áreas de grande riqueza estão localizadas principalmente nos Andes, seguidos em menor grau por áreas do escudo guianense, Floresta Atlântica, Amazônia e o Chaco Paraguai.

PALAVRAS-CHAVES: Oryzomyini; Distribuição Geográfica; ADO; Biogeografia.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to express our thanks to the curators and staff of the museums and collections enlisted above for allowing us to study specimens under their care. We are deeply indebted to M. de Vivo and A.P. Carmignotto for reviewing a previous version of this manuscript: their valuable and inspiring comments and suggestions greatly improved this contribution; Alfredo Langguth and James L. Patton also provided important criticism; needless to say that any errors that may remain are, of course, our own. Our research was supported by Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (FAPESP 1998/12273-0, Programa Biota 1998/05075-7; FAPESP 2009/03547-5; FAPESP 2009/16009-1), CNPq (2008/476249) and CNPQ/PIBIC scholarship, as well as grants from the American Museum of Natural History, the Field Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

REFERENCES

- ALLEN, J.A. 1900. On mammals collected in southeastern Peru, by Mr. H.H. Keays, with descriptions of new species. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 13:218-227.
- ALLEN, J.A. 1901. On a further collection of mammals from southeastern Peru, collected by Mr. H.H. Keays, with descriptions of new species. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 14:41-46.
- ALLEN, J.A. 1913. Revision of the *Melanomys* group of American Muridae. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 32:533-554.
- ALMEIDA, F.C.; BONVICINO, C.R. & CORDEIRO-ESTRELA, P. 2007. Phylogeny and temporal diversification of *Calomys* (Rodentia, Sigmodontinae): implications for the biogeography of an endemic genus of the open/dry biomes of South America. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 42:449-466.
- ANDERSON, S. 1997. Mammals of Bolivia, Taxonomy and Distribution. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 231:1-652.
- BARROS, M.C.; SAMPAIO, I.; SCHNEIDER, H. & LANGGUTH, A. 2009. Molecular phylogenies, chromosomes and dispersion in Brazilian akodontines (Rodentia, Sigmodontinae). *Iheringia. Série Zoologia*, 99:373-380.
- BASKIN, J.A. 1978. *Bensonomys*, *Calomys*, and the origin of the phyllotine group of Neotropical cricetines (Rodentia, Cricetidae). *Journal of Mammalogy*, 59:125-135.
- BASKIN, J.A. 1986. The late Miocene radiation of Neotropical sigmodontine rodents in North America. *Contributions to Geology, University of Wyoming, Special Paper*, 3:287-303.
- BONVICINO, C.R. 1994. *Especiação do rato d'água Nectomys (Rodentia Cricetidae). Abordagem cariológica, morfológica e geográfica.* (Dissertação de mestrado). Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro.
- BONVICINO, C.R. 2003. A new species of *Oryzomys* (Rodentia, Sigmodontinae) of the *subflavus* group from the Cerrado of Central Brazil. *Mammalian Biology*, 68:78-90.
- BONVICINO, C.R.; LANGGUTH, A.; LINDBERGH, S.M. & PAULA, A.C. 1997. An elevational gradient study of small mammals

