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LXII.—Two new mammals from the Malay Peninsula

Oldfield Thomas

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canal is rather far back and close to the *foramen ovale* (not the *foramen lacerum medium*, as erroneously stated by Blanford, P. Z. S. 1885, p. 806).

Teeth very large; the p_4 , m_1 , and m_2 broader than long, so causing the peculiar shape of the palate, which somewhat resembles that of *Cynogale*. In p_4 the anterior lobe of the blade is as long as the posterior one (metacone), while in *Paradoxurus* it is always shorter; the tooth is convex posteriorly, and has a strongly developed postero-internal ledge.

Externally the new genus is characterized by the short close fur, the annulated short tail, and the whorl in the neck, the hairs of the neck and crown being directed forwards.

In the skull as well as externally the differences which separate this animal from *Paradoxurus* are very striking. The new genus is a further one peculiar to Celebes.

Paguma differs from *Paradoxurus* in having the palate greatly produced behind, in the insignificant postorbital constriction, and the blunt postorbital processes.

LXII.—*Two new Mammals from the Malay Peninsula.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

(Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

AMONG the specimens which the British Museum owes to Mr. H. C. Robinson's recent expedition to the northern part of the Malay Peninsula is an enormous *Arctonyx*, very much larger than any known member of the genus and obviously needing description.

It has, however, been known to Mr. Robinson for some time under its native name "Sabima," and after much enquiry he succeeded in obtaining the specimen now described.

Arctonyx dictator, sp. n.

Size decidedly larger than in other species. Fur long, coarse, and harsh. General colour above dull buffy, overlaid anteriorly by black, posteriorly by mixed black and greyish. Hairs of the nape and anterior back buffy for their basal, black for their terminal halves, of posterior back buffy for their basal two-thirds, then black with a buffy tip. Scanty hairs of under surface wholly black. Facial markings not

sharply defined, the light mark under the eye subdued by a blackish admixture. Edges of ears strongly buffy. Throat-patch strong ochraceous buffy. Limbs black throughout. Tail dull buffy white.

Skull in general characters agreeing with that of *A. collaris*, but larger throughout. Posterior tubular portion of palate less inflated laterally.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh) :—

Head and body 1025 mm.; tail 235; hind foot 122; ear 34.

Skull: condylo-basal length 166; basal length 153; greatest breadth 99; interorbital breadth 40; mastoid breadth 91; palatal length 111; length of p^4 on outer edge 11; greatest diameter of m^1 18.5.

Hab. Lam-ra, Trang, Northern Malay Peninsula.

Type. Old female. Original number 3478. Selangor Museum number 1223/10. Obtained 1st February, 1910, by Museum collector.

The chief feature about this *Arctonyx* is its enormous size, as the specimen looks like a small bear, and, though a female, far exceeds any example, male or female, of *A. collaris* in the Museum collection; and *A. collaris*, in turn, is decidedly larger than the Chinese species *A. leucolæmus* and *A. obscurus* and the Assamese *A. taxoides*.

In describing an *Arctonyx* from this region, however, mention has to be made of Hubrecht's "*Trichomanis hoeveni*"* from Sumatra, at first supposed to be, and described as, an Edentate, but afterwards said † to be an *Arctonyx*. The type was lost, and the description does not apply to any known animal.

Among other things it was said to be of the "size of a very large cat," and *Arctonyx dictator* is many times larger than any possible house-cat. In colour it was "grey with a black band along the middle of the back"—no such coloration is as yet known in *Arctonyx*.

If an *Arctonyx* occurs in "the mountainous districts that separate the Residencies of Palembang and Bencoolen," and its characters are in any way compatible with those of Hubrecht's animal, after elimination of the imaginary Edentate attributes, the name *hoeveni* may have to be used for it. But this is certainly not the case with *Arctonyx dictator*, which is too large, and is quite unlike in colour.

* Notes Leyden Mus. xiii. p. 241 (1891).

† P. Z. S. 1895, p. 522.

Ptilocercus lowi continentis, subsp. n.

Very similar to true Bornean *lowi*, but distinguished by the following characters:—Colour above drab-grey, that of *lowi*, so far as can be seen on rather faded specimens, more tinged with isabella. Underside soiled creamy, fairly sharply defined from the grey sides. Dark eye-mark more extended anteriorly, reaching nearly to the tip of the muzzle. Hands pale buffy above, as in *lowi*, but feet with the metatarsals dark brown, contrasting markedly with the buffy toes. Fine hairs of "naked" part of tail shorter and more sparsely scattered than in *lowi*; proximal half-inch of the plume black, remainder white.

Skull of about the same length as in *lowi*, but the muzzle and palate markedly narrower; the breadth of the muzzle above i^2 is 6.0 mm. in two adult *lowi*, 5.1 in the type of *continentis*; distance between outer corners of m^2 12.1 mm. in *lowi*, 11 in *continentis*.

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

Head and body 133 mm.; tail 167; hind foot 26.5; ear 17.

Skull: condylo-basal length 37.3; greatest breadth 22.5; interorbital breadth 8.5; brain-case breadth 15; palatal length 17.7; length of upper tooth-series 17.6.

Hab. 10 miles from Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 10. 4. 17. 1. Presented by the Selangor Museum. Obtained 22nd December, 1903, by a Museum collector.

"Caught in a nest made of leaves and fibre in a tunnel 2 feet long in a hollow branch of a tree."

LXIII.—*Some Remarks on the Teleostean Caudal Fin.* By
RICHARD H. WHITEHOUSE, M.Sc., University of
Birmingham.

IN a recent number * of this journal Mr. C. Tate Regan contributed an interesting paper on the caudal fin of some Teleostean fishes, and in the course of his remarks he refers to a recent paper of mine † which gave a summary of somewhat extensive observations on caudal fins in fishes. Mr. Regan says "the caudal fin skeleton of the Clupeidæ differs

* April 1910, p. 354.

† Proc. Royal Soc. B. lxxxii. p. 139.