

from the costal to the inner margin dark brown; three black spots close to the apex, the marginal line with black points: secondaries pale mouse-colour, almost white at the base; the fringe pale yellowish brown. Head, thorax, and abdomen greyish mouse-colour.

Expanse 2 inches.

Hab. Mexico, Orizaba (*Mus. Druce*).

HERMINODES, Guen.

Herminodes sabata, sp. n.

Primaries very pale fawn-colour; a small spot at the base, a dot in the cell, and a large comma-shaped marking at the end of the cell all reddish brown; a star-shaped brown spot near the base on the inner margin: secondaries blackish brown; the fringe of both wings pale fawn-colour. Head and thorax fawn-colour; abdomen and antennæ brown.

Expanse $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. Mexico, Orizaba (*Mus. Druce*).

XL.—On *Two new Chinese Rodents.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

IN working out some mammal-skins recently presented to the British Museum by Mr. F. W. Styan the two following new forms prove to need description.

The first, a squirrel, is really Mr. Styan's own discovery, as he had long recognized it as distinct from the ordinary Chinese species *S. castaneiventris*, Gray, and had sent specimens of it to the Museum as long ago as 1886. Without better material I have not until now thought myself justified in describing it as new; but the specimens lately received prove the constancy of its characters so fully that I have no longer any hesitation in distinguishing it.

Sciurus Styani, sp. n.

Allied to, and in the upper view scarcely distinguishable from, *S. castaneiventris*, Gray, but with the coloured surface of the belly a peculiar reddish cream-colour ("pinkish buff" of Ridgway) instead of the rich rufous ("orange-rufous") of the older known form. This difference is extremely striking, and, as shown by the dates of the specimens before me, is not due to seasonal variation. Limbs and tail coloured as in the allied form.

Skull slightly smaller than that of *S. castaneiventris*, but not differing materially in shape.

Dimensions of the type (B. M. 86. 10. 28. 5), an adult female, in skin * :—

Head and body (c.) 219 millim., hind foot 47.

Skull: basal length 42·5; greatest breadth 28·5; nasals, length 14·7, interorbital breadth 15·1; palate, length 24·5; diastema 11·1; length of upper tooth-series ($\frac{p.4}{m.3}$) 9·0.

Hab. Kiang-su province, extending south to Hang-chow.

Type from "between Shanghai and Hang-chow," probably Kahing, where some of the other specimens were collected. One individual also comes from the Lushan Hills, Kiu-Kiang.

Mr. Styan tells me that this species is very common in the flat mulberry districts of Southern Kiang-su, and does not overlap *S. castaneiventris*, which is only found south of the Hang-chow Gulf, in Che-Kiang and Fokien, and only occurs in the hills and not in the plains.

The two species differ therefore both in their habits and distribution. Nor has Mr. Styan ever seen any specimens that appeared to be intermediate between them.

The second species is a member of the genus *Lepus*.

In December 1866 Mr. Robert Swinhoe obtained in Chefoo, N. China, two skins of a hare which he at first supposed to be new, but afterwards, apparently misled by a wrongly labelled specimen in the Pekin Museum, referred to and fully described as *Lepus tolai*†, by which name it has become known to Chinese sportsmen. A comparison with undoubted specimens of *L. tolai*, however, shows that this Chefoo hare is really a quite different species, which therefore still requires a name; and I would propose for it, as only just to its discoverer, that of *Lepus Swinhoei*.

Taking as the type Swinhoe's Chefoo specimen, B. M. 70. 7. 18. 16, I may briefly say that externally it is at once distinguished from *L. tolai* by its far deeper and richer coloration, which is, both on back and sides, a handsome cinnamon or clay-colour (*Ridgway*), while *L. tolai* is approximately "cream-buff." The tail is also markedly longer, but agrees in colour, very black along the top, white on the sides and below. For further external details Mr. Swinhoe's description (p. 449) may be referred to.

The skull of *L. Swinhoei* is wholly different from that of

* Of a spirit-specimen (♀) :—Head and body 197 millim.; tail without hairs 162; hind foot 48·7; ear 19.

† P. Z. S. 1870, pp. 431, 449, and 639.

L. tolai, having nothing of the peculiarly flat elongated muzzle and narrow pointed nasals of that species, and need not be further compared with it. It is characterized by a short, broad, and heavy muzzle, an arched and vaulted nasal region, and a rather narrow interorbital space (see measurements below). In some ways its nearest counterpart is that of my *Lepus coreanus* *; but that has less arched, shorter and (anteriorly) broader nasals, and a much broader interorbital space.

Measurements of the type, an adult skin:—

Head and body (c.) 500 millim.; tail without tuft 75; ears (contracted) 83; hind feet 110.

Skull: tip of nasals to lambda (back of parietal suture) 83; greatest breadth 40; nasals, length in middle line 32.5, greatest length 39.6; breadth anteriorly 14, posteriorly 19.5; interorbital breadth 17.7; intertemporal breadth 13.4; distance from postorbital notch to tip of nasals 55; height of nasal region, from palatal bridge to nasion, 24; diastema 25.3; length of palatine foramina 23.5, combined breadth of ditto 11; least breadth of palatal bridge 6.2; breadth of posterior nares opposite $\frac{m}{3}$ 9.5; lower jaw, back of condylar process to front of bone between incisors 66.6; lower diastema 18.7.

Hab. Chefoo, N. China. Coll. R. Swinhoe, Dec. 1866.

From *L. manchuricus*, Radde, as from *L. sinensis* and *L. coreanus*, this species is readily distinguishable by its long black and white tail, while its differential characters from *L. tolai* have been sufficiently noted above.

XLI.—*Preliminary Description of a new Goat of the Genus Hemitragus, from South-eastern Arabia.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

Hemitragus Jayakari, sp. n.

Much smaller than *H. jemlaicus* or *hylocrius*. Fur harsh and shaggy, much elongated on the nape and withers, and also lengthened below the angle of the lower jaw and on the upper arms and thighs, the hairs on these two latter places hanging down so as to form a sort of ruff round the arms and legs. Hairs of upper surface from nose to tail directed backwards, not reversed forwards on nape as in the Thar.

General colour of body a pale sandy or brownish white,

* *Lepus sinensis coreanus*, Thos. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) ix. p. 146 (1892).



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