

outer side. Mesothorax and scutellum all black. Markings of face and abdomen yellow.

The following, usually referred to *Anthidium*, belong to *Dianthidium*:—

- Dianthidium interruptum* (Fabr.); (*Apis interrupta*, Fabr.; *Anthidium flavilabre*, Latr.). Belongs to subgen. *Paraanthidium*, Friese.
Dianthidium septemdentatum (Latr.); (*Anthidium septemdentatum*, Latr.). Belongs to subgen. *Anthidium*, s. str., Friese.
Dianthidium laterale (Latr.); (*Anthidium cimbiciforme*, Sm.). Belongs to subgen. *Proanthidium*, Friese.
Dianthidium ferrugineum (Fabr.); (*Apis ferruginea*, Fabr.). Belongs to subgen. *Proanthidium*, Friese.
Dianthidium siculum (Spin.); (*Anthidium fontanesii*, Lep.). Belongs to subgen. *Anthidium*, s. str., Friese.
Dianthidium rubiginosum (Lep.), according to specimen in British Museum; but if this is correct, *Anthidium coronatum*, Sm., from Corfu, has been erroneously referred here, as it is a genuine *Anthidium*.
Dianthidium cordatum (Sm.). Natal. Pulvillus small.
Dianthidium rufipes (Sm.). India. (Dalla Torre erroneously says Natal.)

The following are genuine *Anthidium*:—*lituratum*, Pz.; *punctatum*, Latr.; *variiegatum*, Fabr.; *imitator*, Sm. (India); *ordinatum*, Sm. (India).

A. subochraceum, Walker (gardens round Mt. Sinai), has the venation of *Dianthidium*, but apparently no pulvilli. Nearly the same may be said of *A. pulchellum*, Klug, but this seems to have a very small pulvillus.

It is a question whether one of the subgeneric names proposed by Friese should be used in place of *Dianthidium*.

XXXVII.—Description of a new Japanese Vole.

By MALCOLM P. ANDERSON.

Craseomys niigatæ, sp. n.

Type. Adult ♂. B.M. no. 8. 12. 1. 65. Collected by Kiyoshi Kanai at Akakura, Niigata Prefecture, Hondo, Japan, 7th Sept., 1908.

This new species seems to be most closely related to *Craseomys andersoni*, Thos., but it differs externally from that form in colour, smaller size, and distinctly longer tail. It is a much smaller animal than *C. bedfordiæ*, Thos., of Hokkaido. In some respects it may be compared with *Evotomys* (*Phaulomys*) *smithii*, Thos. (see below).

Description.—General colour of head and body buffy brown, with a greyish tinge on some hairs, this colour passing gradually on the sides into the grey of the under surface, which is often tinged with buffy. Tail dark above, grey beneath, not sufficiently haired to conceal the scales; averaging 60·8 mm. in length in the seven specimens examined. Hands and feet greyish or dusky; hind foot 17·5 to 20 mm. long. Ears like head and back; usually 12 to 13 mm. long.

Measurements of type.—Head and body 107 mm.; tail 63; hind foot 18; ear 12.

Skull.—Much shorter, but very nearly as broad as that of *C. andersoni*. Nasals shorter, but equally broad; interorbital region broader; palatal foramina longer; diastema longer than in *C. andersoni*.

Skull-measurements of type.—Greatest length 25·3 mm.; basilar length 22·5; zygomatic breadth 14·5; nasals 7·3; interorbital breadth 4; breadth of brain-case 11·5; palatal length 11·9; diastema 7·4; palatal foramina 5·2; length of upper molar series 5·5.

Pattern of upper molars as in *Craseomys andersoni*, with three re-entrant angles on each side of m^3 , dividing that tooth into five cement-areas.

Seven specimens examined, four males and two females from Akakura, Niigata Prefecture, collected by Kiyoshi Kanai, and presented to the British Museum by the Hon. N. C. Rothschild; and one male from Makado, near Nohechi, Aomori Prefecture, extreme north Hondo, collected by the author, and presented by the Duke of Bedford, K.G.

In studying *Craseomys niigatae* I have compared the molars of this species with those of a large series of *Evotomys* (*Phaulomys*) *smithii*, Thos., and I find that, although the tooth-pattern of the type of *Phaulomys* is quite different from that of *Craseomys*, there are among specimens not separable from *smithii* many individuals with a tooth-pattern closely resembling that of *C. andersoni* and *C. niigatae*. There are many examples intermediate between *andersoni* and *smithii*, and those resembling *smithii* are greatly in the minority. Mr. Thomas himself first drew attention to this*. These observations lead me to conclude that "*Phaulomys*" is really *Craseomys*.

* Cf. Thomas, P. Z. S. 1905, vol. ii. p. 356.



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