Annals and Magazine of Natural History

Series 7

ISSN: 0374-5481 (Print) (Online) Journal homepage: <http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah13>

XXV.—A new flying-squirrel from Borneo

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To cite this article: Charles Hose (1900) XXV.—A new flying-squirrel from Borneo , Annals and Magazine of Natural History, 5:26, 214-216, DOI: [10.1080/00222930008678269](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222930008678269)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222930008678269>

Published online: 22 Sep 2009.

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Genus 27. EUONYX, Norman.

49. *Euonyx chelatus*, Norman.

1867. *Euonyx chelatus*, Norman, "Report Comm. Explor. Coasts of Hebrides," Brit. Assoc. Rep. for 1866, p. 202.

1869. *Opis leptochela*, Bate & Westwood, (1) vol. ii. p. 501.

1891. *Euonyx chelatus*, G. O. Sars, (142) p. 117, pl. xl. fig. 1.

Hab. Sleat Sound, Isle of Skye, on *Echinus esculentus* (A. M. N.); Puffin Island, North Wales, off the lighthouse; between Holyhead and Isle of Man, 50 fathoms, on *Echinus esculentus*; 10-17 miles N.W. of Mersey Bar, on *Echinus* (A. O. W.). The localities given in Bate and Westwood are Shetland (*Jeffreys*), Isle of Man, on *Echinus esculentus* (*G. S. Brady*).

Distrib. Trondhjem Fiord, Norway, in 100-150 fathoms, among deep-sea corals; and at Vardö, East Finmark, in 50-60 fathoms (*G. O. Sars*).

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VI.

Fig. 1. *Lanceola Murrayi*, sp. n. First gnathopod.

Fig. 2. Ditto. Second gnathopod.

Fig. 3. Ditto. Last peræopod.

Fig. 4. Ditto. Sheath and nail of last peræopod.

(For description of *Lanceola Murrayi* see p. 135.)

Fig. 5. *Cyclocaris faroensis*, sp. n. Mandible.

Fig. 6. Ditto. First maxilla.

Fig. 7. Ditto. Second maxilla.

Fig. 8. Ditto. Maxilliped.

Fig. 9. Ditto. First gnathopod.

Fig. 10. Ditto. Second gnathopod.

Fig. 11. Ditto. Coxa of second peræopod.

Fig. 12. Ditto. Coxa and basos of third peræopod.

Fig. 13. Ditto. Last peræopod.

Fig. 14. Ditto. Hinder margin of third segment of metasome.

Fig. 15. Ditto. Telson.

Fig. 16. *Tryphosella abyssi*, sp. n. Front margin of cephalon.

Fig. 17. Ditto. Second peræopod.

Fig. 18. Ditto. Third peræopod.

Fig. 19. Ditto. Hind margin of third segment of metasome.

Fig. 20. Ditto. Urosome.

(The figures of the Plate are of various degrees of magnification.)

XXV.—*A new Flying-Squirrel from Borneo.*

By CHARLES HOSE.

AMONG some mammals that I have brought home from Sarawak there occurs a beautiful flying-squirrel of the same

vivid colour as *Petaurista melanotis**, but smaller, and differing from it in details of coloration and in its cranial and dental characters.

I would propose to name it

Petaurista Thomasi, sp. n.

Size rather smaller than in *P. melanotis*. Colour nearly of the vivid rufous characteristic of that animal, but rather deeper and richer. This rich colour in *P. Thomasi* is absolutely uniform over the whole animal, the face, ears, feet, and tail-tip, all more or less black in *P. melanotis*, being here also rufous. Under surface paler, the middle line of the belly and the parachute rather darker than the flanks. Fur of back softer and more woolly than in *P. nitida*, paler basally than terminally, not black-tipped. Ears comparatively very small, not tufted, thinly clothed with pale rufous hairs. Posterior half of sole hairy; sole-pads narrower and more sharply defined than in the larger species.

Skull, as compared with that of *P. melanotis*, much smaller, with the zygomata more evenly and widely expanded anteriorly. Nasals more uniform in breadth, the posterior more than half the anterior breadth; behind, they reach beyond the premaxillary processes. Interorbital region narrow, flat, not concave as in *P. melanotis*. Bullæ comparatively small. Teeth much smaller and lighter than in the larger species, the breadth of *p*.⁴ only 3·37 millim.

Dimensions of the type (an adult female, measured in skin):—

Head and body 350 millim.; tail 340; hind foot (dry) 60; ear (dry) (c.) 19.

Skull: greatest length 61; basilar length 51; zygomatic breadth 41; nasals $16\cdot5 \times 10\cdot5$; interorbital breadth 13·5; tip to tip of postorbital processes 33; palate length 28·8; diastema (to *p*.⁴) 13·7; length of upper molar series (excluding *p*.³) 14·2.

Hab. Silat River, about 70 miles south of Claudetown, Eastern Sarawak.

Type. Female. B.M. no. 99. 12. 9. 32. Presented by myself. Obtained by native collector in February 1897.

As it is of the same general appearance and colour, I have thought it better to compare this species with *P. melanotis* in the description; but it is, I believe, more closely allied to

* It remains to be proved whether *P. melanotis* is or is not synonymous with the Javan *P. nitida*. For the moment I use the name *P. melanotis* as representing the Bornean form of the group.

some of the smaller forms, such as *P. phaeomelas*, Günth., and others, but is readily distinguished from any of them by its splendid rufous colour.

This species is one of the handsomest of the mammals that I have been fortunate enough to discover in Sarawak, and I have ventured to apply to it the name of my friend Mr. Oldfield Thomas, of the British Museum, to whose help and encouragement I owe much of the success that has attended my work on the mammals of Borneo.

XXVI.—*Description of a new Fruit-Bat from New Guinea.*
By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

Cephalotes aello, sp. n.

Most nearly allied to *C. major*, Dobs., but larger and much more prominently striped dorsally.

Form, judging from skin and shape of skull, stout and heavy. Fur straighter, crisper, and less woolly than in *C. major*. General colour above brownish buff, more buffy on the head, browner on the shoulders, becoming yellow on the loins; dorsal stripe very broad and prominent, blackish brown, commencing on the occiput and running right through on to the interfemoral membrane, more than half an inch broad in the centre of the back, where it prominently contrasts with the yellow on each side of it. Fur along flanks above also brown, edging the yellow externally. Cheeks and chin grey. Under surface deep reddish, the middle line of the chest yellow.

Ears apparently rather larger and more pointed than in *C. major*. Distribution of fur much as in that species. Interfemoral membrane comparatively broad, about 15 millim. deep in the centre; only surpassed by the tail by about 2 millim., but the latter is perhaps imperfect, although its end looks much as in the other species, where it surpasses the membrane by 10 millim. or more.

Skull broader, heavier, and with more widely expanded zygomata than in *C. major*. Orbits very large, their greatest transverse diameter nearly 12 millim., as against 9 millim. in *C. major*. Teeth broad and heavy, worn down in the type, but their cusps apparently as in *C. major*.

Dimensions of the type (in skin):—

Forearm 86 millim.

Head and body (stretched) 120; tail 22; ear (dry) 17; thumb, without claw, 30; fifth finger 110.