

Asia *Pithechirus*, *Hapalomys*, and many others from the terrestrial forms found there.

A second species formerly put in *Mus* is the curious white-tailed *M. woosnami*, Schwann\*, of Bechuanaland, which is even more decidedly different from any *Rattus* than is *Thallomys nigricauda*. Its unusual proportions, with the tail only about equal to the length of the body without the head, the entire absence of supraorbital ridges, and the structure of the molars, of which  $m^1$  is greatly reduced and simplified, all testify to its being an animal which could not by any possible stretch of the genus be nowadays put in *Rattus*. Nor is any other genus more nearly related to it, though there is about it a certain superficial resemblance to *Saccostomus* which a closer study soon shows to be deceptive.

As Mr. Schwann has given a full description of the distinctive characters, with figure of the animal, I do not propose to redescribe it, but simply suggest for it the name derived from its general pallor and white tail of

OCHROMYS, gen. nov.

Genotype, *Ochromys woosnami* (*Mus woosnami*, Schwann).

---

XVI.—*A new Taphozous from the Sudan.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

(Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

AMONG a number of small mammals collected in the Sudan by Major J. Stevenson Hamilton, and sent to the British Museum for determination by the Wellcome Research Laboratories, Khartoum, there occurs a specimen of the following new bat, which I have great pleasure in naming in honour of its discoverer:—

*Taphozous hamiltoni*, sp. n.

A fairly large species of the group with a naked gular patch in the female—a pouch therefore probably present in the male.

\* P. Z. S. 1906, p. 108, pl. vi. (animal).



Size rather smaller than in *hildegardæ*, decidedly larger than in *sudani*. General external appearance as to colour and distribution of fur much about as in *perforatus* and its allies. Fur covering, but restricted to, the body, short; hairs of back barely 3 mm. in length. Colour above dark sepia-brown, the extreme tips of the hairs lighter, their bases white; below similar, but paler, the light tips being longer. Throat with a sharply defined naked patch, no doubt indicating that the male has a gular pouch.

Skull broad and stout, much more heavily built than that of *T. sudani*, and approaching that of the large *T. nudiventris*, though its muzzle is conspicuously shorter than in that animal and is without the great projection forward of the incisors. Forehead broad and flat, little hollowed out, the rise of the brain-case behind it not nearly so great as in *sudani*. Postorbital processes well developed, short. Brain-case broad, more parallel-sided, less oval, than in *sudani*. Mesopterygoid fossa penetrating the palate to the level of the hinder edge of  $m^2$ . Basial pits broadly triangular, not very deep.

Teeth as usual, rather stout and heavy throughout, breadth across canines greater than in other species of the same size.

Dimensions of the type:—

Forearm (c.) 66 mm.\*

Head and body 80; tail 35; third metacarpal 60.

Skull: condyle to front of canines 22; zygomatic breadth 15; interorbital breadth 7.3; intertemporal breadth 5; breadth of brain-case 11.2; mastoid breadth 13; palatosinual length 6.2; postpalatal length 11.2; basial pits, length 3, combined breadth 5. Teeth: front of canine to back of  $m^3$  9.7; front of  $p^4$  to back of  $m^2$  6.5.

*Hab.* Mongalla, Sudan.

*Type.* Adult female. B.M. no. 19. 12. 18. 1. No. 118 of the Stevenson Hamilton collection. Collected 13th June, 1918. Presented to the National Museum by the Wellcome Research Laboratories.

It is difficult to say to which of the older-known species this *Taphozous* is most nearly allied. Its skull is much stouter than that of *perforatus*, *sudani*, and their allies, while, of course, the widely different fur-distribution of *nudiventris* and the peculiar colour of *mauritanus* at once separate those forms from it. *T. hildegardæ* has a much narrower and

\* The proximal end of each forearm has been lost, and the length is estimated from that of the third metacarpal, usually rather more than one-tenth shorter.



more slender skull, and no naked gular patch in the female. It is to be hoped that male specimens will shortly be obtained, so that the pouch-structure in that sex can be observed.

Major Stevenson Hamilton states that the specimen was captured in the verandah of his house.

---

XVII.—*A new Marmoset from the Peruvian Amazons.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

(Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

*Leontocebus mounseyi*, sp. n.

Closely allied to *L. apiculatus*, Thos.\*, with which it agrees in all essential characters, but distinguished by the following points:—Terminal ticking of nape-hairs commencing rather further forward, on the hairs between the ears instead of further down the neck. Dorsal marbling rather more coarsely conspicuous. Fur of under surface, including groins and inner sides of thighs, longer and denser, and the hairs all with distinct blackish bases instead of being wholly reddish. Upper side of hands and feet rather more prominently grizzled with fulvous. Tail, beyond its basal reddish-mixed inch, abruptly deep black, without any trace of the more extensive fulvous grizzling for three or four inches which forms so marked a characteristic of *L. apiculatus*.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh):—

Head and body 175 mm.; tail 300; hind foot 58; ear 24.

Skull: gnathion to occiput 46.

*Hab.* Rio Pacaya, opposite Sapote, Lower Ucayali. Alt. 250 feet.

*Type.* Adult male. B.M. no. 20.1.9.1. Original number 2. Collected 25th July, 1912, by Mr. J. J. Mounsey. One specimen.

Of the various characters above noted, the most marked is the difference in the extension of the grizzling of the base of the tail—a character quite constant in other species and one that seems certainly to justify the distinction of the Pacaya marmoset.

\* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xiv. p. 190 (1904); Elliot, Primates, i. p. 204 (1913).



Thomas, Oldfield. 1920. "XVI.—A new Taphozous from the Sudan." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 5, 142–144.  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/00222932008632353>.

**View This Item Online:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/53348>

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.1080/00222932008632353>

**Permalink:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/94475>

**Holding Institution**

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

**Sponsored by**

Smithsonian

**Copyright & Reuse**

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.