

Summary.

OLD NAMES.		NEW NAMES.	
Terebratula	Bakeriæ, <i>Dav.</i>	=	<i>Orthotoma heyseana (Dunk.).</i>
"	crithea, <i>d' Orb.</i>	=	<i>Ornithella crithea (d' Orb.).</i>
"	heyseana, <i>Eud.-Desl.</i> (pars).	=	<i>Orthotoma reclusa (Quen.).</i>
"	heyseana, <i>Dunk.</i>	=	" <i>heyseana (Dunk.).</i>
"	" <i>Quen.</i>	=	" <i>Quenstedti, nom. nov.</i>
"	hispidula, <i>Simpson.</i>	=	<i>Ornithella hispidula (Simps.).</i>
"	Lycetti, <i>Dav.</i> (pars).	=	" <i>Lycetti (Dav.).</i>
"	" " "	=	<i>Pseudoglossothyris banburiensis,</i> <i>nom. nov.</i>
"	" <i>Eud.-D.</i> (pars).	=	<i>Ornithella Oppeli (S. Buckm.).</i>
"	" " "	=	<i>Orthotoma toarciensis, nom. nov.</i>
"	marsupialis, <i>Zieten.</i>	=	<i>Ornithella strangulata (Mart.).</i>
"	numismalis ovalis, <i>Quen.</i>	=	" <i>crithea (d' Orb.).</i>
"	obovata, <i>Dav.</i> (pars).	=	" <i>sarthacensis (d' Orb.).</i>
"	ornithocephala, <i>Sow.</i> (pars).	=	" " "
"	perforata, <i>auct.</i>	=	" " "
"	psilonoti, <i>Quen.</i>	=	" " "
"	sarthacensis, <i>Eud.-Desl.</i> (pars).	=	<i>Epicyrta gallica, nom. nov.</i>
"	sarthacensis, <i>Tate</i> (pars).	=	<i>Ornithella hispidula (Simps.).</i>
"	strangulata, <i>Martin.</i>	=	" <i>strangulata (Mart.).</i>
"	triquetra, <i>Sow.</i>	=	" <i>subtriquetra (d' Orb.).</i>
Waldheimia	Lycetti, <i>Dav.</i> (pars).	=	<i>Pseudoglossothyris banburiensis,</i> <i>nom. nov.</i>

LIII.—*On some Mammals from British New Guinea presented to the National Museum by Mr. C. A. W. Monckton, with Descriptions of other Species from the same Region.*
By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

THE British Museum owes to the kindness of Mr. C. A. W. Monckton, Resident at Port Nelson, N.E. British New Guinea, a small collection of mammals obtained by him at about 8° 30' S. lat., 148° E. long., and these prove interesting enough to deserve a list being published of them. In working them out I have also examined and made notes on some specimens sent by Mr. W. Stalker from the Gira district, further to the north-west (lat. about 8° 20' S., long. 147° 30' E.), and have in addition described a fine *Uromys* obtained many years ago by Mr. C. M. Woodford in the Solomon Islands, and a *Dasyure* from the Aroa River collected by Mr. Meek.

Unless otherwise stated, all the specimens mentioned are Mr. Monckton's.

Emballonura nigrescens, Gray.

♂. 53; ♀. 52. Gira River (*W. Stalker*).

The small size of these specimens confirms the recent separation * of *E. n. solomonis* from the typical form.

Mus ringens, Peters & Doria.

♂. 0, 5.

"Native name 'Kura.'"—*C. A. W. M.*

This is the Papuan representative of *Mus terræ-reginæ*, Alst., with which it may have to be united when enough material exists to justify the expression of a definite opinion. Both may be distinguished from their allies by the yellow mottling of the tail.

✓ *Mus mordax*, sp. n.

♀. 16. 14th November, 1903. *Type*.—B.M. no. 4. 8. 3. 1.

