Skull of the same high and rather narrow shape as in *M. calamorum*; upper outline rather less bowed. Brain-case high, narrow, its anterior angles well marked. Palatal foramina of medium length, narrow. Posterior palatal pits well marked. Opening of posterior nares rounded.

Teeth in essential structure as in *M. calamorum*, but rather narrower. M^3 with four spaces and a terminal **C**, four inner and three outer angles. M_1 with six closed spaces and an anterior trefoil, five inner and three outer angles.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh):—

Head and body 150 mm.; tail 70; hind foot (s. u.) 23, (c. u.) 25.5.

Skull: upper length (tip of nasals to back of interparietal) 29; greatest breadth 18; nasals 9×4.1 ; interorbital breadth 4; breadth of brain-case 13.3; height from alveolus of m^2 11; palatilar length 17; palatal foramina 5.6; upper molar series (crowns) 8.7.

Hab. Ussuri River, E. Siberia.

Type. Adult. B.M. no. 91. 6. 29. 2. Collected by Messrs. Dörries on November 28, 1889.

This fine vole is distinguished from *M. calamorum* by its larger size and longer fur. No other described species seems to be nearly related to it.

XLVI.—*Three new Mammals from Dutch New Guinea.*
By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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THE collection of mammals obtained by the B.O.U. Expedition to New Guinea contains several species new to the Museum and the following three new to science. All were collected in the low country near the coast, south of the Charles Louis Range in Dutch New Guinea, and are presented to the National Museum by the Subscribers to the Expedition.

Emballonura furax, sp. n.

A very large species with greatly expanded muzzle.

Size larger than in any described species. Fur long, close, and straight; hairs of back rather over 7 mm. in length. General colour above uniform rich brown (between vandyke-brown and burnt umber), the hairs rather paler basally.

Under surface paler brown, the ends of the hairs lighter. Membranes naked throughout. Tragus of medium length, broader above than at base, its anterior and posterior margins both evenly convex, its tip rounded.

Skull of quite unusual appearance, owing to the enormous development of the muzzle, the area of the facial expansion being distinctly greater than that of the brain-case. In a general way the face is constructed as in *E. semicaudata*, but the expanded portion is produced on each side into a marked lateral projection in front of the orbits and just over m^1 , while the same swelling posteriorly overhangs and almost hides from above the flat floor of the orbit. Edges of the swollen part rounded throughout. Postorbital processes small but distinct. Top of muzzle with a median groove extending back to the level of the postorbital processes, its edges smoothly rounded. Posterior palate produced some little distance behind the level of m^3 , as in *E. semicaudata*.

Upper incisors subequal. Canine with a distinct posterior basal cusp. P^4 and molars large, rounded, their postero-internal lobes so developed that there are practically no gaps between them. M^3 large, rounded, its antero-posterior diameter greater than usual, about two-thirds of its transverse extent.

Dimensions of the type (the starred measurements taken in the flesh) :—

Forearm (c.) 53 mm.†

Head and body *61; tail *19; ear *19; third finger, metacarpus 47, first phalanx 18·5, second phalanx 22; lower leg and foot (c. u.) 27.

Skull: greatest length 18·7; basi-sinual length 14; zygomatic breadth 11·3; breadth across facial inflation 9·5; inter-temporal breadth 4·1; breadth of brain-case 9; palato-sinual length 7·7; front of canine to back of m^3 7·5; breadth across palate outside m^2 8·1.

Hab. Kapari River, S.W. New Guinea. Type from "Whitewater Camp." 400'.

Type. Adult female. Original number 2514. Collected by C. H. B. Grant during the B.O.U. Expedition to New Guinea. Presented by the Subscribers.

This fine species is a giant in the genus *Emballonura*, the largest previously known species, *E. semicaudata*, having a skull-length of only about 15·5 mm., while the enormous expansion of the facial region makes it quite unique in the group.

† Both forearms are broken in the type, and the above is an estimate, founded mainly on the length of the metacarpus.

Uromys naso, sp. n.

Near *U. lorentzii*, but skull longer and more compressed.

