MAMMALS FROM PULO CONDORE, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SUBSPECIES.

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Subsequent to the visit of Dr. Malcolm Smith's collectors to Pulo Condore which produced the material I dealt with in this Journal (IV, 1920, pp. 71-83) the island was again worked by collectors sent by Mr. W. J. F. Williamson, C. M. G., and the Federated Malay States Museums and a second set of mammals was obtained.

To the hitherto recognised fauna were added the new rat described below and two bats which Mr. Oldfield Thomas informs me are:

1. *Hipposideros bicornis* (Temm.).
   P. Z. S., 1905, ii, p. 100, pl. 3, fig. 10.
   Of previously recorded species were again obtained:

2. *Tupaia dissimilis dissimilis* (Ellis).
   A large series.
   It appears necessary to regard this as a distinct species, and not as a form of *T. glis*, since its representative in Annam occurs side by side with *T. concolor* Bonhote, which is undoubtedly only a race of *T. glis*.
   A large series.
   A large series.
5. *Sciurus germani* (A. M.-Edw.).
   A large series.
   A large series.

My suggestion that forms of *Cynopterus*, *Rattus surifer* and *Tragulus* might occur was not confirmed.

1. *Macaca irus condorensis*, subsp. nov.


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Compared with *M. i. atriceps* milhi (Journ. N. H. Soc. Siam, III, 1919, p. 347: Koh Kram, S. E. Siam) the orbits are larger—in *atriceps* these are very small—being about the same size as in a male from near Saigon. The supraorbital ridges, the zygomata and the flanges between these are much heavier and broader than in the continental animal and differ similarly, but to a less degree, from *atriceps*. The Condore Island macaque has smaller upper molars and a less horse-shoe shaped palate than either of the others.

The colour of all these monkeys is much alike except that *condorensis* and the Cochin-Chinese animal have the black of the crown less restricted and less sharply margined.

I described this macaque in my earlier paper but refrained from naming it as I had not seen the type of *M. validus* (Elliot): having now examined this I find it to differ strongly from these three in its much darker more olivaceous colour.

*Type.* Adult male (skin and skull) No. 2691/C. B. K. Obtained on Pulo Condore, off Cochin China, on 20th September 1919 by Dr. Malcolm Smith’s collector.

*Measurements.* Vide t. c. s., p. 77.

2. *Rattus bukit condorensis*, subsp. nov.

A race of *Rattus bukit* (Bonh.) distinguished from all the other known forms by its dark colour and non-bicolored tail.

Upper parts very spiny, the spines with pale grey or pale greenish grey bases. Base of fur grey; general colour above mingled ochraceous-buff and black. Below white (not creamy) with a buff-grey patch on the chest. Limbs grey, the hairs tipped ochraceous-buff: sides of head and neck ochraceous-buff. White of inner sides of thighs not continued to hind-feet. Fore-feet pale; hind-feet whitish with large dark patches above. Tail dark throughout, slightly paler below at base than above. Mammae \(3\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{2}{2}\)

*Type* (and only specimen examined). Adult female (skin and anterior half of skull) obtained on Pulo Condore, near the S. E. coast of Cochin-China, on 8th November 1920. No. 308/20.
Collector's external measurements:—Head and body, 134; tail, 162; hind foot, 27; ear 19 mm. Skull: palatal length, 15.0; diastema, 9.0; upper molar row (alveoli), 5.9; length of palatal foramina, 5.0; greatest length of nasals, 13.2; greatest breadth of combined nasals, 3.0; interorbital breadth, 6.1; anterior zygomatic breadth, 14.0 mm. The nasals are broader posteriorly than in the typical form.

Remarks. In this group of rats Rattus bukit condorensis is the analogue of Rattus surifer elliptis (Kloss, P. Z. S. 1916, p. 54: Koh Kram, S. E. Siam) in their respective species. Both are much darker or duller in colour than any allied forms and both lack the bicolor tail which is almost a diagnostic character for the group. In the latter character Rattus sabanus mayapahit Rob. and Kloss, of Java, is also exceptional.

When examining the type of Rattus rattus germaini (Milne-Edwards), of Pulo Condore, in the Natural History Museum at Paris I found other specimens from the island similarly determined by the describer. All but one are examples of R. r. germaini: the exception is an individual of the present form.