"Native name 'Kaisi.'"—*C. A. W. M.*

Closely allied to *Mus prætor*, Thos., of which it appears to be the Papuan representative. Fur coarse, harsh, and spinous, with many longer bristles intermixed. General colour above of the same coarsely grizzled bistre-brown as in *prætor*, becoming rather more tawny on the rump. Under surface soiled clay-colour, the bases of the hairs dull slaty. Ears short, uniformly dark brown. Upper surface of hands and feet brown. Tail coarsely scaled, 9–10 scales to the cm.; dark brown throughout; its numerous hairs rather over one scale in length. Mammæ 2—2=8.

Skull broad, rounded, smoother and less heavily ridged than in *prætor*; supraorbital edges square, faintly beaded, the beading forming a distinct postorbital projection. In *prætor* the supraorbital ridges are evenly divergent, without postorbital projections, and are more strongly developed on the parietals. Palatal foramina parallel-sided, not or scarcely more widely open in the middle than at the posterior end, reaching back to the level of the front edge of m^1 . In *prætor* the foramina are widely open at their middle, narrowing to sharp points behind as well as in front. Incisors unusually broad, smooth, and rounded in front, not specially deep antero-posteriorly. Below they are equally thick and their roots are carried up nearer to the coronoid notch than is the case in *M. prætor*.

Dimensions of the type:—

Head and body 190 mm.; tail 136; hind foot (s. u.) 32.

* Ann. & Mag. N. H. (7) xiv. p. 200 (1904).

Skull: tip of nasals to front angle of interparietal 36·5, greatest breadth 22; nasals $16 \times 5\cdot1$; interorbital breadth 6; palate length from henselion 19·8; diastema 10·5; palatine foramina $7\cdot6 \times 3$; length of upper molar series 7·2.

(This species is no doubt very closely allied to *M. prætor*, but differs by its peculiarly thick incisors and differently shaped palatine foramina.) Besides the typical specimen mentioned above, Mr. Monckton has sent an imperfect skull showing similar characters, while Mr. Stalker obtained in the Conflict Islands, off the S.E. corner of New Guinea, an example of what also appears to be the same species. *Mus prætor* is found in the Solomon Islands and New Britain.

✓ *Uromys Moncktoni*, sp. n.

♂. 8. B.M. no. 4. 8. 3. 4. Collected 12th September, 1903. *Type*.

Two young specimens.

(Allied to *U. levipes*, Thos., but with shorter feet and more hairy tail.)

General colour above of the same dark brown (Prout's brown) anteriorly as in *U. levipes*, and similarly passing into russet on the rump. Under surface dull soiled pinkish buff, the slaty bases of the hairs showing through; lower part of flanks more distinctly buffy, the line of demarcation not sharply defined; no hairs on belly without slaty bases. Head rather greyer than back. Ears small, rounded, naked. Upper surface of head and feet dull creamy white; feet decidedly shorter than in *U. levipes*. Tail different from that of any other *Uromys* by being to a certain extent hairy, each scale having three or four hairs, as long as itself or rather longer, projecting from its hinder edge; in other species if any hairs are present they are rarely one third the length of a scale; in colour the tail is dull brown, scarcely lighter below.

Skull very much as in *U. levipes*, the palatal foramina and tooth-row each slightly shorter than in that species.

Dimensions of the type:—

Head and body (in skin) 160 mm.; tail 127; hind foot (s. u.) 30·5; ear 16.

Skull: greatest length 38·5; zygomatic breadth 18·2; nasals $12\cdot8 \times 4\cdot4$; interorbital breadth 6·1; palate length 16·5; diastema 10·1; palatal foramina $5 \times 2\cdot6$; length of upper molar series 7.

This species is no doubt closely allied to *U. levipes*, but is distinguishable by its buffy instead of clear greyish belly, and

by the unusual number and length of the hairs on the tail. Even then, however, as in other species of *Uromys*, this organ appears to the naked eye to be practically hairless.

The corresponding species obtained by Mr. Stalker I have provisionally referred to *U. levipes*, but as the skins have been smoked, and the type was skinned out of spirit, this determination may hereafter need revision.

✓ *Uromys porculus*, sp. n.

♂. Aola, Guadalcanar, Solomon Is. Coll. C. M. Woodford. B.M. no. 89. 4. 3. 8.