Size slightly larger than in *U. lorentzii*, the hind foot decidedly longer. Fur crisp and velvety; hairs of back between 8 and 9 mm. in length. General colour above as usual brown, becoming more rufous on rump. Under surface greyish white, the hairs slaty basally, dull greyish white terminally; line of demarcation on sides rather well defined. Head grey. Hands and feet dull whitish. Tail black, its under surface inconspicuously marked with dull whitish—equally different from the sharply bicolor tail of *lorentzii* and the wholly black one of the next species.

Skull longer and narrower than that of *U. lorentzii*, the greatest spread of the zygomata at their anterior end, instead of posteriorly. Muzzle high, narrow and compressed laterally, the nasals long and narrow. Maxillary part of zygomata broadened vertically, so that the vertical diameter, opposite the back of m^1 , is nearly 3 mm., the broadest in a series of *lorentzii* being under 2 mm. Palatal foramina rather longer than in *lorentzii*. Molars comparatively narrow.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh):—

Head and body 188 mm.; tail 132; hind foot (s. u.) 36; ear 21.

Skull: greatest length 45.5; condylo-incisive length † 41.3; zygomatic breadth 20.2; nasals 17×5 ; interorbital breadth 7; breadth of brain-case 16.5; height of crown from alveolus of m^2 11.6; palatilar length 21; diastema 12.7; palatal foramina 7×3.2 ; upper molar series 8.6.

Hab. Kafari River, S.W. New Guinea. Type from "Whitewater Camp." Alt. 400'.

Type. Adult female. Original number 2512. Collected 19th October, 1910, by C. H. B. Grant on the B.O.U. Expedition to New Guinea. Presented by the Subscribers.

Compared with a series of skulls of what I refer to *Uromys lorentzii*, Jent., that of the present animal is at once distinguishable by its more elongate shape, compressed muzzle, and by the peculiar broadening of the maxillary part of the zygomatic arch. Externally the animals are closely similar, though *U. naso* has not the conspicuously bicolor tail of *U. lorentzii*, and its foot is longer.

† From the back of the condyle to the most anterior point on the convex front surface of the incisors. This measurement, which I have already used in the case of shrews, I believe to be a better one for rodents than any other that has been proposed.

Uromys stalkerii calidior, subsp. n.

Similar to true *stalkerii* of Eastern New Guinea in all essential characters, but fur crisper and colour darker, warmer, and more heavily ticked with black. Sides of belly edged with buffy.

Fur crisp, decidedly crisper than in the soft-haired *stalkerii*; hairs of back about 9 mm. in length. General colour above nearest to "cinnamon," that of *stalkerii* more approaching "clay-colour," the back heavily lined, owing to the black tips to the hairs. In *stalkerii* the colour is almost uniform, hardly any of the hairs having black tips. Under surface white, the white area broader than in *stalkerii*, the hairs normally white to their bases. Lower edge of flanks with a more or less distinct buffy or ochraceous-buff line, contrasting with the white of the belly, but in some specimens the buffy passes right across the belly, and in these the bases of the ventral hairs are commonly slaty. Head grey, darker than in *stalkerii*. Hands whitish generally, with a darker metacarpal patch; feet dull whitish brown. Tail wholly black.

Skull apparently as in *stalkerii*, except that the nasals project backwards slightly beyond the premaxillary process.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh):—

Head and body 153 mm.; tail 156; hind foot 30; ear 17.

Skull: greatest length 33·8; condylo-incisive length 33·4; zygomatic breadth 17·7; nasals 11; interorbital breadth 6·2; palatilar length 16·2; palatal foramina 4·8; upper molar series 6·5.

Hab. Coast area of Dutch New Guinea, south of the Charles Louis Range. Type from the Mimika River. Alt. 420'. Others from the Wataikwa River.

Type. Old male. Original number 3013. Collected 30th March, 1910, by G. C. Shortridge, on the B.O.U. New Guinea Expedition. Nine adults and five young examined.

This small *Uromys* is very closely allied to the Eastern *U. stalkerii*, but appears to be separable by the colour-characters above described. Some of the specimens are in a grey phase (approaching "smoke-grey"), but these are apparently immature.

It is smaller than Dr. Jentink's *leucogaster* and larger than the same author's *sexplicatus*. Its wholly black tail forms a ready means of distinguishing it from *lorentzii* and *naso*.

Thomas, Oldfield. 1911. "XLVI.—Three new mammals from Dutch New Guinea .". *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 7, 384–387. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00222931108692955>.

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