

Original Study

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Porcupine (*Coendou* spp.) geophagy in an Amazonian landscape of fear

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Supplementary Appendix A1: Identification guide.



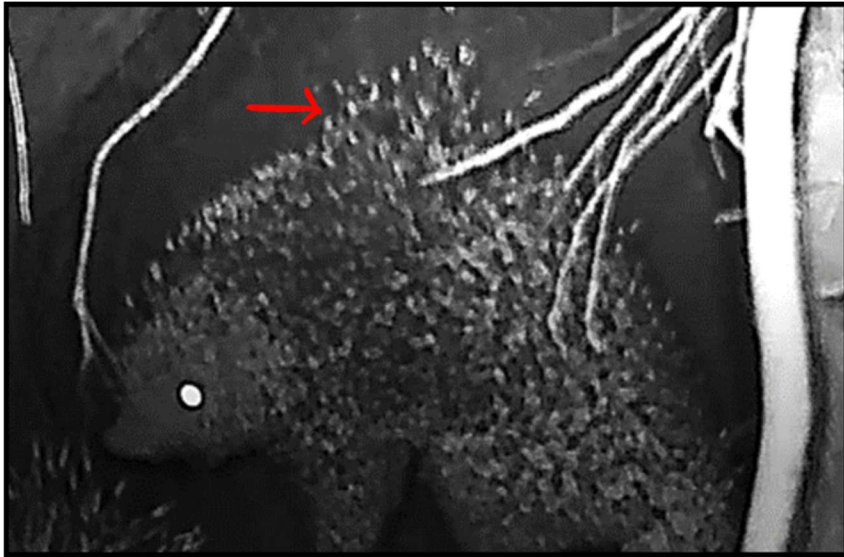
C. longicaudatus:

Dorsal quills are slightly longer than those on the rump and the nape/shoulders.



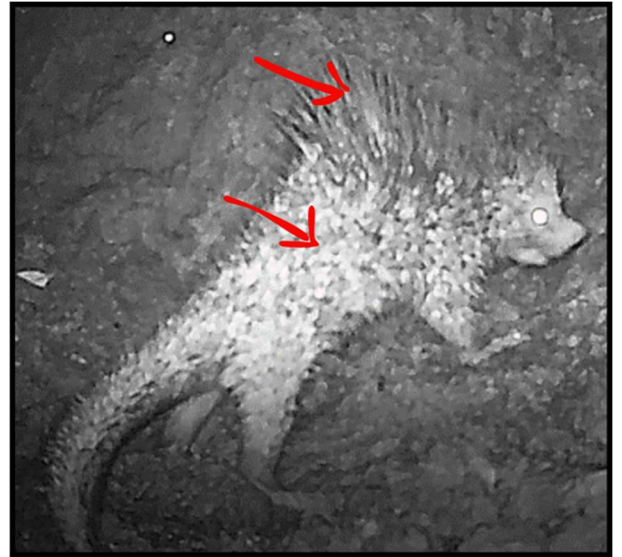
C. bicolor :

The quills of the nape, shoulders, and upper back are much longer than those of the lower back and rump.



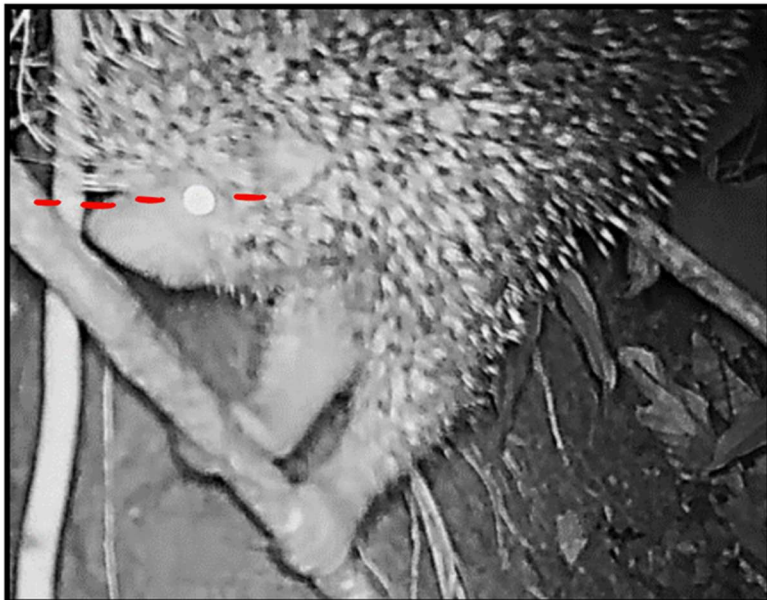
C. longicaudatus:

the longest dorsal quills (60–110 mm) of most specimens are tricolored (white-tipped), even over the rump.



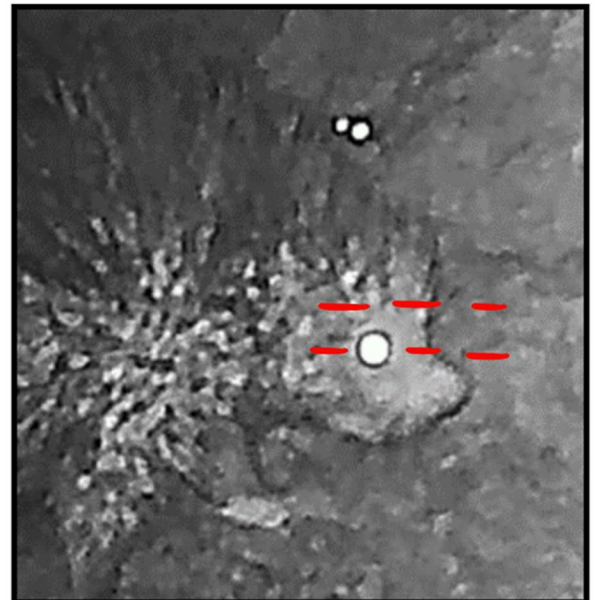
C. bicolor:

The overlapping blackish parts of the long anterior quills conceal the yellowish quill bases over the nape, shoulders and most of the dorsal surface, forming a visually conspicuous blackish mantle that contrasts in color with a yellowish rump



C. longicaudatus:

Quills reach between the eyes.



C. bicolor:

Quills don't reach as far down on the face.



C. longicaudatus:

Quills present approx. 1/3 down tail. Quills decrease rather gradually. Longer tail.



C. bicolor:

Quills present approx. 2/3 down tail. Quills end abruptly. Shorter tail.



C. ichillus from our data set (left) and arboreal camera trap images identified as *C. ichillus* in Tremaine et al (2015): Records of *C. ichillus* (Rodentia, Erethizontidae) from the Lower Urubamba Region of Peru (right).