- at Caparaó National Park, southeastern Brazil. *Mammalia*, 61:547-560.
- BRAUN, J.K. 1993. Systematic relationships of the tribe Phyllotini (Muridae: Sigmodontinae) of South America. *Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, Special Publication*, p. 1-50.
- BREMER, K. 1992. Ancestral areas: A cladistic reinterpretation of the center of origin concept. *Systematic Biology*, 41:436-445.
- BRENNAND, P.G. 2010. *Varição Geográfica no gênero Hylaeamys Weksler, Percequillo & Voss (2006) (Cricetidae: Sigmodontinae) na Floresta Atlântica*. (Dissertação de Mestrado). Universidade Federal da Paraíba, João Pessoa.
- BUSH, G.L. 1994. Sympatric speciation in animals: new wine in old bottles. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*, 9:285-288.
- BUSH, M.B. & OLIVEIRA, P.E. 2006. The rise and fall of the Refugial Hypothesis of Amazonian speciation: a paleoecological perspective. *Biota Neotropica*, 6(1):0-0. (on line)
- CAIN, S.A. 1944. Criterios para señalar El Centro de Origen. In: Cain, S.A. *Foundations of plant geography*. New York, Harper & Brothers. p. 227-259.
- CARLETON, M.D. & MUSSER, G.G. 1989. Systematic studies of oryzomyine rodents (Muridae, Sigmodontinae): a synopsis of *Microrozomys*. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 191:1-83.
- CARLETON, M.D. & OLSON, S.L. 1999. Amerigo Vespucci and the rat of Fernando de Noronha: a new genus and species of Rodentia (Muridae: Sigmodontinae) from a volcanic island of Brazil's continental shelf. *American Museum Novitates*, 3256:1-59.
- CHIQUITO, E.A. 2010. *Varição geográfica e filogeografia de Soeretamys angouya (Fischer, 1814) (Cricetidae: Sigmodontinae)*. (Dissertação de Mestrado). Escola Superior de Agricultura "Luiz de Queiroz", Universidade de São Paulo, Piracicaba.
- COSTA, L.P. 2003. The historical bridge between the Amazon and the Atlantic Forest of Brazil: a study of molecular phylogeography with small mammals. *Journal of Biogeography*, 30:71-86.
- CRACRAFT, J. 1985. Historical biogeography and patterns of differentiation within the South American avifauna: areas of endemism. *Ornithological Monographs*, 36:49-84.
- CROIZAT, L.; NELSON, G. & ROSEN, D.E. 1974. Centers of origin and related concepts. *Systematic Zoology*, 23:265-287.
- D'ELÍA, G. 2003. Phylogenetics of Sigmodontinae (Rodentia, Muroidea, Cricetidae), with special reference to the akodont group, and with additional comments on historical biogeography. *Cladistics*, 19:307-323.
- D'ELÍA, G.; GONZALEZ, E.M. & PARDIÑAS, U.F.J. 2003. Phylogenetic analysis of sigmodontine rodents (Muroidea), with special reference to the akodont genus *Deltamys*. *Mammalian Biology*, 68:351-364.
- D'ELÍA, G.; LUNA, L.; GONZÁLEZ, E.M. & PATTERSON, B.D. 2006b. On the Sigmodontinae radiation (Rodentia, Cricetidae): An appraisal of the phylogenetic position of *Rhagomys*. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 38:558-564.
- D'ELÍA, G.; OJEDA, A.A.; ONDACA, F.M. & GALLARDO, M.H. 2006a. New data of the long-clawed mouse *Pearsonomys annectens* (Cricetidae, Sigmodontinae) and additional comments on the distinctiveness of *Pearsonomys*. *Mammalian Biology*, 71:39-51.
- D'ELÍA, G.; PARDIÑAS, U.F.J. & MYERS, P. 2005. An introduction to the genus *Bibimys* (Rodentia: Sigmodontinae): phylogenetic position and alpha taxonomy. *University of California Publications in Zoology*, Berkeley, 133:211-246.
- D'ELÍA, G.; PARDIÑAS, U.F.J.; TETA, P. & PATTON, J.L. 2007. Definition and diagnosis of a new tribe of sigmodontine rodents (Cricetidae: Sigmodontinae), and a revised classification of the subfamily. *Gayana*, 71:187-194.
- DUCELLMAN, W.E. 1979. The herpetofauna of the Andes: patterns of distribution, origin, differentiation, and present communities. In: Duellman, W.E. (Ed.), *The South American herpetofauna: its origin, evolution and dispersal*. Kansas, Monograph of the Museum of Natural History, The University of Kansas. p. 371-459.
- EMMONS, L.H. & FEER, F. 1997. *Neotropics rainforest mammals: a field guide*. 2.ed. Chicago, University of Chicago Press.
- EMMONS, L.H. & PATTON, J.L. 2005. A new species of *Oryzomys* (Rodentia: Muridae) from eastern Bolivia. *American Museum Novitates*, 3478:1-26.
- ENDLER, J.A. 1982. Pleistocene forest refuges: fact or fancy? In: Prance, G.T. (ed.), *Biological diversification in the tropics*. New York, Columbia University Press. p. 641-657.
- ENGEL, S.R.; HOGAN, K.M.; TAYLOR, J.F. & DAVIS, S.K. 1998. Molecular Systematics and paleobiogeography of the South American sigmodontine rodents. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, 15:35-49.
- EVA, H.D.; MIRANDA, E.E.; DI BELLA, C.M.; GOND, V.; HUBER, O.; SGRENZAROLI, M.; JONES, S.; COUTINHO, A.; DORADO, A.; GUIMARÃES, M.; ELVIDGE, C.; ACHARD, F.; BELWARD, A.S.; BARTHOLOMÉ, E.; BARALDI, A.; DE GRANDI, G.; VOGT, P.; FRITZ, S. & HARTLEY, A. 2002. *A Vegetation map of South America*, Luxembourg, Office for Official Publications of the European Commission, 2002. 34 p. (EUR 20159 EN).
- FAIRCHILD, G.B. & HANDLEY, C.O. 1966. Gazetteer of collecting localities in Panama. In: Wenzel, R.L. & Tipton, V.J. (Eds.). *Ectoparasites of Panama*. Chicago, Field Museum of Natural History. p. 9-20.
- GARDNER, A.L. & PATTON, J.L. 1976. Karyotypic affinities in Oryzomyine rodents (Cricetidae) with comments on chromosomal evolution in the neotropical cricetine complex. *Occasional Papers Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology*, 49:1-48.
- GÓMEZ-LAVERDE, M.; ANDERSON, R.P. & GARCIA, L.F. 2004. Integrated systematic reevaluation of the Amazonian genus *Scalomys* (Rodentia: Sigmodontinae). *Mammalian Biology*, 69:119-139.
- HANDLEY, C.O. 1976. Mammals of the Smithsonian venezuelan project. *Brigham Young University Science Bulletin, Biological Series*, 20:1-89.
- HANSON, J.D. & BRADLEY, R.D. 2008. Molecular diversity within *Melanomys caliginosus* (Rodentia: Oryzomyini): evidence for multiple species. *Occasional Papers, Museum of Texas Tech University*, 275:1-11.
- HAROLD, A.S. & MOOI, R.D. 1994. Areas of Endemism: Definition and Recognition Criteria. *Systematic Biology*, 43:261-266.
- HERSHKOVITZ, P. 1948. Mammals of northern Colombia. Preliminary report no. 8: Arboreal rice rats (genus *Nectomys*), with supplemental notes on related forms. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, 98:49-56.
- HERSHKOVITZ, P. 1955. South American marsh rats, genus *Hochilus*, with a summary of sigmodont rodents. *Fieldiana Zoology*, 37:639-687.
- HERSHKOVITZ, P. 1960. Mammals of northern Colombia. Preliminary report n° 8: arboreal rice rats, a systematic revision of the subgenus *Oecomys*, genus *Oryzomys*. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, 110:513-568.
- HERSHKOVITZ, P. 1962. Evolution of Neotropical cricetine rodents (Muridae) with special reference to the phyllotine group. *Fieldiana Zoology*, 46:1-524.
- HERSHKOVITZ, P. 1966. South American swamp and fossorial rats of the scapteromyine group (Cricetinae, Muridae), with comments on the glans penis in murid taxonomy. *Zeitschrift für Säugetierkunde*, 31:81-149.
- HERSHKOVITZ, P. 1971. A new rice rat of the *Oryzomys palustris* group (Cricetinae, Muridae) from northwestern Colombia,

