= 80 ; FN =
86) . The X chromosome is subtelocentric (with one pair of long arms and one pair of short arms) and the Y chromosome is acrocentric (with only one pair of arms , or with a minute second pair) . Among the autosomes (non @-@ sex chromosomes) , the four metacentric or submetacentric (with two pairs of arms as long as or not much shorter than the other) pairs of chromosomes are small , and the 35 pairs of acrocentrics range from large to small . Some of those have a minute second pair of arms and could also be classified as subtelocentric , which would raise FN to 90 . This karyotype is similar to other known karyotypes of members of Euryoryzomys .

In thirteen specimens measured by Musser , head and body length ranges from 120 to 142 mm (4 @.@ 7 to 5 @.@ 6 in) , tail length (12 specimens only) from 130 to 160 mm (5 @.@ 1 to 6 @.@ 3 in) , hindfoot length from 32 to 35 mm (1 @.@ 3 to 1 @.@ 4 in) , ear length (three specimens only) from 23 to 24 mm (0 @.@ 91 to 0 @.@ 94 in) , and body mass from 46 to 78 g (1 @.@ 6 to 2 @.@ 8 oz) .

= = Distribution and ecology = =

The known distribution of Euryoryzomys emmonsae is limited to a portion of the Amazon Rainforest south of the Amazon River in the state of Pará , between the Xingu and Tocantins rivers , but the limits of its range remain inadequately known . No other South American rainforest muroid rodent is known to have a similar distribution . Musser and colleagues reported it from three locations and Patton and others added a fourth ; in some of those it occurs together with E. macconnelli or Hylaeamys megacephalus .

Specimens of E. emmonsae for which detailed habitat data are available were caught in " viny forest " , a microhabitat that often included much bamboo . All were captured on the ground , some in bamboo thickets and another under a log . Musser and colleagues speculated that E. emmonsae may be scansorial , spending time both on the ground and climbing in vegetation , like the similarly long @-@ tailed rice rat Cerradomys subflavus .

= = Conservation status = =

The IUCN currently lists Euryoryzomys emmonsae as " Data Deficient " because it is so poorly known . It may be threatened by deforestation and logging , but occurs in at least one protected area , the Floresta Nacional de Tapirape @-@ Aquiri .