

inferiorly of two large pyramidal fasciculi, superiorly of the continuation of the other fasciculi of the medulla. Two pairs of lobes, one inferior, one superior, are attached to it. The superior lobe is composed of a semicircular nucleus, from which originate two superposed layers, the fibres of which cross, and which give to the lobe a great superficial development. The outer layer is the principal root of the optic nerve. These can only be regarded as the optic lobes.

The inferior lobes are more problematical. The inferior pyramidal cords are divided between these and the preceding lobes; this was already known. But the other medullary fibres, after traversing the optic lobes, also penetrate the inferior lobes, instead of passing directly, as has been supposed, to the anterior cerebrum. Another newly ascertained fact is, that it is from the inferior lobes that the medullary fasciculus originates which spreads in the anterior lobes of the cerebrum in Fishes; so that the true serial position of the inferior lobes is that of a continuation of the optic lobes, and preceding the hemispheres. This position is occupied in the higher animals by the *corpora striata*, with which the inferior lobes of Fishes may therefore be identified.—*Comptes Rendus*, April 17, 1865, p. 768.

Description of a new Species of Rock-Kangaroo (Pterogale longicauda) from New South Wales. By GERARD KREFFT.

Hair remarkably soft and long (3 inches in length upon the back and sides), dark grey at the base, tipped with pale yellow and black, giving the fur a mottled appearance. Head and neck grey, a lighter patch extending from the base of the ears to the nostrils. Ears grey at the base, black at the tip; sides slightly fringed with yellow. Shoulders and fore legs dark grey, grizzled with white, which colour extends to about the middle of the body. The hair of the back and haunches is of much longer growth, silky to the touch, of a mottled brownish-grey colour, and changing into rusty yellow near the base of the tail. The tail at its root is sandy-coloured, but soon changes into dark brown, the hair being very coarse and long, forming into a broad brush at the end.

	Inches.
Length from tip of nose to root of tail.....	29 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tail	27
Face to base of ear	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Arms and hands	6
Tarsi and toes	7
Ear.....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$

Pterogale longicauda is easily distinguished from all other species by its remarkably long and bushy tail, which is about a foot longer than that of any other Rock-Wallaby. A single specimen of this interesting animal has been procured by Mr. George Masters, Assistant Curator of the Australian Museum, at Dabee Rylstone, 250 miles N.W. of Sydney. Mr. Masters informs me that this Wallaby is very quick and difficult to approach, and that, after watching for two nights, only one specimen could be secured. The skull was completely broken, so that no description could be given of it.—*Proc. Zool. Soc.* March 28, 1865.



Krefft, Johan Ludwig Gerhard. 1865. "Description of a new species of Rock-Kangaroo (*Pterogale longicauda*) from New South Wales." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 16, 72–72.

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