

THE MAMMALS OF ARGENTINA: AN ETYMOLOGY

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ABSTRACT: The etymology of all genera and species of terrestrial mammals of Argentina are described.

RESUMEN: Los mamíferos de Argentina: una etimología. Se presenta la etimología de todos los géneros y especies de los mamíferos terrestres de la Argentina.

Key words: Mammals, etymology, Argentina, genera, species, taxonomy, South America

Palabras clave: Mamíferos, etimología, Argentina, géneros, especies, taxonomía

INTRODUCTION

The etymology of Argentine mammals has not been completely presented in other published works that have dealt with one or another aspect of the derivation of mammalian scientific names (Palmer, 1904; Conisbee, 1953, 1960, 1964, 1970, 1975; Gotch, 1979). Argentina is a very active geographic area for the description of new species (and even genera) of mammals. We have attempted to ascertain, as much as possible, the construction of the Latin binomials of all Argentine mammal species. We believe that a review of these names is instructive, not only in codifying many aspects of the biology of the mammals, but in presenting a historical overview of collectors and taxonomic work in Argentina.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Taxa

The listing of Argentine mammals was based primarily on Wilson and Reeder (1993), and supplemented with our own experience with the species comprising the fauna of Argentina. We also examined numerous published works in addition to those included in the original papers presenting each binomial, including Osgood (1943), Cabrera (1957, 1961), Mares et al. (1981, 1989, 1995), Olrog and

Lucero (1981), Bárquez (1987), Bárquez et al. (1991, 1993), and Redford and Eisenberg (1992).

Methods

Taxa are listed in systematic order following Wilson and Reeder (1993). Orders, families, and subfamilies, if appropriate, are given. Genera and species are arranged alphabetically. The authority and date are given after each species name.

Whenever possible, derivations of names are given. Major sources used include: Palmer (1904); Conisbee (1953); Brown (1956); Jaeger (1962); Gotch (1979). Original literature also was consulted for explanations of names or for clues in the descriptions.

ETYMOLOGY OF SCIENTIFIC NAMES

Order Didelphimorphia

Family Didelphidae

Subfamily Caluromyinae

Caluromys lanatus (Olfers, 1818)

cal—*kalos* (Gr), beautiful + *ur*—*oura* (Gr), tail + *mys* (Gr), a mouse (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

lanatus (L), woolly (Gotch, 1979)

The genus name refers to the long, partially

haired tail; the species name refers to its woolly fur.

Subfamily Didelphinae

Chironectes minimus (Zimmermann, 1780)
chir—*cheir* (Gr), the hand + *nect*—*nektris* (Gr), a swimmer (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)
minimus (L), smallest (Gotch, 1979)

The genus name refers to the webbed hind feet, which are adapted for swimming (Palmer, 1904); this species was originally compared to an otter and found to be much smaller (Gotch, 1979).

Didelphis albiventris Lund, 1840
di- (Gr) a prefix meaning two + *delph-*
delphys (Gr), the womb (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

alb—*albus* (L), white + *ventr*—genitive *ventris* (L), the belly

The genus name refers to the marsupium or pouch as a secondary womb in which the young develop after birth (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979). The species name refers to the white belly.

Didelphis aurita Wied-Neuwied, 1826
auritus (L), eared
 The species name simply means "eared *Didelphis*" and may refer to the ear color, which is black. The white-eared opossum, *Didelphis albiventris*, also occurs in the same region.

Gracilinanus agilis (Burmeister, 1854)
gracil—*gracilis* (L), slender + *nanus* (L), a dwarf
agilis (L), quick, light, nimble

The genus name refers to the slender appearance of this small opossum; the species name is self explanatory.

Gracilinanus microtarsus (Wagner, 1842)
micr—*mikros* (Gr), small + *tarsos* (Gr), anide, flat of the foot between the toes and the heel
 The species name refers to the small foot.

Lestodelphys halli (Thomas, 1921)
lest—*lestes* (Gr), a robber + *delph*—*delphys* (Gr), the womb (Conisbee, 1953)
halli—a proper name

The genus name is a reference to the large skull and powerful jaws that indicate it is a predator (Tate, 1934; Conisbee, 1953), i.e., the predatory *Didelphis*. The species was named in honor of Mr. T.H. Hall, who obtained the type specimen in 1920 not far from Puerto Deseado, Argentina at Cape Tres Puntas. The collection containing this specimen was sent by Mr. Hall to the Perth Museum, Western Australia, and the British Museum received the collection in an exchange.

Lutreolina crassicaudata (Desmarest, 1804)
lutr—diminutive *lutreola* (L), otter, mink + *ina* (L), suffix denoting likeness (Conisbee, 1953)

crass—*crassus* (L) thick + *caud*—*cauda* (L), the tail + *atus* (L), an adjectival suffix meaning "provided with"

The genus name is a derivative of *Lutreola*, a mink, a reference to its long, weasel-like body (Conisbee, 1953). The species name refers to the thick tail.

Metachirus nudicaudatus (Desmarest, 1817)
meta (Gr), behind + *chir*—*cheir*, *cheiros* (Gr), the hand (Palmer, 1904)
nud—*nudus* (L), naked + *caud*—*cauda* (L), the tail + *atus* (L), a suffix added to noun stems to form adjectives meaning "provided with"

The genus name refers to the absence of webbing between the toes of the hind feet; webbing is present in *Chironectes* (Palmer, 1904). The species name refers to the tail, which is naked except for the basal 5-25 mm.

Micoureus constantiae (Thomas, 1904)
micouré—a native word
constantiae—a proper name
 The genus name is from a Guaraní Indian word meaning an opossum (Palmer, 1904). The species was named in honor of Mrs. Percy (probably Constance) Sladen, who was responsible for funding the collection of mammals from the expedition (named in her husband's memory) to the Mato Grosso of Brazil during which this species was first collected.

Micoureus demerarae (Thomas, 1905)
 demerarae—a proper name
 The species name refers to the type locality, Comaccka, 80 miles up Demerara River, British Guiana.

Monodelphis americana (Müller, 1776)
 mon—monos (Gr), single + delph—delphys (Gr), the womb (Palmer, 1904)
 americana—pertaining to the New World
 The genus name refers to a single womb; the species name is self explanatory.

Monodelphis breviceaudata (Erxleben, 1777)
 brev—brevis (L), short + caud—cauda (L), the tail + atus (L), an adjectival suffix meaning "provided with"
 The species name is a reference to the short tail.

Monodelphis dimidiata (Wagner, 1847)
 dimidiatus (L), halved, divided
 Wagner gave no explanation for the species name.

Monodelphis domestica (Wagner, 1842)
 domesticus (L), of a house or household
 Wagner discussed that the type of this species was captured in Cuyaba, Mato Grosso, Brazil, where it is frequently found in houses.

Monodelphis scalops (Thomas, 1888)
 scalop—skalops (Gr), a mole
 The species name is in reference to the molelike aspects of the species.

Monodelphis sorex (Hensel, 1872)
 sorex (L), a shrew-mouse
 The species name is an allusion to the shrewlike appearance of this opossum; the common name is shrewish short-tailed opossum.

Philander opossum (Linnaeus, 1758)
 phil—philos (Gr), loving + andr—aner, genitive andros (Gr), man (Palmer, 1904)
 opossum—North American Indian word meaning "white beast"
 The genus name means "man loving"; the species name is self explanatory.

Thylamys elegans (Waterhouse, 1839)
 thylac—thylakos (Gr), pouch + mys (Gr), a mouse (Palmer, 1904)
 elegans (L), elegant
 The genus name refers to members of this genus as marsupial or pouched mice (Palmer, 1904). The species name is self explanatory.

Thylamys pallidior (Thomas, 1902)
 pallid—pallidus (L), pallid + ior (L), masculine and feminine comparative ending
 The species name reflects the pale gray coloration of the dorsum.

Thylamys pusilla (Desmarest, 1804)
 pusillus (L), very little
 The species name is self explanatory.

Thylamys velutinus (Wagner, 1842)
 velutinus (ML) velvety
 The species name is a reference to the velvety fur.

Order Paucituberculata
 Family Caenolestidae

Rhyncholestes raphanurus (Osgood, 1924)
 rhynch—rhynchos (Gr), snout + lest—lestes (Gr), a robber (Conisbee, 1953, Gotch, 1979)
 raphan—raphanos (Gr) a radish + ur—oura (Gr), tail (Gotch, 1979)
 The prefix of the generic name is a reference to its elongated snout. The suffix of the generic name is a long-used name for ancient, predatory marsupials; the species name refers to the tail, which when thickened or incrassated at the base gives the appearance of a radish (Gotch, 1979). This species, as do many other marsupials, stores fat in the tail during winter.

Order Microbiotheria
 Family Microbiotheriidae

Dromiciops gliroides Thomas, 1894
 dromicia—a genus in the family Phalangeridae + ops—opsis (Gr), appearance (Palmer, 1904)
 glir—glis, genitive gliris (L), dormouse + oid = -oides, a contraction of Gr -o + eidos denoting likeness of form
 The genus name is a reference to its similarity in appearance to the Australian genus *Dromicia* (Palmer, 1904); the species name

refers to the animal's similarity in appearance to a European dormouse.

Order Xenarthra

Family Bradypodidae

Bradypus variegatus Schinz, 1825

brady—*bradys* (Gr), slow + *pus*—*pous* (Gr), foot (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

variegatus (L), of different colors

The genus name reflects the slow locomotion of this species (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979); the species name refers to the various colors of the pelage. General coloration is light brown with large white patches on the lower back and hindlegs. Males have a large patch of short orange fur with an orange stripe between the shoulders.

Family Dasypodidae

Subfamily Chlamyphorinae

Chlamyphorus retusus Burmeister, 1863

chlamys—*chlamys* (Gr) a short cloak or mantle + *phoros* (Gr), a bearing or *phoreus* (Gr), a bearer (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

retusus (L), blunted, rounded

The genus and species names are references to the armor plating of bony scales on the armadillo (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979).

Chlamyphorus runcatus Harlan, 1825

truncatus (NL) cut off (Gotch, 1979)

The species name refers to the fact the armor plating on the dorsum stops abruptly above the rump giving the body a truncated appearance (Gotch, 1979).

Subfamily Dasypodidae

Cabassous chacoensis Wetzel, 1980

cabassous—probably from *capacou* (Galibi), an armadillo (Gotch, 1979)

chacoensis—chaco, the thom forest region of Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay + *ensis* (L) adjectival suffix meaning "belonging to"

The genus name comes from a South American name of the armadillo, *Cabassou* or *Kabassou* in the native language of a native people of French Guiana (Gotch, 1979); Azara (1801) stated that it was a corruption of the Guaraní word *Caaigouazou* (Palmer, 1904). The species name refers to the phyto-geographic region in which the species occurs.

Cabassous tatouay (Desmarest, 1804)

tatoua—*tatu*, a native name

The species name comes from the native name for this armadillo (Palmer, 1904)

Chaetophractus nationi (Thomas, 1894)

chaet—*chaeta* (NL), hair, bristle + *phract*—*phraktos* (Gr), protected (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

nationi—a proper name

The genus name means protected by hair, a reference to the hairiness of the members of this genus; this species was named in honor of Prof. W. Nation, a well-known naturalist of Lima, Peru, who presented the type specimen to the British Museum.

Chaetophractus vellerosus (Gray, 1865)

vell—*vellus*, genitive *velleris* (L), wool + *osus* (L) termination denoting "full of"

The species name refers to its long hair; members of this genus are sometimes known as hairy armadillos (Gotch, 1979).

Chaetophractus villosus (Desmarest, 1804)

vi/*osus* (L), hairy

The species name refers to its long hair.

Dasypus hybridus (Desmarest, 1804)

dasy—*dasys* (Gr), hairy, rough + *pus*—*pous* (Gr), foot (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

hybridis (NL), a hybrid

The genus name means hairy or rough-footed; we have been unable to determine the derivation of the species name, although it is possible that it is a reference to the seven moveable bands that gave the species the appearance of being a hybrid between the nine-banded (*D. novemcinctus*, 8-9 bands) and the seven-banded armadillos (*D. septemcinctus*, 6-7 bands).

Dasypus novemcinctus Linnaeus, 1758

novem (L), nine + *cinct*—*cinctus* (L) banded (Gotch, 1979)

The species name is a reference to the nine (generally eight) movable bands (Gotch, 1979).

Dasyypus septemcinctus Linnaeus, 1758
septem (L), seven + *cinct—cinctus* (L) banded
 The species name is a reference to the seven (sometimes six) movable bands (Gotch, 1979).

Euphractus sexcinctus (Linnaeus, 1758)
eu (Gr), well + *phract—phraktos* (Gr), protected (Palmer, 1904)
sex (L), six + *cinct—cinctus* (L) banded
 The genus name is a reference to the carapace (Palmer, 1904); the species name is a reference to the six bands (Gotch, 1979).

Prionodontes maximus (Kerr, 1792)
prion (Gr), a saw + *odont—odous*, genitive *odontos* (Gr), tooth (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)
maximus (L), the largest
 The genus name means "saw toothed," this species may have as many as 90 small teeth (Gotch, 1979); the species name refers to its size—it is the largest of the armadillos.

