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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>

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Published online: 08 Sep 2009.

To cite this article: Oldfield Thomas (1911) LXXX.—Three new Rodents from Kan-su , Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 8, 8:48, 720-723, DOI: [10.1080/00222931108693087](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222931108693087)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222931108693087>

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wing from the middle of the costal margin almost to the anal angle; the outer half of the wing dark grey, mottled with darker spots; a rather large black spot at the apex: secondaries, the basal half hyaline, the veins all black; the apex, outer and inner margin broadly black; the fringe greyish. Underside of the primaries black; the secondaries as above.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. West Africa, Bitje, Ja River, Cameroons, 2000 feet, dry season (*Mus. Druce*).

Fam. Crambidae.

Crambus (?) *gigantilla*, sp. n.

Male.—Head, antennæ, collar, and thorax white; palpi and sides of the head reddish brown; abdomen and legs black; anal tuft with a few greyish hairs. Primaries greyish white, thickly irrorated with minute black dots; the costal margin reddish brown from the base to beyond the middle; the fringe grey and white: secondaries pale greyish brown, the fringe white. The underside of both wings uniformly dark brown; the fringe white.—*Female*. Head, palpi, antennæ, and collar reddish brown; tegulæ and thorax yellow, abdomen and legs black. Primaries streaked with grey and yellow, the costal margin from the base to the apex reddish brown, the fringe grey: secondaries pale greyish brown, the fringe grey and white. Underside of both wings dark brown, the fringe white.

Expanse, ♂ $2\frac{1}{2}$, ♀ $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Hab. South Peru, Acopampa, 11,500 feet (*Mus. Druce*).

LXXX.—*Three new Rodents from Kan-su.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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SPECIMENS representing the three following new species have been obtained in Kau-su by Dr. J. A. C. Smith, already well known as a mammal collector by his work with Mr. Malcolm Anderson. They have been acquired for the National Museum by the kind help of the Hon. N. Charles Rothschild.

Myospalax smithii, sp. n.

A fairly large species of the *fontanieri* group with a

median sagittal crest, small teeth, and two re-entrant angles on m^3 .

Size rather less than in *M. fontanieri*. Colour dark drabby, the belly little lighter; crown blackened in the type. Hands and feet whitish, well-haired, but the hairy part terminating at the bases of the digits, the skin covering the bases of the claws naked. Tail proportionally rather short, dull greyish white.

Skull with the essential characters of the *fontanieri-cansus* group, in which the occipital region forms a ridged and projecting hump behind the transverse masseteric crests. Nasals about equalling the premaxillæ posteriorly. Interorbital region narrow, its edges, even anteriorly, rounded, not ridged as in all the other species of the group. Masseteric fossæ of the two sides with their inner ridges closely approximated, separated by a groove scarcely half a millimetre in breadth, and therefore practically forming a median sagittal crest. Transverse crest not immensely developed, and, as usual in this group, obsolete in the centre. Lateral crests on occipital hump well developed, but no median occipital crest present.

Molars small in proportion to the size of the skull, their structure as in *M. cansus*, except that there is a well-marked second re-entrant angle on the inner side of m^3 .

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

Head and body 202 mm.; tail 41; hind foot 32.

Skull: greatest (condylo-nasal) length 50·3; condylo-incisive length 46·2; zygomatic breadth 34·6; nasals 18·6; interorbital breadth 7·3; breadth on transverse crest 30·4; palatilar length 22·8; palatal foramina 8·3; upper molar series (crowns) 10·2, (alveoli) 10·6.

Hab. (of type). 30 miles S.E. of Tao-chou, Kan-su. 10,000'. A specimen from Gumansa, Kan-su, collected by G. Grzimaïlo and received from the St. Petersburg Museum in 1892, is believed to be of the same species, but the diagnostic parts of the skull are broken away.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 11. 11. 1. 1. Original number 172. Collected 6th April, 1911, by Dr. J. A. C. Smith and presented by the Hon. N. Charles Rothschild.

The close approach of the two masseteric fossæ to each other in the middle line is a character quite unique in the genus. The rounded supraorbital margins, small teeth, and the two re-entrant angles on the inner side of m^3 also seem to distinguish this species from its allies.

Myospalax rothschildi, sp. n.

Size smallest of genus. Teeth minute.

