

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW PHILIPPINE FLYING-
SQUIRREL.

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Among some mammals submitted for identification to the United States National Museum by the authorities of the Philippine Bureau of Science, is a flying-squirrel from Basilan Island, which proves to be new.

Sciuropterus crinitus sp. nov.

Type from Basilan Island, Philippines. No. 101, Collection of Philippine Bureau of Science. ♂ adult; skin and skull. Collected by Richard C. McGregor and A. Celestino, January 12, 1907.

General characters.—A large member of the subgenus *Petinomys*; externally somewhat like *Sciuropterus* (*Ilyopetes*) *nigrripes* of Palawan, but size smaller; ears very small, with three long tufts of hair, one from below, and one from each side; feet grayish-brown instead of black, and tail brown. Fur of back and upper side of parachute long and heavy; belly thinly haired.

Color of type.—General color of upperparts pale chestnut, finely mixed with black. Nose and lips gray; crown, back, and upper surface of parachute and tail pale chestnut, finely lined with black; tail blackish near tip; underfur slate color, the hairs tipped with the chestnut and black. Ear tufts brown at base, black at terminal half; whiskers long and black. Limbs and margin of parachute blackish and buffy; feet grayish-brown. Underparts of body and limbs buffy, the underfur gray; under side of tail pale chestnut, lighter along median line.

Skull and teeth.—Skull resembling those of the other larger members of the subgenus *Petinomys*;* but bullæ slightly less flattened and cheek teeth with the small accessory cusps at outer exit of the valley between the two main transverse ridges very minute. Compared with a skull of *Sciuropterus* (*Petinomys*) *hageni* from Sumatra, which is of the same essential size, it has a narrower zygomatic breadth, with a slightly wider

* See Thomas, Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1908, I, p. 6.

rostrum; interorbital breadth less; all teeth slightly larger; zygomata lighter; and bulke slightly less flattened (but still very broad and low and not inflated to anywhere near that degree found in species of the other subgenera). Mastoids not inflated. Small premolar robust, and other cheek teeth slightly increasing in size backward; crowns low; enamel finely sculptured; ridges low, with transverse ridges somewhat broken, the supplementary cusps between them small, but plainly visible on pm^4 , and less on m^1 ; obsolete on m^2 .

Measurements of type.—Total length, 570 mm.; tail, 260; hind foot, 42. Ear from notch (relaxed on dry skin), 13.5; length of ear tufts, 36. Skull.—Greatest length, 53; condylobasal length, 48.6; basal length, 45.1; zygomatic breadth, 32; least interorbital breadth, 10.1; greatest breadth of nasals, 9.2; mastoid breadth, 22; length of maxillary tooth row (alveoli), 11.6; length of mandible from anterior surface of symphysis to condyle, 32.5.

Remarks.—It is interesting that this second known Philippine flying-squirrel belongs to a different subgenus from the Palawan species, *S. nigripes*. Though the subgeneric characters in *S. crinitus* are less pronounced than in some other species, there seems no question as to its place in *Petinomys*.