Tolypeutes matacus (Desmarest, 1804)
tolype—tolupe (Gr), a ball wound up + *tes* (Gr), suffix denoting having to do with (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)
mata—pertaining to the Mataco Indians of Bolivia, Paraguay and Argentina + *acus* (L) an adjectival suffix giving the sense of belonging (Gotch, 1979)
 The genus name refers to the ability of this species to roll itself up into a ball (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979); the species name is a reference to the Mataco Indians of Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina (Gotch, 1979).

Zaedyus pichiy (Desmarest, 1804)
za—za (Gr), an intensive particle meaning very + *edy—edys* (Gr), pleasant (Palmer, 1904)
pichiy—may be derived from the Argentine Spanish word *piche* for armadillo
 The genus name means very pleasant; the species name may be derived from native word for this armadillo.

Family Myrmecophagidae

Myrmecophaga tridactyla Linnaeus, 1758
myrm—myrmex, genitive *myrmekos* (Gr), an ant + *phag—phago* (Gr), to eat (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

tri—treis (Gr) or *tri* (L), three + *dactyl—daktylos* (Gr), a finger, a toe (Gotch, 1979)
 The genus name refers to its preferred diet, ants and termites; the species name is a reference to the enlarged third claw on the fore limbs.

Tamandua tetradactyla (Linnaeus, 1758)
tamandua— *Taa* (Brazilian Tupi), ant + *mundeu* (Brazilian Tupi) trap (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

tetr—tetra (Gr), four; *dactyl—daktylos* (Gr), a finger, a toe (Gotch, 1979)
 The genus name refers to the ant-eating habits of this animal; the species name is based on the number of digits on the forefeet of this species.

Order Chiroptera

Family Noctilionidae

Noctilio albiventris Desmarest, 1818
noct—nox, genitive *noctis* (L), night or *nytelios* (Gr), nightly (Palmer, 1904)
alb—albus (L), white + *ventr—*genitive *ventris* (L), the belly
 The genus name refers to its flying at night; the species name is a reference to the whitish venter.

Noctilio leporinus (Linnaeus, 1758)
lepor—lepus, genitive *leporis* (L), a hare + *inus* (L) an adjectival suffix meaning "like" (Gotch, 1979)
 The species name is a reference to the split upper lip resembling that of a hare (Gotch, 1979).

Family Phyllostomidae

Subfamily Phyllostominae

Chrotopterus auritus Peters, 1865
chroto—chroa or *chroia*, genitive *chrotos* (Gr), the superficial appearance or color, also the skin or surface of the body + *pter—pteron* (Gr), wing (Palmer, 1904)
auritus (L), eared

The genus name refers to the color of the wings, which are dark with whitish tips; the species name refers to the large ears.

Macrophyllum macrophyllum (Schinz, 1821)
macr—makros (Gr), long + *phyll—phyllon*
 (Gr), a leaf 93'almer, 1904)

The genus and species names mean large leaf, a reference to the large nose leaf (Palmer, 1904).

Phyllostomus discolor Wagner, 1843
phyll—phyllon (Gr), a leaf + *stom—stoma*
 (Gr), the mouth (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)
discolor (L), of different colors, variegated
 The genus name, leaf mouth, is a reference to the nose leaf (Palmer, 1904); the species name refers to the coloration of the pelage—dorsal hairs are tricolored and a large amount of individual variation exists; thus, various colors are present on the animal.

Tonatia bidens (Spix; 1823)
bi—bi (L), prefix meaning two, double + *dens*
 (L) tooth
 The etymology of the genus name is unclear (Palmer, 1904); the species name refers to the two lower incisors, a feature shared with only two other genera (*Mimon* and *Chrotopterus*) in the subfamily Phyllostominae.

Tonatia silvicola (d'Orbigny, 1836)
silv—silva (L), forest + *-cola* (L), suffix meaning dweller, inhabitant
 The species name means forest dweller.

Subfamily Glossophaginae
Anoura caudifer (E. Geoffroy, 1818)
an (Gr.), without + *oura* (Gr.), tail (Palmer, 1904)
caud—cauda (L), the tail + *-fer—feros* (L), carry, bear
 The genus name refers to the lack of a tail (Palmer, 1904); the species name refers to the rudimentary tail in this species.

Glossophaga soricina (Pallas, 1766)
gloss—glossa (Gr), tongue + *phag—phago*
 (Gr), to eat (Palmer, 1904)
soricinus (L) of a shrew
 The genus name is a reference to the long, slender tongue that is used to take nectar or glean insects from flowers; the species name refers to the long-snouted shrewlike face. This bat was originally thought to be a sanguinivore

and that the tongue was used to enhance the flow of blood.

Subfamily Carollinae
Carollia perspicillata (Linnaeus, 1758)
carollia (L), a proper name
perspicillatus (NL) conspicuous, spectacular
 The genus name possibly is a Latin derivative of Charles, in honor of Charles Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, and of Musignano, author of "Iconografia della Fauna Italica" (Palmer, 1904); the species name is self explanatory.

Subfamily Stenodermatinae
Artibeus fimbriatus Gray 1838
arti (Gr), straight + *baino* (Gr), to walk (Palmer, 1904)
fimbriatus (L), fringed, bordered with hairs
 The genus name is a possible reference to the white facial stripes that are present on most members of this genus; the species name refers to the distinct fringe of hairs on the interfemoral membrane.

Artibeus lituratus (Olfers, 1818)
lituratus—litteratus (L), branded, marked
 The species name refers to well-defined white facial stripes.

Artibeus planirostris (Spix, 1823)
plan—planus (L) flat, smooth + *rostr—rostrum* (L), snout, muzzle
 The species name refers to the flat rostrum.

Platyrrhinus lineatus (E. Geoffroy, 1810)
platy—platys (Gr), broad, wide + *rhin—rhis*, genitive *rhinos* (Gr), nose (Palmer, 1904)
lineatus (L), marked with lines
 The genus name is a reference to the broad nose; the species name refers to the whitish middorsal stripe.

Pygodernia bilabiatum (Wagner, 1843)
pyg—pyge (Gr), rump + *derma* (Gr), skin (Palmer, 1904)
bi—bi (L), prefix meaning two, double + *labiatus* (L), lipped
 The genus name is a possible reference to the lack of a well-developed uropatagium; the species name is descriptive of the upper lip, which

has a fold of skin that gives the bat the appearance of having two upper lips.

Sturnira erythromos (Tschudi, 1844)

sturnus (L) starling—a proper name

erythrokomos (Gr), red-haired

The genus name refers to the ship, *Starling*, consort of the *H. M. S. Sulphur* on the 1836 voyage to Brazil when the type was collected (Palmer, 1904); the species name refers to the reddish color on the shoulders of some individuals of this species.

Sturnira lilium (E. Geoffroy, 1810)

lilium (L), of or from lilies

The species name possibly is a reference to the shape of the noseleaf.

Sturnira oporaphilum (Tschudi, 1844) (listed as *bogotensis* by Wilson and Reeder, 1993)

opor—*opora* (Gr), autumn + *phil*—*philos* (Gr), loving

The species name means autumn-lover.

Vampyressa pusilla (Wagner, 1843)

vampyressa—*diminutive* of *Vampyrus* (Palmer, 1904)

pusillus (L), small

The genus name is based on the inclination of early naturalists to regard all neotropical bats as vampires; the species name means little or small; that is, the little vampire.

Subfamily Desmodontinae

Desmodus rotundus (E. Geoffroy, 1810)

desm—*desmos* (Gr), a bundle, band + *odontodous*, genitive *odontos* (Gr), a tooth (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

rotundus (L), round (Gotch, 1979)

The genus name refers to the two large curved upper incisors that are grouped (bundled) and occupy the space between the canines (Gotch, 1979); the species name is in reference to the spherical body (Gotch, 1979).

Diaemus youngi (Jentink, 1893)

diaimos (Gr), blood-stained, for a true vampire (Conisbee, 1953)

youngi—a proper name

The genus name refers to the fact that this genus is a true vampire (blood feeder); the species name is in honor of "our well known

correspondent Dr. C.G. Young from Berbice, New Amsterdam, British Guyana" (Jentink, 1893:278).

Family Vespertilionidae

Subfamily Vespertilioninae

Eptesicus brasiliensis (Desmarest, 1819)

eptesicus (NL), a name coined by Rafinesque that he said he derived from *epien* (Gr), to fly + *oikos* (Gr), house (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979). However, the correct Greek word would more likely be *eptén*, which means "I flew." *brasil*—a reference to Brazil + *-ensis* (L) adjectival suffix meaning "belonging to"

The genus name means bats that fly from out of houses; the species name is a reference to the country of the type locality, Brazil.

Eptesicus diminutus (Osgood, 1915)

diminutus—*deminuo* (L), diminish, decrease

The species name refers to the small size of this bat, the smallest of the South American *Eptesicus*.

Eptesicus furinalis (d'Orbigny, 1847)

We have been unable to determine the meaning of the species name, although it may be derived from "of Fur(r)ina," a goddess worshipped in Rome.

Histiotus macrotus (Peoppig, 1835)

histio—*hision* (Gr), sail + *ous*, *otos* (Gr), ear (Palmer, 1904)

macr—*makros* (Gr), long + *ous*, *otos* (Gr), ear

The genus and species names are a reference to the large, triangular ears (Palmer, 1904).

Histiotus montanus (Philippi and Landbeck, 1861)

montanus (L), pertaining to mountains

The species name is a reference to the mountainous type locality, the Santiago Cordillera, Chile.

Histiotus magellanicus (Philippi, 1866) (included in *montanus* by Wilson and Reeder, 1993)

magellan—a proper name + *-icus* (L) an adjectival suffix meaning "belonging to"

The species name refers to the type locality, the Straits of Magellan.

Histiotus velatus (I. Geoffroy, 1824)
velatus (L), sail

The species name likely refers to the large ears.

Lasiurus blossevillii (Lesson and Garnot, 1826)

lasi—*lasios* (Gr), hairy + *ur*—*oura* (Gr), tail (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

The genus name is a reference to the haired uropatagium (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979); we were unable to determine the derivation of the species name.

Lasiurus cinereus (Beauvois 1796)
cinereus (L), ash-colored, white or gray-white (Gotch, 1979)

The species name refers to the distinctive coloration of this bat.

Lasiurus ega (Gervais, 1856)
The species name is a reference to the type locality, Ega, Amazonas, Brazil.

Lasiurus salinae (Thomas, 1902) (included in *borealis* by Wilson and Reeder, 1993)
salinae (L) salt works, salt pits

The species name refers to the region of the type locality, Cruz del Eje, Cordoba, Argentina, a district with a major salt works.

Lasiurus varius (Poeppig, 1835) (included in *borealis* by Wilson and Reeder, 1993)
varius (L), different

The species name refers to the unusual coloration of this bat (bright reddish orange), which differentiated it from previously described species.

Myotis aelleni Baud, 1979
mys (Gr); a mouse + *ous, otos* (Gr), ear (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

The genus name, mouse ear, is an allusion to the large ears (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979); this species was named in honor of V. Aellen, a Swiss biologist.

Myotis albescens (E. Geoffroy, 1806)
albescens—*present* participle (L), becoming white

The species name refers to the frosted white appearance of hairs of this bat and its white venter; the species appears to be "becoming white".

Myotis chiloensis (Waterhouse, 1840)
chil—referring to Chiloe Island + *-ensis* (L), adjectival suffix meaning "belonging to"
The species name is reference to the type locality, a site on Chiloe Island, Chile.

Myotis keaysi J.A. Allen, 1914
keaysi—a proper name
The species was named in honor of H.H. Keays who collected the type specimen at the Inca Mines, Departamento Puno, Peru.

Myotis levis (I. Geoffroy, 1824)
levis (L), smooth, light
We have been unable to determine the meaning of the species name.

Myotis nigricans (Schinz, 1821)
nigricans (L), blackish, dark
The species name is a reference to the blackish or dark color of the individuals of this species.

Myotis riparius Handley, 1960
riparius (L), frequenting or belonging to a stream bank
The species name refers to the habitat in which the type series was collected; mist nets were placed over streams.

Myotis ruber (E. Geoffroy, 1806)
ruber (L), red
The species name is a reference to the reddish fur of this species.

Myotis simus Thomas, 1901
simus (L), flat-nosed
The species name refers to its broad, flat head, and short muzzle giving it an appearance quite unlike that of other *Myotis*.

Family Molossidae

Cynomops abrasus (Temminck, 1827) (listed as *Molossops* by Wilson and Reeder, 1993) *cyn*—*kyon*, genitive *kynos* (Gr), dog + *mops*—a group of mastiff bats (Conisbee, 1953) *abrasus*—*past* participle *abrado* (L), scraped away, shaved, peeled off

The genus name refers to the doglike appearance of these bats; we have been unable to determine the meaning of the species name.

Cynomops paranus (Thomas, 1901) (included in *Molossops planirostris* by Wilson and Reeder, 1993)

para—referring to Para, Brazil + *-us* (L), ending often added to geographical names to make geographical adjectives

The species name is in reference to the type locality, Para, Brazil.