- with remarks on distribution. *Journal of Mammalogy*, 52:700-709.
- HERSHKOVITZ, P. 1972. The recent mammals of the Neotropical region: a zoogeographic and ecological review. In: Keast, A.; Erk, F.C. & Glass, B. (Eds.). *Evolution, Mammals and Southern Continents*. Albany, State University of New York Press. p. 1-70.
- HERSHKOVITZ, P. 1993. A new Central Brazilian genus and species of sigmodontine rodent (Sigmodontinae) transitional between akodonts and oryzomyines, with a discussion of murid molar morphology and evolution. *Fieldiana Zoology*, 75:1-18.
- HOORN, C.; GUERRERO, J.; SARMIENTO, G.A. & LORENTE, M.A. 1995. Andean tectonics as a cause for changing drainage patterns in Miocene northern South America. *Geology*, 23:237-240.
- HOORN, C.; WESSELIINGH F.P.; TER STEEGE, H.; BERMUDEZ, M.A.; MORA, A.; SEVINK, J.; SANMARTÍN, I.; SANCHEZ-MESEGUER, A.; ANDERSON, C.L.; FIGUEIREDO, J.P.; JARAMILLO, C.; RIFF, D.; NÉGRE, F.R.; HOOGHIEMSTRA, H.; LUNDBERG, J.; STADLER, T.; SÄRKINEN, T. & ANTONELLI, A. 2010. Amazonia through time: Andean uplift, climate change, landscape evolution, and biodiversity. *Science*, 330:927-931.
- HUECK, K. 1972. *As florestas da América do Sul*. São Paulo, Editora Polígono.
- HUMPHRIES, C.J. & PARENTI, L.R. 1986. *Cladistic Biogeography*. Oxford, Oxford University Press.
- JACOBS, L.L. & LINDSAY, E.H. 1984. Holarctic radiation of Neogene murid rodents and the origin of South American cricetids. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, 4:265-272.
- JORGE-RODRIGUES, C.R. 2008. *Variação Geográfica de Hylaeamys megacephalus (Fischer, 1814) (Rodentia: Sigmodontinae) na América do Sul*. (Monografia de conclusão de curso). Escola Superior de Agricultura "Luiz de Queiroz", Universidade de São Paulo, Piracicaba.
- KINSEY, A.C. 1936. *The origin of higher categories in Cynips*. Bloomington, Indiana University Press.
- LIMA J.F.S.; BONVICINO, C.R. & KASAHARA, S. 2003. A new karyotype of *Oligoryzomys* Sigmodontinae, Rodentia) from Central Brazil. *Hereditas*, Lund, 139:1-6.
- LOMOLINO, M.V.; RIDDLE, B.R. & BROWN, J.H. 2009. *Biogeography*. Sinauer Associates, Sunderland. *Mammal Networked Informations System*. Disponível em: <http://manisnet.org>. Acesso em: Outubro de 2011.
- MARSHALL, L.G. 1979. A model for paleobiogeography of South American cricetine rodents. *Paleobiology*, 5:126-132.
- MAYDEN, R.L. 1987. Historical ecology and North American highland fishes: a research program in community ecology. In: Matthews, W.J. & Heins, D.C. (Eds.), *Community and evolutionary ecology of North American stream fishes*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. p. 210-222.
- MAYDEN, R.L. 1992. *Systematics, historical ecology, and North American freshwater fishes*. Stanford, Stanford University Press.
- MCCAIN, C.M., TIMM, R.M. & WEKSLER, M. 2007. Redescription of the enigmatic long-tailed rat *Sigmodontomys aphantus* (Cricetidae: Sigmodontinae) with comments on taxonomy and natural history. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*, 120:117-136.
- MIRANDA, G.B.; ANDRADES-MIRANDA, J.; OLIVEIRA, L.F.; LANGGUTH, A. & MATTEVI, M.S. 2007. Geographic patterns of genetic variation and conservation consequences in three South American rodents. *Biochemical Genetics*, 45:839-856.
- MOOJEN, J. 1948. Speciation in the Brazilian spiny rats (Genus *Proechimys*, Family Echimididae). *University of Kansas Publications*, 1:301-406.
- MORRONE, J.J. 1994. On the identification of areas of endemism. *Systematic Biology*, 43:438-441.
- MORRONE, J.J. 2004. Panbiogeografía, componentes bióticos y zonas de transición. *Revista Brasileira de Entomologia*, 48:149-62.
