

Ceratina chalcites, Latr., var. *a*.

Female with no light spot on clypeus.

La Sagra, Granada (*Escalera*). British Museum.

Ceratina binghami, Ckll.

Dehra Dun, U. P., India, Nov. 1907 (*Lt.-Col. F. W. Thomson*). British Museum.

Crocisa luzonensis, sp. n.

♀.—Length about 12 mm.

Wings very dark; light markings blue; scutellum of the **W**-type, but the notch not deep and its sides slightly undulating, so that it is rather intermediate between the two types; face with blue hair; a strong keel between antennæ; vertex shining; mesothorax with a **T** and two spots in pale bluish, not strongly marked; pleura with a band of blue hair; hair of scutellum all black; tibiæ (the basal half of hind tibiæ only) and tarsi blue-haired on outer side. Abdomen with entire blue bands, which are exceedingly brilliant but not metallic; the first segment is blue except the hind margin and a large quadrate basal patch.

Hab. Irian, Benquet Prov., Luzon, Philippine Is. British Museum, 1906-44. Collected May 30.

This species will be further discussed in connexion with other Malayan members of the genus.

Boulder, Colorado.

March 31, 1910.

LX.—*Three new African Rodents.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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Euxerus erythropus mæstus, subsp. n.

A very dark-coloured form of the common *E. erythropus*.

General colour above dark brown—like Prout's brown, but darker,—very different to the more or less ochraceous or clay-coloured tone of *E. erythropus*. Pelage thin and scanty, the hairs, or, rather, spines, blackish, with minute whitish or buffy tips. Crown blackish. Flanks below lateral line as

usual blackish, but so dark is the general colour that there is little difference between the back and flanks. Under surface greyish buffy. Hands and feet greyish brown, with a slight tinge of buffy. Tail hairs ringed with black and dull buffy white, some of them with tawny bases.

Hab. Daru, 150 miles inland, Sierra Leone.

Type. Male. B.M. no. 7. 7. 15. 4. Collected and presented by Capt. L. Murray, of the East Surrey Regiment. Two specimens.

Dipodillus brockmani, sp. n.

Smaller than *D. somalicus*, with smaller teeth but larger bullæ.

Size decidedly smaller than in *D. somalicus*, the only known Somali species of *Dipodillus*. General colour rather paler sandy than in that animal. No darker nose-spot. A small white spot above each eye. Lighter patches behind ears not very conspicuous. Fore limbs pure white, the line of demarcation passing over the shoulder. Tail long, greyish white, not sandy above, white below; terminal crest little developed, its longest hairs about 8–9 mm.

Skull differing from that of *D. somalicus* in the direction of *Microdillus*, being a little more bowed above, and with the bullæ surpassing the occiput posteriorly. Interorbital region not especially narrowed. Cranium convex above. Anterior palatal foramina shorter than in *somalicus*. Bullæ very large for a *Dipodillus*, larger than in the larger *D. somalicus*, closely approximated in the median line anteriorly, and projecting posteriorly beyond the occiput, a considerable portion of this visible in an upper view of the skull. Teeth exceedingly small.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh) :—

Head and body 76 mm.; tail 117; hind foot 21; ear 11.

Skull: greatest length 25; basilar length 17.5; nasals 9.5; interorbital breadth 4.8; breadth of brain-case 12.5; anterior palatine foramina 4.7; greatest horizontal diameter of bulla 10; upper molar series 3.1.

Hab. Somaliland. Type from Burao, 85 miles S. of Berbera.

Type. Adult female. B.M. no. 10. 3. 27. 21. Original number 255. Collected 21st December, 1909, and presented by Dr. R. E. Drake-Brockman. Two specimens.

This little Gerbil, which was recognized as new by its captor, and is named after him, is readily distinguishable from any of its allies by its comparatively large bullæ, which

project backwards from the skull in a manner quite unusual in *Dipodillus* and more reminiscent of *Microdillus*. *D. watersi*, however, in a lesser degree shows something of the same character, but is distinguished by its narrower brain-case and smaller bullæ.

