

males a little smaller relatively than in *maxwelli*; sexual disparity less marked than in the latter.

Coloration and external characters, apart from smaller size, exactly as in *C. lowei*; size, if anything, less than in *maxwelli*.

Skull conspicuously differing from those of other members of the group in the unusually small nasals. In both sexes these bones are shorter and narrower, absolutely and relatively, than in either *maxwelli* or *lowei*. In *liberiensis* there is a sexual difference in this respect, the males having nasals as large as, or larger than, in *lowei* and *maxwelli*, while in the females these bones approach those of *danei*. Maxillary tooth-row intermediate in relative length between *lowei* and *maxwelli*, the molar series being relatively longer than in either.

*Remarks.*—I have much pleasure in naming this interesting duiker after Captain A. M. Dane, of H.M.S. 'Dwarf,' to whom Mr. Lowe was indebted for much hospitality and active assistance during his trip to Sierra Leone.

LXII.—*New small Mammals from New Guinea.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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*Pipistrellus papuanus collinus*, subsp. n.

Like true *papuanus*, but larger.

General characters, including colour, structure of tragus, dentition, and other details, all as in *papuanus*. Size, however, markedly larger, the forearm attaining 36 mm. as compared with 25–31 mm., and the skull also decidedly larger.

Dimensions of the type:—

Forearm 36 mm.

Third finger, metacarpal 33·5, first phalanx 13; lower leg and hind foot 22·5.

Skull: greatest length 13·2; breadth of brain-case 6·9; palato-sinual length 4·8; maxillary tooth-row 5;  $p^4-m^2$  3·2.

*Hab.* of type. Bihagi, head of Mambari River, British Papua. Other specimens from Dinawa, Owen Stanley Mountains, and the Upper Aroa River.

*Type.* Adult male. B.M. no. 13. 11. 7. 4. Collected 13th April, 1906, by A. S. Meek.

The Pipistrels of New Guinea all seem referable to *P. papuanus*. The great majority are comparatively small, with

forearms only attaining about 31 mm. The present form would appear to be a highland subspecies, characterized by its markedly greater size.

Meyer's *Vesperugo papuanus orientalis* of Astrolabe Bay is apparently quite the usual New Guinea Pipistrel.

*Emballonura meeki locusta*, subsp. n.

External characters quite as in true *meeki*, and size similar, though the single specimen seems rather less robust than the example of *meeki*, and the limb-bones more slender. The characteristic broadly lobed lips, the shape of the tragus, and the long, slender, grasshopper-like hind limbs all as in the typical form.

Skull smaller and lighter than in *meeki*. Inflation of muzzle much less, the inflated upper portion of the maxillaries of the two sides not extending inwards towards or to the middle line, as is the case in *meeki*, but keeping widely separated throughout, so that the nasals between them are parallel-sided and not contracted anteriorly. Behind the nasals, the forehead is more deeply concave mesially, the general concavity between the inflations extending back into the interorbital space; the rounded supraorbital edges are not specially inflated in *meeki*, but are in *locusta*. Basial fossæ as in *meeki*, not as in subsp. *clavium*.

Dimensions of the type:—

Forearm 38 mm.

Head and body 40 mm.; tail 13; ear 12; lower leg and foot (c. u.) 20·3; calcar 15.

Skull: greatest length 12; condylo-basal length 11·1; nasals, breadth between inflations anteriorly 0·9; interorbital breadth 3; mastoid breadth 6·8; front of canine to back of  $m^3$  4·4.

*Hab.* Schouten Island, N.W. New Guinea.

*Type.* Adult male. B.M. no. 20. 10. 23. 2. Collected by Messrs. Pratt Brothers. One specimen only.

Readily distinguishable from true *meeki* and from *meeki clavium* by the reduced maxillary inflations, which do not trespass on the nasals between them.

*Pogonomys sylvestris*, sp. n.

A medium-sized species with slaty bases to the belly-hairs.

Fur long, soft, and fine. General colour above dark rufescent—near “auburn”; sides more rufous; under surface greyish; the hairs broadly slaty basally, with creamy whitish tips. Hands and feet pale buffy. Tail pale brown, its fine sparse hairs whitish.

Skull slenderly built, of more normal murine proportions than in many of the species, the muzzle not shortened and the zygomata not abruptly thrown outwards. Nasals long and narrow. Supraorbital edges more parallel than usual, not strongly divergent posteriorly, the edges themselves square but not ridged. Palatal foramina short, as usual.

Dimensions of the type (measured on the remade skin) :—

Head and body 112 mm. ; tail 160 ; hind foot 21.

Skull : greatest length 30.3 ; condylo-incisive length 28.3 ; zygomatic breadth 16.2 ; nasals  $11 \times 2.9$  ; interorbital breadth 4 ; breadth 2 ; brain-case 14.6 ; palatilar length 13.7 ; palatal foramina 4.2 ; upper molar series 5.

*Hab.* Rawlinson Mts., N.E. New Guinea. Alt. 1500 m.

*Type.* Adult male. B.M. no. 11.10.13.6. Collected June 1911 by Prof. F. Förster. Presented to the National Museum by Lord Rothschild. Two specimens.

Distinguishable from all other species of the genus by the grey-based belly-hairs, these being usually white to the base. The skull is also peculiar in the shape of the interorbital region, which is alone similar to that in *P. macrourus* of Arfak.

*Pogonomys forbesi vulturinus*, subsp. n.