(A large species with a short tail.)

Size about equalling that of the large long-tailed *U. sapientis*, Thos., while the length of the tail is as in the much smaller *U. Bruijnii*, Pet., and its allies. Fur of medium length, the ordinary hairs of the back about 12 mm. long, but intermixed with them are a number of longer bristles attaining about 22 mm. General colour above "Prout's brown," becoming umber on the rump. Head bistre-brown. Ears very small, scarcely projecting above the fur, and not reaching to the eye when laid forward. Sides dark greyish brown, passing, without lines of demarcation, into the soiled cream-buff of the lower surface, where the slaty bases of the hairs dominate the general colour; a patch of clear cream-buff on the chest. Arms and legs brownish grey; hands and feet dull whitish; the feet very broad and heavy, with large rounded pads. Tail short, thin, naked except at the extreme base, covered with a fine mosaic of non-overlapping scales, which average about 13-14 to the centimetre; the extreme end comparatively smooth; colour of tail black above and below.

Skull of about the length of that of *U. sapientis*, therefore enormously larger than that of any of the short-tailed species. But it is narrower and has a longer and less broadened brain-case. Nasals broad anteriorly, abruptly narrowing mesially. Interorbital region flat, sharply edged, with small postorbital projections placed not on the ridges as is usual, but below them, somewhat as in *Hyomys Meeki* *. Parietal ridges not conspicuous. Anterior plate of zygoma-root projected forwards. Palatine foramina of the usual small size. Posterior edge of palate level with the middle of m^3 . Bullæ quite small.

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

Head and body 220 mm.; tail 130; hind foot (s. u.) 43; ear 19.

* Figured P. Z. S. 1903, ii. pl. xxiii.

Skull: greatest length 51·5; basilar length 43·1; greatest breadth 25·7; nasals $19·5 \times 7$; interorbital breadth 8·2; interparietal 8×12 ; palate length 24·4; diastema 14; palatal foramina 7·2; length of upper molar series 10·3.

Hab. and Type. As above.

This fine species appears to be a giant member of the *U. Bruijnii* group, and to have no relationship to the long-tailed forms which it approaches in size.

When *U. sapientis* was described more emphasis should have been laid on the unusual size of the bullæ, which far exceed those of either the large *U. macropus* and its allies or the small *U. Bruijnii*. In *U. porculus* they are of the usual minute size.

Pogonomys Forbesi, Thos.

♂. 14; ♀. 13; and two young.

These are the first specimens of this interesting species that we have received as skins, the previous ones having been prepared from spirit-examples.

Petaurus breviceps papuanus, Thos.

♀. 11, 18.

"Native name 'Kaioyo.'"—C. A. W. M.

Dactylopsila trivirgata, Gray.

♂. 1.

Pseudochirus canescens gyrator, subsp. n.

♂. 46. Lindum Creek, Gira River District. Coll. W. Stalker.

Size smaller than in the typical form from N.W. New Guinea. Colour very much as in the figure of "*Phalangista (Pseudochirus) Bernsteini*" given by Peters and Doria*, the general colour similarly greyish, the head, arms from elbows, hands, and feet buffy. Under surface buff, the hairs with scarcely a trace of slaty at their bases; an indistinct patch on the throat whiter. Frontal line black, sharply defined, extending from in front of the anterior corners of the eyes to between the ears, fading off on the nape and back into a vague darker dorsal area rather more than an inch in breadth. Back of ears and a patch below and behind their bases blackish brown. Tail broad proximally, evenly tapering, brownish grey like the body for two thirds its length, then

* Ann. Mus. Genov. xvi. pl. xii. (1880).

darkening to blackish brown; below the middle line is well-haired and bright orange on the basal half, becoming whitish and thinner-haired on the third fourth of its length, and quite naked for about 35 mm. at its tip. In the typical form the tail is more thinly haired terminally, and the naked part below measures 55 mm.

Skull as in true *canescens*, but smaller in all dimensions.

Measurements of the type, taken by Mr. Stalker in the flesh:—

Head and body 240 mm.; tail 175; hind foot (s. u.) 30; ear 11.

