This article was downloaded by: [Cornell University Library]

On: 20 November 2014, At: 01:33

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 9

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information: http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah15

LXVI.—A new bat of the genus Miniopterus from N. Australia

Oldfield Thomas
Published online: 04 Sep 2009.

To cite this article: Oldfield Thomas (1922) LXVI.—A new bat of the genus Miniopterus from N. Australia, Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 9, 10:60, 616-617, DOI: 10.1080/00222932208632816

To link to this article: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222932208632816

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

brown ringed ones, but size larger; molar teeth, especially M^1 and M^2 , smaller. Muzzle darker and longer.

Erinaceus amurensis koreensis, subsp. n.

Type.—Adult male (skin and skull). Original number I. Collected at Kaijo, north of Seoul, Korea. B.M. no. 22.10.6.1.

Diagnosis.—A dark brown species allied to Erinaceus amurensis, Schrenck, but size smaller and head much darker.

Colour.—Wholly white spines intermixed with dark brown ringed ones; the spiny dorsal area is brownish, as in Erinaceus europæus, L. Head blackish brown; shoulder, sides, limbs, and tail brown. Underpart pale brown, feet dark brown. Ears small, dusky brown.

Dimensions.—Head and body 21 mm.; hind foot 38;

ear 20.

Skull: greatest length 50; basal length 47; zygomatic breadth 31; palatal length 28; nasal length 15; interorbital breadth 13; length of upper molar row 17; front of i^1 to back of M^3 25.5.

LXVI.—A new Bat of the Genus Miniopterus from N. Australia. By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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

THE British Museum has received from Mrs. Edward Wilson some small mammals collected by her near Port Darwin, Northern Territory of Australia. Among these there are three examples of a *Miniopterus* so much paler in colour than any other member of the genus that they would appear to represent a new form, which, in honour of its collector, may be called

Miniopterus orianæ, sp. n.

General characters as in the larger species referred to M. schreibersi. Colour nearly uniform pale brown (near, but not quite as dark as, "sayal-brown"). Under surface cinnamon, the inguinal region a little paler. Head faintly greyer than back.

Skull large, well inflated, agreeing closely with Queensland specimens referred to M. schreibersi. Much larger than in

M. australis.

Dimensions of the type:—

Forearm 44 mm.

Head and body 57; tail 47; third finger, metacarpus 40, first phalanx 10, second phalanx 34.

Skull: greatest length 15.2; breadth of brain-case 8.2.

Hab. Port Darwin, North Australia. Type from Casuarina
Bay; sea-level.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 22, 10, 8, 1. Original number 5. Collected 9th July, 1922, and presented by

Mrs. Oriana F. Wilson. Three specimens.

The remarkably pale brown colour of this Miniopterus distinguishes it from any other member of the genus, for other pale species are of quite a different and more greyish kind of pallor.

LXVII.—New Species of Neuroptera in the British Museum. By P. Esben-Petersen, Silkeborg, Denmark.

By the kindness of Mr. Herbert Campion I have had the pleasure of looking over some Neuroptera belonging to the British Museum. Amongst the material three new and undescribed species were found—viz., Disparomitus rufocostatus (Ascalaphidæ), Palpares pulchellus, and Pulpares auratus (Myrmeleonidæ).

Disparomitus rufocostatus, sp. n.

Clypeus, labrum, and palpi reddish brown; face blackish shining. Vertex and face with very long blackish and Antennæ two-thirds the length of anterior greyish hairs. wing, sanguineous, yellowish annulated; club broad, blackish, Thorax pale chocolate-brown, somewhat paler internally. with black streaks and spots; dorsum of mesothorax with a figure somewhat like that on the death's-head moth; hairs rather long, black. Underside of thorax pale chocolatebrown, with black and grey hairs. Legs rather short and stout, reddish brown, with long black and grey hairs; knees and tarsi black; tarsi a little longer than tibiæ; spurs hardly as long as first tarsal joint. Abdomen very long, much longer than fore wing, rather slender, blackish; first and second segments partly brown; basal part of abdomen with a few long and black hairs, the rest of abdomen with shorter black hairs. Dorsum of first abdominal segment with a saddle-shaped elevation. Appendages of male very short, their tip laterally directed. Wings equally broad in their apical two-third parts; tip obtusely rounded; posterior angle of the fore wings rather prominent. Cross-veins of wings black; longitudinal veins with the exception of Rs and all the branches from Rs and Cu_1 reddish. R blackish from pterostigma to tip of wing. Pterostigma yellowish brown, conspicuous, twice as long in hind wing as in fore wing; in