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Skull quite as in *G. genetta*.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh by Don Miguel Riutort):—

Head and body 520 millim.; tail 480; hind foot 88.

Skull: basal length 87; zygomatic breadth 45.

Hab. Majorca, Balearic Islands. Type from Inca, altitude 50 m.; other examples from Alcudia and Mancor.

Type. Male. B.M. no. 1. 6. 1. 3. Collected 15th April, 1901, by Don Miguel Riutort.

XXIV.—*On Two new Mammals from China.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS, F.R.S.

IN a further consignment of Chinese mammals, presented by Mr. F. W. Styan, with his customary liberality and patriotism, to the National Museum, there are examples of the following new bat and new water-shrew, the former needing distinction as a new genus:—

IA, gen. nov. (*Vespertilionidae*).

General characters of *Vespertilio*, but dental formula as in *Pipistrellus*. Size very large. Hind claws disproportionately long.

Outer upper incisor minute; inner long, thick, bicuspid terminally. Small upper premolar exceedingly minute. Molars comparatively simple, the minute outer supplementary cusps scarcely developed, and the large inner cusp without a smaller cusp on its hinder base. Lower incisors trifid, overlapping. Lower premolars not markedly crushed, the anterior about half the height of the posterior. Lower molars with the middle one of the three inner cusps markedly higher than the other two; last molar with its posterior talon small, about half the area in section of the main portion. These tooth-characters are all approximately as in the Serotine group and different from what is found in *Pipistrellus*.

Skull short and powerful, not flattened; with a large crested and overhanging occipital "helmet," exceeding that of the Serotine.

Proportions of ears, tragus, and digits about as in the Serotine, but the hind claws disproportionately long. No postcalcaneal lobule.

Ia io, sp. n.

Size very large, the largest member of the family Vespertilionidæ, the forearm slightly exceeding that of *Pterygistes lasiopterus*, the largest previously known species. General appearance suggesting that of a gigantic dark-coloured Serotine. Fur very soft and fine, hairs of back about 10 millim. in length. General colour above dark blackish brown, the hairs dark brown throughout or with indistinct lighter tips; below, the hairs are similarly brown basally, but broadly lighter terminally. Rump rather, but not conspicuously, browner than the more blackish shoulders. Muzzle black, with numerous black whisker-bristles. Ears fairly large, their inner margin strongly and evenly convex from the distinct basal lobule to their tip; tip narrowly rounded off; outer margin straight or faintly concave above, slightly convex below; antitragus long, low, rounded. Tragus of medium length, its inner margin concave, tip narrowly rounded, outer margin strongly convex, slanting strongly forwards above and below from a point opposite the middle of the inner margin (in this respect not unlike pl. xv. fig. 4 of Dobson's Catalogue); basal lobule large, directed downwards.

Limbs and wing-membranes practically naked throughout; the body-fur extends slightly on to the extreme base of the interfemoral membrane above, and there are a few fine hairs along the back of the calcar. No postcalcareal lobule. Calcar very short. Feet large, the claws enormous, strongly curved. The length of the longest claw (measured above) in *Pipistrellus* and *Vespertilio* is about one twentieth of the forearm length, in *Ia* it is about one fourteenth. Wings attached to the sides of the ankles. Tail-tip free of the membrane for about 5 millim.

Skull rather elongate, not markedly flattened; the zygomata not widely expanded. Occipital "helmet" high and projecting backwards over the occipital surface. Anterior palatine notch extending back to the level of the small pre-molars. Bullæ of average size.

Outer upper incisors quite minute, blunt and rounded, not as high as the cingulum of i^1 and not more than about one twelfth of its area in cross-section, situated on the outer anterior side of it in such a way as to be conspicuously visible from above, even when the skull is tilted so far forward that the large inner incisor cannot be seen. Inner incisors long, powerful, slightly convergent, bicuspid terminally, the small

outer secondary cusp less developed than in the Serotine. Small upper premolar very minute, even smaller than i^2 , which it resembles in shape, situated quite internal to the closely approximated canine and large premolar, quite invisible externally. Other teeth as described above.

