

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 BICOLOR (Temm.).
2. RHINOLOPHUS THOMASI Andersen.  
P. Z. S., 1905, ii, p. 100, pl. 3, fig. 10.

Of previously recorded species were again obtained:—

1. MACACA IRUS (postea).
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*.

3. PTEROPUS HYPOMELANUS CONDORENSIS Peters.

A large series.

4. RATUFA BICOLOR CONDORENSIS Kloss.

A large series.

5. SCIURUS GERMAINI (A. M.-Edw.).

A large series.

6. RATTUS RATTUS GERMAINI (A. M.-Edw.).

A large series.

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

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

*Macaca irus* Cuv., subsp., Kloss, Journ. N. H. Soc. Siam iv, 1920, pp. 75-77.

Compared with *M. i. atriceps* mihi (Journ. N. H. Soc. Siam, III, 1919, p. 347: Koh Kram, S. E. Siam) the orbits are larger—in *atricsps* these are very small—being about the same size as in a male from near Saigon. The supraorbital ridges, the zygomatica and the flanges between these are much heavier and broader than in the continental animal and differ similarly, but to a less degree, from *atricsps*. 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. Malcom 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  $\frac{3-1}{2-2}$ .

*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 eclipsis* (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 bicolored 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.

