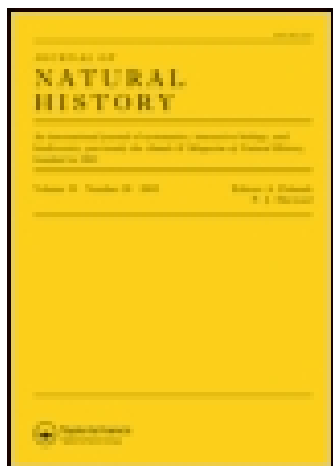


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colour; thorax, abdomen, and legs pale fawn-colour. Primaries and secondaries pale reddish fawn-colour; primaries crossed from the apex to the inner margin close to the base by a dark brown line, lightest on the outer edge. Underside the same as above, but without any line on the primaries.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Amazons (*Leech, Mus. Druce*).

Maschane neobule, sp. n.

Male.—Head, antennæ, and collar yellowish brown; tegulæ, thorax, and abdomen greyish. Primaries yellowish fawn-colour, almost yellow along the costal margin; a very fine brown line crosses the wing close to the base; a brown line extends from the apex to the middle of the inner margin; two round dots in the cell and a submarginal row of very minute brown dots extends from the apex to the anal angle; the fringe brown: secondaries reddish brown, palest at the base. Underside of both wings reddish cream-colour.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. Costa Rica (*Mus. Druce*).

XXIX.—*New Forms of Saimiri, Saccopteryx, Balantiopteryx, and Thrichomys from the Neotropical Region.* By
OLDFIELD THOMAS.

Saimiri Oerstedii citrinellus, subsp. n.

The Costa Rica form of the Panama *S. Oerstedii*—the head less blackened, and the limbs less yellow.

General characters as in true *Oerstedii*. Back of the same vivid orange or orange-ochraceous, or slightly paler, but anteriorly that colour narrows between the shoulders, leaving the region of the shoulder-blades greyish, like the arms. Below, the belly is scarcely, instead of being strongly, more yellowish than the white throat and axillæ, and the groins and inner sides of the thighs are whitish instead of yellow. Crown of head either altogether grey, as in *S. sciurus*, or with the tips of the hairs blackish, as in *S. boliviensis*, not deeply black as in *S. Oerstedii*. Arms to wrists and legs from thighs downwards grizzled greyish, with but little yellowish suffusion, these parts being in *Oerstedii* strongly suffused with orange-yellow. Hands orange, of rather a paler shade than in *Oerstedii*, the orange running up the outer side of the forearms to the

elbow. Feet edged on each side with orange, and the toes are also the same colour, but the middle line of the metatarsus is grizzled greyish, continuous with the greyish of the legs. Proximal part of tail grizzled grey like the limbs, less yellowish than in *Oersted*; end of tail black as usual.

Dimensions of the type (measured in skin):—

Head and body 350 mm.; tail 415; hind foot 90.

Skull: greatest length 65; breadth of brain-case 36.

Hab. Costa Rica. Type from Pozo Azul, Pirris.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 4. 2. 7. 2. Collected 31 May, 1902, by Mr. C. F. Underwood. Six specimens.

The Squirrel-Monkey of Costa Rica has long been known, and this very locality, Pirris, is mentioned in Dr. von Frantzius's account* of the distribution of what he called "*Chrysothrix sciurea*," identified by Alston with *S. Oersted*. But a comparison of the series sent by Mr. Underwood with those representing the true *Oersted*†, collected in Panama and Veragua by Messrs. Watson, Batty, and Arcé, shows that the northern form differs constantly from the southern in certain characters. Of these the most tangible are the lessened black of the head, the greyer and less orange suffused limbs (especially the thighs), and the restriction of the orange of the feet to their edges, the whole of their upper surfaces being uniform "orange-ochraceous" in the true *S. Oersted*.

Saccopteryx bilineata centralis, subsp. n.

Similar in all essential respects to the true *S. bilineata* of northern South America, but the size is rather less and the build more delicate, as indicated by the skull. Colour as in *bilineata*, but the dorsal lines usually more brownish white, so that they do not contrast so conspicuously with the general body-colour.

Skull, as compared with that of true *bilineata*, smaller (total length 15.5 mm. as against 17) and more lightly built. Crests and ridges less developed, postorbital processes smaller and weaker. Brain-case more inflated at its antero-external-superior corners, the convexity markedly stronger and more projecting than in the larger form. Teeth smaller throughout.

Dimensions of the type (measured in spirit):—

Forearm 47 mm.

* Arch. f. Nat. xxxv. p. 260 (1869).

