

without break, when viewed from above. In *psilurus* there is a strong projection forwards, as correctly shown in fig. 1, this projection being less, though still evident, in the younger specimens which alone I had previously been able to see. Throughout the series this difference is quite marked if specimens of corresponding age are compared, though the projection of old *epsilanus* is equal to that of young *psilurus*. Zygomatic somewhat more widely spread. Interorbital region narrower, the crests approaching each other above much more closely anteriorly than on the parietals, these ridges being practically parallel in *psilurus*. Mesopterygoid fossa slightly broader.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh):—

Head and body 209 mm.; tail 43; hind foot 36.

Skulls of old male and female, the first the type: condylo-basal length 49.5, 47; condylo-incisive length 49, 46; zygomatic breadth 37.3, 32.6; nasals 18.3 × 9, 17.4 × 8; interorbital breadth across ridges on upper surface 4.7, 6.4; breadth across ridges on parietals 8, 10; posterior breadth on transverse ridges 31, 28; palatilar length 25.7, 24.5; palatal foramina 5.8, 5.4; upper molar series (alveoli) 11, 10.8.

Hab. Khingan Mts., Mantchuria, 3400'.

Type. Old male. B.M. no. 10. 5. 1. 75. Original number 40. Obtained 15th June, 1908, by Mr. Alan Owston's collector Orié. Ten specimens examined.

This species is separable from *M. psilurus* by the different structure of the anteorbital region and parietal crests, these differences not coming out in comparison with the younger examples of Milne-Edwards's species, which alone I was able to examine in 1909. The respective localities of the two animals are about 1200 kilometers apart.

The specific name refers to the epsilon-like form of the upper molars, especially *m*³.

XI.—A new *Nyctimene* from New Guinea.

By KNUD ANDERSEN.

Nyctimene certans, sp. n.

Most nearly related to *N. cyclotis* (Arfak Mts.)*, but dentition much heavier and colour of fur much darker.

Size as *N. cyclotis* or little larger (forearm of type 58 mm.);

* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) vi. p. 623 (Dec. 1910).

ears as in *cyclotis*, unusually broad, semicircularly rounded off above, and narrowly edged all round with yellow, this yellow edge interrupted here and there by the dark central colour of the conch breaking through to margin of conch. Molariform teeth, as in *cyclotis*, subcircular in outline, with m^1 and m_1 conspicuously smaller than, respectively, p^4 and p_4 , but all teeth much heavier, particularly broader, than in the related species: p^3 (length and breadth) of type (between parentheses corresponding measurements of the type of *cyclotis*, for comparison) 2.2×2.1 (2.0×1.7), p^4 2.0×1.8 (1.8×1.6), m^1 1.8×1.6 (1.6×1.3), p_3 2.5×2.0 (2.3×1.7), p_4 2.3×2.0 (2.1×1.7), m_1 2.0×1.7 (1.9×1.5), m_2 1.3×1.2 (1.2×1.1). Colour of fur peculiarly mottled above, as in *N. cyclotis*, but much darker: individual hairs of back seal-brown at extreme base (for about 5 mm.), then very pale buffy wood-brown (for 5–6 mm.), with short (2 mm.) dark brown tips; the mottled appearance of the colour of the head and back due to the dark brown tips of the hairs being too short to cover completely the paler middle portion of the hairs; a narrow and somewhat ill-defined dark brown spinal stripe along posterior half of back; breast and belly pale greyish drab in centre, flanks fawn.

Type, skin and skull of an adult (unsexed), Mount Goliath, Dutch New Guinea, 20 Jan. 1911, collected by A. S. Meek, B.M. no. 11. 11. 29. 1. Two other specimens, from the Upper Aroa River, British New Guinea, are in the collection of the British Museum.

Thirteen species of *Nyctimene* are now known; of these no less than five are New Guinean, viz. *N. papuanus*, *cyclotis*, *certans*, *geminus*, and *aëllö*,—no place has so rich a *Nyctimene* fauna as New Guinea.

XII.—*Notes, with Descriptions of new Species, on Aculeate Hymenoptera of the Australian Region.* By R. C. L. PERKINS, M.A., D.Sc., F.Z.S.

MEROGLOSSA, Smith, and PALÆORHIZA, Perkins.

THE genera *Meroglossa* and *Palæorhiza* contain a large number of Australian bees of exceptional interest, owing to the fact that there is a quite unique sexual dimorphism in the mouth-parts. In the males the apex of the ligula, or tip of the tongue, is acute, while in the females it is of the



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