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New record of *Bassaricyon medius* in the Colombian Caribbean

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Bassaricyon medius is a medium-sized olingo that inhabits in forested areas from central Panama to west of the Andes of Colombia and Ecuador. The species was described based on a specimen from the Colombian Chocó. However, it has been little studied at a national scale. In Colombia, the species is currently known only from the Andean and Pacific regions. We document a new record of *B. medius* from the Caribbean region of Colombia, representing both a geographic and an ecological extension into the dry forest of northern Colombia. To update the distribution, we searched for historical records in the literature, collection vouchers, and databases. The new record is based on photographs on a live adult female *B. medius* and the skull of the same specimen deposited in the zoological collection of the University of Córdoba. We provide cranial and external morphometric data from the specimen, and we compare this information with morphological descriptions of previous records from Colombia in literature. The new record comes from the area around Sierra Chiquita, Department of Córdoba, and increases the distribution range into the dry forest of northern Colombia. We compiled 18 historical records of the species in the country, all from the Andean and Pacific regions. This record confirms the presence of *B. medius* in the Colombian Caribbean, updating the known distribution of the species in Colombia that currently includes the departments of Antioquia, Cauca, Chocó, Córdoba, Nariño, and Valle del Cauca.

Bassaricyon medius es un olingo de tamaño medio que habita en áreas selváticas desde el centro de Panamá hasta el oeste de los Andes de Colombia y Ecuador. Esta especie fue descrita a partir de un ejemplar procedente del Chocó de Colombia. Sin embargo, ha sido poco estudiada a escala nacional. En Colombia, la especie es conocida únicamente de registros provenientes de las regiones Andina y Pacífica. Documentamos un nuevo registro de *B. medius* en la región Caribe de Colombia, que representa una extensión geográfica y ecológica de la especie en los bosques secos del norte de Colombia. Para actualizar la distribución, buscamos registros históricos en la bibliografía, ejemplares de colección y bases de datos. El registro se basa en fotografías de un ejemplar vivo hembra adulta de *B. medius* y el cráneo del mismo ejemplar depositado en la Colección Zoológica de la Universidad de Córdoba. Del registro proveemos información morfométrica craneal y externa y comparamos esta información con las descripciones morfológicas de registros previos de Colombia en la literatura. El nuevo registro proviene de los alrededores de Sierra Chiquita en el departamento de Córdoba, que extiende la distribución de la especie en los bosques secos del norte de Colombia. Compilamos 18 registros históricos de la especie en el país, todos de las regiones Andina y Pacífica. Este registro confirma la presencia de *B. medius* para el Caribe colombiano, permitiendo actualizar la distribución de la especie en Colombia que actualmente cuenta con registros para los departamentos de Antioquia, Cauca, Chocó, Córdoba, Nariño y Valle del Cauca.

Keywords: Andes; Chocó; Procyonidae; range extension; threats.

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Introduction

Procyonids (Procyonidae) are a group of carnivore mammals (Carnivora) from the Americas. Among procyonids, the genus *Bassaricyon* comprises four species ([Helgen et al. 2013](#)) distributed from Central America south to southern Bolivia in South America ([Emmons and Feer 1990](#); [González-Maya and Belant 2010](#)), in an elevational range between 0 and 2,750 m. Procyonids live in tropical, subtropical, dry and montane forests ([Helgen et al. 2013](#)). Due to their cryptic nature and solitary arboreal habits, field sightings are rare, hence limiting the current knowledge on these species ([Reid 1998](#); [Ramírez and Valencia 2007](#); [González-Maya and Belant 2010](#)).

In Colombia, the knowledge of procyonids has increased in recent years, including the number of species reported from seven ([Guzmán-Lenis 2004](#); [Solari et al. 2013](#)) to nine ([Andrade-Ponce et al. 2016](#)). This increase is based on the

record of one recently described species (*B. neblina*) and the knowledge on the distribution of the genus ([Helgen et al. 2013](#)). Before the work of [Helgen et al. \(2013\)](#) that elucidated the richness of this genus in the Neotropic, information on this genus was scarce. Today, three species of *Bassaricyon* are recorded for Colombia (*B. alleni*, *B. medius* and *B. neblina*), with recent studies on the distribution only for *B. neblina* and *B. alleni* ([Suárez-Castro and Ramírez-Chaves 2015](#); [Andrade-Ponce et al. 2015, 2016](#); [Cardona et al. 2016](#); [Gerstner et al. 2018](#)).

Bassaricyon medius was described from a single specimen from Jiménez (731 masl elevation) in the Department of Chocó, Colombia ([Helgen et al. 2013](#); [Andrade-Ponce et al. 2016](#)). Additional information of this species is limited to few records on distribution and morphology ([Thomas 1909](#); [Goldman 1912](#); [Saavedra-Rodríguez and Velandia-Perilla 2011](#); [Helgen et al. 2013](#); [Andrade-Ponce et al. 2016](#)).