† The type locality of *S. Oersted* is not, as stated by Miller and Rehn, Cartago, Costa Rica, but Chiriqui, whence Oersted's specimen had been brought alive to Cartago. The original figure and description agree with Chiriqui specimens in all the characters distinguishing the latter from the Costa Rican form.

Head and body 50; tail 14; lower leg and foot (s. u.) 30·5; calcar 18·5.

Skull: greatest length 15·6; basal length in middle line 12; greatest breadth 10·4; interorbital breadth 4·2; breadth of brain-case 8; palate length 5·4; front of upper canine to back of m^3 6·5; front of lower canine to back of m_3 6·8.

Hab. (of type). Teapa, Tabasco, S.E. Mexico. Other specimens from Guatemala and Costa Rica.

Type. Female. B.M. no. 88. 8. 8. 20. Collected by H. H. Smith, and presented by Messrs. O. Salvin and F. D. Godman. About a dozen specimens examined.

The large members (forearms 45–50 mm.) of the restricted genus *Saccopteryx* are remarkably uniform in character over a wide geographical area, series from Ecuador and Peru on the west to Pernambuco on the east and Trinidad and Guiana in the north presenting no differences not covered by individual variation at single localities. I am therefore quite unable to distinguish Mr. Miller's *S. perspicillifer* (forearm 45–50) of Trinidad from the original *S. bilineata* (forearm 45 mm.) of Surinam. The large skull with heavy postorbital processes, as described by Miller, is equally to be found in specimens from Guiana, Para, and Pernambuco, which must among them include the true *bilineata* of Surinam. Examples with the typical length of forearm (45 mm.) occur both among our Trinidad and Guianan series, without any cranial indication that they belong to a different form from those whose forearms attain to 48 or 50 mm.

In Central America, however, the representative of *S. bilineata* seems sufficiently modified to bear a subspecific name, being distinguished by its lighter skull, more cube-shaped brain-case, smaller teeth, and rather duller coloration. But even then the difference is but slight.

The still smaller species of this group are two in number—*S. leptura*, Schr., browner in colour, with a skull of about 13·5–14 mm., and a forearm averaging about 38–40 mm.; and *S. canescens*, Thos., grey, skull only 12·5–13 mm., and length of forearm about 36–38 mm. Of the last-named, besides the type from the Lower Amazon, the Museum contains examples from the Orinoco (*Cherrie*), Surinam (*Bartlett*), and Cayenne (*Cherrie*), in each of which places *S. leptura* also occurs.

Balantiopteryx io, sp. n.

A slenderly built species allied to *B. infusca* *.

Size very small, the trunk and forearm lengths markedly

* *Saccopteryx infusca*, Thos. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xx. p. 546 (1897).

less than in *B. infusca*, though the skull is as large as in that animal. General characters very much as in *B. infusca*; ears as in that species, the inner margin more evidently concave just below the tip. Tragus slender, its tip rounded, a marked lobule opposite to base of its inner margin, and another slight projection higher up. Wing- and leg-bones remarkably slender, much more so than in *B. infusca*. Wing-sacs in the centre of the membrane, as usual in *Balantiopteryx*, about a quarter of an inch internal to a line drawn directly forwards from the elbow. Feet quite free of membrane, the wings attached to the distal end of the tibiae. Calcars slender, not reaching upwards to the knee. Base of interfemoral membrane hairy as far as the exertion of the tail.

Colour of body above and below, and of membranes, dark brown (in alcohol); no white line along hinder edge of wings.

Skull agreeing in size with that of *B. infusca*, therefore much larger in proportion to the size of the animal than in that species. Muzzle flatter than in that species, and the inflations smaller, though equally prominent; in *B. infusca* the two inflations meet in the middle line for about 2 mm., while in *B. io* they are quite separate from one another, the nasal region having a marked concavity between them, bordered in front by an upturned edge above the centre of the nostrils. Zygomata abruptly and widely expanded. Front edge of palate with a well-marked median spine. Posterior narial fossa widely open, its outline broadly U-shaped. Basisphenoid pit large, more extended longitudinally than in *B. infusca*, longer than broad, without trace of median septum. Teeth apparently as in the allied species.

Dimensions of the type (measured in spirit):—

Forearm 36 mm.

Head and body 40; tail 12; tail free of membrane 4; ear 12; tragus on inner edge 3; thumb 5.6; third finger, metacarpal 31.5, first phalanx 11, second phalanx 15; fifth finger 36; tibia 14; lower leg and foot (c. u.) 22; calcar 10.5.

Skull: greatest length 12.3; upper length in middle line 11.4; basal length in middle line 8.7; zygomatic breadth 8.8; breadth across muzzle 6; mastoid breadth 7.6; palate length 3.3; basisphenoid pit 3.1×2.7 .