Like true *forbesi* in essential characters, but the general colour is more greyish, and approaches "light drab" of Ridgway, as compared with the "cinnamon" of *forbesi*. Whitish patches in front of and at posterior base of ears at a maximum, contrasting with the general grey colour.

Skull apparently quite like that of *forbesi*.

Dimensions of the type (measured on a spirit-specimen) :—

Head and body 136 mm. ; tail 216 ; hind foot 30 ; ear 17.

Skull : greatest length 36.3 ; condylo-incisive length 35.8 ; zygomatic breadth 21.7 ; nasals 13.3 ; palatilar length 17 ; palatine foramina 5.1 ; upper molar series 5.8.

*Hab.* Bara-Bara, Milne Bay, extreme South-east Papua.

*Type.* Adult female. B.M. no. 97.8.7.64. Collected February 1890 by Dr. Lamberto Loria, and presented by the Museo Civico, Genoa. Six specimens.

The difference in the general colour of the Milne-Bay *Pogonomys* was noticed on the arrival of Signor Loria's specimens, but was then supposed to be due to the original specimens of *forbesi* having been stained by rust. Now, however, the receipt of skins shows that the cinnamon colour of the Sogere specimens is quite natural.

*Pogonomys forbesi mambatus*, subsp. n.

Similar in the general cinnamon-colour to true *forbesi*, but the whitish patches between eye and ear are practically absent, and there is a distinctive difference in the skull.

In *forbesi* and *vulturinus* the front edge of the zygomatic plate projects slightly forwards, so that, when viewed from above, it is visible in front of the anteorbital bridge, while from below this bridge cannot be seen. But in *mambatus* the front edge runs down quite vertically, or is even slightly concave, so that it cannot be seen from above in front of the bridge, while from below the underside of the bridge is clearly visible in the cleft of the foramen. Other cranial characters apparently as usual.

Dimensions of the type (measured on skin):—

Head and body 173 mm.; tail 236; hind foot 30.

Skull: greatest length 37; condylo-incisive length 36.4; zygomatic breadth 22.2; zygomatic plate 4; upper molar series 5.7.

*Hab.* Mambare River, N.E. British New Guinea in the old sense; type from Kokoda, 1000'; other specimens from Tamata and Ioma on the same river.

*Type.* Adult male. B.M. no. 7. 2. 1. 10. Original number 16. Collected 11th July, 1906, and presented by C. A. W. Monckton, Esq. Twelve specimens.

The difference in the skull, although slight, is so constant in the good series that we owe to the work of Messrs. Monckton and Stalker that it seems proper to recognize the Mambare form as distinct from that of Mt. Owen Stanley.

*Distoechurus pennatus*, Pet. & Dor.

The examination of a topotype of this beautiful marsupial obtained by the Pratt Brothers shows that three forms of it may be recognized, as follows:—

*D. pennatus pennatus*.

General colour paler, wood-brown above and pale creamy buff ("light buff") below throughout, the hairs pale to the roots. Black orbital lines not broadened behind and not especially sharply defined from the light area between them. Secator ( $p^4$ , the fourth tooth from the back), although small, two-rooted, oblong, and obliquely set in the tooth-row.

*Hab.* Arfak region, N.W. New Guinea; Andai, Weyland Mts.

*D. pennatus dryas*, subsp. n.

General colour slightly darker and greyer; upper surface a darker wood-brown, and the under surface a dirty greyish white, the belly greyer than the chest. Inner surface of fore limbs quite grey, not whitish as in *pennatus*. Head-lines about as in *pennatus*, though hardly so brightly contrasted. Secator smaller, oval in section, single-rooted.

*Hab.* of type. Mt. Gayata, Richardson Range, British New Guinea. 3000'. The specimen from the Ethel River, Hall Sound, recorded by Ramsay (who misprints the name as *pinnatus*), was probably this form.

*Type.* Adult male. B.M. no. 99. 4. 4. 5. Collected by A. S. Anthony.

Hind foot of type 19 mm. Skull, greatest length 30, three upper molariform teeth 4.1.

*D. pennatus amœnus*, subsp. n.

Size slightly larger. Colour stronger and darker, with all the contrasts at a maximum. Upper surface near "verona-brown"; under surface more or less clay-colour, the throat yellowish, the chest creamy, but the belly more brownish, not sharply defined from the hue of the sides. Dark head-markings strongly contrasted black, broadened posteriorly, so as almost to meet in the middle line, and contracting to a point the light median area between them, the edges of which are sharply and abruptly defined. Hands and feet dull yellow.

Secator very small, circular, single-rooted.

*Hab.* Ex-German New Guinea. Type from the Rawlinson Mountains; another specimen from Sattelburg.

*Type.* Adult male. B.M. no. 11. 10. 14. 1. Collected by Prof. F. Förster.

Hind foot of type 21 mm. Skull, greatest length 31.5, three molariform teeth 4.5.

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LXIII.—*Supplementary Note on the Genus Hapalochrus*, Er.  
[Coleoptera]. By G. C. CHAMPION, F.Z.S.

IN the present volume of the 'Annals & Magazine of Natural History,' pp. 177-201, 249-266, 305-327, pl. viii., an account is given of all the African and Asiatic species of the genus *Hapalochrus* known to me. In this article no mention is made of Kraatz's papers on the same subject (*Deutsche ent. Zeitschr.* 1895, pp. 59-64, 271, 272), which were overlooked by me, and they appear also to have escaped the notice of



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