- MORRONE, J.J. 2006. Biogeographic areas and transition zones of Latin America and the Caribbean Islands, based on panbiogeographic and cladistic analyses of the entomofauna. *Annual Review of Entomology*, 51:467-494.
- MUSSER, G.G. & CARLETON, M.D. 2005. Superfamily Muroidea. In: Wilson, D.E. & Reeder, D.A. *Mammal species of the world. A taxonomic and geographic reference*. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins University Press. p. 894-1531.
- MUSSER, G.G.; CARLETON, M.D.; BROTHERS, E. & GARDNER, A.L. 1998. Systematic studies of Oryzomyine rodents (Muridae, Sigmodontinae): diagnoses and distributions of species formerly assigned to *Oryzomys "capito"*. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 236:1-376.
- NELSON, B.W.; FERREIRA, C.A.C.; DA SILVA, M.F. & KAWASAKI, M.L. 1990. Endemism centers, refugia and botanical collection density in Brazilian Amazonia. *Nature*, 345:714-716.
- NELSON, G. & PLATNICK, N.I. 1981. *Systematics and biogeography: cladistics and vicariance*. New York, Columbia University Press.
- NELSON, G. & ROSEN, D.E. 1981. *Vicariance biogeography - A critique*. New York, Columbia University Press.
- NGA GEONET NAMES SERVICE. DISPONÍVEL EM: [HTTP://GEONAMES.NGA.MIL/GGMAGAZ](http://geonames.nga.mil/ggmagaz). ACESSO EM: JULHO-DEZEMBRO DE 2009.
- PACHECO, V. 2003. *Phylogenetic analyses of the Thomasomyini (Muroidea: Sigmodontinae) based on morphological data*. (Ph.D. Dissertation). New York, The City University of New York.
- PARDIÑAS, U.F.J. 2008. A New Genus of Oryzomyine Rodent (Cricetidae: Sigmodontinae) from the Pleistocene of Argentina. *Journal of Mammalogy*, 89:1270-1278.
- PARDIÑAS, U.F.J.; CIRIGNOLI S. & GALLIARI, C.A. 2004. Distribution of *Pseudoryzomys simplex* in Argentina. *Journal of Neotropical Mammalogy*, 11:105-108.
- PARDIÑAS, U.F.J.; D'ELÍA, G. & ORTIZ, P.E. 2002. Sigmodontinos fósiles (Rodentia, Muroidea, Sigmodontinae) de América del Sur: estado actual de su conocimiento y prospectiva. *Mastozoología Neotropical*, 9:209-252.
- PARESQUE, R. 2010. *Diversificação das espécies do gênero Oligoryzomys Bangs, 1900 (Rodentia, Cricetidae) na região neotropical*. (Tese de doutorado). Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo.
- PATTERSON, B. & PASCUAL, R. 1968. *Evolution, Mammals and Southern Continents, V*. The fossil mammal fauna of South America. *Quarterly Review of Biology*, 43:409-451.
- PATTERSON, B. & PASCUAL, R. 1972. The fossil mammal fauna of South America. In: Keast, A.; Erk, F.C. & Glass, B. (eds.), *Evolution, Mammals and Southern Continents*. Albany, State University of New York Press. p. 247-309.
- PATTON, J.L. & HAFNER, M.S. 1983. Biosystematics of the native rodents of the Galapagos Archipelago, Ecuador. In: Bowman, R.I.; Benson, M. & Leviton, A.E. (Eds.), *Patterns of evolution in Galapagos Organisms*. San Francisco, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Pacific Division. p. 539-568.
- PATTON, J.L.; DA SILVA, M.N.F. & MALCOLM, J.R. 1994. Gene genealogy and differentiation among arboreal spiny rats (Rodentia: Echimyidae) of the Amazon Basin: a test of the riverine barrier hypothesis. *Evolution*, 48:1314-1323.
- PATTON, J.L.; DA SILVA, M.N.F. & MALCOLM, J.R. 2000. Mammals of the Rio Jurua and the evolutionary and ecological diversification of Amazonia. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 244:1-306.
- PAYNTER JR., R.A. 1982. *Ornithological Gazetteer of Venezuela*. Cambridge, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.
- PAYNTER JR., R.A. 1989. *Ornithological Gazetteer of Paraguay*. Cambridge, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.