Skull: basal length 43.3; greatest breadth 28; nasals 16×6.2 ; palate length 24.5; length of palatal foramina 4; front of incisors to back of last molar 24.5; combined length of three anterior molariform teeth 8.2.

Type. Young adult male. Original no. 46. Killed 15th January, 1904.

The only Phalanger of this group hitherto known in British New Guinea was *Ps. Forbesi*, Thos., from which the present animal differs by all the characters given in the 'Catalogue of Marsupials' as distinguishing it from *Ps. canescens*. As compared with the latter, a native of the extreme north-west of New Guinea, Mr. Stalker's specimen is surprisingly similar, considering the difference in locality, but is decidedly smaller (skull 43 as against 50 mm. in basal length) and the naked portion of the tail is shorter.

Owing to the faded state of the type of *Ps. canescens* in the Paris Museum, which Mr. Gerrit Miller has been good enough to re-examine for me, it is difficult to be sure that *Ps. Bernsteini* is synonymous with *Ps. canescens*, as has been supposed, but on geographical grounds their identity is probable.

✓ *Dasyurus dæmonellus*, sp. n.

Skull. Gira River (*W. Stalker*).

♂. Avera, Aroa River, S. Coast. 20th May, 1903. Coll. A. S. Meek. B.M. no. 3. 12. 1. 24. *Type.*

(Allied to *D. albopunctatus*, Schl., but larger.)

Size intermediate between that of the very small species *D. albopunctatus* and *hallucatus* and the common Australian species *D. Geoffroyi* and *viverrinus*. Fur short, close, and crisp, not woolly; hairs of back about 9 mm. in length. General colour of head, fore-back, sides, and outer aspect of limbs dark olivaceous tawny; hind-back darker, nearly black. White spots small, rarely exceeding 5 mm. in diameter, fairly numerous, evenly scattered over the upper

surface, not present in front of the eyes, on the limbs, rump, or tail. Under surface and inner aspect of limbs dull whitish, not sharply defined, the greyish bases of the hairs showing through; throat more yellow; scrotum brown. Ears of fair size, rounded, hairy, dark brown. Hands and feet dark brown, rather darker than the olivaceous arms and legs; hallux present; sole-pads transversely striated. Tail evenly well haired, blackish, a line along the middle of the lower surface paler brown.

Skull thickly built, of normal proportions, not so short-muzzled as is described in *D. albopunctatus*. Nasals anteriorly slightly opened out and separated in the middle line, their most anterior points lateral instead of mesial; posterior expansion present as usual. Supraorbital edges rounded, postorbital processes well developed. Palatal foramina short, ending opposite the anterior part of the canines. Bullæ high and conical. Teeth as usual, the upper premolars oval in section, without diastemata. Molars decidedly larger than in *D. albopunctatus*.

Dimensions of the type (measured in skin):—

Head and body 350 mm.; tail 285; hind foot (s. u.) 53; ear 30.

Skull: basal length 65·6; greatest breadth 42; nasals, length 25, breadth anteriorly 6·5, at middle 5·5, posteriorly 10·5; interorbital breadth 15·8; intertemporal breadth 9·6; palate length 36·5, breadth between outer corners of m^8 23; palatal foramen 4·2; combined length of three anterior molariform teeth 13·6; breadth of last molar 5·6.

This Dasyure, the representative in British New Guinea of the *D. albopunctatus* of N.W. New Guinea, is readily distinguishable from that animal by its much greater size, as may be seen by a comparison of the dimensions here given with those of *D. albopunctatus* published in the 'Catalogue of Marsupials.'

Perameles Cockerelli, Rams.

♂, ♀. 0, 6.

LIV.—*Notes and Observations on the Distribution of the Larvæ of Marine Animals* *. By J. STANLEY GARDINER, M.A.

IN considering the distribution of larvæ our object is to ascertain how far the pelagic or planktonic larvæ of marine animals

* This paper was read at a meeting of the 'Challenger' Society in June last, and is now published by request of several of its members.



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