

XVIII.—*Diagnoses of six new Mammals from the Solomon Islands.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

THE following new Mammals were obtained by Mr. C. M. Woodford at Aola, Guadalcanar, during his second visit to the Solomon Islands in the course of the past year.

PTERALOPEX, g. n.

Allied to *Pteropus*, but remarkable for the extraordinary cuspidate characters of its teeth, and especially of the upper canines, whose main cusp is bifid and whose postero-internal basal ledge supports two more sharp conical cusps, the whole tooth being therefore quadricuspid. Lower incisors very disproportionate in size. Premolars and molars cuspidate, not longitudinally grooved. Orbits complete behind, their plane directed more upwards than in *Pteropus*. Wings arising from the centre of the back, and attached to between the bases of the first and second toes.

Pteralopex atrata, sp. n.

Size large, about equal to that of *Pt. Keraudrenii*.

Fur thick and woolly. Ears short, rounded, scarcely projecting beyond the fur, thinly covered with hair. Interfemoral membrane narrow in the centre, more or less concealed by the fur. Colour wholly deep black everywhere, except that the wing-membranes are irregularly mottled with white on their under surface.

Upper incisors very large, each with a prominent posterior ledge, and the outer ones with a secondary cusp behind. Upper canines very thick, multicuspid as above described, the posterior external cusp about two thirds the height of the anterior. First premolar minute, persistent; other premolars and molars each with a prominent cingulum and two pointed central cusps.

Lower inner incisors minute, outer ones disproportionally large, not less than about twenty times the bulk of the inner, and separated from one another by a distance barely one third of their transverse or one fourth of their longitudinal diameters. Canines small and low, scarcely as high as the second premolar. First premolar large, quite filling up the space between the canine and second premolar. Third premolar and first molar each with four cusps, two high antero-external, one antero-internal, and one low postero-external. Posterior molars both above and below, first lower premolars, and both

upper and lower outer incisors all very much of the same size in cross section.

Dimensions of the type * (an adult male in spirit):—

Head and body 240 millim.; head 78; ear (above head) 15; tip of nostril to eye 26; forearm 143 (=5.6 in.); skull, basal length 63, greatest breadth 39; supraorbital foramen to tip of nasals 26.5.

Two specimens obtained.

Pteropus Woodfordi, sp. n.

Closely allied to *Pt. molossinus*, Temm., but readily distinguishable by its pale grey head, dull rufous nape, pale yellow collar, and generally greyish colour as compared to the wholly uniform dark reddish-brown colour of that species. Ears also less sharply pointed and hairier.

Canines both above and below markedly slenderer than in *Pt. molossinus*, and anterior premolars smaller and placed further from the second premolars. Molars also narrower and lighter.

Dimensions of the type (male):—

Head and body c. 150 millim.; ear 11.5; forearm 99 (=3.9 in.); skull, basal length 36.8.

Seven specimens obtained.

ANTHOPS, g. n.

Allied to *Hipposideros* †, especially to the *Asellia* group of that genus, but distinguished from it by its rudimentary tail, which precisely resembles that of *Cælops*, consisting of only some three or four slender transparent vertebræ hidden in the base of the interfemoral membrane and not reaching one half the distance towards the back of the membrane. Nose-leaf very complicated, its upright portion emarginate above, the projections not pointed as in *Asellia*, but rounded and hollow behind.

Skull and teeth as in *Hipposideros*.

Anthops ornatus, sp. n.

Posterior nose-leaf tridentate, the projections each forming a little spherical cup, opening backwards; front surface of the leaf divided into four compartments by three very distinct

* A single specimen in each case is selected from the series as the "type," in order to avoid any possibility of future confusion.

† As the genus commonly known as "*Phyllorhina*" should be called (see Blanford, P. Z. S. 1887).

vertical ridges, each running up to the lower side of one of the cups above. Two secondary leaflets outside the horse-shoe, the upper one unusually short and little extended, the lower one running back to join the base of the posterior erect leaf. Sella with a blunt projecting central point. Ears when laid forward reaching just to the end of the muzzle, their tips sharply pointed, with a marked concavity in the upper fourth of their outer margin. A small frontal gland, opening transversely, present in the male. Wings from the ankles.

Fur very long, soft, and silky. Colour a finely grizzled greyish buff, the bases of the hairs slaty grey, their terminal halves buff, their extreme tips brown.

Dimensions of the type (female) :—

Head and body 51 millim.; head 21; ear (above crown) 17; forearm 51; index-finger 40; metacarpus of third finger 37; tibia 22; interfemoral membrane, depth in centre 20.

Six specimens.

Mus imperator, sp. n.

Size very large. Fur rather woolly in texture, uniformly dark grizzled ashy grey above, whitish below. Ears short and rounded; laid forward they do not nearly reach to the eye. Mammæ four, consisting of two inguinal pairs only. Soles of feet broad and naked, the pads large, smooth, and but little prominent. Tail rather short in proportion to the size of the animal, naked, scaly, not markedly roughened.

Dimensions (in spirit) :—

	Head and body. millim.	Tail. millim.	Hind foot. millim.	Ear. millim.
Male	350	258	66	19
Female (type)	340	250	64	20

Skull (♀) : basal length 60 millim., greatest breadth 35; length of molar series 12·0; palatal foramen, length 7·0.

Two specimens.

Mus rex, sp. n.

Closely allied to *Mus imperator*, but distinguished by its much smaller (although still very considerable) size, and by its much longer and extraordinarily roughened rasp-like tail.

Dimensions (in spirit) :—

	Head and body. millim.	Tail. millim.	Hind foot. millim.	Ear. millim.
Male (type).....	290	296	55	18
Female	270	285	54	16

Skull (♂) : basal length 54 millim., greatest breadth 33; length of molar series 11·1; length of palatal foramen 6·8.

Seven specimens.

Mus salamonis, Rams., from Florida Island, is again a much smaller species, with a hind foot only 44 millim. in length.

Mus prætor, sp. n.

General characters, size, colour, spininess of fur, size of ears, &c., as in *M. terræ-reginæ*, Alst., but distinguished by its proportionally shorter hind feet, shorter tail, and by having two pairs of pectoral mammæ, its mammary formula being therefore $2-2=8$ instead of $1-2=6$.

Dimensions (in spirit) :—

	Head and body. millim.	Tail. millim.	Hind foot. millim.	Ear. millim.
Male	188	134	35.5	15.5
Female (type)	168	118	33.5	15

Skull (♀) : basal length 37.5 millim., greatest breadth 22 ; length of upper molar series 6.6 ; palatal foramen, length 7.4.

Two specimens.

XIX.—*Diagnoses of four new Species of Didelphys*.

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

Didelphys (Micoureus) lepida, sp. n

Closely allied to *D. murina*, L., but distinguished by its much smaller size, and by the shortness of its ears, which, when laid forward, barely reach to the centre of its eye.

Dimensions of the type (an adult female, skin) :—

Head and body 105 millim. ; tail (imperfect, more than) 105 ; ear, above head, 9.0 ; first three molars, combined lengths 4.7.

Hab. Peruvian Amazons (*E. Bartlett*).

Didelphys (Peramys) scalops, sp. n.

Size of *D. brevicaudata*, Erxl. Head, rump, and tail bright rufous ; fore back, shoulders, and belly grizzled olive-grey. Skull long and narrow ; teeth very small.

Dimensions (male, skin) :—

Head and body 133 millim. ; tail 71 ; ear 8.0 ; skull, length 33 ; combined lengths of first three upper molars 4.9.

Hab. Brazil.



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