The present is the *Dipodillus* referred to on p. 122 of Dr. Drake-Brockman's 'Mammals of Somaliland,' and *D. somalicus* that on p. 121.

Tachyoryctes audax, sp. n.

A fairly large fulvous form, with particularly large teeth.

Size of old specimens about as in *T. ibeanus*. Skull with the nasals long, with scarcely a trace of lateral reentrant concavities, attaining behind a line almost exactly level with that of the ends of the premaxillary processes or a little short of them. Zygomata of about normal expansion and length, the distance from the anteorbital notch above to that behind the squamosal in front of the meatus about 21.5 mm., markedly less than in *storeyi* (22.5), more than in *badius* (20). Sagittal crest linear, well developed. Bullæ larger than in *ibeanus*. Molars very large, the transverse oblique diameter of m^1 along its anterior lamina commonly attaining 4 mm., and always greater than in the allied forms.

Colour dark fulvous, plumbeous individuals very rarely found. Head but rarely darkened. Feet pale brown above.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 205 mm.; tail 59; hind foot 29.

Skull: condylo-basal length 48.2; greatest breadth 35; nasals 19.3×6.6 ; brain-case 20×20.2 ; upper molar series 10.2; length of bulla 11.3.

Hab. Top of the Abudare Range, British East Africa. Type from 10,000'.

Type. Adult female. Rudd Collection. Original number 596. Collected 5th February, 1910, by Robin Kemp. Seventeen specimens.

This mole-rat, of which the series sent home by Mr. Kemp is remarkably uniform, seems most nearly allied to *T. ibeanus* of Machakos, but differs by its conspicuously larger teeth, longer nasals, and larger bullæ. From *T. storeyi** it is

* By some accident I find I have given condylo-basal lengths in some of the *Tachyoryctes* described last December, and condylo-basilar in others, while in several cases misprints of these words have also crept in. The condylo-basal lengths of the types of the species described are as follows:—*ankoliæ* 45.7 mm, *dæmon* 45.2, *ruddi* 45.5, *badius* 46.6, *storeyi* 49.9, *naivashæ* 42.2, *spalacinus* 45.6.

distinguished by its normal shaped, not elongated brain-case; from *badius* by its larger size, larger teeth, greater extension of the nasals behind, and longer zygomatic fossæ; and from *rudli* by larger size, broader nasals, and larger teeth, in addition to its fulvous instead of usually plumbeous colour.

It is not unnatural that the mole-rat of the long summit of the Abudare Range should be a peculiar form. At Naivasha, on his way to the range, Mr. Kemp obtained an example of the much smaller *T. naivashæ*.

LXI.—*Notes on some Palm-Civets.*

By ERNST SCHWARZ.

THE British Museum possesses a Palm-Civet from Sumba Island, Timor Sea, apparently belonging to a new species, for which I propose the name

Paradoxurus sumbanus, sp. n.

A small Paradoxure with loose fur without frontal band. Skull much like *P. philippinensis*, but cheek-teeth of the type found in *P. hermaphroditus*, Pall., from Southern Malay Peninsula.

Upperside golden yellow, strongly mixed with black, and with a very indistinct blackish dorsal line. (Hairs brownish grey at base, then golden yellow, with black tip, which is very broad in the hairs of the centre of the back and becomes narrower towards the sides of the body.) Crown, ears, muzzle, cheeks, limbs, and tail in its entire length blackish brown. The face-markings consist of a dirty whitish spot on each side of the muzzle (at the base of the whiskers), a small whitish spot on each side below the eyes, and a whitish stripe on each side above the eyes extending nearly to the whitish-yellow whorl in front of the ear. Under side of body dull brownish grey, the hairs of the chest with dirty yellowish tips.

Skull much as in *P. philippinensis*. General form slender; zygomatic arches very wide. Brain-case long and narrow, with a well-marked but short intertemporal constriction as in *P. philippinensis*. Nasals narrow, U-shaped behind. Postorbital process strongly developed. Palate rather narrow, diverging gradually behind. Bullæ medium, pear-shaped, concave medially, strongly inflated laterally, very high vertically. Rostrum slender.



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