Cynomops planirostris (Peters, 1865) (listed as *Molossops* by Wilson and Reeder, 1993) *plan*—*planus* (L) flat + *rostr*—*rostrum* (L), snout, muzzle

The species name refers to the flattened snout.

Eumops auripendulus (Shaw, 1800)

eu (Gr), well + *mops*—a group of mastiff bats (Conisbee, 1953)

auritus (L), eared + *pendulus* (L), hanging down

The genus name means well-exemplifying mastiff bats; Conisbee (1953) noted that the characters of this species were more developed than those of *Promops* from which it was separated; the species name refers to the large ears.

Eumops bonariensis (Peters, 1874)

bonus (L.), good + *aer* (L.), air + *-ensis* (L), adjectival suffix meaning "belonging to"

The species name refers to the geographic region of Buenos Aires (literally "good air," in Spanish), Argentina.

Eumops dabbenei Thomas, 1914

dabbenei—a proper name

This species was named in honor of Dr. R. Dabbene, Conservator of Zoology at the Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales "Bernardino Rivadavia", Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Eumops glaucinus (Wagner, 1843)

glauc—*glaukos* (Gr), gray + *-inus* (L) suffix added to noun stems to form adjectives meaning like or "belonging to"

The specific name refers to the color of the fur.

Eumops patagonicus Thomas, 1924 (included in *bonariensis* by Wilson and Reeder, 1993) *patagon*—referring to Patagonia + *-icus* (L), suffix added to noun stems to form adjectives meaning like or "belonging to"

The species name refers to the type locality of this bat—Patagonia (Chubut Province).

Eumops perotis (Schinz, 1821)

peros (Gr), maimed + *ous*, *otos* (Gr), ear

The species named refers to the unusual shape of the ear.

Molossops neglectus Williams and Genoways, 1980

moloss(us)—the bat genus + *ops*—*opsis* (Gr), appearance (Palmer, 1904)

neglectus (L), neglected

The genus name reflects that this genus is very much like the genus *Molossus* (Palmer, 1904); the name of this species refers to the fact that it was undetected in the Carnegie Museum collection of mammals for several years before it was recognized as a new species.

Molossops temminckii (Burmeister, 1854)

temminckii—a proper name

Named in honor of C. J. Temminck, a Dutch Zoologist and former Director of the Natural History Museum at Leyden, the Netherlands.

Molossus ater E. Geoffroy, 1805

moloss—*molossos* (Gr), the Molossus hound or mastiff, a region in Epirus famous for its hounds (Palmer, 1904)

ater (L), black

The generic name refers to the mastifflike face of this bat and the region where a particular mastiff hound was developed; these bats are known as bull-dog bats (Palmer, 1904); the species name is self evident.

Molossus molossus (Pallas, 1766)

moloss—*molossos* (Gr), the Molossus hound or mastiff, a region in Epirus famous for its

hounds

The specific name is self explanatory.

Nyctinomops laticaudatus (E. Geoffroy, 1805)
 nyctinomops—a genus of bat (*nyx*, genitive *nyktos* (Gr), night, + *nomos* (Gr), habitation + *ops—opsis* (Gr), appearance (Palmer, 1904) *lat—latus*, (L), broad + *caud—cauda* (L), the tail + *-atus* (L), an adjectival suffix meaning "provided with"

The genus name means similar to the genus *Nyctinomus* (Palmer, 1904); the specific name refers to the width of the tail.

Nyctinomops macrotis (Gray, 1840)
macr—makros (Gr), long + *ous, otos* (Gr), ear
 The species name is self evident.

Promops centralis Thomas, 1915
pro- (Gr), a prefix meaning before, forward, in front of, earlier, prior + *mops—a* Malay name of a bat (Palmer, 1904)

The generic name likely makes reference to some scale of ranking (e.g., earlier, comes before) between this genus and the Old World bat genus *Mops*; the species name refers to the distribution of this species, with the type locality being from Central America.

Promops nasutus (Spix, 1823)
nasutus (L), large-nosed
 The species name is self evident.

Tadarida brasiliensis (I. Geoffroy, 1824)
tadarida—(NL) a word created by C.S. Rafinesque (Gotch, 1979)
*brasil—*referring to Brazil + *-ensis* (L), adjectival suffix meaning "belonging to"
 The genus and species names are self evident.

Order Primates

Family Cebidae

Subfamily Alouattinae

Alouatta caraya (Humboldt, 1812)
 alouatt— *alouata* (Guianan), a name for the red howler monkey or (NL) derivation from the French *alouate* (Gotch, 1979); Palmer (1904) a native name
 caraya—a proper name
 The genus name is a native name; the species

name is a reference to the Caraya, a people living in the central part of South America where this monkey is found (Gotch, 1979).

Alouatta fusca (E. Geoffroy, 1812)
fuscus (L), brown, dusky (Gotch, 1979)
 The species name refers to the coloration of the fur, a general brownish color. The common name of this monkey is the brown howler monkey.

Subfamily Aotinae

Aotus azarai (Humboldt, 1811)
a- (Gr), prefix meaning without + *ous, otos* (Gr), ear (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)
 azarai—a proper name
 The genus name, "without ears," is a reference to the very small ears (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979); the species was named in honor of Felix de Azara, a Spanish naturalist from the late 1700s who worked in Brazil and Paraguay (see notes on *Ctenomys azarae*).

Subfamily Cebinae

Cebus apella (Linnaeus, 1758)
 cebus—kebos (Gr), a long-tailed monkey (Gotch, 1979; Palmer 1904)
a (Gr), without + *pell— pellos* (Gr), dark colored
 The species name likely refers to the pale color of this monkey.

Order Carnivora

Family Canidae

Cerdocyon thous (Linnaeus, 1758)
cerd—kerdo (Gr), fox + *cyn—kyon*, genitive *kynos* (Gr), dog (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)
thos, genitive *thoos* (Gr), a jackal (Gotch, 1979)
 The genus name, "fox dog," is a reference to the tail, which has a brush longer than that of a true fox (Palmer, 1904); the species name is self evident. These foxes have a number of characteristics of jackals, foxes, and dogs (Sheldon, 1992).

Chrysocyon brachyurus (Illiger, 1815)
chrys—chrysos (Gr), gold, golden + *cyn—kyon*, genitive *kynos* (Gr), dog (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

brachy—brakhys (Gr), short + *ur—oura* (Gr), tau' (Gotch, 1979)

The genus name, "gold dog," is a reference to the reddish-brown (golden) hair color (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979); the species name refers to the tail, which is short relative to the body.

Dusicyon australis (Kerr, 1792)

dys—dysis (Gr), western + *cyn—kyon*, genitive *kyinos* (Gr), dog (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

australis (L), southern

The genus name refers to members of this genus as western dogs (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979); the species refers to their distribution on the Falkland Islands.

Pseudalopex culpaeus (Molina, 1782)

pseud—pseudēs (Gr), false + *alopex* (Gr), fox (Palmer, 1904)

culpaeus—from the native Chilean Indian name for this fox

The genus name means false fox; the species name is derived from the Chilean word *culpem* meaning "madness" or "folly," a reference to this species' lack of wariness, especially with hunters (Osgood, 1943; Sheldon, 1992)

Pseudalopex griseus (Gray 1837)

griseus (ML), gray

The species name is self evident.

Pseudalopex gymnocercus (Fischer, 1814)

gymn—gymnos (Gr), naked, lightly clad + *cerc—kerkos* (Gr), the tail

We were unable to discern the derivation of the species name. The animals have well-haired tails.

Speothos venaticus (Lund, 1842)

speo—speos (Gr), a cave, caven opening; *thos*, genitive *thoos* (Gr), a wolf (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

venaticus (L), pertaining to the hunt (Gotch, 1979)

The genus name is a reference to the remains of this animal in association with bones found in caves (Palmer, 1904); Gotch (1979) suggested a reference to their digging and living in holes in the ground; the species name may refer to its cooperative hunting behavior.

Family Felidae

Subfamily Felinae

Herpailurus yaguarondi (Lacépède, 1809)

herp—herpo (Gr), to creep + *ailouros* (Gr), a cat (Palmer, 1904)

yaguarundi (Tupi), native name for this species (Gotch, 1979)

The genus name, creeping cat, is a reference to the predatory habits of this species (Palmer, 1904); the specific name is a native Tupi name for this cat (Gotch, 1979).

Leopardus pardalis (Linnaeus, 1758)

leo—leo (L) ion + *pardus* (L), leopard

pardus (L), leopard + *-alis* (L), an adjectival suffix meaning "like" (Gotch, 1979)

The generic and specific names refer to the similarity in coloration of this spotted cat to a leopard.

Leopardus tigrinus (Schreber, 1775)

tigrinus (L), striped like a tiger (Gotch, 1979)

The species name refers to the striped pattern on the neck and back.

Leopardus wiedii (Schinz, 1821)

wiedii—a proper name

This species was named in honor of Maximilian Prinz von Wied-Neuwied, an early (early to mid-1800s) naturalist of South America (and North America).

Lynchailurus pajeros (Desmarest, 1816)

lynchus (Gr), lynx + *ailouros* (Gr), a cat (Palmer, 1904)

pajeros—a native name

The genus and species names are self explanatory.

Oncifelis geoffroyi (d'Orbigny and Gervais, 1844)

geoffroyi—a proper name

The species name is given in honor of the French naturalist Geoffroy St. Hilaire.

Oncifelis guigna (Molina, 1782)

guigna—a native name for this cat

The species name is likely a Chilean native Indian name for this cat; possibly a corruption of *guina* or *huina* (Osgood, 1943).

Oreailurus jacobita (Comalia, 1865)

or—oros, genitive *oreos* (Gr), a mountain + *ailouros* (Gr), a cat (Conisbee, 1953)

jacobita—a proper name

The genus name is a reference to the preferred habitat of this species, the high, rocky, barren Andes; this species was named in honor of Jacobita Mantegazza.

Puma concolor (Linnaeus, 1771)

puma (AbAm, Peruvian), a cougar, a puma (Palmer, 1904)

concolor (L), of the same color, one-colored (Gotch, 1979)

The species and genus names are self evident.

Subfamily Pantherinae

Panthera onca (Linnaeus, 1758)

panthera (L) a leopard, panther (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

onc (NL) *onca*, some native name for a cat (see *Oncifelis*, above).

The genus name refers to its leopardlike appearance; the species name is self evident.

Family Mustelidae

Subfamily Lutrinae

Lontra felina (Molina, 1782)

lontra, derivation of *lutra* (L), otter; Palmer (1904:381) "L'un des noms de la loutre en Italie" (Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. "Lontre".)

felis (L), cat + *-ina* (L), suffix denoting likeness

The genus name is self evident; the species name means catlike. The common name of this species in Chile is "gato del mar" or "cat of the sea."

Lontra longicaudis (Olfers, 1818)

long—longus (L), long + *caud—cauda* (L), the tail + *-is* (L), suffix meaning "having"

The species name refers to the long tail.

Lontra provocax (Thomas, 1908)

provoco (L), to call

This species name possibly refers to the difficulty Thomas experienced in determining the species in this genus.

Pteronura brasiliensis (Gmelin, 1788)

pteron (Gr), wing + *oura* (Gr), tail (Palmer,

1904; Gotch, 1979)

brasiliensis—a proper name

The genus name, winged tail, is a reference to the lateral projections on the tail, which is dorsoventrally flattened for its distal half (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979); the species name is a reference to the country of the type locality, Brazil.

Subfamily Mephitinae

Conepatus chinga (Molina, 1782)

conepatus—*conepatl* (Nahuatl), the white-backed skunk

chinga—(*Sp*), pug-nosed or *chingue*—a Chilean native name meaning skunk

There may be several derivations of the genus name. Gotch (1979) suggested the following: *konis* (Gr), dust + *pateo* (Gr), I walk; meaning to frequent a place. Gotch (1979) also suggested that the name may refer to burrowing habits, since an animal would frequent its burrow. Palmer (1904) suggested *conepatl* (Mexican Indian), probably refers to the burrowing habits of this *species*—*nepantla* in Nahuatl means a subterranean dwelling. The species name is self explanatory, whichever derivation is preferred.

Conepatus humboldtii Gray, 1837

humboldtii—a proper name

This species was named in honor of Alexander von Humboldt, the great German naturalist of the late 18th and early 19th century.

Subfamily Mustelinae

Eira barbara (Linnaeus, 1758)

eira (Guarani), native name for tayra (Gotch, 1979); Palmer (1904) *eirara* anagram of *eraria* a Brazilian name for this species

barbar—barbaros (Gr), strange, foreign (Gotch, 1979)

The genus name is the Guaraní name for the tayra (Gotch, 1979); the species name is self evident.

Galictis cuja (Molina, 1782)

gale—galee (Gr), a weasel-like animal + *ict—iktis* (Gr), a weasel (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

cuja—a native Chilean name

The genus name means weasel; the species

name is a Chilean native name for this species.

