

*Ayotochtli* seu *Dasypus cucurbitinus*, Hernandez, Rer. Med. Nov. Hisp. p. 314; De Quad. Nov. Hisp. fol. 2, cap. ii.

*Armado*, *Armadillo*, *Encubierto* of Spanish Americans.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, Texas<sup>2 3</sup>.—MEXICO (*Mus. Brit.*; *Uhde, Mus. Berol.*; *Liebmann, Mus. Hafn.*), Matamoras (*Couch, U.S. Nat. Mus.*<sup>3</sup>), Guanajuato, Guadalajara (*Dugès*<sup>4</sup>), Yucatan (*Gaumer, Mus. Boucard*); GUATEMALA (*Mus. Basel*<sup>9</sup>), Volcan de Fuego, Volcan de Atitlan, and forests of Northern Vera Paz (*Salvin & Godman, Mus. Brit.*); HONDURAS, Comayagua (*Leyland*<sup>7</sup>); COSTA RICA (*Hoffmann & Frantzius, Mus. Berol.*<sup>8 9</sup>).—SOUTH AMERICA to Paraguay.

A Long-tailed Armadillo has long been known to inhabit Mexico and Central America, and till late years has always been referred to the widely distributed species variously known as *Dasypus novemcinctus*, *D. peba*, or *D. longicaudata*. In 1864, however, Professor Peters described an old and a young specimen from Costa Rica as the types of a new species, *D. fenestratus*<sup>8</sup>, and, more doubtfully, a Mexican example, as a new variety, *mexicanus*, of *D. novemcinctus*<sup>5</sup>. Seven years later Dr. Fitzinger, in one of his compilations, raised the latter name to specific rank<sup>10</sup>; and in 1873 the late Dr. Gray described *Tatusia mexicana*, apparently independently, from a specimen in the British Museum<sup>11</sup>, and added another Central-American species under the name of *T. leptorhynchus* (sic)<sup>12</sup>. After a careful examination of Dr. Peters's and Gray's types, and comparison with a large number of other specimens from both South and Central America, I cannot recognize their claims to specific distinction.

The only external character ascribed to *D. fenestratus* is that the posterior shields of the girdles do not reach their anterior edges; this is merely comparative, and I find that Brazilian specimens vary considerably. In the skull Professor Peters observed that the small openings in the palatine portion of the maxillaries lay between the first molars, the maxillo-palatine suture was behind the last molars, the lachrymal canal opened nearer the orbit, and the palatines were shorter than in *D. longicaudatus* [*T. novemcincta*]<sup>8</sup>. But the Armadillos show so much individual variation in minor cranial characters that I cannot regard these differences as of any real value. Accordingly we find that they are not at all constant in Central-American specimens; Dr. v. Frantzius observes that on examining Guatemalan specimens in the Basel Museum he was much astonished to find that they agreed with true *D. novemcinctus*, both in their skulls and in their girdle-shields, though the only conclusion that he drew was that both "species" would probably be found in Costa Rica<sup>9</sup>.

The Mexican Armadillo was characterized by Professor Peters as having the snout longer, the loreal shields narrower and more numerous, the temporal shields broader and fewer, and the claw of the second digit stouter than in *D. novemcinctus*; some differences in the teeth and skull were alluded to, but not described<sup>5</sup>. Gray gives a somewhat similar account of his *T. mexicana*<sup>11</sup>; and a slight difference in the arrangement