

It appears more than probable that this lack of defensive armature stands in some sort of direct relation with the presence of the polyps, for the latter would disguise the fish from its enemies no less than from its prey.

In conclusion I have to thank my friend Professor Wood-Mason for much friendly criticism and for directions to likely sources of information in zoological literature.

XXIV.—*Descriptions of Two new Bornean Squirrels.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

THE extraordinary richness of the Bornean fauna in squirrels is again exemplified by the discovery of the two following new species sent home from North Borneo, the one by Mr. Everett and the other by Mr. C. Hose, both collectors well known for their many contributions to the fauna of the island.

Of the first species two specimens were obtained in 1880 in Sandakan by the late Mr. W. B. Pryer; but as neither was quite perfect, I have not previously described them. Now, however, that Mr. Everett has sent home a perfect specimen of the same form, I take the opportunity of describing it. It may be named, in honour of its original discoverer,

Sciurus Pryeri, sp. n.

Strongly resembling *Sciurus hippurus*, Geoff., in general appearance, although slightly smaller and more slenderly built, and agreeing precisely with that animal in the grizzled yellow colour of the back and the grey of the head and fore quarters, and their relative distributions on the anterior part of the body, but distinguished, firstly, by its wholly white instead of rich rufous belly; secondly, by its hips being yellowish like the back, instead of grey like the head; thirdly, by its feet being grizzled grey instead of black; and, finally, by its tail-hairs being broadly and conspicuously annulated with black and white, with white tips, instead of being wholly black. Premolars $\frac{2}{1}$; incisors orange-yellow, not darker above than below.

Dimensions of the type (an adult male in skin):—Head and body 260 millim.; tail 250; hind foot 54.

Hab. Of the type (B. M. 92. 7. 19. 1), Sapugaia River,

N. Borneo (killed Dec. 24, 1891) ; of Mr. Pryer's specimens, Sandakan.

Specimens of this interesting form have, as already mentioned, been in the Museum since 1880 ; and ever since they came I have been on the look out for more examples, to see how far their characters were constant. Now that Mr. Everett's specimen, which is chosen as the type, proves to agree with them in every respect, it is evident that the animal ought to go no longer undescribed, as it is clearly a distinct geographical race, differing in my opinion sufficiently to be called a species. At the same time I admit that some zoologists would consider it to be only a subspecies ; but even in that case it is one which clearly requires a name of its own.

A specimen of *S. hippurus* in the Museum from Mount Penrisen, Western Sarawak, is quite similar to Malaccan examples, and others from the south of the island, preserved in the Leyden Museum, are also of the usual red-bellied type. Nor, again, does the type of *S. hippurus*, var. *borneensis*, Gray *, show any approximation to *S. Pryeri*.

Sciurus Hosei, sp. n.

A striped squirrel of the size and somewhat the general appearance of *S. Berdmorei*, Bly., but the muzzle short, as in the ordinary species. Ground-colour of body olivaceous greenish grey, but this colour is only present in purity along the sides of the body and on the face, the nape and shoulders being suffused with fulvous, which narrows and brightens posteriorly into a defined dorsal fulvous line, on each side of which there are, firstly, a black, then a pale yellowish-white, and then another black line. The resulting effect is not unlike some of the darker-coloured specimens of *S. tristriatus*, Waterh. (although with the centre line deep fulvous), or of some of the varieties of *S. Berdmorei*. Under surface from chin to anus brilliant fulvous, the bases of the hairs whitish on the chest, greyish on the belly. Hands and feet grizzled with orange and black. Tail-hairs broadly ringed with bright fulvous and black, the tips of the hairs fulvous. Premolars $\frac{2}{1}$, at least in the milk-dentition ; incisors deep orange-red above, rather paler below.

Dimensions of the type (a slightly immature male in skin) :—

Head and body 245 millim. ; tail imperfect ; hind foot 42 ; combined length of three upper true molars 6·2 ; distance from front of $\underline{m.1}$ to back of incisor 15·2.

* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (3) xx. p. 283 (1867).

Hab. Batu Sang Mount, Baram River, N. Borneo (5000 feet)*, Jan. 1892. Coll. C. Hose, Esq.

The type specimen of this striking species has unfortunately had its skull shattered by shot, so that an exact comparison with the skull of *S. Berdmorei* is impossible. At the same time enough remains to show that the muzzle is quite short, and not elongated as in the Malayan species; so that it would appear not to be a Bornean representative of that animal, as one would at first suppose. Of the short-snouted species the only one at all resembling it is *S. tristriatus*, whose South-Indian locality renders it very remarkable if *S. Hosei* really belongs to the same group. However, when fully adult specimens with perfect skulls are obtained, we may be able to determine what are its nearest allies; but in any case there can be no question as to its own specific distinction.

XXV.—*Spiders from Madeira*.

By CECIL WARBURTON, M.A., Christ's College, Cambridge.

[Plate XIV.]

THE Madeiran spiders which form the subject of the present memoir have been obtained from three distinct sources:—

1. Specimens collected by Mr. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant, Assistant in the Zoological Department of the British Museum, and placed in my hands by the courtesy of his colleague Mr. R. I. Pocock. This collection embraces thirty-two species, of which three are new to science.

2. Spiders collected by Mr. John Willis Clark, Registry of the University of Cambridge. Of the fifteen species contained in this collection one is new to science.

3. A few specimens, comprising eight species, collected by Padre Schmidt, of Madeira, and kindly brought to me by Mr. J. W. Clark.

My thanks are due to the gentlemen above named and also to the Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge and M. Eugène Simon, from whom I have received valuable advice with regard to some of the more obscure species.

* This altitude rests on the statement of a native.



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