Galictis vittata (Schreber, 1776)

vittatus (L), bound with a ribbon, can mean striped (Gotch, 1979)

The species name is an allusion to the white stripe that extends from the forehead to the shoulders and separates the black limbs, throat, and venter from the grayish dorsum (Gotch, 1979).

Lyncodon patagonicus (de Blainville, 1842)

lync—lynx (Gr), wildcat + *odont—odous*, genitive *odontos* (Gr), a tooth (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

*patagon—*referring to Patagonia + *-icus* (L), an adjectival suffix meaning "belonging to" (Gotch, 1979)

The genus name refers to the catlike teeth, numbering 28 (Gotch, 1979); the species name is a reference to the region of the type locality, Patagonia.

Family Otariidae

Arctocephalus australis (Zimmermann, 1783)

arct—arktos (Gr), bear + *cephal—kephale* (Gr), head (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

australis (L), southern (Gotch, 1979)

The genus name refers to its bear-like appearance (Palmer, 1904), fur seals were originally known as sea-bears (Bonner, 1981); the species name is a reference to its distribution, the coasts of South America (Gotch, 1979), although Bonner (1981) suggested that it is a name that was originally applied to a seal from the Falkland Islands.

Arctocephalus gazella (Peters, 1875)

*gazella—*a proper name

The species was named in honor of the German Expedition vessel "Gazelle," which was sent to observe the Transit of Venus in 1874 and from which the type specimen was collected (Bonner, 1981).

Otaria byronia (de Blainville, 1820)

otarion (Gr), a little ear (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

*byronia—*a proper name

The genus name is a reference to the very

small ears; this species was named in honor of Commodore John Byron, an explorer of the South Seas during the mid-1700s, and who collected the type specimen (Gotch, 1979).

Family Phocidae

Hydrurga leptonyx (de Blainville, 1820)

hydr—hydor (Gr), water + *erg—ergon* (Gr), work (Palmer, 1904)

lept—leptos (Gr), slender, thin + *onyx* (Gr), nail, claw (Gotch, 1979)

The genus name means "water worker" (Palmer, 1904; Kooyman, 1981) the species name refers to the reduced claws on the hind flippers.

Leptonychotes weddellii (Lesson, 1826)

lept—leptos (Gr), slender, thin + *onyx*, genitive *onychos* (Gr), nail, claw (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

*weddellii—*a proper name

The genus name is a reference to the obsolete claws on the hind feet (Palmer, 1904); this species was named in honor of James Weddell, a Scottish sealer who discovered this seal.

Lobodon carcinophagus (Hombron and Jacquinot, 1842)

lob—lobos (Gr), lobe + *odont—odous*, genitive *odontos* (Gr), a tooth (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

carcin—karkinos (Gr), crab + *phag—phago* (Gr), to eat

The genus name "lobe tooth" refers to distinctive shape of the teeth which have a large lobe in front and three lobes behind the larger central one (Palmer, 1904); the species name is a reference to the common name of this seal, crabeater, although its diet probably consists more of krill (Gotch, 1979).

Mirounga leonina (Linnaeus, 1758)

mirounga (NL), derived from the Australian Indian name for this seal, *miouroung* (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

leo—leo (L) lion + *-inus* (L) an adjectival suffix meaning "like" (Gotch, 1979)

The genus name is self explanatory; the species name makes reference to similarities with lions, in size and vocalization (roaring).

Ommatophoca rossii Gray, 1844
omma (Gr), eye + *phoc*—*phoke* (Gr), seal (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)
rossii—a proper name

The genus name is a reference to the large eyes or orbits of this seal (Palmer, 1904); this species was named in honor of Rear Admiral Sir James Ross, a British explorer of the Arctic and Antarctic during the 1800s.

Family Procyonidae

Subfamily Procyoninae

Nasua nasua (Linnaeus, 1766)
nas—*nasus* (L), the nose (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

The genus and species names are references to the long, proboscis-like nose (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979).

Procyon cancrivorus (G. Cuvier, 1798)
pro- (Gr), a prefix meaning before, earlier, prior + *cyn*—*kyon*, genitive *kynos* (Gr), dog (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)
cancer (L), a crab + *vor*—*voro* (L), to eat, devour (Gotch, 1979)

The genus name, before dog, is a reference to its position ancestral to dogs (Gotch, 1979); the species name is a reference to its preference for habitats near water and diet (Gotch, 1979).

Order Cetacea

Family Balaenidae

Eubalaena australis (Desmoulins, 1822)
eu (L), well + *balaena* (L), whale (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)
australis (L), southern

The genus name means well-exemplifying a whale; the species name refers to its distribution.

Family Balaenopteridae

Balaenoptera acutorostrata (Lacépède, 1804)
balaena (L), whale + *pteron* (Gr), a wing
acut—*acutus* (L), sharp, pointed + *rostratus* (L), beaked, hooked

The genus name is a reference to the well developed dorsal fin (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979); the species name refers to the pointed nose, which is more so than in other whales (Gotch, 1979).

Balaenoptera borealis (Lesson, 1828)
borealis (L), northern

The species name is derived from the common name used by Cuvier for this whale—rorqual du nord, which was later latinized by Lesson (Gambell, 1985).

Balaenoptera musculus (Linnaeus, 1758)
musculus (L), little mouse, but also a word used for an animal living in the sea (Gotch, 1979)

Balaenoptera physalus (Linnaeus, 1758)
physalos (Gr), a kind of whale or phusalis (Gr), a pipe or wind instrument (Gotch, 1979).

The species name is a reference to the blow-hole that sometimes produces whistles (Gotch, 1979).

Megaptera novaeangliae (Borowski, 1781)
meg—*megas* (Gr), great + *pteron* (Gr), a wing
novaeangliae (AS), New England (Gotch, 1979).

The genus name refers to the large flippers that may be up to one-third of the body length (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979); the species name refers to the type locality, the coast of New England (Gotch, 1979).

Family Neobalaenidae

Caperea marginata (Gray, 1864)
caperro (L), become wrinkled (Gotch, 1979; Palmer 1904)
marg—*marginis* (L genitive), edge, border + *ata* (NL), *-atus* (L), an adjectival suffix meaning "provided with"

The genus name refers to the wrinkled tympanic bone (Palmer, 1904); the species name is a reference to the baleen plates which are yellowish white with a narrow, dark margins on the external edge (Gotch, 1979).

Family Delphinidae

Cephalorhynchus commersonii (Lacépède, 1804)
cephal—*kephale* (Gr), head + *rhynch*—*rhynchos* (Gr), snout (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

commersonii—a proper name

The genus name is a reference to the shape of

the head and snout—the head is curved (beaked) not only the snout as in other dolphins; Palmer (1904) suggested that the rostrum which is about half the length of the skull, is not well demarcated from the rest of the head; this species was named in honor of Dr. P. Commerson, a naturalist for the French during the mid- to late 1700s (Gotch, 1979).

Delphinus delphis (Linnaeus, 1758)
delphis (Gr), dolphin + *-inus* (L) an adjectival suffix meaning "like" (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

delphis (Gr), dolphin (Gotch, 1979)
 The genus and species names are self explanatory.

Feresa attenuata (Gray, 1875)
feresa—*fères* (Fr), a local name for this dolphin (Palmer, 1904)
attenuatus (L), weakened, reduced
 The genus name is self explanatory; the species name may refer to the lack of a well-developed beak.

Globicephala melas (Traill, 1809)
glob—*globus* (L) a ball, globe + *cephal*—*kephale* (Gr), head (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)
melas (Gr), black, dusky (Gotch, 1979)
 The genus name refers to the short head and bulging forehead that is a result of the fat located anterior to the blow-hole (Palmer, 1904); the species name refers to the overall color which is black except for a white throat (Gotch, 1979)

Grampus griseus (G. Cuvier, 1812)
grande pez (Sp), great fish, but now meaning "one who puffs" (Gotch, 1979), or a corruption of the French *grand poisson* "great fish" (Palmer, 1904)
griseus (ML), gray (Gotch, 1979)
 The species name refers to the general coloration of this dolphin (Gotch, 1979).

Lagenorhynchus australis (Peale, 1848)
lagen—*lagona* (L), a flask + *rhynch*—*rhynchos* (Gr), snout (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

australis (L), southern
 The genus name refers to the shape of the snout, like that of a bottle (Palmer, 1904); the species name is a reference to the distribution, the southern oceans off Chile and Argentina.

Lagenorhynchus cruciger (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824)
cruc—*crux* (L), cross + *gero* (L), to bear, carry
 The species name "cross bearer" refers to the distinctive color pattern of the dolphin—the body is black with two large white patches on each flank that give the appearance of a cross.

Lagenorhynchus obscurus (Gray, 1828)
obscurus (L), dark
 The species name refers to the coloration of this dolphin—dark gray except for the throat, venter, flippers, and posterior edge of dorsal fin, which are whitish.

Lissodelphis peronii (Lacépède, 1804)
lissos (Gr), smooth + *delphis* (Gr), dolphin (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)
peronii—a proper name
 The genus name is a reference to the smooth skin of this dolphin species (Gotch, 1979); we have been unable to determine for whom this species was named.

Orcinus orca (Linnaeus, 1758)
orca (L), whale + *-inus* (L) an adjectival suffix meaning "like" (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)
orca (L), whale (Gotch, 1979)
 The genus and species name refer to this mammal as a kind of whale.

Pseudorca crassidens (Owen, 1846)
pseud—*pseudes* (Gr), false, deceptive + *orca* (L), whale (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)
crass—*crassus* (L) thick + *dens* (L), tooth (Gotch, 1979)
 The genus name refers to this dolphin as a false orca; the species name refers to the large, powerful teeth (Gotch, 1979).

Stenella attenuata (Gray, 1846)
stenella—diminutive of *Steno*, a proper name

attenuatus (L), weakened, reduced

The genus was named in honor of Dr. Nikolaus Steno, a Danish anatomist and geologist during the 1600s (Palmer, 1904); we have been unable to determine what morphologic feature Gray considered to be weakened or reduced.

Stenella coeruleoalba (Meyen, 1833)

coerul—caeruleus (L), dark colored, dark blue + *albus* (L), white

The species name is a reference to the distinctive coloration of this dolphin; it is dark gray or bluish with stripes of white or black.

Tursiops truncatus (Montagu, 1821)

tursi—tursio (L), porpoise + *ops—opsis* (Gr), appearance (Gotch, 1979)

truncatus (NL), cut off, mutilated

The genus name means "looking like a porpoise" in the genus *Tursio* (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979); the species name refers to the shortened snout, which is shorter than in some other species (Gotch, 1979).

Family Phocoenidae

Australophocaena dioptrica (Lahille, 1912)

austral—australis (L), southern + *phocaen—phokaina* (Gr), a porpoise

dioptr (Gr.), an optical instrument

The genus name refers to the fact that this animal is a southern porpoise related to (and included by some in) the genus *Phocoena*. The species name is in reference to the white "spectacles" around the eyes, also giving the species its common name, spectacled porpoise or marsopa de anteojos.

Phocoena spinipinnis (Burmeister, 1865)

phocaen—phokaina (Gr), a porpoise (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

spin—spina (L), a thorn, spines of an animal + *pinn—pinna* (L), feather, wing, fin (Gotch, 1979)

The genus name is self explanatory; the species name, "spiky finned" (Gotch, 1979), is a reference to the dorsal fin, which has a pronounced posterior edge and a rounded tip.

Family Physeteridae

Kogia breviceps (de Blainville, 1838)

kogia (NL), a native name, but perhaps a proper name (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

brev—brevis (L), short + *ceps* (NL), head (Gotch, 1979)

The genus name is perhaps a reference to *Cogia* Effendi, who observed whales in the Mediterranean Sea in the early 1800s (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979), or is a latinized form of "codger", or may even be a meaningless word (Palmer, 1904); the species name refers to the small head, especially in relation to that of *Physeter catodon* (Gotch, 1979).

Physeter catodon Linnaeus, 1758

physeter (Gr), a blower, a tube for blowing, a blow-hole (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

cat—cata (Gr), downward, below + *odont—odous*, genitive *odontos* (Gr), a tooth (Gotch, 1979)

The genus name is an obvious reference to the blow-hole (Palmer, 1904); the species name refers to the uneven distribution of teeth between the upper and lower jaws (few teeth are found in the upper jaw) (Gotch, 1979).

Family Platanistidae

Pontoporia blainvillei (Gevaes and d'Orbigny, 1844)

ponto—pontos (Gr), the sea + *pore—poreuo* (Gr), to ferry, to cross a river (Gotch, 1979); *pontoporia*, a Nereid, the sea traverser (Palmer, 1904)

blainvillei—a proper name

The genus name is in reference to the type locality of this species of freshwater dolphin—the mouth of the Rio de la Plata; this species was named in honor of H. D. de Blainville, a French zoologist during the 1700s and 1800s (Gotch, 1979).

Family Ziphiidae

Berardius arnuxii (Duvernoy, 1851)

berardius—a proper name

arnuxii—a proper name

The genus was named in honor of the French Captain (Admiral) Bérard who commanded the "Rhin" on the voyage during which the type specimen was collected (Palmer, 1904); the species was named in honor of M. Arnoux,

who obtained the type specimen while serving as surgeon on board the above-named ship.

