

regulariter attenuatus; costis longitudinalibus circ. 8; apertura elongata, angusta, columella granulata et plicata; labrum incrassatum, intus serratum, supra angulum leviter sinuatum.

Long. 7, maj. diam. 3 millim.

Hab. Hong Kong.

Of the typical form of *Cythara*. The serrated lip and columella present the appearance of two rows of teeth, almost like those of the *Cypreæ*.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXXVIII.

- Figs. 1, 2. *Pleurotoma hungerfordi*, p. 489.
 3, 4. — *edithæ*, p. 488.
 5, 6. — *infracusca*, p. 489.
 7, 8. — *walcotæ*, p. 487.
 9, 10. — *albovaricosa*, p. 488.
 11, 12. — *huberti*, p. 487.
 13, 14. — *keeni*, p. 489.
 15, 16. *Daphnella fusco-picta*, p. 490.
 17, 18. — *spenceræ*, p. 490.
 19, 20. — *elata*, p. 490.
 21, 22. *Defrancia infracineta*, p. 491.
 23, 24. — *mauritiana*, p. 491.
 25, 26. *Pleurotoma inclinata*, p. 488.
 27, 28. *Cythara guentheri*, p. 491.
 29, 30. — *ringens*, p. 491.

3. A Nominal List of the Mammals inhabiting the Bornean Group of Islands. By A. H. EVERETT, C.M.Z.S.

[Received May 2, 1893.]

As no complete catalogue of the Mammals of Borneo and Palawan appears to be available for the use of Oriental Zoogeographers, whilst a considerable number of new species have been recorded of recent years, the notices of which are scattered among various scientific serials, it is hoped that the present list, although a merely nominal one, may not be without its use.

I have elsewhere¹ detailed the evidence which seems to render it necessary that Palawan should be treated as forming an integral part zoologically of the Bornean group of islands. The area of the Bornean group as a whole may be defined, therefore, for the purpose of the present list, by the same limits as those which I have adopted in a list of the Birds of Borneo and Palawan², viz., by a line which starts from a point immediately to the west of St. Julian I. in the Tambelan Archipelago, and, being drawn south of the Great Natuna (Bungoran I.), passes northward of Labuan and thence follows the 100-fathom line so as to embrace Balabac, Palawan (Paragua), the Calamianes, and the Cuyo Islands, and, returning along the same line of soundings on the southern side of

¹ P. Z. S. 1889, p. 220.

² Journ. Straits Branch R. As. Society, xx. p. 92 (1889).

Palawan, is drawn immediately to the eastward of the islands of Cagayan Sulu and Sibutu,—whence it is continued through the Macassar Straits south of the Paternoster, Lauriot (Laset Ketjil), and Solombo islets, and in a north-westerly direction through the Karimata Strait back to the island of St. Julian.

In attempting thus to define the area within which the neighbouring smaller islands may be regarded as being affiliated zoologically to Borneo, there exists no guide in many cases beyond their greater proximity to the latter island than to the other large masses of land by which they are more or less closely environed, supplemented by the evidence (often very imperfect) afforded by the soundings shown on our Admiralty charts. The limits adopted above must therefore be looked upon as being in some degree approximate. Nevertheless, as there are not any islands of considerable size of which the fauna is wholly unknown bordering upon the line of delimitation, it is not probable that material extensions or contractions of the boundary here assumed for the Bornean group as a whole will be necessitated by the result of future field-work.

Turning to the accompanying list, it may be remarked that no family of Mammals is peculiar to the group and that only three genera are so, viz. *Nasalis*, *Trichys*, and *Rhithrosciurus*, which, so far as we know at present, are all confined exclusively to the island of Borneo itself. Peculiar species, however, are fairly numerous, and they are indicated in the list by the prefix of a single or double asterisk in accordance with their being confined to Borneo or to the Palawan Sub-group respectively. Although the general facies of the mammalian fauna of the Sub-group is clearly Bornean, it is to be noted that no species appears to be peculiar to the group as a whole, a fact which suggests the inference that, closely connected as Borneo has undoubtedly been with Balabac and Palawan, and isolated as they have been together from the mainland of Asia, there has also been much isolation of Borneo and Palawan *inter se*.