B. medius is a medium-sized procyonid (total length: 680 to 905 mm) relative to the other species in the genus (Helgen *et al.* 2013). *B. medius* resembles *B. alleni* in pelage, but the latter is characterized by a more uniform coloration from head to tail, with a darker dorsal stripe (Helgen *et al.* 2013). The nose pigmentation is a feature useful for differentiating the species of *Bassaricyon*. *B. medius* has a typically pink nose (although the photographs of live specimens in Helgen *et al.* 2013 show dark brown colorations), differing from that of *B. alleni*, which has a darker pigmentation (Helgen *et al.* 2013). Another distinctive character between species is the size of the fourth lower premolar, typically smaller in *B. medius* (although the mean values, standard deviation, and ranges in Helgen *et al.* 2013 do not support relevant differences).

Bassaricyon medius is distributed in Colombia, in the Chocó-Darién, Magdalena, and Cauca biogeographic provinces (Andrade-Ponce *et al.* 2016), in the Departments of Antioquia, Chocó, Cauca, Nariño, and Valle del Cauca (Saavedra-Rodríguez and Velandia-Perilla 2011; Helgen *et al.* 2013; Andrade-Ponce *et al.* 2016), but its presence in the Caribbean Region had not been previously recorded (e. g., Muñoz-S and Hoyos-R 2012; Diaz-Pulido *et al.* 2014; Racero-Casarrubia *et al.* 2015). *B. medius* includes two subspecies: *B. m. medius* and *B. m. orinomus*, which differ mainly in body size (total length: 680 to 819 vs. 770 to 905 mm, respectively, Helgen *et al.* 2013). In this study, we recorded the presence of *Bassaricyon medius* in the Peri-Caribbean Arid Belt Biogeographical Province, Colombian Caribbean.

Materials and Methods

The new record of *B. medius* comes from the Colombian Caribbean and it is based on photographs of a single live adult female (Figure 1), and the preserved skull of the same specimen (Figure 2). The photographs supplementing this record (Figure 1) were donated by members of the Urbanización Los Recuerdos community, municipality of Montería, Department of Córdoba. The specimen was delivered



Figure 1. Adult female of *Bassaricyon medius* captured by inhabitants of urbanización El Recuerdo, Montería, Córdoba. The specimen was delivered to members of the Biodiversidad Unicórdoba Research Group.



Figure 2. Skull of an adult female *Bassaricyon medius* (CZUC-M 0246) from the Municipality of Montería, Department of Córdoba, Colombia. Scale = 15.0 mm.

dead, in a state of decomposition, and with all four limbs fractured, to members of the Biodiversidad Unicórdoba Research Group. We recorded external measurements (total length, head-body length, tail length, and hind-foot length; Table 1), and only the skull could be rescued, which was deposited in the collection of Zoology at the University of Córdoba (CZUC-M-0246; Figure 2). Based on the photographs of the live specimen (Figure 1), we noted distinctive external characters supporting the taxonomic identification (Helgen *et al.* 2013). These include a uniform coloration between the tail and the body, lacking a blackish dorsal stripe and the coloration of the nose (dark brown, as it appears in the live specimens in Helgen *et al.* 2013). To confirm the identification, we also took the following cranial measurements recorded in the revision of the genus (Helgen *et al.* 2013): condylobasal length (CBL), zygomatic width (ZYG), cranial vault height (BBC), cranial vault width (HBC), upper dental series (MTR), width between canines (CC), greatest width across the postdental palatal shelf (WPP), postdental palate length (LPP), anteroposterior length of the auditory bulla (LAB), and inner dorsoventral diameter of the external auditory meatus (EAM). The localities reported for the species were surveyed in the literature (e. g., Thomas 1909; Goldman 1912; Rivas-Pava *et al.* 2007; Saavedra-Rodríguez and Velandia-Perilla 2011; Helgen *et al.* 2013; Andrade-Ponce *et al.* 2016) and in databases of national and foreign museums.

