

anticus rotundatum, posticus suboblique curvatum; margo ventralis leviter arcuatus; umbones depressi, approximati; ligamentum breviculum, elevatum, pone umbones situm. Pagina interna purpurea; impressiones musculari subpyriformes; linea pallii late arcuata; linea cardinalis antice tenuis, postice crassa. Dentes cardinales in utraque valvarum duo, minuti.

Diam. antero-post. 22, umbono-marg. 13, crass. 7 mm.

Hab. Zanzibar.

This shell somewhat resembles *S. minor*, Desh., from the Philippines, but more oval in form and differing in other respects.

Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 3.—*Soletellina* (*Psammotæa*) *gibbonsi*.

Fig. 4.—*Soletellina* (*Psammotæa*) *brevis*.

Soletellina (*Psammotæa*) *brevis*, sp. n. (Fig. 4.)

Testa subovalis, levissime obliqua, inæquilateralis, depressiuscula, albida purpureo radiata, concentrice leviter rugata; margo dorsalis anticus declivis, leviter convexus, posticus brevior subrecto declivis; latus anticus rotundatum, posticum truncatum; margo ventralis arcuatus; umbones acuti, elatiusculi. Pagina interna purpureo radiata; linea pallii late arcuata. Dentes cardinales in utraque valvarum duo, minuti.

Diam. antero-post. 12, umbono-marg. 10, crass. 5 mm.

Hab. Zanzibar.

The type specimen is prettily purple-rayed within and without, but the species varies much in colour, some being rayed only inside and others being dull white without rays.

XXV.—A new Genus of Opossums and a new Tuco-tuco.

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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GLIRONIA, gen. nov. (*Didelphiidae*).

General proportions of *Marmosa*. Ears narrower. Tail, instead of being entirely naked beyond a short basal portion,

bushy to the tip, about as in *Petaurus*, the terminal three inches below, however, naked, transversely wrinkled, very much as in some of the smaller Phalangeridæ.

Skull essentially as in *Marmosa*, but the muzzle longer and lower; height from crown of anterior molariform tooth to forehead little more than one-third the palatal length, while it is about one-half in *Marmosa*. Nasals expanded behind. Supraorbital ledges well developed, but not forming angular postorbital processes.

Teeth generally as in *Marmosa*, but the incisors of different proportions. I^1 but little longer than the others and less than any of them in section; i^{2-4} subequal, rather large, i^5 smaller than they are. In *Marmosa*, and indeed in all other opossums, i^5 is either equal to or larger than the other lateral incisors. Molars small, their shape about as in *Philander*, the last one similarly broadly triangular, and not narrowly as in *Marmosa*. Lower incisors more proclivous than usual and the canine more upright, so that there is a greater gap between their respective tips.

Type:—

Glironia venusta, sp. n.

A fawn-coloured opossum with striped face and bushy white-tipped tail.

Size about as in the larger species of *Marmosa*. Fur soft and velvety; hairs of back 7–8 mm. in length. General colour above fawn, with something of the pink tone of “écru drab” in it. Undersurface grey, the bases of the hairs slaty and their tips greyish white, but on a small patch on the chest the hairs are white to the roots. Head with the maximum development of the black-striped type of coloration, almost equalling *Distæchurus pennatus* in this respect; the middle line of the head from nose to occiput greyish white (hairs slaty at base), bordered on each side by a broad black band about half an inch in breadth starting on the side of the nose, passing across the eyes and behind the ears, and ending about level with the back of the skull. Ears naked, oval, narrower than in *Marmosa*, a small greyish patch round their posterior base. Hands and feet dull brownish white. Tail cylindrical, bushy, tapering terminally, very like that of *Petaurus breviceps*, the hairs 14–15 mm. in length halfway down; grey like the body proximally, darker and browner on the third quarter, and then abruptly changing to white on the terminal fourth.

Skull and teeth as described above.

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

Head and body 160 mm.; tail 195; hind foot 27; ear 25.

Skull*: condylo-basal length 43.5; nasals, length 19.8, middle breadth 3.4, posterior breadth 6.4; interorbital breadth 7.1; breadth on supraorbital ridges 9.3; breadth of brain-case (c.) 18; height of muzzle from alveolus of secutor 7; palatal length (c.) 23.5; breadth of palate between outer corners of m^3 11.5; combined length of three anterior molariform teeth 7.

Hab. Pozuzo, Peru. Alt. 800 m.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 12. 1. 15. 7. Original number 23. Collected April 1908 by L. Egg. Presented by Oldfield Thomas.

This most beautiful little opossum represents quite a new type in the family Didelphiidæ, and recalls some of the bushy-tailed Australian Phalangeridæ.

Ctenomys talarum recessus, subsp. n.

Centre of face not blackened, the hairs there subterminally ringed with drab, as on the rest of the animal. Under surface with white pectoral and inguinal patches. Tail comparatively short, as in true *talarum*, not long as in *C. t. antonii*; its colour drab, the narrow upper crest dark brown, the lower white.

Skull as in *talarum*.

Dimensions of the type (measured on the spirit-specimen) :—

Head and body 155 mm.; tail 54; hind foot 26.

Skull: occipito-nasal length 38; condylo-incisive length 38.5; zygomatic breadth 22.5; nasals 12; interorbital breadth 7.7; upper tooth-series (crowns) 7.8.

Hab. Bahia Blanca, Argentina.

Type. Adult female. B.M. no. 11. 11. 19. 14. Collected by Emil Weiske. Presented by the Hon. N. C. Rothschild. Two specimens.

This southern form of the Buenos Ayres Tuco-tuco has the white axillary and inguinal patches of *C. t. antonii*, combined with the short tail of true *talarum*, while in the absence of blackening on the face and crown and the comparatively light colour of the sides of the tail it differs from both of them.

* These dimensions must be taken with a little reserve, as the skull has unfortunately been seriously affected by preservatives and is imperfect in various details.



Thomas, Oldfield. 1912. "A new genus of Opossums and a new Tuco-tuco." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 9, 239–241.

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