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Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 8

Publication details, including instructions
for authors and subscription information:
<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah14>

XIX.—Four new shrews

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Published online: 08 Sep 2009.

To cite this article: Oldfield Thomas (1913) XIX.—Four new shrews ,
Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 8, 11:62, 214-218, DOI:
[10.1080/00222931308693310](http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222931308693310)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222931308693310>

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greyish as in *andinus*; terminal half blackish; hairs of metentote whitish, those along the edge tinged with pale tawny. Nuchal patch large, as in true *andinus*, dull tawny. Upper surface of hands and feet tawny whitish.

Skull very flat in frontal region; postorbital processes slender, the notch behind them equally narrow throughout. Palatal foramina widely open, their edges rounded. Bullæ much smaller than those of *andinus*, scarcely inflated, little exceeding those of *S. surdaster*. Upper incisors more bent downwards and inwards, so as to be practically invisible from above.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh):—

Head and body 350 mm.; tail 20; hind foot 75; ear 55.

Skull: greatest length 68·3; condylo-incisive length 62; zygomatic breadth 33·5; nasals $26 \times 13\cdot8$; palatal foramina 17×7 ; breadth of palatal bridge 7; upper tooth-row (alveoli) 13.

Hab. San Pablo, Cajamarca, Pacific slope of N. Peru. Alt. 2000 m.

Type. Adult female. B.M. no. O. 3. 15. 29. Original number 718. Collected 8th November, 1899, by P. O. Simons.

In its paler colour, as compared with the saturate *S. andinus*, this rabbit shows the influence of the dry climate of the coast of N.W. Peru. It shows some relationship to the members of the *S. brasiliensis* group by its sides being paler than the back, by its light superciliary streak, and by the inclination to tawny on the bases of the ears. Its skull is recognizable by its small bullæ and the unusually slight projection forward of the incisors.

XIX.—*Four new Shrews.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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Sorex batis, sp. n.

A large dark-coloured shrew, without tricolor pattern.

Size about as in the larger races of *S. araneus*. General colour dark, without any trace of the "tricolor pattern" so characteristic of *S. araneus*; upper surface either blackish slate or sepia-brown, some specimens of the series all of the one colour, some of the other, and some half one and half the

other; sides quite similar to back; under surface almost equally dark. Hands and feet pale brown. Tail rather longer than is usual in *S. araneus*, dark brown above, rather paler below.

Skull of about the size of that of *S. araneus*, but distinguishable by the much broadened lateral wings of the brain-case, which project out on each side conspicuously more than in *araneus*, and considerably alter the relative proportions of the breadth to the height and length.

Teeth.—First incisor shorter than in *araneus*, its horizontal length going nearly twice in the distance from its hinder edge to the front of p^4 , that of *araneus* only going about once and a half; the posterior cusp more pointed, narrower antero-posteriorly, less of a broadened blade, its antero-posterior and transverse diameters approximately equal. As a consequence of the smaller size of i^1 , the distance from the front of i^1 to the front of p^4 is markedly less than in *S. araneus*, while the size of the molariform teeth is exactly the same.

[*S. araneus tetragonurus*, the large Central and S.E. European form, has been used in this comparison; many of the other races are smaller, while that described below is larger, but the relative proportions are much the same in all.]

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

Head and body 75 mm.; tail 52; hind foot 13; ear 6.

Skull: condylo-basal length 19.5; greatest breadth 10.2; height of brain-case from basion 5.4; upper tooth-series 8.5; front of p^4 to back of m^2 4.2.

In no. 6. 3. 6. 211, an old male, the brain-case breadth is 10.5 mm., with a condylo-basal length of 19.5.

Hab. Trebizond region, north-eastern Asia Minor; type from Sumela, 30 miles S. of Trebizond. Alt. 1000–1300 m. Fifteen specimens.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 6. 3. 6. 18. Original number 2024. Collected 12th October, 1905, by A. Robert. Presented by Oldfield Thomas.

The absence of the tricolor pattern, the expanded brain-case, and the peculiar first incisor will readily distinguish this well-marked species.

Sorex batis is the "larger longer-tailed form from Asia Minor" mentioned under *S. araneus santonus* by Miller (Cat. Mamm. W. Eur. p. 40, 1912). It had not been definitely determined at the time Mr. Miller was doing his work on the group.

Sorex araneus peucinius, subsp. n.

Nearest to *S. a. tetragonurus*, but still larger. Colour dark.

Size very large, the largest of the shrews referable to *S. araneus*. Upper surface slaty blackish, sides indistinctly brownish, the tricolor pattern present though not conspicuous. Under surface brownish, much darker than is usual in *tetragonurus*, though nearly equalled by some Italian specimens of that race. Hands and feet pale brown. Tail of average length, decidedly shorter than in *S. batis*.

Skull and teeth essentially as in *S. araneus*, but exceeding in size those of any other of the European races; the molar teeth are especially larger than is usual in *araneus*, for while the distance from the front of p^4 to back of m^2 (a very exact and definite measurement which can be taken with great accuracy) is 4.3 in all of the largest specimens of *araneus*, which measure 20 mm. in condylo-basal length, it is 4.6 in the present animal.

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

Head and body 80 mm.; tail 43; hind foot 15; ear 7.

