Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 8

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:
<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah14>

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Oldfield Thomas F.R.S.

Published online: 08 Sep 2009.

To cite this article: Oldfield Thomas F.R.S. (1913) LXI.—On some mammals from Bali and Mysol, collected by Mr. E. Stresemann during the "Freiburger Molukken-Expedition.", *Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 8*, 11:65, 504-507, DOI: [10.1080/00222931308693348](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222931308693348)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222931308693348>

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teeth forming 6 series in upper jaw, 5 in lower. 10 gill-rakers on lower part of anterior arch. Scales above upper lateral line mostly cycloid, but some ctenoid ones quite posteriorly; 120 in a longitudinal series below lateral line, 18 from first dorsal spine to lateral line. Lateral line 28 + 16. Dorsal XXII 18; last spine nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ length of head. Anal III 12. Pectoral more than $\frac{2}{3}$, pelvics $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head. Caudal peduncle much longer than deep. Head and thorax with blackish spots; a series of 9 dark blotches from operculum to base of caudal, confluent below to form an irregular lateral band; a blackish spot in axil of pectoral; some dark spots on soft dorsal and caudal; vertical fins indistinctly dark-edged.

A specimen of 270 mm. from Manaos, presented in 1911 by E. Stanley Sutton, Esq.

Probably if specimens of the same size were compared, this species would have a larger eye than *C. ornata*. Compared with the types of the latter the head has a different appearance; the posterior edge of the eye is equidistant from the end of the snout and of the opercular flap (nearer end of snout in *C. ornata*) and the pectoral fin is longer, as long as the distance from end of bony operculum to anterior edge of eye (to middle of eye in *C. ornata*). The depth of the caudal peduncle is less than the distance from end of dorsal to base of caudal (more in *C. ornata*). The coloration of the two forms is notably different.

22. *Crenicichla johanna*, Heck., 1840.

Crenicichla johanna, var. *carsevevnnensis*, Pellegr. Bull. Soc. Zool. France, xxx. 1906, p. 168.

Pellegrin describes the variety *carsevevnnensis* as differing from typical *johanna* only in having two dark lateral bands.

LXI.—*On some Mammals from Bali and Mysol, collected by Mr. E. Stresemann during the "Freiburger Molukken-Expedition."* By OLDFIELD THOMAS, F.R.S.

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THANKS to the kindness of Mr. E. Stresemann I have had the opportunity of working out the mammals which he obtained during his recent exploring expedition to the Moluccas, and now give descriptions of such of them as seem

to be new. These are mainly from Bali, an island whence but few mammals have come to Europe. As might be expected, they are all closely allied to Javan forms, but are in each case subspecifically separable.

The Mysol kangaroo proves also to need a special name.

A full list of Mr. Stresemann's collections will be given later in connection with the general account of the expedition.

All the specimens referred to have been most generously presented to the British Museum by Mr. Stresemann.

Tupaia javanica balina, subsp. n.

Similar in essential characters to true *javanica*, but smaller, and the colour—in January—of the comparatively warmer browner tone of August *javanica*, the latter being in January clearer olive-grey.

General colour above grizzled brown, nearest to "mummy-brown"; under surface clay-colour on belly, the hairs slaty basally, buffy on throat and axillæ. Shoulder-streak and orbital rings well marked. Hands and feet brown, not so grey as in *javanica*; inner side of hind limbs washed with buffy whitish. Tail like body, the middle of the under surface suffused with cinnamon.

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

Head and body 117 mm.; tail 153; hind foot 34; ear 15. (Skull lost.)

Hab. Gunong Bratan, Bali. Alt. 4000'.

Type. Adult female. B.M. no. 13. 3. 6. 12. Original number 10. Collected 27th January, 1911.

This *Tupaia*, collected in January, is strikingly different from any of the long series from Java obtained in that same month by Mr. Shortridge and presented to the Museum by Mr. Balston. Curiously enough, however, it is not unlike one killed in August at Buitenzorg, but what the Bali form turns to in August we have as yet no evidence to show. In size the Bali *Tupaia* has a hind foot from 2-4 mm. shorter than that of true *javanica*.

Sciurus notatus stresemanni, subsp. n.

Most nearly allied to *S. n. maduræ*, Thos., but the colour throughout much more buffy.

