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LX.—New species of *Dipodillus* and *Psammomys*

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<i>Crimia basalis</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> p. 18. n. 13, belongs to gen. <i>Neuroctenus</i> .	
— <i>varia</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> n. 14, " " <i>Artabanus</i> .	
— <i>parallela</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> p. 19. n. 15, " " <i>Neuroctenus</i> .	
— <i>parviceps</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> n. 16, " " Gen. nov.?	
— <i>bispiniceps</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> p. 20. n. 17, " " <i>Artabanus</i> .	
— <i>pallescent</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> n. 18, " " <i>Camerarius</i> , g. n.	
— <i>microcera</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> p. 21. n. 19, " " <i>Pictinus</i> .	
— <i>australis</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> p. 22. n. 25, " " <i>Brachyrhynchus</i> .	
<i>Mezira cimicoides</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> p. 24. n. 13, " " "	
— <i>humilis</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> p. 26. n. 21, " " "	
— <i>tricolor</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> n. 22, " " <i>Pictinus</i> .	
— <i>ferrea</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> p. 27. n. 23, " " <i>Proxius</i> .	
— <i>subfurcata</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> n. 24, " " <i>Neuroctenus</i> .	
— <i>proxima</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> p. 28. n. 25, " " "	
— <i>albicornis</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> n. 27, " " <i>Aradus</i> .	
<i>Aradus pubescens</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> p. 38. n. 52, " " <i>Aphleboderis</i> .	
— <i>truncatus</i> , Walk. <i>loc. cit.</i> p. 39. n. 55, " " <i>Odonia</i> .	

Species treated as synonymic.

- Crimia cineticornis*, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 11. n. 1 (1873), = *Hesus cordatus*, Fabr.
 — *attenuata*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 22. n. 26, = *Ctenoneurus Hochstetteri*, Mayr.
Mezira maorica, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 29. n. 28, = *Ctenoneurus Hochstetteri*, Mayr.

To be treated as non-existent.

Species the types of which are not now to be found in the British Museum.

- Mezira leucotelus*, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 28. n. 26 (1873).
 — *subfasciata*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 25. n. 18.

LX.—*New Species of Dipodillus and Psammomys.*
 By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

Dipodillus mimulus, sp. n.

General appearance exactly as in *D. pæcilops*, but size very much smaller, approximately as in *D. quadrimaculatus* and its allies. Colour above sandy buff; below pure white, the line of demarcation running up on the cheeks, so that only a narrow line below the eyes is sandy. Black nose-spot and white eye and ear-spots as in *D. pæcilops*. Hands and feet white; palms and soles naked, the latter with six pads. Tail comparatively thinly haired, scarcely pencilled; sandy above, white below; the pencil-hairs brown.

Skull shaped very much as in *D. pæcilops*; bullæ of medium size.

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

Head and body 82 millim.; tail 90; hind foot 20; ear 10·5.

Skull: greatest length 25·5; basilar length 19·3; zygomatic breadth 14·2; nasals 9·8; interorbital breadth 4·6; breadth of brain-case 11·8; interparietal 3·5 × 6·7; diastema 7; palatal foramina 4; greatest diameter of bulla 9; length of upper molar series 3·1.

Hab. Lahej, near Aden.

Type. Female. B.M. no. 99. 11. 6. 44. Collected 23rd August, 1899, by W. Dodson.

This specimen had been supposed to be a young individual of *D. pœcilops*, to which it has an extraordinary resemblance, but an examination of its skull shows that it is fully adult and belongs to a group, that of *D. quadrimaculatus* and its allies, not previously recorded from east of the Red Sea.

The Larger Species of Psammomys.

Apart from *Psammomys elegans*, Heugl., which I do not know, and the small pale-coloured *Ps. Roudairei*, Lataste, the species of *Psammomys* seem to be four, respectively inhabiting Algeria, Tripoli, Egypt, and Palestine. Externally, so far as our material shows, they are all very much alike, but their skulls may be readily distinguished by size and the relative development of their bullæ, as follows:—

1. *Ps. algiricus*, sp. n.

Size large, upper length of skull about 43–45 millim. Bullæ medium, their greatest diameter 16 millim.

2. *Psammomys* of Tripoli (described in 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society,' 1902).

Size smaller, upper length of skull 41 millim. Bullæ small, their greatest diameter 14 1–14·3 millim.

