furnishing another instance of the peculiar affinity of their fauna to that of Southern Central America. In fact, as Mr. Salvin informs me, this fauna seems to be, in the first place, very closely allied to that of Mazatlan and the neighbouring parts of Western Mexico; and then, missing the whole of Southern Mexico, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, its next nearest affinities are with Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, and other parts of North-Western South America.* (See also below, p. 211, under Lepus graysoni.)

**BASSARICYON (p. 70).**

When treating above of Bassaricyon gabi, I was in great hopes that the lost skin of Mr. Allen's unique type specimen might be recovered in time to be described and figured in this Appendix. Although disappointed in this respect, I have to record that my friend Mr. Oldfield Thomas has detected a second example of the genus in the fine collection of mammals formed by Mr. Clarence Buckley in Ecuador. The skull of this example agrees in all essentials with that of B. gabi, but differs in minor details, which seem to indicate specific distinction; and Mr. Thomas has therefore named it B. alleni, in honour of the founder of the genus †.

The most remarkable fact about this Ecuador Bassaricyon is its strange external resemblance, both in form and colour, to Cercoleptes caudivolvulus; in fact, in Mr. Thomas's words, it is only to be distinguished by "the flatness of the head and the greyness of the face, as compared with the high head and yellowish face of the Kinkajou." This resemblance is the more extraordinary as the skulls of both B. gabi and B. alleni indicate a much closer relationship to Nasua and Procyon than to the other genera of the family.

As soon as I was acquainted with this interesting discovery I wrote to Mr. Allen suggesting that the lost skin of his type might have been mislaid among the specimens of Cercoleptes in the National Museum at Washington. In a recent letter, however, he informs me that the most careful search has been made in vain; we must therefore wait for more specimens to show whether B. gabi agrees with B. alleni in its extraordinary superficial likeness to Cercoleptes caudivolvulus.

**[PHOCIDÆ–OTARIIDÆ (p. 89).]**

Under this head I quoted Dampier's account of the Seals which were taken in his time off the coast of Yucatan, remarking that I had been unable to find any modern evidence of the existence of Seals on the east coast of Central America, and observing that the species most likely to occur there would be the West-Indian forms named Phoca

---

* The range of *Rhodinocichla rosea*, Less., as given by Messrs. Salvin and Godman (Aves, p. 39), affords another excellent example of the facts here mentioned.
† See P. Z. S. 1880, p. 397, pl. xxxviii. (deser. orig.).

**Biol. Cent.-Amér., Mamm. Vol. 1, October 1881.**