General colour above approaching "clay-colour," less grey than in *maduræ*, paler and more buffy than in true *notatus*. Under surface rather more strongly ochraceous than in *maduræ*, much more so than in *notatus*. Head everywhere more warmly suffused with buffy or clay-colour, so that the

narrow orbital rings are little conspicuous, very different to the broad and conspicuously contrasted rings of *balstoni*. Ears dark behind, their inner surface and the area round their bases dark clay-colour. Hands and feet grizzled grey. Tail throughout much more suffused with dark buffy than in *maduræ*, the under surface, instead of being only buffy at its base, dark buffy for its whole length, while even on the upper surface a strong suffusion of the same colour is perceptible, the hairs being ringed with black and buffy instead of black and grey as in the allied form.

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

Head and body 198 mm. ; tail 187 ; hind foot 43 ; ear 91.

Skull: greatest length 47.3 ; condylo-incisive length 43 ; p^4 to m^3 9.

Hab. Bolleleng, Bali. Coast-level.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 13. 3. 6. 15. Original number 8. Collected 12th January, 1911.

Considering the local plasticity of *S. notatus*, it is quite natural to find the Bali representative of the group distinguishable from the Maduran and from both the Javan forms of the species. Curiously enough, this animal is almost more similar to the typical *S. notatus* of Buitenzorg than to the geographically nearer subspecies *maduræ*, but is readily distinguishable by its more buffy colour and especially its more ochraceous under surface.

Mr. Stresemann tells me that he found this squirrel very common in Bali.

Ratufa bicolor baliensis, subsp. n.

Like true Javan *bicolor*, with the following exceptions:— Dark colour of the forearms not passing up on to the shoulders, the blackish shoulders being a very marked character in all the specimens seen of *bicolor*. Back drabby cream-colour, paler than in any *bicolor*, but how much this colour is the result of bleaching cannot be stated ; it is, however, paler than the most bleached part of the back of *bicolor*, and matches the pale colour of the crown. Under surface more brightly buffy than in most *R. bicolor*. Feet with the buffy metapodial markings at a minimum. Tail-hairs with their buffy ends hardly more than one-third the length of their dark basal portion, while in *bicolor* the two portions approach equality.

Skull as in true *bicolor*, its size much less than in *R. bicolor major*, Miller.

Dimensions of the type :—

Hind foot 70 mm. ; ear 23.

Skull: greatest length 70; condylo-incisive length 64; zygomatic breadth 43·6; upper tooth-series 13·7.

Hab. Bali. Type from Tjetoekambawang; coast-level.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 13. 3. 6. 18. Original number 12. Collected 31st March, 1911.

Should the pale colour of the fore back, nearly matching the crown, be not due entirely to bleaching (and the hairs mostly have their points perfect, showing that they are not very worn), this Bali Ratufa is even more distinct from the Javan one than I am now able positively to state. But in any case it is distinguishable by the absence of the prominent blackening of the shoulders and by the reduction in length of the yellow ends to the tail-hairs. In working it out, I have been able to examine more than a score of excellent specimens of *R. bicolor*, presented to the Museum by Mr. W. E. Balston; these covering the time of year at which the Bali specimen was killed.

Dorcopsis mysolia, sp. n.

Dorcopsis mülleri, Thos. Cat. Mars. B. M. p. 87 * (1888), nec Schlegel.

Like *D. veterum*, Less.†, in all essential respects, but markedly smaller, the skull of an old male only 121 mm. in greatest length, as compared with 145 mm. in the specimen of the New Guinea form described by Schlegel.

Other dimensions and details as in the Catalogue (*l. c.*).

Type. Old male. B.M. no. 61. 12. 11. 22. Collected by Dr. A. R. Wallace. Specimen *b* of the Catalogue.

A comparison of Schlegel's figures and dimensions of the *Dorcopsis veterum* of the mainland of New Guinea with Wallace's and Mr. Stresemann's examples of the Mysol form shows that the latter is so much smaller than the former as to constitute a distinct insular species. A detailed description of it has already been given in the 'Catalogue of Marsupials,' and need not be repeated here.

Mr. Stresemann's collection contains a skull of this kangaroo from Mysol, and in determining it my attention has been drawn to the above facts.

* Exclusive of the synonymy, the external dimensions of the male, and of specimen *a*.

† According to modern ideas on nomenclature, there would seem to be no justification for the supersession of *veterum* in favour of Schlegel's name *mülleri*. However erroneous Lesson's reasons were for selecting the name *veterum*, his description was based on a living specimen obtained at Dorey, N.W. New Guinea, and his name must stand, with that place as type locality. Schlegel's examples of "*Dorcopsis mülleri*" were collected at Lobo Bay.