Hab. R. Dolores, near Coban, Guatemala.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 86. 9. 3. 1. Collected by Mr. F. C. Sarg. Two specimens.

These are the Guatemalan specimens referred by me to *B. infusca* when describing that species, but there can be no doubt as to their distinctness both in proportions and skull-characters.

Thrichomys laurentius, sp. n.

Closely allied to *T. apereoides*, but greyer and with less tufted tail.

Fur close and straight, rather shorter than in *T. apereoides*; hairs of back about 18–20 mm. in length. General colour above approximately "broccoli-brown," the individual hairs slaty grey below, paler at base, darkening outwards, with a buffy subterminal band and a black tip. Sides, especially shoulders and hips, paler and greyer. Under surface, except for a greyish collar, pure sharply defined white, the hairs white to their bases. Head dark grey, a whitish spot above eye, another below it, and a third at outer base of ear. Long hairs of ear black. Arms and legs greyish, like sides externally, white on their inner aspects; hands and feet mixed grey and white along the metapodials, pure white laterally and on the digits. Tail with about an inch at its base clothed with hair of the texture and colour of that on the rump; the remainder cylindrical, well-haired, but not markedly crested above, and the hairs scarcely increasing in length terminally, the longest hairs barely attaining 8 mm. In *T. apereoides* the upper surface is crested with hairs which increase in length to the end, where they attain 15–18 mm. Colour of tail black above and at the end, dull whitish proximally below.

Skull on the whole as in *T. apereoides*, but the nasals are longer and the palatal foramina are more widely open, in this respect approaching those of *T. Fosteri*. Last molars similar to those of *T. apereoides*, less complicated than is usually the case in *T. Fosteri*.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 215 mm.; tail 195; hind foot (s. u.) 45; ear 21.

Skull: greatest length 56·7; basilar length 41; greatest breadth 26; nasals 20·5 × 6·5; interorbital breadth 11·3; breadth across postorbital projections 17·2; palate length 19·8; diastema 11; palatal foramina 5·8 × 4·4; length of upper molar series 8·6.

Hab. São Lourenço, near Pernambuco. Alt. 50 m.

Type. Old male. B.M. no. 3. 10. 1. 68. Original number 1721. Collected 16 August, 1903, by Alphonse Robert.

By the discovery of the present animal the range of the genus *Thrichomys* is very considerably extended. Till recently only recorded from Lagoa Santa (Lund and Reinhardt), it was found in Paraguay by Mr. W. Foster, who has now sent a considerable series of the local species to the British Museum. In that country it is found only "in

a small area of tumbled rock, a few acres in extent," and Mr. Robert informs me that *T. laurentius* is similarly very local in its distribution. He never met with it in any of the other places where he has collected.

Thrichomys laurentius has four mammæ, one pair placed high up on the flank behind the axillæ, and a second pair 4-5 cm. further back in front of the hips. No doubt the other species are similar in this respect.

T. laurentius is most nearly allied to *T. apereoides*, but may be distinguished by its darker colour and less bushy and crested tail. *T. Fosteri*, with a tail like that of *T. apereoides*, has a rather more greyish belly, wider palatal foramina, and more complicated third molars.

XXX.—*Descriptions of new or little-known Fishes from Mexico and British Honduras.* By C. TATE REGAN, B.A.

Clupea (Opisthonema) Bulleri, sp. n.

Depth of body $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{2}{3}$ times in the total length, length of head 4 times. Snout as long as or a little longer than eye, the diameter of which is 4 times in the length of head. Maxillary extending to below anterior $\frac{1}{4}$ of eye; lower jaw projecting. Sc. 48–50/16. D. 17. A. 20–21. Last dorsal ray elongate. Origin of dorsal in advance of ventral, a little behind the vertical from the tip of pectoral. Pectoral $\frac{5}{7}$ the length of head, extending back a little more than $\frac{2}{3}$ the distance from its base to the anal. Silvery below, darker above; a more or less distinct dark spot on the shoulder; dorsal and caudal dusky.

Total length 127 mm.

Two specimens from Las Peñas, Jalisco, Mexico, collected by Dr. Buller.

This species is closely allied to *C. thrissa*, Brouss., but is distinguished by the smaller eye, lower jaw somewhat projecting, and no rows of dark spots on the upper part of the body.

Engraulis (Stolephorus) argentivittatus, sp. n.

Depth of body about 6 times in the total length, length of head $3\frac{2}{3}$ times. Snout nearly as long as eye, the diameter of which is $4\frac{1}{3}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ times in the length of head. Maxillary extending about to posterior edge of præoperculum. D. 12–13,