

XXI.—*Description of a new Species of Cynopterus (Ptenochirus) from Saráwak.* By G. E. DOBSON, M.A., M.B., &c.

*Cynopterus (Ptenochirus) Lucasii*, n. sp.

About the size of *Cynopterus brachysoma*. Ears short, not half the length of the head, triangular, with an obtuse tip, the outer and inner margins almost equally convex above, not margined with white. Face as in *C. marginatus*; but the nostrils do not project so much, and the groove and naked prominences on the upper lip are also comparatively much shorter. Upper and lower lips internally fringed with papillæ, as in other species; palate with five divided and five undivided ridges.

Wing-membrane from the base of the first toe on the back of the foot; calcaneum extremely short and feeble; tail short and very slender, projecting by more than half its length beyond the deeply emarginated membrane. Thumb and second fingers with well-developed claws.

Fur short, on the back and shoulders dark reddish brown, on the head and neck ashy at the extremities; beneath light yellowish grey. On the upper surface the fur scarcely extends upon the wing-membranes, and a few hairs appear upon the forearm and upon the base of the interfemoral membrane; beneath, some fine scattered hairs extend outwards upon the wing-membrane behind the humerus and one third the length of the forearm.

Dentition—*i.*  $\frac{4}{2}$ , *c.*  $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$ , *pm.*  $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$ , *m.*  $\frac{1-1}{2-2}$  = 28 teeth.

Upper incisors separated by intervals from each other and also from the canines, directed vertically downwards, slender, cylindrical, acutely pointed, the outer pair smaller in cross section, and scarcely equalling more than half the length of the inner pair; lower incisors short, subacutely pointed, in the centre of the narrow space between the outer margins of the bases of the canines, and separated from each other by a narrow interval; canines moderate, without basal projections; first upper premolar small and short, in the centre of the space between the canine and second premolar, with a blunt crown directed slightly forwards, just rising above the gum, and not equalling the cingulum of the second premolar in vertical extent; second upper premolar well developed, exceeding the canine in cross section at the base; third premolar equal to, or slightly greater than, the preceding in cross section; molar about three fourths the size of the third premolar, flat-crowned,

scarcely rising above the gum. First lower premolar small, but larger than the first upper; second premolar considerably larger than the canine in cross section, and nearly equal to it in vertical extent; third again larger, but with a short external cusp; first molar less than the last premolar, about three fourths its size, flat-crowned; second molar much smaller, scarcely more than half its antero-posterior diameter, and level with the gum.

The skull presents no peculiarity; zygomatic arches well developed, postorbital processes of the frontals short and very acute at their extremities; no prominent sagittal ridge.

Length of an adult, head and body, 3.2 inches, tail 0.4, head 1.2, eye from tip of nostril 0.4, ear 0.55, forearm 2.3, thumb 0.8, second finger 1.45; third finger—metacarp. 1.55, 1st ph. 1.0, 2nd ph. 1.5; fifth finger—metacarp. 1.45, 1st ph. 0.75, 2nd ph. 0.75; tibia 1.0, calcaneum 0.2, foot 0.58.

*Hab.* Saráwak, Borneo.

The above description has been taken from one of four male specimens preserved in alcohol from the collection of Ward's Museum, Rochester, New York, U. S. A. All agree remarkably closely in measurements and in other respects.

It may be seen from the description that this species is very much smaller than the only other known species of the subgenus *Ptenochirus*, namely *C. Jagorii*, Ptrs., from the Philippine Islands, from which it differs also in the form of the extremity of the muzzle and in the relative position and size of the teeth.

The specimen from which I have taken the above description was kindly forwarded to me by Mr. Frederic A. Lucas, who had correctly recognized it as representing a hitherto undescribed species; and I have therefore much pleasure in connecting his name with it.

XXII.—*On Bats from Old Calabar*. By OLDFIELD THOMAS, F.Z.S., Assistant in the Zoological Department, British Museum.

THROUGH the kindness of Dr. J. A. Smith, of Edinburgh, the British Museum has recently received a small collection of Bats obtained at Old Calabar by Dr. A. Robb, of the United Presbyterian Mission at that place.

The collection consists of four specimens of *Epomophorus comptus*, All., concerning which Dr. Smith has himself pub-



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