Hyperoodon planifrons (Flower, 1882)
hyperoe (Gr), the palate + odont—odous, genitive *odontos* (Gr), a tooth (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

platy—platys (Gr), broad, wide + *frons*, genitive *frontis* (L), forehead, brow

The genus name refers to teeth in the upper jaw. Only two teeth are present in this species, both in the lower jaw. Several protuberances on the palate were mistaken for teeth when this genus was first described (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979). The species name is a reference to the shape of the forehead which, as the animal ages, especially in males, becomes steep and flattened.

Mesoplodon grayi (Von Haast, 1876)
mes—mesos (Gr), middle + *oplon* (Gr), anned, tool or weapon (*hoplon*, annour) + odont—odous, genitive *odontos* (Gr), a tooth (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)
grayi—a proper name

The genus name refers to the prominent tooth in the middle of the lower jaw (Pahner, 1904); the species was named in honor of the British zoologist, J. E. Gray, who during the late 1800s studied and described marine mammals.

Mesoplodon hectori (Gray, 1871)
hectori—a proper name
This species was named in honor of J. Hector, a zoologist during the late 1800s who wrote several anides describing the marine mammals of New Zealand.

Mesoplodon layardii (Gray, 1865)
layardii—a proper name
This species was named in honor of E. L. Layard, Esq., of Cape Town, South Africa, who collected the type specimen.

Tasmacetus shepherdii (Oliver, 1937)
Tasman, a geographic place name, the Tasman Sea + *cet—ketos* (Gr), whale
shepherdii—a proper name
The genus name refers to the type which was based on a specimen collected in the Tasman Sea (Conisbee, 1953); the species is named in

honor of Mr. G. Shepherd, Curator of the Wanganui Alexander Museum of New Zealand who, notified of the remains of a decomposing whale ("The state of a whale carcass a month old may be imagined. It did not, however, deter Mr. Shepherd _", Oliver, 1937:371), recognized it as an unusual animal, skeletonized the remains, and transposed the material by train to the museum ("_ doing his best by numerous wrappings and the free use of lysol to keep the smell from being detected." Oliver, 1937:372). He then invited Mr. Oliver, Director of the Dominion Museum of Wellington, New Zealand to describe the whale.

Ziphius cavirostris (G. Cuvier, 1823)
ziph (NL), *xiphos* (Gr), sword (Gotch, 1979); *xiphios* (Gr), swordfish (Palmer, 1904)
cavi—cavus (L), hollow + *rostr—rostrum* (L), snout, muzzle (Gotch, 1979)

The genus name is a reference to the common name of these whales—beaked whales; the species name refers to a hollow formation at the base of the snout (Gotch, 1979).

Order Perissodactyla

Family Tapiridae

Tapirus terrestris (Linnaeus, 1758)
tapir—tapy or *tapyra* (Tupi), thick or thick hide (Palmer, 1904)

terrestris (L), land-dwelling (Gotch, 1979)
The genus name is derived from a tribe of South American Indians living in the Amazon (Gotch, 1979) and likely refers to the thick skin of this species; the species name refers to its non-aquatic habits.

Order Artiodactyla

Family Tayassuidae

Catagonus wagneri (Rusconi, 1930)
kata (Gr), downward, inferior + *gon—gonia* (Gr), angle
wagneri—a proper name?

We were unable to determine the meanings of either the generic or specific names.

Pecari tajacu (Linnaeus, 1758)
pecari—(Tupi) *pé*, path + *caa*, wood + *ri*, much, many (Palmer, 1904)
tajacu—a Brazilian Indian name for the pec-

cary (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

The genus name is the word used by a tribe of Brazilian Indians to refer to the many paths peccaries make through the woods (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979); the species name is self explanatory.

Tayassu pecari (Link, 1795)

tayassu—a Tupí-Guaraní native name for this peccary (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979).

pecari—(Tupí) *pé*, path + *caa*, wood + *ri*, much, many (Palmer, 1904)

The genus name is self explanatory; the species name is a native word used to describe the trails made by these peccaries.

Family Camelidae

Lama guanicoe (Müller, 1776)

Llama (Peruvian Indian), colloquial name for this species (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

guanaco (Sp), derived from a Quechua name for this species (Gotch, 1979)

The genus and species names are both colloquial names used for this species by native people of the region where it occurs (Gotch, 1979).

Vicugna vicugna (Molina, 1782)

Vicuña (Peruvian Indian), colloquial name for this species (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

The genus and species names are both colloquial names used for this species by native people of the region where it occurs (Gotch, 1979).

Family Cervidae

Subfamily Odocoileinae

Blastoceros dichotomus (Illiger, 1815)

blast—*blastos* (Gr), a bud + *cer*—*keras* (Gr), a horn (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

dich—*dicha* (Gr), divided + *tome* (Gr) stump
The genus name is a reference to the shape of the horns, upright with three branches and without a basal tine, which are said to resemble a bud (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979); the species name refers to the doubly forked antlers.

Hippocamelus antisensis (d'Orbigny, 1834)

hippo—*hippos* (Gr), a horse + *carne*—*kamelos* (Gr), a carne! (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

antisana—a geographic place name + *-ensis* (L), adjectival suffix meaning "belonging to" (Gotch, 1979)

The genus name, horse-camel, is a reference to its supposed position intermediate between the horse and llama (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979); the species name is a reference to a 5,800 m peak in the Andes (Gotch, 1979).

Hippocamelus bisulcus (Molina, 1782)

bi (L), prefix meaning two + *sulc*—*sulcus* (L), furrow, groove

Several explanations are possible for the species name. The name could refer to the dark band (found on males) that extends from the tip of the muzzle and bifurcates above the eyes. The species name could also refer to the fact that in a comparison with the horse, it was noted that the hooves of *Hippocamelus* are divided. Finally, it is also possible that the name refers to the antlers that have but a single division.

Mazama americana (Erxleben, 1777)

mazama or *magame*—names used by Hernandez in 1651 for some species of deer (Palmer, 1904)

americana—pertaining to the New World

The genus name recognizes Hernandez' description of deer (Palmer, 1904); the species name is a reference to the New World.

Mazama gouazoupira (G. Fischer, 1814)

guazú-birá (Guarani), a small deer (Gotch, 1979)

The species name is used in Paraguay by the Guarani Indians (Gotch, 1979).

Mazama nana (Hensel, 1872)

nanus (L), a dwarf

The species name refers to this species small size; it is the smallest species of *Mazama*.

Ozotoceros bezoarticus (Linnaeus, 1758)

ozot—*ozotos* (Gr), branched, forked + *cer*—*keras* (Gr), a horn (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

bezoar (Sp) a wild goat + *-icus* (L), an adjectival suffix meaning "like" (Gotch, 1979)
bezoarticus (L), a reference to the bezoar, a stomach or gall stone that was believed to have magical powers (Conisbee, 1970; Gotch, 1979)

The genus name, branched horns, is a reference to the large complex antlers (Palmer, 1904); it is difficult to tell what Linnaeus referred to in describing this species. Perhaps he saw a resemblance to a goat. Perhaps he only had the skull of a female, which appears more goatlike than the male's skull.

Pudu puda (Molina, 1782)

pudú (Sp), a small deer (Gotch, 1979); a native name (Palmer, 1904)

The genus and species names possibly are based on the word used by the Spanish to describe this species, although Gotch (1979) suggested that the name are derived from the Mapuche, a native people of southern Chile. Molina considered this species a type of wild goat and not a deer.

Order Rodentia

Suborder Sciurognathi

Family Sciuridae

Subfamily Sciurinae

Sciurus aestuans (Linnaeus, 1766)

sciurus (L), squirrel derived from *skia* (Gr), shade + *oura* (Gr), tail (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

aestus (L), summer, or *austivus* (L), heat

The genus name, literally shade tail, is a reference to the position of the tail when the animal is sitting (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979); it is unclear as to what the species name refers.

Sciurus ignitus (Gray, 1867)

ignitus (L), glowing, fiery

The species name refers the bright, reddish brown color of this squirrel, particularly on the tail and on the venter.

Family Muridae

Subfamily Sigmodontinae

Akodon albiventer (Thomas, 1897)

ak (*ac*)—*ake* (Gr), point + *odont*—odous, genitive *odontos* (Gr), a tooth (Palmer, 1904) *alb*—*albus* (L), white + *ventr*—genitive *ventris* (L), the belly

The genus name is a reference to the molar cusps that are pointed relative to the taxon with which it was originally compared, *Mus*;

the species name refers to the immaculate white belly.

Akodon alterus (Thomas, 1919) (included in *spgazzinii* by Wilson and Reeder, 1993) *alt*—*altus* (L), high

The species name refers to the high altitude at which the type specimen was collected, Otro Cerro, 3000 m.

Akodon azarae (Fischer, 1829)

azarae—a proper name

This species was named in honor of Felix de Azara, a Spanish naturalist from the late 1700s who worked in Brazil and Paraguay (see notes on *Ctenomys azarae*).

Akodon budini (Thomas, 1918)

budini—a proper name

Named in honor of Sr. Emilio Budin, who collected the mouse, and who was one of the greatest mammal collectors to work in southernmost South America, especially Argentina, in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

Akodon caenosus (Thomas, 1918) (included in *puer* by Wilson and Reeder, 1993)

caen—*kainos* (Gr), new, recent + *-osus* (L) termination denoting "full of"

The species refers to the fact that this was a new species of *Akodon* for Thomas.

Akodon cursor (Winge, 1887)

cursor (L), a runner

We are unsure as to what Winge meant by this species name; perhaps it refers to locomotion in this species.

Akodon diminutus (Bárquez, Díaz, and Goytia, 1994)

diminutus—*deminuo* (L), diminish, decrease

The species name refers to the very small size of this *Akodon*.

Akodon dolores (Thomas, 1916)

dolores—a geographical location

The species name refers to the type locality, Yacanto, near Villa Dolores, Cordoba Province, Argentina.

Akodon illuteus (Thomas, 1925)*il* (L), not + *luteus* (L), yellow

The coloration of *A. illuteus* is a uniform grey brown; the species name refers to the lack of yellowish coloration that usually is found on the dorsum of many of the other *Akodon* species.

Akodon iniscatus (Thomas, 1919)

in (L), shine in, light up + *is* (L), an adjectival suffix that seems to have no function here + *catus* (L), in good sense

The species name perhaps refers to the fact that Thomas felt he was finally clarifying the systematics of the Patagonian *Akodon*.

Akodon kempi (Thomas, 1917)

kempi—a proper name

Named in honor of Mr. Robin Kemp, who made a collection of mammals at Isla Ella, in the delta of the Río Paraná.

Akodon lanosus (Thomas, 1897)

lanosus (L), woolly, full of wool

The species name refers to the soft, thick, woolly fur.

Akodon longipilis (Waterhouse, 1837)

long—longus (L), long + *pil—pilus* (L), hair

This species has long, lax pelage.

Akodon mansoensis (De Santis and Justo, 1980)

mansoensis—a proper name

This species was named for the river present in the region of the type locality, Río Manso Superior, Departamento Bariloche, Río Negro Province, Argentina.

Akodon molinae (Contreras, 1968)

molinae—a proper name

This species was named in honor of Omar J. Molina, who was a member of the Comisión de Investigación Científica de la Provincia de Buenos Aires.

Akodon neocenus (Thomas, 1919)

neo—neos (Gr), new, recent + *cene—kainos* (Gr), new recent

The species name means the newest, new *Akodon*.

Akodon nigrita (Lichtenstein, 1829)

nigritus (NL), blackened

The species name refers to its dark coloration.

Akodon olivaceus (Waterhouse, 1837)

oliv—oliva (L), olive + *-aceus* (L), adjectival suffix meaning "pertaining to"

The species name refers to the color of this animal.

Akodon puer (Thomas, 1902)

puer (L), a boy

This species name refers to the size of this animal, which is the smallest species of the group.

Akodon sanborni (Osgood, 1943)

sanborni—a proper name

This species was named in honor of Mr. C. C. Sanborn of the Field Museum of Natural History.

Akodon simulator (Thomas, 1916)

simulator (L), imitator, similar, resemble

The species name refers to its resemblance to *A. varius*.

Akodon spegazzinii (Thomas, 1897)

spegazzinii—a proper name

Named in honor of Dr. C. Spegazzini, a well-known fungologist of La Plata, Argentina who presented a collection of mammals to the British Museum and the Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales "Bernardino Rivadavia", Buenos Aires, Argentina, which contained the type specimen.

Akodon sylvanus (Thomas, 1921)

sylv—sylva (L), wood + *-anus* (L), an adjectival suffix meaning "belonging to"

The species name refers to its preferred habitat, woods.

Akodon toba (Thomas, 1921)

toba—a proper name

The species name refers to the Toba Inclán tribe of Argentina, Paraguay, and Bolivia, which inhabits the region where the type was collected.