Skull: condylo-basal length 20.5; greatest breadth 10; height of brain-case from basion 5.6; upper tooth-series 9; front of p^4 to back of m^2 4.6.

Hab. Swamp region of the Delta of the Danube, Dobrukscha; type from Ciatal.

Type. Old female. B.M. no. 12. 12. 17. 9. Original number 78. Collected 14th October, 1912, by A. Rettig. Presented by the Hon. N. Charles Rothschild.

This shrew, from the swamps of the Danube Delta, is distinguishable from *S. a. tetragonurus*, the form found in the mountain regions of Central and Southern Europe, by its dusky belly and large size. Its hind foot (15 mm.) surpasses that of any *Sorex* mentioned in Miller's Catalogue, where nearly 1000 specimens are recorded as examined.

Soriculus fumidus, sp. n.

A dark species with a short tail.

Size about as in *S. sacratulus*. General colour dark smoky blackish, darker than in typical adult *S. sacratulus*, but similar to some which are probably in a darker or juvenile stage; probably the insular species is always normally dark. Under surface scarcely lighter than upper. Hands and feet brown, the digits lighter. Tail decidedly shorter than head and body, well haired, dark brown, little lighter below.

Skull on the whole similar to that of *S. sacratulus*, but rather broader and the brain-case more angularly expanded. Basisphenoid region of the comparatively simple structure found in the large *S. nigrescens*, with but little trace of the lateral fossæ with overhanging boundaries which occur in all the available specimens of *S. sacratulus*. Such well-developed fossæ do not occur in *S. nigrescens*, *minor*, *macrurus*, or *irene*, and if really constant in *sacratulus* they form a very distinctive mark of that species. Second upper incisor larger than third.

Dimensions of the type (measured on the skin):—

Head and body probably about 60 mm.; tail 48; hind foot 12.5.

Skull: condylo-basal length 18; basal length 16.4; greatest breadth 9.6*; upper tooth-series 8; front of p^4 to back of m^2 4.3.

Hab. Mt. Arizan, Central Formosa. Alt. 8000'.

Type. Old male. B.M. no. 12. 11. 32. 1. Original number 32. Collected March 1912, and presented by Walter Goodfellow, Esq. Another specimen obtained by Mr. A. Owston's native collector in 1906.

This shrew is probably most nearly allied to the Himalayan *S. caudatus*, but has a much shorter tail. From the Chinese *S. sacratulus* it is distinguished by its simpler basisphenoid region and rather shorter tail.

Chodsigoa sodalis, sp. n.

Smallest species of the genus.

Size considerably less than in *Ch. larvarum*, the smallest previously described species of *Chodsigoa*. Skull not so strikingly flattened as usual, its general shape more like that of other shrews. Upper profile nearly straight, slightly concave over the orbits, slightly convex on the brain-case. Sagittal and lambdoid crests not developed in the type.

Teeth lighter throughout than those of *Ch. larvarum*, not only actually, but proportionally, the anterior incisors especially slender and delicate, not one-fourth the bulk of those of the larger species. Pigmentation at a minimum, the tip of the first incisor and the *extreme* tip of the unicuspid and large premolar being but quite lightly marked with rufous.

Dimensions of the type:—

External measurements unknown.

Skull: condylo-basal length 17.5 mm.; basal length 16;

* The greatest breadth in *S. sacratulus* is recorded as 9.5, but this appears to have been a misprint, as I now make the measurement 9.2 mm.

greatest breadth 8·5 ; interorbital breadth 4·5 ; height from basion 4·7 ; upper tooth-series 7·8 ; horizontal length of i^1 1·3 ; front of p^1 to back of m^2 4·1.

Hab. Mt. Arizan, Central Formosa. Alt. 8000'.

Type. Adult skull, teeth still unworn. B.M. no. 12.11.23.2. Collected and presented by Walter Goodfellow, Esq.

This shrew is readily distinguishable from the other members of *Chodsigoa* by its much smaller size and its unusually delicate i^1 . Its occurrence in Formosa extends considerably the known range of the genus, which has hitherto only been found in Northern and Western China.

Its external appearance is probably not very dissimilar from that of the other Arizan shrew, *Soriculus fumidus*, as Mr. Goodfellow brought home the typical skull as being just an extra skull of that species.

XX.—*Descriptions of Fifteen new Species and Varieties of Marine Shells from the Falkland Islands.* By H. B. PRESTON, F.Z.S.

[Plate IV.]

Pareutheria fuscata (Brug.) *, var. *curta*, var. n.

Shell differing from the type in its shorter and more ovate shape, the whorls being much shorter and broader and the aperture more auriform than in the typical form.

Alt. 25, diam. maj. 14 mm.

Aperture: alt. 9, diam. 8 mm.

Hab. Port Stanley Harbour, Falkland Islands (A. G. Bennett).

Natica falklandica, sp. n. (Fig. 1.)

Shell perforate, ovate, solid, yellowish white ; whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$, regularly increasing, shouldered above, the last whorl large and somewhat lengthened, marked only with transverse growth-lines, suture well impressed ; umbilicus moderately wide, very deep ; columella obliquely descending, somewhat outwardly thickened above, and extending into a thick, well-defined, parietal callus, which joins the upper margin of the labrum ; aperture ovate.

* *Buccinum fuscatum*, Brug., Kiener, Icon. Coq. viv. pp. 20-21, pl. viii. fig. 24.