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distinguished by its normal shaped, not elongated brain-case; from *badius* by its larger size, larger teeth, greater extension of the nasals behind, and longer zygomatic fossæ; and from *ruditi* by larger size, broader nasals, and larger teeth, in addition to its fulvous instead of usually plumbeous colour.

It is not unnatural that the mole-rat of the long summit of the Abudare Range should be a peculiar form. At Naivasha, on his way to the range, Mr. Kemp obtained an example of the much smaller *T. naivashæ*.

LXI.—Notes on some Palm-Civets.

By ERNST SCHWARZ.

THE British Museum possesses a Palm-Civet from Sumba Island, Timor Sea, apparently belonging to a new species, for which I propose the name

Paradoxurus sumbanus, sp. n.

A small Paradoxure with loose fur without frontal band. Skull much like *P. philippinensis*, but cheek-teeth of the type found in *P. hermaphroditus*, Pall., from Southern Malay Peninsula.

Upperside golden yellow, strongly mixed with black, and with a very indistinct blackish dorsal line. (Hairs brownish grey at base, then golden yellow, with black tip, which is very broad in the hairs of the centre of the back and becomes narrower towards the sides of the body.) Crown, ears, muzzle, cheeks, limbs, and tail in its entire length blackish brown. The face-markings consist of a dirty whitish spot on each side of the muzzle (at the base of the whiskers), a small whitish spot on each side below the eyes, and a whitish stripe on each side above the eyes extending nearly to the whitish-yellow whorl in front of the ear. Under side of body dull brownish grey, the hairs of the chest with dirty yellowish tips.

Skull much as in *P. philippinensis*. General form slender; zygomatic arches very wide. Brain-case long and narrow, with a well-marked but short intertemporal constriction as in *P. philippinensis*. Nasals narrow, U-shaped behind. Postorbital process strongly developed. Palate rather narrow, diverging gradually behind. Bullæ medium, pear-shaped, concave medially, strongly inflated laterally, very high vertically. Rostrum slender.

Teeth rather small; premolars all slightly concave behind; carnassial concave behind, with the metacone about as large as the protocone, with small anterior tubercle and no postero-internal ledge.

Type. B.M. no. 97. 4. 18. 1. Old male. Collected by A. Everett in December 1896.

Hab. Sumba Island, Timor Sea.

Dimensions of type (taken on the skin):—

Head and body 470 mm.; tail 405; hind foot 72.

Skull: basilar length 87; condylo-basilar length 92; greatest breadth 58; mastoid breadth 34; nasals 20×9.8 ; intertemporal constriction 12; width of brain-case 32; palatilar length 42; palate, greatest breadth (including teeth) 35, least breadth (between canines and incisors) 10; breadth of rostrum across roots of canines 17; foramina incisiva 5.3; front of p_1 to back of m_2 31; p_4 , length on outer edge 8.1, breadth 6.5, greatest diameter 9.5.

The Sumba *Paradoxure* is very distinct from every form hitherto described. Externally it somewhat resembles *P. setosus*, Hombr. et Jacq., from Ceram, the skull of which I do not know. It is at once distinguished by its fine colour, its loose fur, and the peculiar shape of its cheek-teeth. The type is an old specimen with high sagittal crest.

In 1885, when writing his monograph of the genus *Paradoxurus*, Blanford united Gray's *Paguma* with it. Recently, however, this genus has been generally recognized. Therefore it becomes necessary to create a new genus for the reception of the Celebes Palm-Civet hitherto known as *Paradoxurus musschenbroeki*, as it presents many striking differences both in the skull and externally. The new genus may be characterized as follows:—

MACROGALIDIA, gen. nov.

Intertemporal constriction well-marked as in *Paradoxurus*. Rostrum constricted behind, wider in front. Bullæ small and flat, and the long paroccipital processes therefore projecting considerably (about 5 mm.). Palate narrow and in consequence of the form of the teeth (see below) parallel-sided, not diverging behind as in *Paradoxurus*; posteriorly it ends abruptly behind the last molars, the lateral processes found in *Paradoxurus*, *Paguma*, and *Arctogalidia* being almost or totally absent as in *Cynogale*. Medially the bony palate is continued considerably backwards, the mesopterygoid fossa being narrow. The posterior opening of the alisphenoid

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.

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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