- PAYNTER JR., R.A. 1992. *Ornithological Gazetteer of Bolivia*. 2.ed. Cambridge, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Bird Department.
- PAYNTER JR., R.A. 1993. *Ornithological Gazetteer of Ecuador*. 2.ed. Cambridge, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.
- PAYNTER JR., R.A. 1997. *Ornithological Gazetteer of Colombia*. 2.ed. Cambridge, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.
- PAYNTER JR., R.A. & TRAYLOR JR., M.A. 1991. *Ornithological Gazetteer of Brazil*. Cambridge, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University. 2 v.
- PERCEQUILLO, A.R. 1998. *Sistemática de Oryzomys Baird, 1858 do Leste do Brasil (Muroidea, Sigmodontinae)*. (Dissertação de mestrado) Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo.
- PERCEQUILLO, A.R. 2003. *Sistemática de Oryzomys Baird, 1858: definição dos grupos de espécies e revisão do grupo albigularis (Rodentia, Sigmodontinae)*. (Tese de Doutorado). Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo.
- PERCEQUILLO, A.R.; HINGST-ZAHER, E. & BONVICINO, C.R. 2008. Systematic Review of Genus *Cerradomys* Weksler, Percequillo and Voss, 2006 (Rodentia: Cricetidae: Sigmodontinae: Oryzomyini), with Description of Two New Species from Eastern Brazil. *American Museum novitates*, 3622:1-46.
- PERCEQUILLO, A.R.; WEKSLER, M. & COSTA, L.P. 2011. A new genus and species of rodent from the Brazilian Atlantic Forest (Rodentia: Cricetidae: Sigmodontinae: Oryzomyini), with comments on oryzomyine biogeography (subscription required). *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society*, 161:357-390.
- PINTO, O. 1945. Cinquenta anos de investigação ornitológica. *Arquivos de Zoologia*, 4:261-340.
- PRADO, J.R. & PERCEQUILLO, A.R. 2011. Ontogenetic and Sexual Variation in cranial characters of *Aegialomys xanthaeolus* (Thomas, 1894) (Cricetidae: Sigmodontinae) from Ecuador and Peru. *Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia*, 51:155-177.
- REIG, O.A. 1980. A new fossil genus of South American cricetid rodents allied to *Wiedomys*, with an assessment of the Sigmodontinae. *Journal of Zoology*, 192:257-281.
- REIG, O.A. 1981. Teoría del origen y desarrollo de la fauna de mamíferos de América del Sur. *Monographiae Naturae Museo Municipal Ciencias Naturales "Lorenzo Scaglia"*, 1:1-161.
- REIG, O.A. 1984. Distribuição geográfica e história evolutiva dos roedores muroideos sulamericanos (Cricetidae: Sigmodontinae). *Revista Brasileira de Genética*, 7:333-365.
- REIG, O.A. 1986. Diversity patterns and differentiation of high Andean rodents. In: Vuilleumier, F. & Monasterio, M. (eds.), *High Altitude Tropical Biogeography*. New York, Oxford University Press. p. 404-439.
- RIDDLE, B.R. 1996. The molecular phylogeographic bridge between deep and shallow history in continental biotas. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*, 11:207-211.
- SANCHEZ H., J.; OCHOA G., J. & VOSS, R.S. 2001. Rediscovery of *Oryzomys gorgasi* (Rodentia: Muridae). With Notes on Taxonomy and Natural History. *Journal of Mammalogy*, 65:205-214.
- SAVAGE, J.M. 1974. The isthmian link and the evolution of Neotropical mammals. *Contributions in Science Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County*, 260:1-51.
- SILVA, M.N.F. & PATTON, J.L. 1993. Amazonian phylogeography: mtDNA sequence variation in arboreal echimyid rodents (Caviomorpha). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 2:243-255.
- SIMPSON, B.B. 1975. Pleistocene changes in the flora of the high tropical Andes. *Paleobiology*, 1:273-294.
- SIMPSON, B.B. 1979. Quaternary biogeography of the high montane regions of South America. In: Duellman, W.E. (Ed.). *The South American herpetofauna: its origin, evolution, and dispersal*. Lawrence, University of Kansas. p. 157-188.
- SIMPSON, G.G. 1950. History of the fauna of Latin America. *American Scientist Burlington*, 38:361-389.
- SIMPSON, G.G. 1969. South American Mammals. In: Fittkau, J.J. & Dr. W. Junk N.V. (Eds.). *Biogeography and ecology in South America*. Madison, Universidade de Wisconsin. p. 879-909.
- SIMPSON, G.G. 1980. *Splendid Isolation. The curious history of South American Mammals*. Yale University Press, New Haven.
- SLAUGHTER, B.H. & UBELAKER, J.E. 1984. Relationships of South American cricetids to rodents of North America and the Old World. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, 4:255-264.
- SMITH, M.F. & PATTON, J.L. 1993. The diversification of South American murid rodents: evidence from mitochondrial DNA sequence data for the akodontine tribe. *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society*, 50:149-177.
- SMITH, M.F. & PATTON, J.L. 1999. Phylogenetic relationships and the radiation of sigmodontine rodents in South America: evidence from Cytochrome b. *Journal of Mammalian Evolution*, 6:89-128.
- SMITH, M.F.; KELT, D.A. & PATTON, J.L. 2001. Testing models of diversification in mice in the *Abrothrix olivaceus/xanthorhinus* complex in Chile and Argentina. *Molecular Ecology*, 10:397-405.
- STEPHENS, L. & TRAYLOR JR., M.A. 1983. *Ornithological Gazetteer of Peru*. Cambridge, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.
- STEPHENS, L. & TRAYLOR JR., M.A. 1985. *Ornithological Gazetteer of the Guianas*. Cambridge, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.
- STEBBAN, S.; ADKINS, R. & ANDERSON, J. 2004. Phylogeny and Divergence-Date Estimates of Rapid Radiations in Muroid Rodents Based on Multiple Nuclear Genes. *Systematic Biology*, 53:533-553.
- STEBBAN, S.J. 1995. Revision of the Tribe Phyllotini (Rodentia: Sigmodontinae), with a Phylogenetic hypothesis for the Sigmodontinae. *Fieldiana Zoology*, 80:1-112.
- TATE, G.H.H. 1932. The taxonomic history of the South and Central American cricetid rodents of the genus *Oryzomys*. Part 2: subgenera *Oligoryzomys*, *Thallomyscus* and *Melanomys*. *American Museum Novitates*, 580:1-17.
- TAVARES, W.C.; PESSÔA, L.M. & GONÇALVES, P.R. 2011. New species of *Cerradomys* from coastal sandy plains of southeastern Brazil (Cricetidae: Sigmodontinae). *Journal of Mammalogy*, 92:645-658.
- TETA, P.; PARDIÑAS, U.F.J.; ANDRADE, A. & CIRIGNOLI, S. 2007. Distribución de los Géneros *Euryoryzomys* y *Sooretamys* (Rodentia, Cricetidae) en Argentina. *Mastozoología Neotropical*, 14:279-284.
- TRAVASSOS, L. & CAMARGO, H.F.A. 1958. A Estação Biológica de Boracéia. *Arquivos de Zoologia*, 11:1-21.
- UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES (USBGN). 1955a. *NIS Gazetteer Peru*. Washington, DC, Department of the Interior, Prepared in the Office of Geography.
- UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES (USBGN). 1955b. *Gazetteer nº 4, Bolivia*. Washington, DC, Department of the Interior, Prepared in the Office of Geography.
- UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES (USBGN). 1956. *Gazetteer nº 18 Costa Rica*. Washington, DC, Department of the Interior, Prepared in the Office of Geography.
- UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES (USBGN). 1957a. *Gazetteer nº 35 Paraguai*. Washington, DC, Department of the Interior, Prepared in the Office of Geography.
- UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES (USBGN). 1957b. *Gazetteer nº 36 Ecuador*. Washington, DC, Department of the Interior, Prepared in the Office of Geography.

- UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES (USBGN). 1961. *NIS Gazetteer Venezuela*. Washington, DC, Department of the Interior, Prepared in the Office of Geography.
- UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES (USBGN). 1963. *Gazetteer nº 71 Brazil*. Washington, DC, Department of the Interior, Prepared in the Office of Geography.
- UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES (USBGN). 1964. *Gazetteer nº 86, Colombia*. Washington, DC, Department of the Interior, Prepared in the Office of Geography.
- UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES (USBGN). 1968. *Gazetteer nº 103 Argentina*. Washington, DC, Department of the Interior, Prepared in the Office of Geography.
- UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES (USBGN). 1969. *Gazetteer nº 110, Panama and the Canal Zone*. Washington, DC, Department of the Interior, Prepared in the Office of Geography.
- UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES (USBGN). 1976. *Guyana*. Washington, DC, Department of the Interior, Prepared in the Office of Geography.
- VALENCIA-PACHECO, E.; AVARIA-LLAUTUREO, J.; MUÑOZ-ESCOBAR, C.; BORIC-BARGETTO, D. & HERNÁNDEZ, C.E. 2011. Patrones de distribución geográfica de la riqueza de especies de roedores de la Tribu Oryzomyini (Rodentia: Sigmodontinae) em Sudamérica: Evaluando la importancia de los procesos de colonización y extinción. *Revista Chilena de Historia Natural*, 84:365-377.
- VANZOLINI, P.E. 1974. Ecological and geographical distribution of lizards in Pernambuco, northeastern Brasil (Sauria). *Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia*, 28:61-90.
- VANZOLINI, P.E. 1992. *A supplement to the Ornithological Gazetteer of Brazil*. São Paulo, Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo.
- VERZI, D.H. & MONTALVO, C.I. 2008. The oldest South American Cricetidae (Rodentia) and Mustelidae (Carnivora): late Miocene faunal turnover in central Argentina and the Great American Biotic Interchange. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology*, 267:284-291.
- VOSS, R.S. 1988. Systematics and ecology of Ichthyomyine rodents (Muroidea): patterns of morphological evolution in a small adaptive radiation. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 188:259-493.
- VOSS, R.S. 1991. An introduction to the neotropical muroid rodent genus *Zygodontomys*. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 210:1-113.
- VOSS, R.S. 1993. A revision of the Brazilian Muroid rodent genus *Delomys* with remarks on "Thomasomyine" characters. *American Museum Novitates*, 3073:1-44.
- VOSS, R.S. & CARLETON, M.D. 1993. A new genus for *Hesperomys molitor* Winge and *Holochilus magnus* Hershkovitz (Mammalia, Muridae) with an analysis of its phylogenetic relationships. *American Museum Novitates*, 3085:1-39.
- VOSS, R.S. & WEKSLER, M.W. 2009. On the taxonomic status of *Oryzomys curasoae* McFarlane and Debrot, 2001, (Rodentia: Cricetidae: Sigmodontinae) with remarks on the phylogenetic relationships of *O. gorgasi* Hershkovitz, 1971. *Caribbean Journal of Science*, 45:73-79.
- VOSS, R.S.; GÓMEZ-LAVERDE, M. & PACHECO, V. 2002. A new genus for *Aepeomys fuscatus* Allen, 1912, and *Oryzomys intectus* Thomas, 1921: enigmatic murid from Andean Cloud Forests. *American Museum Novitates*, 3373:1-42.
- VOSS, R.S.; LUNDE, D.P. & SIMMONS, N.B. 2001. The Mammals of Paracou, French Guiana: A Neotropical Lowland Fauna. Part 2. Nonvolant Species. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 263:1-236.
- WATERHOUSE, G.R. 1839. *The zoology of the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle, under the command of Captain Fitzroy, R.N., during the years 1832 to 1836. Part II: Mammalia*. London, Smith, Elder & Co.
- WEKSLER, M. 2003. Phylogeny of neotropical oryzomyine rodents (Muridae: Sigmodontinae) based on the nuclear IRBP exon. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 29:331-349.
- WEKSLER, M. 2006. Phylogenetic relationships of oryzomyine rodents (Muroidea: Sigmodontinae): separate and combined analyses of morphological and molecular data. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 296:1-149.
- WEKSLER, M. & BONVICINO, C.R. 2005. Taxonomy of pigmy rice rats genus *Oligoryzomys* bangs, 1900 (Rodentia, Sigmodontinae) of the Brazilian Cerrado, with the description of two new species. *Arquivos do Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro*, 63:113-130.
- WEKSLER, M. & PERCEQUILLO, A.R. 2011. Key to the genera of the Tribe Oryzomyini (Rodentia: Cricetidae: Sigmodontinae). *Mastozoologia Neotropical*, 18:281-292.
- WEKSLER, M.; PERCEQUILLO, A.R. & VOSS, R.S. 2006. Ten New Genera of Oryzomyine Rodents (Cricetidae: Sigmodontinae). *American Museum Novitates*, 3537:1-29.
- WILEY, E.O. & MAYDEN, R.L. 1985. Species and speciation in phylogenetic systematics, with examples from the North American fish fauna. *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden*, 72:596-635.
- WILLIS, J.C. 1922. *Age and area*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
- WOLF, T. 1975. *Geografía y geología del Ecuador*. Quito, Editorial Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana.

