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### LXII.—The name of the species described by Gray as *Galidictis vittatus*

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blackish brown. *Wings* nearly hyaline; the apical third and the posterior margin slightly but distinctly infuscated; stigma blackish; a brownish mark across the R-M cross-vein, and another at the tip of the discal cell. Venation as in *O. sackeni*, except that  $Cu_2$  is almost straight.

*Length* (without antennæ) 10 mm.

CEYLON: Pundaluoya, July 1897 (*E. E. Green*); a single female.

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LXII.—*The Name of the Species described by Gray as Galidictis vittatus.* By R. I. POČOCK, F.R.S.

IN my recent revision\* of the species formerly referred to the genus *Galidictis*, I pointed out that the form described by Gray as *G. vittata* (P. Z. S. 1848, p. 22) may be placed in a distinct genus, for which the name *Mungotictis* was proposed. At the same time I adopted for that animal the name *vittata*, or, rather, *vittatus*, given to it by Gray. Señor A. Cabrera, of the Museo de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, has, however, kindly written to inform me that that name is inadmissible, because in 1844 Schinz (Syst. Verz. Säug. i. p. 360) employed it for the species described and figured by I. Geoffroy as *Galidictis striata* (Mag. de Zool. 2nd ser. i. 1839, pp. 32–33, pl. xviii.). Although, according to modern views, Schinz had no right to make this alteration, his action, nevertheless, invalidated the use of *vittata* for a second species assigned to *Galidictis*; and this conclusion is, of course, not in any way affected by the subsequent removal of *vittatus*, Gray, to the genus *Mungotictis*.

I propose, therefore, to rename the species in question *Mungotictis lineatus*.

Señor Cabrera further points out to me, and quite rightly, that if, as I suggested, my *Galidictis ornatus* should prove by chance to be identical with the one to which I. Geoffroy gave the inadmissible name *striata*, then Schinz's name *vittata* must be adopted for that species. But the present state of our knowledge of *G. vittata*, Schinz ( $\equiv$  *striata*, Geoffr.), makes such an identification impossible; and unless Geoffroy's specimen is still preserved in the Paris Museum, and shows the published differences between *G. vittatus* and

\* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) xvi. pp. 113–124 (Aug. 1915).

*G. ornatus* to be due to errors on the part of the describer and artist, the two forms must be regarded as distinct on the available evidence as to the constancy of the distinguishing characters relied upon.

Since the synonymies of the three species above discussed are somewhat complicated, it may simplify matters to restate them briefly :—

1. *Mungotictis lineatus*, nom. nov.

*Galidictis vittatus*, Gray, P. Z. S. 1848, p. 22.

*Mungotictis vittatus*, Pocock, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) xvi. p. 121, pl. vii. fig. 3 (1915).

Nec *Galidictis vittatus*, Schinz, Syst. Verz. Säug. i. p. 360 (1844).

2. *Galidictis vittatus*, Schinz, Syst. Verz. Säug. i. p. 360 (1844).

*Galidictis striata*, Is. Geoffroy, Mag. de Zool. 2nd ser. i. pp. 32-33, pl. xviii. (1839).

Nec *Viverra striata*, Desm. 1820 (= *Galidictis fasciatus*, Gmel., 1788).

Described by Geoffroy as having five wide black bands and two smaller ones on the body, thus suggesting the presence of a broad median spinal stripe. The figure shows a median dorsal stripe and four on the side, one of them short.

3. *Galidictis ornatus*, Pocock, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) xvi. p. 118, pl. vii. fig. 2 (1915).

With four black stripes on each side and no median dorsal stripe.

LXIII.—On the African Shrews belonging to the Genus *Crocidura*.—VI. By GUY DOLLMAN.

[Continued from p. 380.]

Group 17 (*hildegardæ*).

Size small. Colour above reddish or dark brown. Skulls rather flat. Second and third upper unicuspid about equal in size.

(94) *Crocidura maanjæ*, Hell.

*Crocidura maanjæ*, Heller, Smith. Misc. Coll. vol. lvi. no. 15, p. 4 (1910).

Allied to *hildegardæ*, but distinguished by its darker colour, narrower skull, and rather heavier teeth.

General proportions much as in *hildegardæ*.