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Dr. J.E. Gray F.R.S.

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LXIII.—On the *Guémul* (*Huamela leucotis*).

By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

MR. BATES has kindly sent to the British Museum the skins of a male and of a female *Guémul*, forwarded to the Geographical Society by Don Henrique M. Simpson, who observes:—"These deer were encountered in a valley through the Cordilleras in lat. 46° S. There is only one other specimen known in Chili, in the Santiago Museum, which was found in lat. 35° S."

The skins sent are in winter fur, consisting of "quills" like those of the roebuck. They agree with the female animal which the Earl of Derby sent to the Zoological Society in 1849, and which was obtained by him from Valparaiso, from whence it was brought by "Don Benjamin Munoz, a Commodore in the Chilian navy; the animal was shot by one of the Chileno officers about 20 leagues from Port Famine, in the Straits of Magellan." I described and figured this animal under the name of *Capreolus leucotis* (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1849, p. 64, t. xii.). The male now sent has very peculiar horns, showing that it is different from any South-American deer hitherto existing in European museums; it is also characterized by the length and acuteness of its face. The horns are nearly erect, and somewhat like the horns of the fawn of *Cervus elaphus*, with a conical subbasal anterior branch. The beam is about the length of the head, quite simple, and tapering to a point; the front of the right horn is keeled, and rather below the middle there is a compressed tubercle, probably indicating a branch in the adult state; but there is no appearance of this on the other horn. It forms a genus distinct from any other, which may bear the name of *Huamela leucotis*; it differs from all the other *Guazus* in having a nearly basal frontal snag to the horns.

The *Guémul* or *Huamel* (*Equus bisulcus* of Molina, 'Hist. Nat. de Chili,' p. 303) has been a great puzzle to zoologists, and has been very imperfectly described by Molina, who observes that it is "the unknown animal found by Captain Wallis in the Straits of Magellan (Hawkesworth, Voy. tom. i. cap. 2, p. 28)."

The rediscovery of the *Guémul* in its original country is of considerable importance, as there has been great confusion about it. It is quite distinct from and at least one third larger than the *Xenelaphus leucotis* brought from Tinta in South Peru, by Mr. Whitely, Jun., of which we have fine specimens in the British Museum, and which I formerly thought might be the *Guémul*; it must now be called *Xenelaphus anomalocera*. The specimens of the latter animal are covered with paler and thinner quills; but this appears to be the summer coat, and in the

adult male there are patches of a darker colour and of thicker quills, indicating the coming of the winter coat.

This species differs from the Guémul in having, at least in summer, pale haunches and whitish legs. We have in the British Museum the imperfect skin in winter fur of a female, which Admiral Thornby, the brother-in-law of the Earl of Derby, brought from the coast of Chili in 1849. I have hitherto considered it a specimen of the Guémul; but it has much more whitish on the rump and abdomen. It may be the winter coat of *Xenelaphus anomalocera*, or a third species of South-American deer.

The South-American deer called Guazus are *Blastocerus paludosus* from Brazil and Paraguay, *Furcifer antisiensis* and *Xenelaphus anomalocera* (*X. leucotis*, Gray, Cat. Ruminant Mammalia, p. 89) from the Bolivian or Peruvian Alps, *Blastocerus campestris* and *Huamela leucotis* from Patagonia.

LXIV.—On Crinodes Sommeri and Tarsolepis remicauda, in answer to Mr. Butler's Remarks. By C. RITSEMA.

IN the 'Annals' of last October Mr. Butler rejects my opinion concerning the synonymy of the above-named moths.

It is, however, clear that the author, when he drew up the description of Mr. Cornthwaite's insect, was totally unacquainted with Hübner's *Crino Sommeri*, and that it was only after he saw my synonymic note that he compared the new (?) moth with Hübner's figures, and endeavoured to find some differences which might justify him in retaining his names. Why otherwise did he not mention this very similar moth, or indicate the supposed generic and specific differences when describing the new one?

In the following lines I will refute the arguments used.

Mr. Butler considers *Crino Besckei* the type of the genus *Crino*, because this species is figured before *C. Sommeri*. But, if we pay attention to the characters ascribed by Hübner ('Verzeichniss bekannter Schmetterlinge,' p. 216) to this genus ("Schwingen blass-sehnig, dunkelstriemig, mit glänzend weissen Flecken geziert"), we shall see that this lepidopterist really had in view the species called by him *C. Sommeri*, and that this description, without any modification, applies to Butler's *Tarsolepis remicauda*. With respect to *C. Besckei* it is clear that Hübner was not attached to the so-called type-system, and consequently we have nothing to do here with the last-named species. There is no doubt that *Tarsolepis remicauda* ought to be transferred into the genus *Crino*, Hübner, = *Crinodes*, Herrich-Schäffer.