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### LXXVII.—A new flying- squirrel from Formosa

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speckled hairs. Head with a rather inconspicuous short and narrow pale brow-band; the rest of the head, the cheeks, and the dorsal and lateral surfaces of the body uniformly dark-coloured, the hairs being finely speckled with brownish yellow. No white on the throat or chest, the underside being for the most part of an olive-grey or brownish-grey hue. The arms and legs speckled to the wrists and ankles, but darker than the body, especially upon the upper arm and thigh, the speckling being less apparent than on the body; hands and feet for the most part black above. Tail the same colour above as below, speckled and tinted like the body in the basal two thirds of its length, with its distal third black.

The whiskers are full and directed obliquely backwards and downwards, and the coat is fairly thick and long.

*Loc.* The Ituri Forest.

A single living specimen belonging to the Hon. Walter Rothschild and procured from Mr. J. D. Hamlyn, after whom the species is named.

This is a very distinct species. By the analytical key to the groups of species of the genus *Cercopithecus* published in my recent monograph (P. Z. S. 1907, p. 681) of these monkeys it falls under heading "j'"—that is to say, with the species of the *Leucampyx*- and *Albogularis*-groups; but it has not the black fore limbs and white throat of either section, and further differs from both in the uniformity in tint and speckling between the head and body, in lacking the black of the head and nape characteristic of the *Leucampyx*-group and the brighter red or yellow hue of the dorsal area of the body of the *Albogularis*-group. Finally, the peculiar white line down the centre of the face is quite unique.

LXXVII.—*A new Flying-Squirrel from Formosa.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

*Petaurista lena*, sp. n.

A beautiful rufous species with a pure white head and under surface.

General colour above a brilliant chestnut-rufous, much as in *P. grandis*, but less dulled by black. This colour extends over the upperside of the neck from the occiput, the back, and the whole of the upperside of the parachute down to the elbows and ankles. Under surface and inner side of limbs pure white throughout or slightly tinged with yellowish. Head also pure white above and below, bounded abruptly behind by the rich rufous of the nape; a few rufous hairs forming a narrow rim round the eyes. Ears long, oval,

mostly naked, the hairs on their bases behind rufous, passing into a darker postauricular spot, which may be more or less mixed with blackish rufous. Hands white, forearms and edges of the patagial cartilage mixed rufous and white, as are also the edges of the parachute, the proportions of the rufous and white hairs varying in the two specimens. Hind feet dark rufous proximally, more or less grizzled with white terminally. Tail mixed black and rufous, the tip with a black or black-and-white tuft.

Skull, as compared with that of *P. grandis*, readily distinguishable by its much longer and narrower nasals, which are far less expanded anteriorly; the nasal opening is consequently much narrower, while of about the same height.

Dimensions of the type (measured in skin):—

Head and body 350 mm.\*; tail 440; hind foot (wet) 76; ear (wet) 40.

Skull: upper length to hinder edge of parietal 68; greatest breadth 47.5; nasals 23.5 × 12.5; interorbital breadth 17.2; palatilar length 32; length of upper tooth-row exclusive of  $p^3$  16.

*Hab.* Tapposha, Central Formosa.

*Type.* Adult female. Collected 18th February, 1907, by native hunters for Mr. Alan Owston. Original number 60. Two specimens.

This striking flying-squirrel is one of the most beautiful species ever described, owing to the wonderful contrast between the rich red body and the pure white head and underparts. The two specimens are practically the same throughout, and the skull-difference from *P. grandis*, also a native of Formosa, shows that *P. lena* is not a mere colour-phase of that animal.

LXXVIII.—*Notes on Two Species of African Freshwater Sponges.* By R. KIRKPATRICK.

MR. J. STUART THOMSON has sent to the Natural History Museum several small specimens of freshwater sponges which he collected from a pond at Valkenberg Vlei, near Cape Town. The specimens, which are in the form of crusts on the stems of rushes, belong, in my opinion, to a new variety of *Ephydatia fluviatilis*, Liun. This almost cosmopolitan species has been found in Europe, Asia, and America, but, I believe, is now recorded for the first time from Africa.

A specimen of a second species, viz. of *Spongilla cerebellata*, Bowerbank, from a pond near Cairo, has been presented to the Museum by Dr. Innes Bey, through Mr. C. Boulenger.

\* Probably shrunk; the other specimen is 430 mm. in length.