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A SECOND ARMADILLO (*CABASSOUS CENTRALIS*) FOR THE FAUNAS OF GUATEMALA AND MEXICO

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The naked-tailed armadillo, *Cabassous centralis* (Miller, 1899), remains one of the least known edentates of Mesoamerica. Until recently, it was not known to occur further north than southern Belize (McCarthy, 1982). Although Guatemala has been included in the geographic range of *C. centralis* (Wetzel, 1980, 1982, 1985), there have been no confirmed records for this country. This note documents the species in eastern Guatemala and southern México.

On 14 August 1982, PMR observed a specimen of *C. centralis* captured on a farm on the western shore of the Río Dulce, Departamento de Izabal, Guatemala (15°50'N, 88°46'W). On 12 October 1986, an adult female *C. centralis* was collected at La Hulera, Mariscos, Departamento de Izabal, Guatemala (15°25'N, 89°04'W). On 5 November 1986, a second adult female was collected in Pueblo Nuevo (adjacent to Mariscos), Departamento de Izabal. Both specimens were collected in rubber (*Hevea elastica*) plantations in an area that also has banana and cacao plantations, cornfields, and stands of tropical evergreen forest. The specimens are deposited in the collection of the Fundación Interamericana de Investigación Tropical, Guatemala (FIIT 05-300 and FIIT 05-301).

In August 1984, ADC and IJM received reports from Selva Lacandona, eastern Chiapas, México, of an armadillo different from *Dasypus novemcinctus*, the only armadillo heretofore known from México. On 21 October 1986, we received a confiscated live *C. centralis* from San Javier, 7.5 km NNW of the Bonampak archaeological site, Municipio de Ocosingo, Chiapas (16°47'N, 91°6'W; 400 m). The predominant vegetation near San Javier is tropical evergreen forest (Rzedowski, 1978). This adult female showed no evidence of reproductive activity. The skin and skeleton are deposited in the mammal collection of the Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (IBUNAM 23898).

Selected measurements (in mm) of *C. centralis* specimens FIIT 05-300, FIIT 05-301, and IBUNAM 23898, respectively, are: length of head and body, 416, 410, 403; length of tail, 158, 137 (damaged), 175; length of ear from notch, 31.8, 28.3, 34; length of hindfoot, 65, 60, 65; condylonasal length, 80.9, 80.6, 78.6; palatal

width, 13.5, 13.4, 12.9; interorbital width, 25.1, 25.9, 25.1; zygomatic width, 42.4, 43.4, 42.3. Specimen IBUNAM 23898 weighed 1,972 g. Most of these values exceed mean values for *C. centralis* reported by Wetzel (1980). Scute counts for our specimens are within the range reported by Wetzel (1980), and each of the three specimens had 12 flexible bands.

These are the first records of *C. centralis* from México and Guatemala. Our Mexican record supports Handley's (1950) suggestion that *C. centralis* may occur in the region of the mountains of El Quiché, Guatemala, adjacent to our Mexican locality. Handley (1950) also suggested that *C. centralis* may occur on the Pacific coastal plain of Guatemala; however, no specimens of this species are known from that region. The Guatemalan records fill the gap between the type locality, Chamelecón (15°24'N, 88°01'W), Cortés, Honduras (Miller, 1899) and the previous northernmost record at a locality along the Southern Highway, 12.3 km (by road) SW Swasey Branch (16°28'N, 88°37'W), Toledo District, Belize (corrected from 16°28'N, 88°27'W—McCarthy, 1982; T. J. McCarthy, in litt.). Our locality in Chiapas extends the known range of the species approximately 270 km WNW of the Belize locality. In addition, we have 13 reliable verbal records of the presence of *C. centralis*: 10 from Chiapas (within 80 km of San Javier), two from the proximity of the Guatemalan localities reported herein, and one from Parque Nacional Tikal, Departamento El Petén, Guatemala.

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NOTES ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF *TONATIA SCHULZI* AND *TONATIA CARRIKERI* IN THE BRAZILIAN AMAZON

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At present, the genus *Tonatia* Gray, 1827, consists of six species of which *Tonatia evotis* is the only species not known from South America (Honacki et al., 1982; Koopman, 1982). Among the remaining five species, *T. silvicola*, *T. bidens*, and *T. brasiliense* are the most frequently documented species of *Tonatia* in Brazil (Handley, 1967; Mares et al., 1981; Mok et al., 1982; Reis, 1984; Trajano, 1984; Vieira, 1942). *Tonatia schulzi*