Results

The new record of *B. medius* comes from an urban matrix of the municipality of Montería (Department of Córdoba), at Urbanización Los Recuerdos (8° 43' 08.1" N, -75° 53' 23.3" W; 14 masl), next to tropical dry forest patches associated with Sierra Chiquita, and was obtained on 4 November 2017 (Figure 3). Sierra Chiquita is a short range of hills belonging to the foothills of Serranía de San Jerónimo, located in the middle portion of the Sinú river valley, Córdoba. This area has a mean annual rainfall of approximately 1,035 mm, mean annual temperature of 27.1 °C, and mean relative humidity of 84 % (Arteaga 2014). The individual was captured on typical trees of the tropical dry forest biome, within an agricultural system associated with Sierra

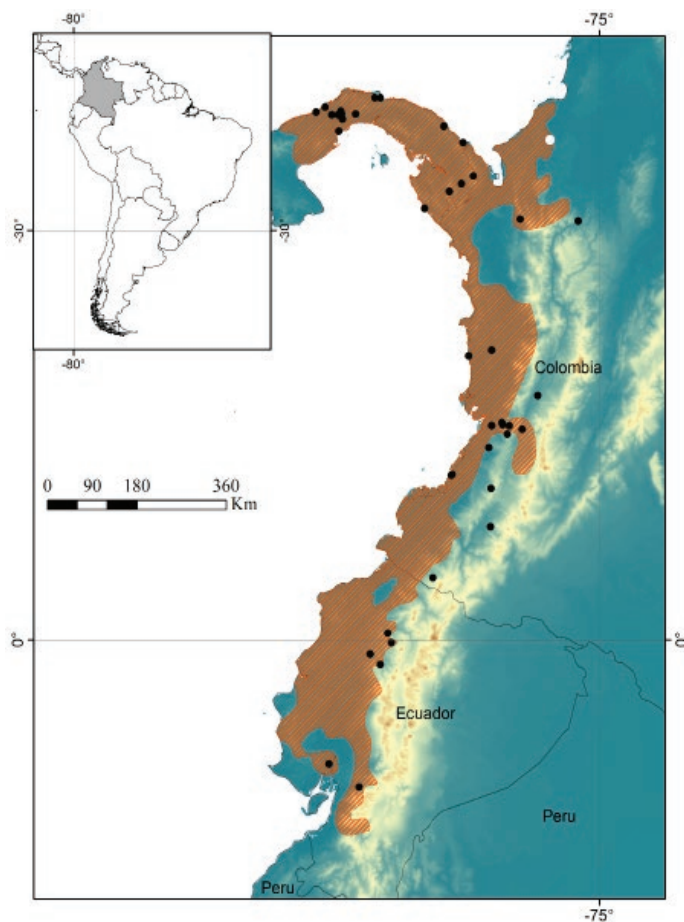


Figure 3. Confirmed records of *Bassaricyon medius*. White circle: new record in the Department of Córdoba, Colombia. Black circles: confirmed records. Orange: potential distribution range according to IUCN (Helgen et al. 2016).

Chiquita, by members of the community of urbanización El Recuerdo who allegedly intended to market the specimen using social networks.

Externally, the specimen shows a uniform coloration between the body and the tail, with no evidence of a dark dorsal strip (Figure 1). The nose is dark brown. The external measures are similar to those observed in other species of the genus (Table 1); however, total length and tail length (860.0 and 460.0 mm respectively) exceed the values seen in *B. neblina* (upper limits: 820.0 and 424.0 mm, respectively). The skull measurements are similar to those recorded for females of other species in the genus found in Colombia (Table 1). However, condylobasal length (82.0 mm) and cranial vault width (28.2 mm) exceed the upper limits observed in *B. allenii* and *B. neblina* (80.5 and 28.1 mm for *B. allenii*, and 77.9 and 27.8 mm for *B. neblina*).

When we compared the pelage coloration and external and cranial metrics of the specimen CZUC-M-0246 with those reported in the literature (Figures 1, 2; Table 1). We found that they match those reported for *B. medius* (Helgen et al. 2013). *B. medius* and *B. allenii* are closely similar; however, CZUC-M-0246 was identified based on external and cranial traits of *B. medius*, namely slightly lighter coloration of the dorsal pelage, smaller body size, and wider and shorter rostrum. Based on body size and craniodental char-

Table 1. External and cranial measurements (n in bold) of species of *Bassaricyon* (Helgen et al. 2013). Numbers are mean \pm standard deviation, with ranges in parentheses.