Akodon tucumanensis (J. A. Allen, 1901) (included in *spgazzinii* by Wilson and Reeder, 1993)

tucuman—a geographical place name + *-ensis* (L), adjectival suffix meaning "belonging to"
The species name refers to the province of Tucumán, Argentina, site of the type locality.

Akodon xanthorhinus (Waterhouse, 1837)
xanth—*xanthos* (Gr), yellow, yellowish-red, orange, golden + *rhin*—*rhis*, genitive *rhinos* (Gr), nose

The name refers to the yellow orange coloration of the muzzle.

Andalgalomys ologi (Williams and Mares, 1978)

Andalgala—a geographical place name + *mys* (Gr), a mouse

ologi—a proper name

The genus name refers to the town of Andalgala, Catamarca Province, Argentina, where the type locality is located; the species was named in honor of Claes Cluistian Olog, ornithologist and mammalogist at the Instituto Lillo of the University of Tucumán from the 1950s to 1985.

Andinomys edax (Thomas, 1902)
andin—*andinus* (NL), Andean, of the Andes + *mys* (Gr), a mouse (Palmer, 1904)
edac—*edax* (L), greedy, gluttonous, devouring

The genus name, andean mouse, is a reference to the habitat of the type locality (Palmer, 1904); the significance of the species name is not clear.

Auliscomys micropus (Waterhouse, 1837)
aulic—possibly from *aulax*, genitive *aulacos* (Gr), a small groove, furrow + *mys* (Gr), a mouse (Conisbee, 1953)
micr—*mikros* (Gr), small + *pus*—*pous* (Gr), foot

The genus name is a reference to the slight, but distinct, grooves of the upper incisors (Conisbee, 1953); the species name is self explanatory.

Auliscomys sublimis (Thomas, 1900)
sublimis (L), uplifted, lofty

The species name refers to the high altitude at which the type specimen was collected, 5500 m. Thomas (1900:468) noted "This most interesting little mouse lives at the highest altitude from which mammalian life has been recorded in the New World..."

Bibimys chacoensis (Shamel, 1931)
bibi—a proper name + *mys* (Gr), a mouse
chaco—a region of Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay + *-ensis* (L), adjectival suffix meaning "belonging to"

The genus name is in honor of Bibiana Mónica Massoia, the daughter of Elio Massoia who name the genus; the species name refers to its general distribution, the Chacoan region of north-central Argentina.

Bibimys torresi (Massoia, 1979)

torresi—a proper name

Named in honor of the members of the family of Norberto Torres, who were residents of the Estación Experimental Agropecuaria Delta del Paraná del INTA (Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria, Argentina), and whose collaboration and help were appreciated by Elio Massoia.

Bolomys lactens (Thomas, 1918)
bol—*bólos* (Gr), a clod of soil + *mys* (Gr), a mouse (Conisbee, 1953)
lact—*lactis* (L), milk + *ens* (L), that which has existence

The genus name meaning living in holes in the ground (Conisbee, 1953) is a reference to its burrowing habits; the species name refers to the prominent white chin.

Bolomys lasiurus (Lund, 1841)
lasi—*lasios* (Gr), hairy + *ur*—*oura* (Gr), tail
The species name refers to the well-haired tail of this species.

Bolomys obscurus (Waterhouse, 1837)

obscurus (L), dark

The species name is self explanatory.

Bolomys temchuki (Massoia, 1980)

temchuki—a proper name

This species was named in honor of Sr. Eduardo Temchuk.

Calomys callidus (Thomas, 1916)
cal—kalos (Gr), beautiful + *mys* (Gr), a mouse
 (Palmer, 1904)

callidus (L), crafty, cunning

The genus name literally means beautiful mouse; it is unclear why Thomas associated craftiness or cunning with this species.

Calomys callosus (Rengger, 1830)
call—kalos (Gr), beautiful, *kallos*, a beauty +
-osus (L) termination denoting full of, prone
 to, or

callosus— (L), hard-skinned, tough

The species name may refer to the fact that this is a beautiful mouse, even though to the authors it does not appear particularly attractive; alternatively, the name may refer to the skin of the animal. We cannot verify the derivation of the species name.

Calomys laucha (Fischer, 1814)
laucha (Arg Sp), a mouse

The species name is self explanatory.

Calomys lepidus (Thomas, 1884)
lepidus (L), agreeable, pretty, graceful
 The species name is self explanatory.

Calomys musculus (Thomas, 1913)
musculus (NL), the species name of the house
 mouse + *-inus* (L) an adjectival suffix mean-
 ing "like"

The species name refers to the fact that this species resembles the house mouse.

Chelemys macronyx (Thomas, 1894)
chel—chele (Gr), claw + *mys* (Gr), a mouse
 (Palmer, 1904)

macr—makros (Gr), long + *onyx*(Gr), nail,
 claw

The generic and specific names refer to the long foreclaws of these mice, which are sometimes referred to as "long-clawed" mice (Palmer, 1904).

Chinchillula sahamae (Thomas, 1898)
 chinchilla—a large Andean rodent + *-ule*, *-
 ula* (L) a diminutive suffix (Palmer, 1904)
 sahamae—a geographical place name

The genus name means a little chinchilla (Palmer, 1904); the species name refers to the

type locality, Mount Sahama, Bolivia. Thomas (1898:280) noted the "Pelage excessively long, soft and silky, very like that of a Chinchilla both in colour and texture..."

Chroecomys andinus (Philippi, 1858)
chroa, chroia, chros (Gr), surface of the body,
 skin, color of the skin + *mys* (Gr), a mouse
 (Conisbee, 1953)

andinus (NL), Andean, of the Andes

The generic name refers to the striking color pattern (Conisbee, 1953); the specific name is self explanatory.

Chroecomys jelskii (Thomas, 1894)
jelskii—a proper name

This species was named in honor of Mr. C. Jelski who collected the type specimen in Peru.

Delomys dorsalis (Hensel, 1872)
del—delos (Gr), conspicuous, visible + *mys*
 (Gr), a mouse (Conisbee, 1953)
dorsalis (L), of the back, dorsum

The genus and species names refer to the dark or black line (or band) sometimes present on the middorsal region (Conisbee, 1953).

Eligmodontia marica (Thomas, 1918) (in-
 cluded in *puerulus* by Wilson and Reeder,
 1993)

eligm—eligma (Gr), winding, folding, also a
 curl + *odont—odous*, genitive *odontos* (Gr), a
 tooth + *-ia* (Gr/L), suffix added to nouns de-
 noting quality of or state of being (Palmer,
 1904)

marica—a proper name

The genus name refers to the occlusal pattern of the molars (Palmer, 1904); the species was the two thousandth mammal named by Oldfield Thomas, and the species name refers to his wife, Mary. Thomas (1918:484) noted "And in appreciation of one important element in this pleasure, the sympathetic and ever-ready help of my wife, I have given this attractive little animal the above specific name."

Eligmodontia moreni Thomas, 1896
moreni—a proper name

The species is named in honor of Dr. F.P. Moreno, the head of the La Plata Museum,

who collected and presented the type specimen to the British Museum.

Eligmodontia morgani Allen, 1901

morgani—a proper name

This species was named in honor of Mr. J. Pierrepont Morgan, who supported the Princeton Patagonian Expedition during which the type specimen of this species was collected.

Eligmodontia puerulus (Philippi, 1896)

puer (L), a boy or *puerilus* (L), youthful

The species name refers to the small size of this species, which when first collected was thought to be a young *Hesperomys lanatus* (now *Phyllotis darwini*).

Eligmodontia typus (F. Cuvier, 1837)

typ--typos (Gr), model, example

The species name refers to the fact that this species was type species of the genus.

Euneomys chinchilloides (Waterhouse, 1839)

eu (Gr), well + *neo—neos* (Gr), new, recent + *mys* (Gr), a mouse (Palmer, 1904)

chinchilla—a large Andean rodent + *-oid = -oides*, a contraction of *-o + eidos* (Gr) denoting likeness of form

The genus name literally means well-exemplifying a new mouse; the species name alludes to the similarity of this species to the chinchilla.

Euneomys fossor (Thomas, 1899)

fossor (L), a digger

The species name refers to characteristics that suggested specialization for a fossorial existence.

Euneomys mordax (Thomas, 1912)

mordax (L), biting

We are unable to determine why Thomas used this species name.

Euneomys petersoni J. A. Allen, 1903

petersoni—a proper name

The species name was given in honor of Mr. Peterson, who collected the type specimen in 1897, in recognition of his field work in Patagonia.

Geoxus valdivianus (Philippi, 1858)

ge—ge, ga, gaia (Gr), the earth, land + *ox—oxys* (Gr), sharp (Conisbee, 1953)

valdivia—a geographic name + *-anus* (L), an adjectival suffix meaning "belonging to"

The genus name alludes to the habit of these mammals to make burrows in the ground and to the sharp muzzle resembling that of *Oxymycterus* (Conisbee, 1953); the species name is in reference to the type locality, Valdivia Province, Chile. In the original description of the genus, Thomas (1919a) noted that it is allied to *Oxymycterus*, but more highly modified for burrowing.

Graomys domorum (Thomas, 1902)

grao (Gr *graus, -aos*) old woman; old + *mys* (Gr), a mouse

"Gra(y) (cf. specific trivial name+ *pa*, in allusion to drab yellow colour" (Conisbee, 1953)

gra—Graia (Gr), gray + *mys* (Gr), a mouse

dom(us) (L), house + *-orum* (L), genitive plural ending

It is difficult to determine what Thomas meant by the generic name. The above three constructions are tenable. Thomas (1902:133) noted that "the series from Tapacari were all caught in the house." Could it have been the house of an old woman? This would explain the first construction—"the mouse from the house of the old lady." However, the fact that the species name is genitive plural seems to argue against this derivation. The construction suggested by Conisbee (the second construction) generally fits, although mice of this genus are usually not yellow but are gray. Thus we prefer the third construction. The generic name would therefore be "the gray mouse"; the species name would refer to the fact that the specimen was taken in a house. Nevertheless, the first construction would result from a more whimsical Thomas, and perhaps it correctly identifies his clever and humorous nature (Hill, 1990).

Graomys edithae (Thomas, 1919)

editus (L), lofty, elevated

The species name is a possible reference to the type locality—Otro Cerro, Catamarca Province, Argentina, which had an elevation of 3000

m. Thomas appears to be consistent when naming taxa in honor of individuals in making reference to that individual in the published description, therefore we doubt that it was named for someone named Edith, although there is no "h" in the Latin stem.

Graomys griseoflavus (Waterhouse, 1837)
griseus (ML), gray + *flavus* (L), yellow
 The species name refers to the color of the animal.

Holochilus brasiliensis (Desmarest, 1819)
hol—holos (Gr), whole, entire + *chil—cheilos* (Gr), margin, lip (Palmer, 1904)
brasil—a reference to Brazil + *-ensis* (L), adjectival suffix meaning "belonging to"
 The generic name refers to the fact that the lip of this species is entire, as Palmer (1904), quoting from the type description noted "ob labium superius integrum;" the specific name is self evident.

Holochilus chacarius (Thomas, 1906)
chaco—A region of Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay + *-arius* (L), suffix added to noun stems to form adjectives denoting "belonging to"
 The specific name refers to the phytogeographic zone in which the species occurs.

Irenomys tarsalis (Philippi, 1900)
iren—Eirene (Gr), goddess of peace + *mys* (Gr), a mouse (Conisbee, 1953)
tarsos (Gr), anide, fiat of the foot between the toes and the heel + *-alis* (L), a suffix added to noun stems to form adjectives meaning like
 The genus name was given at the end of World War I by O. Thomas (1919a:201) who suggested it "as a memento that its recognition coincided with the arrival of a glorious peace;" the species name refers to the large feet of this species, which is largely arboreal in bamboo forests of the southern rain forests of Argentina and Chile.

Kunsia fronto (Winge, 1887)
kunsia—a proper name (Conisbee, 1970)
front—frons, genitive *frontis* (L), forehead, brow
 The genus is named in honor of Dr. Merle L.

Kuns, of the Middle American Research Unit, National Institutes of Health, who was involved with the investigations of hemorrhagic fever in Bolivia; the species name is possibly a reference to the type specimen, which is known only from a partial skull—the anterior part of the cranium.

Nectomys squamipes (Brants, 1827)
nect—nektos (Gr), swimming + *mys* (Gr), a mouse (Palmer, 1904)
squam—squama (L), a scale + *pes—pous* (Gr), foot
 The genus name, swimming mouse, is a reference to the webbed hind feet and the animal's aquatic habits (Palmer, 1904); the species name refers to the scaly aspect of the feet.

Neotomys ebriosus (Thomas, 1894)
neo—neos (Gr), new, *neoteros*, newer, *neatos*, newest + *Otomys*—a genus of rodent (Palmer, 1904)
ebri—ebrius (L), drunk, sated, filled full + *-osus* (L) termination denoting full of, prone to
 The genus name simply means the new *Otomys*; Thomas (1894) noted that it resembled *Otomys*; the species name likely refers to the red nose of this species—like that thought to characterize long-term imbibers of alcoholic beverages.