A few of the species enumerated have been no doubt introduced by man. Such are the Common Mouse and the Black and Brown Rat, with the Buffalo; and it seems probable that the Javan Sambur (*Cervus hippelaphus*) and the Elephant owe their presence to the same agency. A few other species which have been credited to Borneo will be found to have been omitted below. Thus *Hylobates concolor*, Harlan, is almost certainly identical with *H. muelleri*, Martin. *Macacus maurus*, F. Cuv., long believed to inhabit Borneo, has been shown¹, to be restricted to the southern peninsula of Celebes and to the neighbouring island of Bouton. There is a stuffed specimen of *Canis aureus*, Linn., in the Leyden Museum which is labelled as having been collected by Diard in Borneo, but it is more than doubtful whether the locality is correct². The Javan Rhinoceros (*R. sondaicus*) has been supposed to exist in Borneo, but my inquiries on the subject have failed to elicit any reliable evidence

¹ Weber, Zool. Ergebn. Niederl. Ost-Ind., Leiden, 1890, p. 103.

² Blanford, Faun. Brit. India, Mammalia, i. p. 141.

- Sciurus bicolor*, *Sparrm.*
 — *ephippium*, *Müll.*
 — *prevosti*, *Desm.*
 — *hippurus*, *Geoffr.*
 * — *pryeri*, *Thos.*
 * — *brookei*, *Thos.*
 — *tenuis*, *Horsf.*
 * — *lowi*, *Thos.*
 * — *jentinki*, *Thos.*
 — *notatus*, *Bodd.*
 — *insignis*, *Desm.*
 * — *hosei*, *Thos.*
 * — *everetti*, *Thos.*
 ** — *steerei*, *Günth.*
 — *laticaudatus*, *Müll.*
 — *soricinus*, *Müll. & Schl.*
 — *exilis*, *Müll.*
 * — *whiteheadi*, *Thos.*

UNGULATA.

- Fam. ELEPHANTIDÆ.
Elephas indicus, *Linn.*
 Fam. RHINOCEROTIDÆ.
Rhinoceros sumatrensis, *Cuv.*
 Fam. TAPIRIDÆ.
Tapirus indicus, *Cuv.*
 Fam. BOVIDÆ.
Bos sondaicus, *Müll.*
 — *buffelus*, *Blumenb.*
 Fam. CERVIDÆ.
Cervus equinus, *Cuv.*
 — *hippelaphus*, *Cuv.*
 — *sp. inc.*
Cervulus muntjac, *Linn.*

- Fam. TRAGULIDÆ.
Tragulus napu, *F. Cuv.*
 ** — *nigricans*, *Thos.*
 — *javanicus*, *Gmel.*
 Fam. SUIDÆ.
Sus vittatus, *Müll.*
 — *verrucosus*, *Müll.*
 * — *barbatus*, *Müll.*
 — *longirostris*, *Nehring.*
 ** — *ahæno-barbus*, *Huet*¹.

CETACEA.

- Fam. DELPHINIDÆ.
Delphinus sp. inc.
Orcella brevirostris, *Owen.*
 Fam. BALÆNIDÆ.
Balænoptera sp. inc.
 (*Megaptera*?)

SIRENIA.

- Fam. HALICORIDÆ.
Halicore dugong, *Erxl.*

EDENTATA.

- Fam. MANIDÆ.
Manis javanica, *Desm.*
 — *sp. inc.*²

4. Brief Notes on Flukes. By PROSPERO SONSINO, M.D., Pisa. (Communicated by Prof. F. JEFFREY BELL.)

[Received May 16, 1893.]

DISTOMUM TRIGONOCEPHALUM, R.

In the collection of Worms in the British Museum (Natural History), which, through the kindness of Dr. Günther and Prof. Jeffrey Bell, I was enabled to examine in 1891 while attending the International Hygienic Congress, my attention was attracted to a bottle containing a worm which was labelled "*Ophistomum mucronatum*, R.," but which, some days previous to my visit, my friend Prof. Blanchard, after a cursory examination, had decided to be a *Distomum*. Prof. Blanchard had not sufficient time to examine the anterior end of the single specimen, which was lying upon the dorsal side of the body, and so he failed to perceive that this

¹ Huet, *Le Naturaliste*, 1888, p. 5.

² Marche, *Luçon et Palaouan*, 1887, p. 302.