Aceto em: 28/02/2013
 Impresso em: 30/06/2013

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Publisher: Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo. Avenida Nazaré, 481, Ipiranga, CEP 04263-000, São Paulo, SP, Brasil.

Editor-in-Chief: Carlos José Einicker Lamas, Serviço de Invertebrados, Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, Caixa Postal 42.494, CEP 04218-970, São Paulo, SP, Brasil. E-mail: editormz@usp.br.

Associate Editors: Mário César Cardoso de Pinna (*Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, Brasil*); Luís Fábio Silveira (*Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, Brasil*); Marcos Domingos Siqueira Tavares (*Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, Brasil*); Sérgio Antonio Vanin (*Instituto de Biociências, Universidade de São Paulo, Brasil*); Hussam El Dine Zaher (*Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, Brasil*).

Editorial Board: Rüdiger Bieler (*Field Museum of Natural History, U.S.A.*); Walter Antonio Pereira Boeger (*Universidade Federal do Paraná, Brasil*); Carlos Roberto Ferreira Brandão

(*Universidade de São Paulo, Brasil*); James M. Carpenter (*American Museum of Natural History, U.S.A.*); Ricardo Macedo Corrêa e Castro (*Universidade de São Paulo, Brasil*); Mario de Vivo (*Universidade de São Paulo, Brasil*); Marcos André Raposo Ferreira (*Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil*); Darrel R. Frost (*American Museum of Natural History, U.S.A.*); William R. Heyer (*National Museum of Natural History, U.S.A.*); Ralph W. Holzenthal (*University of Minnesota, U.S.A.*); Adriano Brillhante Kury (*Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil*); Gerardo Lamas (*Museu de Historia Natural "Javier Prado", Lima, Peru*); John G. Maisey (*American Museum of Natural History, U.S.A.*); Naércio Aquino Menezes (*Universidade de São Paulo, Brasil*); Christian de Muizon (*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France*); Nelson Papavero (*Universidade de São Paulo, Brasil*); James L. Patton (*University of California, Berkeley, U.S.A.*); Richard O. Prum (*University of Kansas, U.S.A.*); Olivier Rieppel (*Field Museum of Natural History, U.S.A.*); Miguel Trefaut Urbano Rodrigues (*Universidade de São Paulo, Brasil*); Randall T. Schuh (*American Museum of Natural History, U.S.A.*); Ubirajara Ribeiro Martins de Souza (*Universidade de São Paulo, Brasil*); Richard P. Vari (*National Museum of Natural History, U.S.A.*).

INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS - (April 2007)

General Information: *Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia (PAZ)* and *Arquivos de Zoologia (AZ)* cover primarily the fields of Zoology, publishing original contributions in systematics, paleontology, evolutionary biology, ontogeny, faunistic studies, and biogeography. *Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia* and *Arquivos de Zoologia* also encourage submission of theoretical and empirical studies that explore principles and methods of systematics.

All contributions must follow the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. Relevant specimens should be properly curated and deposited in a recognized public or private, non-profit institution. Tissue samples should be referred to their voucher specimens and all nucleotide sequence data (aligned as well as unaligned) should be submitted to GenBank (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Genbank) or EMBL (www.ebi.ac.uk).

Peer Review: All submissions to *Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia* and *Arquivos de Zoologia* are subject to review by at least two referees and the Editor-in-Chief. All authors will be notified of submission date. Authors may suggest potential reviewers. Communications regarding acceptance or rejection of manuscripts are made through electronic correspondence with the first or corresponding author only. Once a manuscript is accepted providing changes suggested by the referees, the author is requested to return a revised version incorporating those changes (or a detailed explanation of why reviewer's suggestions were not followed) within fifteen days upon receiving the communication by the editor.

Proofs: Page-proofs with the revised version will be sent to e-mail the first or corresponding author. Page-proofs *must be returned to the editor, preferentially within 48 hours*. Failure to return the proof promptly may be interpreted as approval with no changes and/or may delay publication. Only necessary corrections in proof will be permitted. Once page proof is sent to the author, further alterations and/or significant additions of text are permitted only at the author's expense or in the form of a brief appendix (note added in proof).

