This article was downloaded by: [JAMES COOK UNIVERSITY]
On: 17 March 2015, At: 07:39
Publisher: Taylor & Francis
Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number:
1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street,
London W1T 3JH, UK

Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 4

Publication details, including instructions
for authors and subscription information:
<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah10>

On a new species of Chirogalus from the west coast of Madagascar

M.A. Grandidier

Published online: 16 Oct 2009.

To cite this article: M.A. Grandidier (1868) On a new species of Chirogalus from the west coast of Madagascar , Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 4, 2:8, 172-172, DOI: [10.1080/00222936808695774](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222936808695774)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222936808695774>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis. The accuracy of the Content should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and Francis shall not be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings, demands, costs, expenses, damages, and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly

or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden. Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

the different varieties and subvarieties, especially *P. gallicus*, *biglumis*, and *Geoffroyi*, with all the passages from one to the other.

4. Among the numerous individuals of *P. biglumis* that I have captured or bred from nests, I have never been able to find a female. The females revert more or less to the characters of *P. gallicus*, or are replaced by the female of the latter.

5. Nor does the male of *P. biglumis* exist; it always, more or less, presents the characters of *P. gallicus*.

6. From this it follows that *P. biglumis*, according to the most accurate observation made upon large series and numerous nests, is only a peculiar modification, a variety, of *P. gallicus*.

IV. Observations upon the exotic species of *Polistes* lead to perfectly analogous conclusions.

V. To sum up, the exact and serial observation of the genus *Polistes* serves marvellously to prove that the mutability of the species, in zoology, although very great as to its varieties, does not extend beyond these, and does not attain to the production of specific types when these are well defined and correctly established.—*Comptes Rendus*, July 13, 1868, pp. 75–77.

On a new Species of Chirogalus from the West Coast of Madagascar.
By M. A. GRANDIDIER.

Chirogalus Samati (nob.). Obscure fusco-griseus, subtus fulvescens.

Cauda crassa, obsolete rufescente; fascia alba a fronte media ad nasi apicem decurrente; oculis nigro circumdatis; auriculis paulo longioribus quam *Chirogali Milii*.

Long. ab apice nasi ad caudæ basin 19 centim.; caudæ 17 centim.

Habitat flumen Tsidsibon, in littore occidentali Madagascar insulæ.

This *Chirogalus* is specially remarkable by its head, which resembles that of a young cat, and by the size of its tail, which is 6 centimetres in circumference; it owes this size, which is abnormal in the Lemurids, to the presence of a thick layer of fat, similar to what occurs round the tails of the Cape sheep.

The hair of the body, as well as that of the tail, is rather short. It is known to the natives by the name of Kéli-bé-houï.

I have named this animal after M. E. Samat, who has resided for the last twenty-two years on the west coast of Madagascar, and from whom I have received great kindness during my stay in these inhospitable regions. To him I owe my acquaintance with this curious Lemurid and the two specimens which I have forwarded to the Paris Museum.

I avail myself of this occasion to make known a curious fact which the beautiful collections recently brought from the north-west coast of Madagascar by the skilful keeper of the Musée de Bourbon, M. Lantz, have enabled me to verify, viz. that *Berniera major* and *Berniera minor* are but one species: *B. major* is the male, *B. minor* the female. M. Lantz has taken some fifteen of each animal in the same locality, and ascertained that they lived together.

Saint-Denis, Ile de Réunion, Dec. 18, 1867.

Ann. des Sciences Nat. viii. p. 294.