

more violaceous hue, and by the possession of a large olivaceous brown band occupying the upper end of the cell and reaching to the black apical border. The lobe is much smaller and black.

On the underside the ground-colour is much as in *T. berenis*, but the transverse lines are placed further inwards from the margins and are much straighter. There are no faint lines closing the cells of both wings, as in *T. berenis*, and the orange patches at the anal angle of the hind wing are paler, more extensive, and not separated by the submedian interspace, as in *T. berenis*. The black lobe is crowned with shining silvery-blue scales.

♀.—*Upperside* differs from male only by the disk of the fore wing being of a slightly paler blue, the apex being less broadly black, and by the total absence of the olivaceous brand.

On the *underside* the dark transverse line is more conspicuous and more distinctly edged outwards with whitish than in the male.

Head, thorax, and abdomen bluish above, pearly white below; legs white-spotted; antennæ minutely white-spotted.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Kina Balu, Borneo (Mus. Druce).

Distinguished at once from all others of the group by the large brand in the male, which may necessitate the erection of a new genus to contain it.

XVII.—*Two new Mammals from South America.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

Oryzomys oniscus, sp. n.

A medium-sized species allied to *O. intermedius* and *O. laticeps*.

Size about as in *O. intermedius*, therefore larger than in *O. laticeps*. Fur close and rather short; hairs of back barely 10 mm. in length. General colour of upper surface dark greyish tinged with buffy, the resulting tone being rather paler than Ridgway's "bistre" and very near that of certain of the darker forms of the *laticeps* group, e. g. *O. perenensis*, Allen. Median area of back noticeably darker than rest. Sides rather, but not conspicuously, more buffy. Whole of under surface and inner sides of limbs greyish white ("grey

no. 9"), the bases of the hairs slaty, the tips white. Line of demarcation on sides fairly well defined. Head like body; muzzle rather darker, with dark rims round the eyes. Ears rather large, thinly haired, greyish brown. Outer surface of arms and legs drab-grey; hands and feet pure white. Tail approximately equal in length to the head and body, very finely scaled, practically naked; greyish brown, rather paler for its proximal third below.

Skull closely similar in size and shape to that of *O. intermedius*, therefore decidedly larger than in *O. laticeps*; the palatal foramina are, however, rather shorter than in the former, though not so short as in the latter, and are more widely open. The supraorbital edges are squared or finely beaded, but are without overhanging ledges.

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

Head and body 140 mm.; tail 145; hind foot, s. u. 31 (range 30–33), c. u. 33; ear 24.

Skull: greatest length 36.3; basilar length 28; greatest breadth 18.5; nasals 13.7; interorbital breadth 5.6; palate length 15.6; palatal foramina 5.1×2.6 ; length of upper molar series 5.

Hab. S. Lourenço, near Pernambuco. Alt. 50 m.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 3. 10. 1. 42. Original number 1573. Collected 23rd July, 1903, by Alphonse Robert. Eight specimens.

This *Oryzomys* is readily distinguished from any species hitherto known. In its colour it is remarkably like some of the forms of the *O. laticeps* group, but is separable from them by its much larger skull and longer palatine foramina. In some of the specimens the darker dorsal area is so marked as to suggest an affinity with *O. sublineatus*, Thos., but the hind feet in that species are conspicuously shorter.

From *O. physodes*, Licht. (Rio Janeiro and Espirito Santo), *O. lamia*, Thos. (Minas Geraes), and *O. intermedius*, Leche (São Paulo to Rio Grande do Sul), of all of which Mr. Robert has obtained specimens, this species is distinguishable by the absence of the rufous or buffy body-colour found in those animals.

Marmosa germana, sp. n.

A large species of the *cinerea* group, with a wholly brown tail.

Fur thick, close, and wavy; hairs of back about 10–11 mm. in length. General colour above pale brown, rather paler than "mummy-brown," rather less yellow than "raw umber" of Ridgway. Under surface soiled buffy greyish,

the hairs slaty, with pale buffy tips. Crown of head like back. Dark orbital rings broad, strongly marked, extending forwards on to the sides of the muzzle. Cheeks and chin clearer buffy. Outer sides of arms and legs like back, inner sides like belly; hands and feet practically naked, pale brownish. Tail furry at its base for a shorter distance than usual, the fur, which is coloured like that of the back, extending for only about an inch and being surpassed posteriorly by the outstretched feet; remainder of tail naked, as usual, but instead of being white terminally it is uniformly pale brown to the end, at least above, the under surface being in one specimen slightly paler terminally.

Skull with well-expanded zygomata and broad interorbital region, with overhanging postorbital ledges. Teeth large, of the usual proportions in this group.

Dimensions of the type (measured in skin):—

Head and body 187 mm.; tail 245; hind foot (s. u.) 23; ear 19.

Skull: basal length 39.5; greatest breadth 25; nasals 18.5×6.2 ; interorbital breadth 7.6; breadth across post-orbital processes 9.4; breadth of brain-case 15; palate length 23.5; combined length of three anterior molariform teeth 7.7.

Hab. Sarayacu, Oriente of Ecuador.

Type. Female (young adult). B.M. no. 80. 5. 6. 77. Collected by Mr. Clarence Buckley. An old male also in collection.

This opossum shares with *M. regina** alone of the present group the distinction of having a wholly brown tail, not turning to white at its end. From that species it is separated by its duller and less yellowish belly-colour, broader skull, and larger molars.

XVIII.—On the Classification of the Crustacea Malacostraca. By W. T. CALMAN, D.Sc.

IN the course of preparing a general account of the Crustacea for a forthcoming volume of Prof. E. Ray Lankester's 'Treatise on Zoology' I have been led to discard the commonly accepted classification of the Malacostraca and to adopt a scheme which was briefly outlined by Dr. H. J. Hansen some ten years ago. The object of the present

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