Notiomys edwardsii (Thomas, 1890)
notio—notios (Gr), southern, from the south + *mys* (Gr), a mouse (Palmer, 1904)
edwardsii—a proper name
 The genus name means southern mouse, in reference to the location of the type locality south of Santa Cruz, Patagonia, Argentina; we have been unable to determine for whom the species is named.

Oligoryzomys chacoensis (Myers and Carleton, 1981)
olig—oligos (Gr), little + *Oryzomys*—a genus of rodent (Palmer, 1904)
chaco—a region of Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay + *-ensis* (L), adjectival suffix meaning "belonging to"

The genus *Oligoryzomys* contains species of "little rice mice" or "little *Otyzomys*" (Palmer, 1904); the species name refers to the area of distribution of the species in the Chacoan region of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, and Paraguay.

Oligotyzomys delticola (Thomas, 1917)
delta—referring to the Delta (of the Río Paraná) + *-icola* (NL), an inhabitant
The species name refers to the area of distribution of the species in the delta region formed by the Río Paraná in Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay.

Oligoryzomys destructor (Tschudi, 1844)
destructor (L), destroyer
We have been unable to determine the meaning of the species name; perhaps it is a reference to the destruction of crops by many members of the genus *Oryzomys*.

Oligoryzomys flavescens (Waterhouse, 1837)
flavus (L), yellow + *-escens* (L), adjectival termination of a verb meaning slightly
The species name refers to the coloration of this mouse, which is brownish mixed with yellow.

Oligotyzomys longicaudatus (Bennett, 1832)
long—longus (L), long + *caud—cauda* (L), the tail + *-atus* (L), an adjectival suffix meaning "provided with"
The species name refers to the very long tail.

Oligotyzomys magellanicus (Bennett, 1836)
magellan—pertaining to the Straits of Magellan or Magallanes Province, Chile + *-icus* (L), an adjectival suffix meaning "belonging to"
The species name refers to the region of the type locality, Port Famine, Straits of Magellan, Magallanes Province, Chile.

Oligoryzomys microtis (Allen, 1916)
micr—mikros (Gr), small + *ous, otos* (Gr), ear
The species name refers to its very small ears.

Oligotyzomys nigripes (Olfers, 1818)
nigr—niger (L), black, dark + *pes—pous* (Gr), foot

The species name is self explanatory.

Oryzomys buccinatus (Olfers, 1818)
oryz—oryza (Gr), rice + *mys* (Gr), a mouse (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)
bucc—bucca (L), cheek + *introrsus* = in (L), toward the inside + *atus—atu* (L), adjectival suffix meaning "with"

The genus name, rice mouse, is a reference to the damage to rice fields caused by this mouse (Palmer, 1904); we have been unable to determine the meaning of the species name.

Oryzomys intermedius (Leche, 1886)
inter (L), between + *medius*, (L), middle
We have been unable to determine the meaning of the species name; it is perhaps a reference to characteristics intermediate between two species of *Otyzomys*.

Oryzomys legatus (Thomas, 1925)
legatus (L), ambassador
Thomas (1925:578) noted that this species was an "animal seeming to be a representative (= ambassador) in S. Bolivia of the Brazilian *O. intermedius*"—parenthetical material added by us.

Oryzomys ratticeps (Hensel, 1873)
ratt—rattus (L), rat + *ceps* (NL), head
The species name refers to the head of this species being ratlike, giving the species a general appearance similar to *Rattus*.

Oxymycterus akodontius (Thomas, 1921)
oxy—oxys (Gr), sharp + *myct—mykter*, genitive *mykteros* (Gr), the nose, snout (Palmer, 1904)
akodont—referring to the akodont group + *-ius* a suffix meaning "like"
The genus name, sharp nose, is a reference to the long, pointed nose (Palmer, 1904); the species refers to the fact that this species strongly resembles members of the genus *Akodon*.

Oxymycterus hispidus (Pictet, 1843)
hispidus (L), spiny, shaggy, rough
The species names reflects the texture of the pelage of this mouse.

Oxymycterus iheringi Thomas, 1896
iheringi—a proper name

This species was named in honor of Dr. H. von Ihering, who served as director of the S_o Paulo Museum, Brazil, and who obtained the type specimen.

Oxymycterus paramensis (Thomas, 1902)
param—referring to the paramos of the high Andes + *-ensis* (L), adjectival suffix meaning "belonging to"

The species name refers to the general region of the type locality, the high paramos of Choquecamate, 4000 m, in the Andes of Bolivia.

Oxymycterus rufus (Fischer, 1814)
rufus (L), red, reddish

The species name reflects the general coloration of this mouse, reddish or ochraceous.

Phyllotis bonaeriensis (Crespo, 1964)
phyll—*phyllon* (Gr), a leaf + *ous, otos* (Gr), ear (Palmer, 1904)

bonus (L.), good + *aer* (L.), air+ *-ensis* (L), adjectival suffix meaning "belonging to"
AB members of the genus *Phyllotis* are characterized by large ears. They are collectively known as leaf-eared mice (Palmer, 1904). The species name refers to the geographic region of Buenos Aires, Argentina (literally "good air," in Spanish).

Phyllotis caprinus (Pearson, 1958)
capri—a proper name + *-inus* (L) suffix added to noun stems to form adjectives meaning like or "belonging to"

The species is named for the Tropic of Capricorn that passes through its range, as well as for the goat (*Capra*) herds that are widespread in the arid scrub and cactus habitat where *P. caprinus* lives (Pearson, 1958:435).

Phyllotis darwini (Waterhouse, 1837)
darwini—a proper name

This species was named in honor of Charles Darwin.

Phyllotis osilae (J.A. Allen, 1901)
osilae—a proper name

The species name is a reference to the type

locality, Asillo ("Osila"), Puno, Peru.

Phyllotis xanthopygus (Waterhouse, 1837)
xanth—*xanthos* (Gr), yellow, yellowish-red, orange, golden + *pyg*—*pyge* (Gr), rump
The species name refers to the buffy rump of this species.

Pseudoryzomys simplex (Winge, 1887)
pseud—*pseudes* (Gr), false, deceptive + *oryzomys*—a genus of rodent (Conisbee, 1964)
simplex (L), simple

The genus name refers to this mouse as being deceptively like *Oryzomys*; we have not been able to determine the meaning of the species name, although it is possible that it is a reference to the molariform teeth, which are simpler than those of members of the genus *Oryzomys*.

Reithrodon auritus (Fischer, 1814)
reithr—*rheithron* (Gr), a stream or channel + *odont*—*odous*, genitive *odontos* (Gr), a tooth (Palmer, 1904)
auritus (L), eared

The genus name, channel tooth, is a reference to the grooved incisors (Palmer, 1904); the species name refers to its large ears.

Rhipidomys austrinus (Thomas, 1921)
rhipid—*rhipis*, genitive *rhipidos* (Gr), a fan + *mys* (Gr), a mouse (Palmer, 1904)
austrinus (L), southern

We have been unable to determine the meaning of the genus name; the species name refers to the distribution of this species, which was a considerable southern extension.

Salinomys delicatus (Braun and Mares, 1995)
sal (L), genitive *salis*, salt + *mys* (Gr), a mouse
delicatus (L), delicate

The genus name reflects the preferred habitat near areas of salt flats; the species name refers to its delicate, dainty appearance.

Scapteromys tumidus (Waterhouse, 1837)
scapt—*skapter* (Gr), a digger + *mys* (Gr), a mouse (Palmer, 1904)
tumidus (L), swollen

The genus name, digger mouse, is a reference to the large claws used for digging (Palmer,

1904); the species name possibly refers to the inflated frontal sinuses.

Wilfredomys pictipes (Osgood, 1933)

wilfredomys—a proper name + *mys* (Gr) a mouse (Conisbee, 1964)

pict—*pictus* (L), painted + *pes*—*pous* (Gr), foot

The genus was named for Wilfred Hudson Osgood, mammalogist at the Field Museum, who wrote widely on South American mammals; the species name refers to the "painted" or bicolored feet found in some individuals.

Suborder Hystricognathi

Family Erethizontidae

Coendou prehensilis (Linnaeus, 1758)

coendou—a Brazilian native name for the porcupine (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

prehens—*prehensus* (L), seized + *-i/is* (L) adjectival form denoting capability (Gotch, 1979)

The genus name is self evident; the species name is a reference to the prehensile tail that is used in tree climbing (Gotch, 1979).

Sphiggurus spinosus (F. Cuvier, 1823)

sphigg—*sphingo* (Gr), to bind + *ur*—*oura* (Gr), tail (Palmer, 1904)

spinosus (L), thorny

The genus name is a reference to the prehensile tail (Palmer, 1904); the species name refers to the spines found on the body.

Family Chinchillidae

Chinchilla brevicaudata (Waterhouse, 1848)

chinchilla—a Spanish name for this animal, probably derived from the Quechua Indians (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

brev—*brevis* (L), short + *caud*—*cauda* (L), the tail

The genus name is self evident; the species name refers to the short tail, which is shorter than that of *C. lanigera*.

Lagidium viscacia (Molina, 1782)

lagidion (Gr), diminutive *lagos*, a hare (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

viscacha (NL) from American-Spanish vizcacha

The genus name, "small hare", is a reference

to the long ears and soft fur (Palmer, 1904); the species name is colloquial Spanish for this species.

Lagidium wolffsohni (Thomas, 1907)

wolffsohni—a proper name

Named in honor of Mr. J.A. Wolffsohn, C.M.Z.S, who collected and presented a series of specimens to the British Museum. Thomas (1907:441) noted that "With characteristic modesty Mr. Wolffsohn has suggested that the species should be named after Mr. McClelland, the President of his Company, to whom he owed the pleasure of his trip to Patagonia, but in view of the immense amount of help we have received from Mr. Wolffsohn, I have ventured to disregard his request, and to name this fine animal after him."

Lagostomus maximus (Desmarest, 1817)

lag—*lagos* (Gr), a hare + *stom*—*stoma* (Gr), the mouth (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

maximus (L), the largest (Gotch, 1979)

The genus name, hare mouth, is a reference to the similarity of the mouth to that of a hare or rabbit (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979); the species name is self evident.

Family Caviidae

Subfamily Caviinae

Cavia apera (Erxleben, 1777)

cavia—*sawiya* (Tupi), a rat (Gotch, 1979); Palmer (1904) a native name

aper (L), pig (Gotch, 1979)

The genus name became *qaviá* in Portuguese, then became *savia*, from which *Cavia* was derived (Gotch, 1979); the species name refers to the chubby piglike body of the animal.

Cavia tschudii (Fitzinger, 1857)

tschudi—a proper name

This species was named in honor of Johann Jacob von Tschudi, a naturalist who travelled in Peru between 1838-1843 and published an account of his travels and scientific accounts of the mammals.

Galea musteloides (Meyen, 1832)

gale—*galee* (L), an animal of the weasel kind (Palmer, 1904)

mustel—*muste/a* (L) weasel + *-oid* = *-oides*, a

contraction of Gr *-o* + *eidōs* denoting likeness of form, a thing that is like

The genus and species describe the fact that Meyen apparently appeared to see a similarity between these chubby little rodents and weasels.

Microcavia australis (I. Geoffroy and d'Orbigny, 1833)

micr—*mikros* (Gr), small + *cavia*—*sawiya* (Tupi), a rat (Palmer, 1904)

australis (L), southern

The genus name, small cavia, is a reference to the similarity to members of the genus, *Cavia*, although members of this genus are smaller; the species name is a reference to the general region of the type locality, Patagonia, the southern part of South America.

Microcavia shiptoni (Thomas, 1925)

shiptoni—a proper name

Named in honor of Mr. S. Shipton, a well known ornithologist, who collected and presented the specimen to the British Museum.

Subfamily Dolichotinae

Dolichotis patagonum (Zimmermann, 1780)
dolich—*do/ich* (Gr), long + *ous, otos* (Gr), ear (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

patagon—referring to Patagonia (Gotch, 1979)
The genus name, long ear, is a reference to the ears, which are longer than in other members of the family (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979); the species name refers to its general distribution, Patagonia (Gotch, 1979).

Pediolagus salinicola (included in *Dolichotis* by Wilson and Reeder, 1993)

pedi—*pedion* (Gr), plain, *pedios*, dweller of the plains + *lagos* (Gr), a hare (Conisbee, 1953; Gotch, 1979)

sal (L), genitive *salis*, salt + *-icola* (NL), an inhabitant (Gotch, 1979)

The genus and species names, hare of the salt plains, is a reference to the general distribution of this species (Gotch, 1979). It inhabits the arid chaco of Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina, an area with many saline habitats.

Family Hydrochaeridae

Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris (Linnaeus, 1766)

hydr—*hydor* (Gr), water + *chaer*—*choiros* (Gr), a young pig (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

The genus name, water pig, is a reference to this animal's appearance and aquatic habits (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979).

Family Dasyproctidae

Dasyprocta azarae (Lichtenstein, 1823)

dasy—*dasys* (Gr), hairy, shaggy + *proct*—*proktos* (Gr), the hindpart, the rump (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

azar—a proper name

The genus name, meaning hairy rump, refers to the the hairs of the rump that are usually longer and conspicuously colored (Gotch, 1979). The species was named in honor of Felix de Azara, a Spanish naturalist from the late 1700s who worked in Brazil and Paraguay (see notes on *Ctenomys azarae*).

