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### XLV.—A new Hipposiderus from Borneo

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already worn. All the cheek-teeth small, rounded, and apparently less high-crowned than usual; last molar particularly small, little more than half the area in cross-section of  $m^2$ .

Dimensions of the skull:—

Greatest length 85·5 millim.; basilar length 69; zygomatic breadth 42; nasals, greatest length (diagonally) 22·5, length to anterior notch 18, greatest breadth 11·7, least breadth 10·5; interorbital breadth 24; length of parietal suture 7; interparietal  $22 \times 19\cdot3$ ; breadth between outer angles of anteorbital foramina 28; diastema 24·2; palate length from henselion 35; length of upper cheek tooth-series 15·2. Lower jaw: condyle to incisor-tip 51; height to condyle 18·6; length of tooth-series 16·6.

*Hab.* Lower Aruwimi River, close to its junction with the Congo.

*Type.* B.M. no. 2. 2. 28. 1. Collected and presented by Capt. Guy Burrows.

This interesting rodent is conspicuously different from *A. centralis*, its nearest ally both zoologically and geographically, by its smaller size, smaller nasals, larger interparietal, and the other details above described.

#### XLV.—*A new Hipposiderus from Borneo.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

##### *Hipposiderus dyacorum*, sp. n.

Allied to *H. bicolor*, with which (using the order of the characters in Dobson's synopsis) it agrees in having  $\frac{2}{2}$  premolars, no secondary leaflets on the sides of the muzzle, frontal glands present, the front concave surface of the erect leaf divided by three distinct ridges, and in size. Ears of medium length, slightly surpassing when laid forward the tip of the muzzle; their inner margins convex below, straight above, the tip sharply defined, angular, the upper third of the outer margin flatly concave, the lower part convex, with an obtuse projection at its most convex point. Nose-leaf small, its characters much as in *H. bicolor*, but the horseshoe narrows forward more markedly, and the septum between the nostrils is not thickened.

Anterior upper premolar minute, outside the tooth-row, the large premolar pressed close up to the back of the canine. Below the anterior premolar is also quite small, barely half

the height or antero-posterior diameter of the second premolar; in *H. bicolor* the anterior has nearly as great a horizontal diameter as the posterior tooth.

Dimensions of the type:—

Forearm 42·5 millim. (the second specimen 40).

Head and body 47; tail 21; head 17·6; nose-leaf 6·5 × 5; ear 15; third finger, metacarpal 32, first phalanx 13·5, second phalanx 16; lower leg and foot (c. u.) 23·5; calcar 9·5.

*Hab.* Mount Mulu, Baram District, Sarawak.

*Type.* Adult female. B.M. no. 94. 9. 29. 10. Collected by Mr. Charles Hose. Two specimens examined.

This species may be readily distinguished from *H. bicolor* by its pointed ears, small anterior lower premolar, and the other characters above described. From *H. sabanus*\*, which shares its unusually small lower premolar, it is separated by its larger nose-leaf, the unnotched front edge of the horseshoe, and the division of the posterior leaf by vertical ridges.

**XLVI.—A Preliminary Report on *Hydromedusæ* from the Falkland Islands.** By EDWARD T. BROWNE, Zoological Research Laboratory, University College, London.

MR. RUPERT VALLENTIN visited the Falkland Islands during the summer of 1898–99 for the purpose of investigating the marine fauna, and he brought back a fine collection of *Medusæ* in an excellent state of preservation. This collection he most kindly placed in my hands without any restrictions.

Up to the time of Mr. Vallentin's visit very little was known about the marine fauna of the Falklands. There had been no thorough investigation, and our knowledge was based partly upon small collections made by exploring-ships like the 'Challenger,' which usually only stayed a few days, and partly upon small collections made by inhabitants and sent to friends in this country.

Our knowledge of the *Medusæ* was limited to three species:—*Hippocrene Macloviana* (Lesson), *Stomobrachium lenticulare*, Brandt, *Desmonema Gaudichaudi* (Lesson).

*Hippocrene Macloviana* and *Desmonema Gaudichaudi* were first described by Lesson (Voyage de la 'Coquille,' 1829). The *Hippocrene* is apparently a regular inhabitant of Stanley Harbour. Its hydroid, no doubt, lives there, and probably

\* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) i. p. 243 (1898).