Size of an adult male, as gauged by skull, rather less than in females of *M. cansus*, the smallest of the known species of the genus. Fur soft and fine; hairs of back 14–15 mm. in length. General colour above “drab-grey,” the sides clearer, in parts approaching “écru-drab”; under surface scarcely lighter. Head not darkened, clearer grey. Hands and feet greyish white, hairy above except on the digits close to the claws. Tail fairly long, greyish along the top, whitish on sides and below.

Skull strongly built, depressed, its upper profile slightly concave over the front of the orbits. Zygomata widely spread, their middle portion angularly projected outwards, very different to the even rounded curve found in other species. Nasals falling just short of premaxillæ posteriorly. Supraorbital edges, masseteric ridges, both parietal and transverse, and occipital hump as in *M. cansus*, except that there is no median occipital ridge. Front edge of anterior zygomatic plate with scarcely any trace of the marked downwardly projecting ridge found in other species.

Incisors comparatively slender, the breadth of the upper pair together 3·6 mm. Molars exceedingly small, smaller in proportion to the skull than in any other species; their notches and angles as in *M. cansus*, except that, as in *M. smithii*, there are two internal re-entrant angles on m^3 .

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh):—

Head and body 164 mm.; tail 45; hind foot 26.

Skull: greatest (condylo-nasal) length 40; condylo-incisive length 36·5; zygomatic breadth 28·2; nasals 15; interorbital breadth 7·6; breadth on transverse crests 24; palatilar length 12·8; palatal foramina 6·5; upper molar series (crowns) 7·6, (alveoli) 8·2; breadth of m^1 1·6.

Hab. 40 miles S.E. of Tao-chou, Kan-su. 11,000'.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 11.11.1.2. Original number 194. Collected 11th April, 1911, by Dr. J. A. C. Smith and presented by the Hon. N. Charles Rothschild.

This striking little species is at once distinguished from all others by its small size, widely splayed zygomata, and small teeth. I have much pleasure in naming it in honour of its donor, to whose generous help the Museum is so constantly indebted.

It is very remarkable that three species of this genus, *M. cansus*, *smithii*, and *rothschildi*, should all occur so close together to the S.E. of Tao-chou. There is, however, no question as to their entire distinctness from each other.

Microtus oniscus, sp. n.

A small vole allied to *M. irene*.

Size decidedly smaller than in *irene*. Fur soft and fine, rather less woolly than in *irene*; hairs of back almost 10 mm. in length. General colour above lined hair-brown; below slaty, washed with greyish or drabby white; line of demarcation on sides rather well defined. Ears showing beyond the fur; coloured like the head. Hands and feet dull whitish; soles hairy, with six well-developed pads. Tail short; above drabby, proximally darkening to brown terminally, below white. Mammæ 2—2=8.

Skull lightly built, with slender muzzle and interorbital region; its upper outline not so flat as in *M. irene* and *millicens*. Interorbital space narrow, rounded above, without angles or ridges, though it might become ridged in the middle line in old age. Brain-case smooth, rounded, rather narrow, the antero-external corners scarcely perceptible. Palatal foramina fairly long. Posterior palate normal, its lateral pits fairly deep. Mesopterygoid fossa rather narrow. Bullæ proportionally small.

Teeth.— M^1 and m^2 without additional internal angles. M^3 with the usual four prisms and a posterior lobe, but the latter, instead of being C-shaped, is quite simple, with a single antero-internal angle only; there are therefore three internal and three external angles to the tooth. M_1 , as in *M. irene*, with only four closed prisms, the normal fifth and sixth (counting from behind and including the posterior transverse lobe) open to each other and to the anterior space; the latter nearly cylindrical, its outer and inner angles scarcely developed.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh):—

Head and body 80 mm.; tail 25; hind foot 15.5; ear 11.

Skull: condylo-incisive length 22.2; condylo-basal length 22; zygomatic breadth 13; nasals 6.7; interorbital breadth 3.4; height of crown above alveolus of m^1 7; palatal foramina 4.5; upper molar series (crowns) 5.2.

Hab. 40 miles S.E. of Tao-chou, Kan-su. Alt. 11,000'.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 11.11.1.3. Original number 184. Collected 10th April, 1911, by Dr. J. A. C. Smith. Presented by the Hon. N. Charles Rothschild.

This little vole shares with *M. irene* and *M. millicens* alone the combination of a *Pitymys*-like m_3 with a mammary formula of 2—2=8 and six hind foot-pads. From *M. millicens* it is distinguished by the absence of supplementary internal prisms on m^2 , and from its nearest ally, *M. irene*, by its materially smaller size and shorter tail.