Dimensions of the type (measured in skin) :—

Forearm 72 millim.

Head and body 104 ; tail 63 ; ear (wet) 24, tragus on inner edge 6·5 ; thumb (c. u.) 14 ; index-finger, with its rudimentary metacarpal, 73 ; third finger, metacarpal 70, first phalanx 24·3, second phalanx 20 ; fifth finger, metacarpal 61, first phalanx 12·7, second phalanx 7 ; tibia (c.) 29 ; tibia and foot together, s. u. 44, c. u. 46·5 ; calcar (c.) 11.

Skull : greatest length 27 ; zygomatic breadth 17 ; depth of nasal notch 5·3 ; interorbital breadth 9·7 ; intertemporal breadth 5·1 ; breadth of brain-case 12·1 ; front of canine to back of m^3 10·9, same measurement below 11·6.

Hab. Chung Yang, S. Hupeh, China.

Type. Male. B.M. no. 2. 6. 10. 2. Killed 13th January, 1902. Presented by F. W. Styan, Esq.

The proper treatment of this most interesting bat is a difficult problem, and other naturalists may think it might have been assigned to one of the previously known genera. But it appears to me that genetically it is a gigantic Serotine, and if this be the case to put it in *Pipistrellus* would be absurd, while to put it with the Serotine in *Vespertilio* would be to ignore the convenience, now generally recognized, of considering the presence or absence of the anterior upper premolar as by itself of generic importance.

To the Serotine it is related by its general form, the proportions of its ears and tragus, and the structure of its incisors and molars ; and its retention of the little premolar above is the only point in which it agrees with the Pipistrelle. Its large, strongly curved claws are peculiar to itself.

Mr. Styan is to be congratulated on this interesting addition to the many Chinese mammals in whose discovery he has been instrumental.

Chimarrogale leander, sp. n.

Size small, only exceeding the little *C. Styani*, de Wint., of Sze-chuen, and markedly less than in *C. himalaica*, Gray. General colour a rather paler, more slaty, and less blackish grey than in *C. himalaica* ; but, as in all the members of this genus, the difference is trifling. Under surface uniformly

slaty grey, scarcely paler than the upper surface. Upper surface of hands and feet dull brownish grey, the darker metapodial markings present, but less defined than usual. Tail well-haired, brown above and at the end all round, sharply defined white below for its proximal two thirds.

Skull and teeth apparently quite of the usual proportions, the different species seeming to differ from each other only in size.

Dimensions of the type (measured in skin) :—

Head and body (stretched) 120 millim.; tail 92; hind foot (s. u.) (wet) 23·2.

Skull: greatest length 24; basal length 22; interorbital breadth 5·7; length of upper tooth-row 11·2; combined length of p^4 and three molars 6·5; lower tooth-row from tip of incisors 10·4.

Hab. Kuatun, N.W. Fokien. Altitude 1200 m.

Type. B.M. no. 2. 6. 10. 3. Presented by F. W. Styan, Esq. "Winter."

This species is most nearly allied to the Himalayan *C. himalaica*, but differs by its smaller size, smaller teeth, paler general colour, darker belly, and the non-extension of the white of the underside of the tail to the end. The Japanese *C. platycephala* is much larger, the beautiful Sze-chuen *C. Styani* is smaller, with a strongly contrasted light underside, and the Bornean *C. phæura* is darker throughout, with a wholly brown tail. Although undoubtedly all very closely allied to each other, the different species seem to be readily separable by these characters of size and colour.

XXV.—*A new Vole from the Lower Yang-tse-kiang.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

THE only Vole hitherto known from the Oriental part of China has been the peculiar *Microtus* (*Eothenomys*) *melanogaster*, M.-Edw., found in the mountains of N.W. Fokien, and it has therefore been with much interest that I have examined a series of a species found by Mr. E. B. Howell near Nanking, on the Lower Yang-tse-kiang, the river usually considered as the dividing-line between Palæarctic and Oriental China.

The species proves to be of considerable interest from its combination of characters, as will be seen below.