Submission of Manuscripts: Manuscripts should be sent to the **SciELO Submission** (<http://submission.scielo.br/index.php/paz/login>), along with a submission letter explaining the importance and originality of the study. Address and e-mail of the corresponding author must be always updated since it will be used to send the 50 reprints in titled by the authors. Figures, tables and graphics **should not** be inserted in the text. Figures and graphics should be sent in separate files with the following formats: ".JPG" and ".TIF" for figures, and ".XLS" and ".CDR" for graphics, with 300 DPI of minimum resolution. Tables should be placed at the end of the manuscript.

Manuscripts are considered on the understanding that they have not been published or will not appear elsewhere in substantially the same or abbreviated form. The criteria for acceptance of articles are: quality and relevance of research, clarity of text, and compliance with the guidelines for manuscript preparation.

Manuscripts should be written preferentially in English, but texts in Portuguese or Spanish will also be considered. Studies with a broad coverage are encouraged to be submitted in English. All manuscripts should include an abstract and key-words in English and a second abstract and key-words in Portuguese or Spanish.

Authors are requested to pay attention to the instructions concerning the preparation of the manuscripts. Close adherence to the guidelines will expedite processing of the manuscript.

Manuscript Form: Manuscripts should not exceed 150 pages of double-spaced, justified text, with size 12 and source Times New Roman (except for symbols). Page format should be A4 (21 by 29.7 cm), with 3 cm of margins. The pages of the manuscript should be numbered consecutively.

The text should be arranged in the following order: **Title Page, Abstracts with Key-Words, Body of Text, Literature Cited, Tables, Appendices, and Figure Captions**. Each of these sections should begin on a new page.

(1) **Title Page:** This should include the **Title, Short Title, Author(s) Name(s) and Institutions**. The title should be concise and, where appropriate, should include mention of families and/or higher taxa. Names of new taxa should not be included in titles.

(2) **Abstract:** All papers should have an abstract in **English** and another in **Portuguese or Spanish**. The abstract is of great importance as it may be reproduced elsewhere. It should be in a form intelligible if published alone and should summarize the main facts, ideas, and conclusions of the article. Telegraphic abstracts are strongly discouraged. Include all new taxonomic names for referencing purposes. Abbreviations should be avoided. It should not include references. Abstracts and key-words should not exceed 350 and 5 words, respectively.

(3) **Body of Text:** The main body of the text should include the following sections: **Introduction, Material and Methods, Results, Discussion, Conclusion, Acknowledgments, and References at end**. Primary headings in the text should be in capital letters, in bold and centered. Secondary headings should be in capital and lower case letters, in bold and centered. Tertiary headings should be in capital and lower case letters, in bold and indented at left. In all the cases the text should begin in the following line.

(4) **Literature Cited:** Citations in the text should be given as: Silva (1998) *or* Silva (1998:14-20) *or* Silva (1998: figs. 1, 2) *or* Silva (1998a, b) *or* Silva & Oliveira (1998) *or* (Silva, 1998) *or* (Rangel, 1890; Silva & Oliveira, 1998a, b; Adams, 2000) *or* (Silva, *pers. com.*) *or* (Silva *et al.*, 1998), the latter when the paper has three or more authors. The reference need not be cited when authors and date are given only as authority for a taxonomic name.

(5) **References:** The literature cited should be arranged strictly alphabetically and given in the following format:

- **Journal Article** - Author(s). Year. Article title. *Journal name*, volume: initial page-final page. Names of journals must be spelled out in full.
- **Books** - Author(s). Year. *Book title*. Publisher, Place.
- **Chapters of Books** - Author(s). Year. Chapter title. *In:* Author(s) ou Editor(s), *Book title*. Publisher, Place, volume, initial page-final page.
- **Dissertations and Theses** - Author(s). Year. *Dissertation title*. (Ph.D. Dissertation). University, Place.
- **Electronic Publications** - Author(s). Year. *Title*. Available at: <electronic address>. Access in: date.

Tables: All tables must be numbered in the same sequence in which they appear in text. Authors are encouraged to indicate where the tables should be placed in the text. They should be comprehensible without reference to the text. Tables should be formatted with vertical (portrait), not horizontal (landscape), rules. In the text, tables should be referred as Table 1, Tables 2 and 4, Tables 2-6. Use "TABLE" in the table heading.

Illustrations: Figures should be numbered consecutively, in the same sequence that they appear in the text. Each illustration of a composite figure should be identified by capital letters and referred in the text as: Fig. 1A, Fig. 1B, for example. When possible, letters should be placed in the left lower corner of each illustration of a composite figure. Hand-written lettering on illustrations is unacceptable. Figures should be mounted in order to minimize blank areas between each illustration. Black and white or color photographs should be digitized in high resolution (300 DPI at least). Use "Fig(s)." for referring to figures in the text, but "FIGURE(S)" in the figure captions and "fig(s)." when referring to figures in another paper.

Responsibility: Scientific content and opinions expressed in this publication are sole responsibility of the respective authors.
Copyrights: The journals *Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia* and *Arquivos de Zoologia* are licensed under a Creative Commons Licence (<http://creativecommons.org>).

For other details of manuscript preparation of format, consult the CBE Style Manual, available from the Council of Science Editors (www.councilscienceeditors.org/publications/style).
Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia and *Arquivos de Zoologia* are publications of the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo (www.mz.usp.br).
Always consult the Instructions to Authors printed in the last issue or in the electronic home pages: www.scielo.br/paz or www.mz.usp.br/publicacoes.

ISSN 0066-7870



9 770066 787009