3. *Ps. obesus*, Cretschzm.

Size greater than in the Tripoli species, upper length of skull 43 millim. Bullæ smaller, diameter 15·5 millim.

4. *Ps. terræ-sanctæ*, sp. n.

Size very large, skull elongate, its upper length over 46 millim. Bullæ largest in the group, their diameter 18 millim.

It should be premised that a very slight difference in the linear diameter of the bullæ indicates a very considerable difference in their cubic bulk.

The following are further details about the new forms :—

Psammomys algericus.

Size large. General colour above deep sandy buffy. Sides rich yellow or yellowish buffy, belly paler yellow. Cheeks whitish yellow, sharply contrasting with the deep buffy forehead and top of muzzle. Tail dark fulvous, the little developed brush blackish.

Skull elongate; nasals narrow; interparietal of medium size, its anterior border evenly convex forwards; bullæ medium.

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

Head and body 151 millim.; tail 125; hind foot 33; ear 13.

Skull: upper length 43; basilar length 37; zygomatic breadth 25·3; nasals 16; interorbital breadth 6·6; least breadth between ridges on parietals 11; breadth between anterior lips of meatus 25; length of exposed upper area of bulla 5; diastema 13·7; greatest diameter of bulla 16; lesser diameter, from anterior lip, 12.

Hab. Southern Algeria. Typical locality Biskra.

Type. Old female. B.M. no. 97. 6. 9. 9. Collected 21st February, 1897, and presented by the Rev. A. E. Eaton.

A skin from Sfax, Tunis, collected by Fraser, appears to belong rather to the Tripolitan than to the Algerian form.

According to Lataste, whose identifications it seems wise to follow, no new names were given by Loche or Levailant to the Algerian *Psammomys*, their specimens of it being erroneously referred to *Meriones robustus* and *Shawii*.

It is probable that the smaller Tripolitan form also occurs in Algeria, but I take the large Biskran examples obtained by Mr. Eaton as representing the present species.

Psammomys terræ-sanctæ.

External characters as in the last species, except that the colour appears to be a little paler, and the tail in the single skin is of the same tone as the body instead of being darker, but this is probably of no importance.

Skull much elongated, largest of the genus. Bullæ very large and well inflated.

Dimensions of the type (measured in spirit, therefore no doubt contracted):—

Head and body 162 millim.; tail 138; hind foot 36; ear 14.

Skull: upper length 47; basilar length 38·7; zygomatic

breadth 26·8; nasals 17·3; interorbital breadth 7; least breadth between parietal ridges 11·2; breadth between anterior lips of meatus 26; length of exposed upper area of bulla 6·2; diastema 13·8; greatest diameter of bulla 17·6; lesser diameter, from anterior lip of meatus, 12·7; length of upper molar series 6·5.

Hab. Palestine. Type from the Dead Sea. A skin from Jebel Usdum.

Type. Old male in spirit. B.M. no. 64. 8. 17. 23. Collected by the Rev. H. B. Tristram.

Four skulls collected by Canon Tristram are all closely similar to each other in size and in the great development of the bullæ.

LXI.—A new Genet from British East Africa.

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

MR. C. STEUART BETTON, who has been a constant contributor to the National Collections during the last few years, has recently presented to the Museum a further small collection of East-African mammals. Among these there occurs a Genet allied to the West-African *G. servalina*, but evidently distinct. I propose to call it

Genetta Bettoni, sp. n.

Size markedly smaller than in *G. servalina*. Character of markings very much as in that species and the back similarly without a central crest or black line; but the general tone is lighter, more fawn, less heavily blackened, and the simple spots on the anterior half of the body, between the withers and loins, are replaced by irregular rings, black, with fawn-coloured centres. Under surface from chin to anus smoky buffy, spotted with black; the throat yellower than the belly, but without the marked ventral blackening found in *G. servalina*. Face coloured much as in the allied species; the light mark on the sides of the muzzle less distinct than usual. Back of ears black except their anterior margins, which are naked. Nape with four narrow, irregular, black, longitudinal lines, supplemented by additional elongated spots outside them. Fore limbs dark brown to the toes; hind limbs greyish brown, the upper surface of the feet grizzled smoky. In *G. servalina* both fore and hind feet are black. Tail cylindrical, not shaggy; black, with nine narrow well-defined white rings, each on the upperside about one third of the