Dasyprocta punctatus Gray, 1842

punctatus (L), spotted

The species name refers to the lightly spotted dorsum.

Family Agoutidae

Agouti paca (Linnaeus, 1766)

aguti or *acuti* (South American Spanish), attentive or vigilant (Palmer, 1904)

paca—(Tupi), a South American Spanish name derived from the Tupi (Gotch, 1979); Palmer (1904) *paca* (Sp, Port) from *pak, paq* (Brazilian), the native name for this species

The genus name possibly refers to its habits; the species name is self explanatory.

Family Ctenomyidae

Ctenomys argentinus (Contreras and Berry, 1982)

cten—*kteis* (Gr), genitive *ktenos*, a rake or comb + *mys* (Gr), a mouse (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

argentin—referring to Argentina + *-inus* (L) adjectival suffix meaning "belonging to"

The genus name, comb mouse, is a reference to the large fringes on the claws of the hind feet (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979); the species name refers to the country of the type locality, Argentina.

Ctenomys australis (Rusconi, 1934)
australis (L), southern

The species name refers to the southern distribution of this species, Buenos Aires Province, Argentina.

Ctenomys azarae (Thomas, 1903)
azarae—a proper name

This species was named in honor of Felix de Azara. Thomas (1903:229) noted that this species "is no doubt the Tuco-tuco whose history is given in Azara's famous work on the Mammals of Paraguay; and it is with the greatest pleasure that I take this opportunity for naming a species in honour of that naturalist, for whom I have always felt the most sincere admiration. No one who has read his book, as I have again and again, can fail to be attracted by his character, his naiveté, and his genuine love of his subject, or to admire the excellence and accuracy of his descriptions, which, while innocent of technicalities, were better than any others of his date, and indeed than many of those produced by technical zoologists for half a century later".

Ctenomys boliviensis (Waterhouse, 1848)
boliv—referring to Bolivia + *-ensis* (L), adjectival suffix meaning "belonging to"

The species name is a reference to country of the type locality, Bolivia.

Ctenomys benettoi (Contreras and Berry, 1982)
benettoi—a proper name

This species was named in honor of Dr. Argentino A. Bonetto, past president of the Argentine Ecological Society.

Ctenomys colburni (J. A. Allen, 1903)
colburni—a proper name

The species was named in honor of Mr. E.A. Colburn, who was a member of the Princeton University Expeditions to Patagonia in 1898.

Ctenomys conoveri (Osgood, 1946)
conoveri—a proper name

The species was named in honor of Mr. Boardman Conover, who presented the type specimen and a collection of mammals from Paraguay.

Ctenomys emilianus (Thomas and St. Leger, 1926)

emilianus—a proper name

The species was named in honor of Emilio Budin. Thomas and St. Leger (1926:638) "Remembering the very special interest Sr. Budin has taken in this widely spread genus, and his remarkable success in discovering new forms of it, I have great pleasure in basing the name of this particularly fine tuco-tuco on his Christian name, as a small tribute to his work."

Ctenomys frater (Thomas, 1902)
frater (L), brother

The species name is a reference to its similarities to other species of *Ctenomys*. Thomas made comparisons with *opimus*, *tucumanus*, and *perrensi*.

Ctenomys fulvus (Philippi, 1860)
fulvus (L), tawny, reddish-yellow

The species name refers to the buffy color of this species.

Ctenomys haigi (Thomas, 1917)
haigi—a proper name

Named in honor of General Sir Douglas Haig, who was Commander-in-Chief of the British Armies.

Ctenomys fochi (Thomas, 1919) (included in *mendocinus* by Wilson and Reeder, 1993)
fochi—a proper name

Named in honor of Gen. Foch "whose genius victory in the recent great struggle has been so greatly accelerated" (Thomas, 1919b:118).

Ctenomys knightii (Thomas, 1919)
knightii—a proper name

This species was named in honor of Col. C. Morley Knight, "by whom, in conjunction with his partner Col. J.J. Porteous, the explorations of Messrs. Kemp and Budin have been so much facilitated in various ways" (Thomas, 1919c:499).

Ctenomys latro (Thomas, 1918)
latro (L), hireling, robber

We are unable to determine the meaning of the species name from the original description.

Ctenomys magellanicus (Bennett, 1836)
magellan—a geographic place name; *-icus* (L),
adjectival suffix meaning "belonging to"
The species name is a reference to the type
locality, Bahía de San Gregorio, Magallanes,
Chile.

Ctenomys maulinus (Philippi, 1872)
Maule—a geographic place name + *-inus* (L)
suffix meaning "belonging to"
The species name is a reference to the type
locality, Laguna de Maule, Talca Province,
Chile.

Ctenomys mendocinus (Philippi, 1869)
mendo—a geographic place name + *-inus* (L)
suffix meaning "belonging to"
The species name is a reference to the type
locality, Mendoza, Mendoza Province, Argen-
tina.

Ctenomys minutus (Nehring, 1887)
minutus (L), minute, small
The species name is self explanatory.

Ctenomys occultus (Thomas, 1920)
occultus (L), hidden, concealed
The species name likely refers to its similarity
to *C. juris*, a species now included in *C.*
mendocinus.

Ctenomys opimus (Wagner, 1848)
opimus (L), well-fed
The species name is derived from a compari-
son made with *Ctenomys brasiliensis*, in which
the hair of *C. opimus* was noted to be extraor-
dinarily ample, long, loose, and lax.

Ctenomys perrensis (Thomas, 1898)
perrensis—a proper name
This species was named in honor of its col-
lector Mr. Richard Perrens.

Ctenomys pontifex (Thomas, 1918)
pontifex (L), high priest, bridge builder
We are unable to determine the meaning of
the species name from the original descrip-
tion.

Ctenomys porteousi (Thomas, 1916)
porteousi—a proper name

This species was named in honor of Mr. Don
Cecil Porteous, who with Col. J.J. Porteous,
aided the collecting efforts of Mr. Kemp.

Ctenomys saltarius (Thomas, 1912)
saltarius—a geographic place name
The species name refers to Salta, Salta Prov-
ince, Argentina, the type locality.

Ctenomys sericeus (J.A. Allen, 1903)
sericeus (L), silken, silky
The species name is a reference to its soft,
short, silky fur.

Ctenomys sociabilis (Pearson and Christie,
1985)
sociabilis (L), companionable
The species name reflects the colonial habits
of this tuco-tuco.

Ctenomys talarum (Thomas, 1898)
talarum—a geographical place name
The species name refers to the type locality,
Las Talas, Ensenada, La Plata, Argentina.

Ctenomys torquatus (Lichtenstein, 1830)
torquatus (L), adorned with a necklace or
collar (Gotch, 1979)
The species name is a reference to the whitish
or yellowish collar found on most individuals.

Ctenomys tuconax (Thomas, 1925)
tuco—a common name for members of this
genus + *onax*—anax (Gr), king
The species name refers to the large size of
this tuco-tuco compared with the other spe-
cies in the general region.

Ctenomys tucumanus (Thomas, 1900)
tucumanus—a geographic place name
The species name refers to the type locality,
Tucumán, Argentina.

Ctenomys validus (Contreras, Roig, and
Suzarte, 1977)
válido (Sp), valid
The species name is in reference to the fact
that this species is a valid species from near
the city of Mendoza, Argentina, although it is
in a complex group having many named spe-
cies.

Family Octodontidae

Aconaemys fuscus (Waterhouse, 1842)

akone (Gr), whetstone + *mys* (Gr), a mouse (Palmer, 1904)

fuscus (L), brown, dusky, dark, swarthy

We were unable to determine the meaning of the genus name, although it could refer to the teeth; the species name is self explanatory.

Aconaemys sagei (Pearson, 1984)

sagei—a proper name

This species was named in honor of Richard Sage for his contributions to Argentine vertebrate biology.

Octodontomys gliroides (Gervais and d'Orbigny, 1844)

octo—octo (L), eight + odont—odorous, genitive *odontos* (Gr), a tooth + *mys* (Gr), a mouse (Palmer, 1904)

glir—*glis*, genitive *gliris* (L), dormouse + *-oid* = *-oides*, a contraction of Gr *-o* + *eidōs* denoting likeness of form

The genus name means literally an eight toothed or octodont mouse, the molars are shaped like the numeral eight; the species name refers to the dormouse-appearance of this animal.

Octomys mimax (Thomas, 1920)

octo—octo (L), eight + *mys* (Gr), a mouse (Conisbee, 1953)

mim—*mimus* (L), mimic + *-ax* (L), a tendency

The genus name is in reference to the distinctive 8-shaped cheek-teeth (Conisbee, 1953); the species name refers to its strong resemblance to *Octodontomys gliroides*.

Tympanoctomys barrerae (Lawrence, 1941)

tympan—*tympanon* (Gr), drum + *Octomys*—a genus of rodent (Conisbee, 1964)

barrerae—a proper name

The genus name means the *Octomys* (a genus of mouse with 8-shaped molars) with very large tympanic bullae; the species was named in honor of Sr. J.M. de la Barrera, who facilitated the obtaining of the type specimen.

Family Abrocomidae

Abrocoma cinerea (Thomas, 1919)

abr—*habros* (Gr), soft, luxurious + com-

kome (Gr), hair (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

ciner—*cinis* (L), genitive *cineris*, ashes; *cinereus*, ash-colored

The genus name, soft fur, is a reference to the dense soft, silky underfur (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979); the species name refers to its coloration, gray.

Family Echimyidae

Kannabateomys amblyonyx (Wagner, 1845)

kann—*kanna* (Gr), reed + *bat*—*bates* (Gr), one that treads or haunts + *mys* (Gr), a mouse (Palmer, 1904)

ambl—*amblys* (Gr), blunt + *onyx*(Gr), nail, claw

The genus name is literally the mouse that lives in the reeds; the species is self evident.

Euryzgomatomys spinosus (G. Fischer, 1814)

eury—*ewys* (Gr), wide, broad + (zygomatic bone from) *zyg*—*zygon* (Gr), a yoke, a joining together + *mys* (Gr), a mouse (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

spinosus (L), spiny

The genus name, the wide-cheeked mouse, is a reference to the broad zygomatic bone (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979); the species name is a reference to the spiny hairs found interspersed in the pelage.

Family Myocastoridae

Myocastor coypus (Molina, 1782)

mys (Gr), a mouse + *castor*—*kastor* (Gr), a beaver (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

coypu—South American Indian name for this species (Gotch, 1979)

The genus name means literally the beaver mouse (Gotch, 1979); the species name is self explanatory.

Order Lagomorpha

Family Leporidae

Sylvilagus brasiliensis (Linnaeus, 1758)

sylv—*sylva* (L), wood + *lagos* (Gr), a hare (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979)

brasil—a reference to Brazil + *-ensis* (L), adjectival suffix meaning "belonging to"

The genus name means literally the wood hare (Palmer, 1904; Gotch, 1979); the species name is self explanatory.

DISCUSSION

A review of this material provides an appreciation of both the diversity of Argentina's mammals and the history of the area. The many taxonomists and naturalists who have named the species and genera, or who have had such taxa named in honor of them, reflect a wide variety of people from many nations throughout more than two centuries of field work in the country. In addition, the rich history of native peoples (the first mammalogists on the continent) also is reflected in the taxonomic record—native names for species and genera are quite common in the published taxonomy.

New names are still being given as new taxa are found, and these reflect the popular desire to name taxa for geographic places (e.g., *Andalgalomys*), for great naturalists (e.g., *Andalgalomys olrogi*), for the person first collecting the new species (e.g., *Aconaemys sagei*), or as descriptions of habitats or morphological aspects of the taxa (e.g., *Salinomys delicatus*). Perhaps by reviewing the varied and colorful etymology of the Argentine fauna, taxonomists will be encouraged to name those taxa that still lie undiscovered in museum drawers (e.g., *Molossops neglectus*) or that are as yet unrecognized species within taxonomically rich species groups (e.g., *Ctenomys validus*). We may yet discover the smallest or the largest members of particular genera (e.g., *Akodon diminutus* and *Lagostomus maximus*, respectively), and there are certainly species known to native peoples that are as yet unknown to science (e.g., *Cabassous tatouay*, *Catagonus wagneri*, *Chinchilla brevicauda*). We owe a great debt of gratitude to the many mammalogists from many countries who have labored so long, and often with difficulty, to clarify Argentina's complex mammal fauna, yet many new taxa of mammals remain to be discovered that are elegant (*T. elegans*), lovely (*Calomys*), and beautiful (*Caluromys*). They will be found to swim (*Chironectes*), to burrow (*Geoxus*), and to fly (*Eptesicus*). They really are still out there, in the chaco (*B. chacoensis*), the forests (*T. sylvicola*), or the in the Andes (*C. andinus*). The only certainty is that their discovery will be a spectacular

(*perspicillatus*) thrill for the mammalogist, whether that person be young (*puerulus*), or old (*Graomys*) and gray (*griseus*).

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