Measurements	CZUC-M-0246	<i>B. medius medius</i> n = 12; n = 7 ♀♀	<i>B. medius orinomus</i> n = 24; n = 17 ♀♀	<i>B. allenii</i> n = 27; n = 17 ♀♀
TL	860.00	754.00 \pm 49.70 (680.00 – 819.00)	844.00 \pm 42.90 (770.00 – 905.00)	842.00 \pm 50.60 (705.00 – 985.00)
HB	400.00	362.00 \pm 29.50 (310.00 – 415.00)	385.00 \pm 17.20 (355.00 – 410.00)	391.00 \pm 29.30 (304.00 – 455.00)
Tail	460.00	392.00 \pm 29.10 (350.00 – 435.00)	460.00 \pm 33.60 (400.00 – 520.00)	450.00 \pm 28.80 (401.00 – 530.00)
HF	82.00	73.00 \pm 5.40 (58.00 – 79.00)	85.00 \pm 3.50 (77.00 – 92.00)	81.00 \pm 5.80 (70.00 – 92.00)
Tail/HB	1.15	1.10 \pm 0.09 (0.97 – 1.24)	1.20 \pm 0.08 (1.04 – 1.35)	1.15 \pm 0.08 (1.00 – 1.30)
CBL	82.00	75.40 \pm 1.65 (72.40 – 76.70)	78.80 \pm 1.72 (75.50 – 82.30)	77.00 \pm 2.24 (73.10 – 80.50)
ZYG	48.60	48.50 \pm 1.69 (46.50 – 51.00)	51.20 \pm 1.98 (47.40 – 54.00)	50.20 \pm 0.99 (48.60 – 52.20)
BBC	34.27	34.40 \pm 0.41 (33.70 – 35.00)	35.00 \pm 1.15 (32.80 – 37.20)	34.90 \pm 0.91 (33.30 – 36.80)
HBC	28.25	26.80 \pm 0.89 (26.10 – 28.50)	27.00 \pm 0.89 (25.40 – 28.50)	26.90 \pm 0.63 (26.00 – 28.10)
MTR	26.00	27.10 \pm 0.78 (25.60 – 27.90)	28.00 \pm 0.77 (26.40 – 29.10)	27.30 \pm 0.69 (26.10 – 28.50)
CC	15.00	15.00 \pm 0.46 (14.50 – 15.80)	16.10 \pm 0.71 (14.60 – 17.20)	15.90 \pm 0.55 (14.80 – 16.80)
WPP	9.20	10.00 \pm 0.57 (9.10 – 10.60)	10.30 \pm 1.04 (9.00 – 13.00)	9.90 \pm 0.89 (8.20 – 11.70)
LPP	10.90	9.80 \pm 0.84 (8.90 – 11.30)	10.20 \pm 1.01 (8.10 – 11.80)	10.40 \pm 0.67 (8.70 – 11.60)
LAB	12.40	13.40 \pm 0.45 (12.60 – 13.90)	14.30 \pm 0.73 (12.80 – 15.20)	14.40 \pm 0.81 (13.00 – 15.60)
EAM	3.90	3.90 \pm 0.34 (3.50 – 4.40)	3.90 \pm 0.28 (3.60 – 4.70)	3.80 \pm 0.36 (3.20 – 4.40)

acters, mainly condylobasal length (Table 1), this individual was assigned to *B. m. orinomus* (CBL: 72 to 76.7 mm in *B. m. medius* vs. 75.5 to 82.3 mm in females of *B. m. orinomus*).

Discussion

Over the past 10 years, studies on mammals of the Department of Córdoba increased the knowledge of species living in the different subregions across the territory (Racero-Casarrubia et al. 2015). For Procyonidae, only two species (*Potos flavus* and *Procyon cancrivorus*) were previously reported in several localities of the Department (Solari et al. 2013; Racero-Casarrubia et al. 2015). Thus, this is the first record of *Bassaricyon* in Córdoba. The lack of previous records of *Bassaricyon* in Córdoba may derive from the fact that these procyonids can easily be misidentified with the kinkajou (*Potos flavus*), which is more common in the Caribbean region of Colombia (Suárez-Castro and Ramírez-Chaves 2015).

This new record of *B. medius* adds to the localities reported in the literature for is the northern-most known locality of the species in Colombia (Thomas 1909; Gold-

man 1912; Saavedra-Rodríguez and Velandia-Perilla 2011; Helgen *et al.* 2013; Andrade-Ponce *et al.* 2016), which now has records for the Caribbean, Pacific, and Andean regions of Colombia, between an elevational range from 0 to 1,800 masl. The distribution covers the Peri-Caribbean Arid Belt, Chocó-Magdalena, and Nor-Andean biogeographic provinces (*sensu* Hernández Camacho *et al.* 1992). Records of *B. medius* in Colombian collections are scarce (Suárez-Castro and Ramírez-Chaves 2015). Only the mammals collections of the Universidad del Valle (UV) and Universidad de Nariño (PSO-Z) have specimens of this species. Records in literature identified as *B. gabbi* from the Department of Cauca (Rivas-Pava *et al.* 2007) and other two specimens deposited in the collection of mammals of the Museum of Natural History at Universidad del Cauca (without exact locality), belong to *B. neblina*. Considering the scarcity of records of *B. medius* in Colombian collections, it is worth highlighting the rescue of the skull (CZUC-M-0246) for its deposit in a biological collection.

Finally, although specimens of other procyonids such as *Potos flavus* and *Nasua olivacea* have been reported as pets (Ramírez-Chaves *et al.* 2008), this use in olingos is documented here for the first time. Apart of the illegal traffic, *Bassaricyon* are also affected by road-kills (Delgado-Velez 2014).

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