

Length of fore feet and nails...	...	...	$\frac{1}{3}$	inches.
"    of hind feet and nails	...	...	$1\frac{1}{4}$	"
Circumference of chest	...	...	6	"
Length of skull...	...	...	$1\frac{5}{8}$	"
Width of skull ...	...	...	$1\frac{1}{6}$	"
Length of nasal bones...	...	...	$\frac{7}{8}$	"
"    of palatine bones	...	...	$\frac{7}{8}$	"
"    of lower jaw	...	...	1	"
Width of interorbital space	...	...	$\frac{3}{16}$	"

Lower jaw very deep; ramus broad. Coronoid process, short and acuminate; condyloid process, narrow and horizontal; descending ramus deeply emarginate; posterior angle broad and rounded. The anterior superior molar has two blunt cusps, a transverse band of enamel, and a posterior cusp. The central and posterior molars have each a transverse band of enamel and two blunt cusps. The inferior molars have transverse folds of enamel, without cusps. Incisors short and stout.

Habitat.—Long's Plains, from T. B. Moore, Esq.

## NEW SPECIES OF TASMANIAN ANTECHINI AND MUS,

BY EDMUND T. HIGGINS, M.R.C.S., ENG., AND WILLIAM  
F. PETERD, C.M.Z.S.

[*Read 8th May, 1883.*]

### ANTECHINUS CONCINNUS.

Form slender. Fur moderately soft, brownish-grey on the upper surface, hairs bluish-grey at the base, annulated with pale brown in the middle, and tipped with darker brown; the whole surface interspersed with moderately long black hairs. The fur on the sides and under surface of a pale rusty yellow; the same tint extends round the back of the ear, forming also a narrow line above it. Upper surface of tail clothed with hair of the same colour as the back; under surface pale rusty yellow; the apical portion dusky. Ears very broad and moderately long, clothed internally and externally with yellowish brown hairs. Feet pale rusty yellow. The only specimen we have seen is in the collection of the Royal Society of Tasmania, and somewhat resembles the "minima" of Geoffroy, and may ultimately prove to be only a variety of that species: but the light marks above and behind the ear are so pronounced that we cannot imagine they would have escaped notice if present in Geoffroy's specimen, we have therefore provisionally named it "concinus."

Length from tip of nose to root of tail	...	...	...	...	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	inches
„ of tail	...	...	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	„
„ from nose to ear	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	„
„ from nose to eye	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	„
„ of ear	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
Width of ear	...	...	...	...	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	„
Length of fore foot and claws	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{6}$	„
„ of hind foot and claws	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	„

Habitat.—Tasmania. Exact locality unknown.

ANTECHINUS MOOREI.—VAR. ASSIMILIS.

Differs from the type, in its smaller size, in the fur of the upper surface being of a reddish brown colour throughout, the hairs annulated with a paler tint, sparsely interspersed with reddish brown hairs. Under surface ashy white. Feet pale reddish brown. Pale line extending from nose to crown of head. The specimen is in the museum of the Royal Society, Hobart. Teeth closely approximating.

Length from nose to root of tail	...	...	...	...	5	inches
„ of tail	...	...	...	...	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	„
„ from nose to ear	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	„
„ from nose to eye	...	...	...	...	1	„
„ of ear	...	...	...	...	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	„

Habitat.—Tasmania. West Coast.

MUS TAMARENSIS ♀.—NOV. SPEC.

Fur somewhat coarse, and moderately long, on the upper surface of the body, leaden blue at the base, annulated with yellow in the middle, and dark brown at the tip, thickly interspersed with very dark brown (almost black) hairs, giving the fur a generally mottled yellowish brown appearance; under surface greyish white. Ears rounded, covered internally and externally with short brown hair; a dark patch at the interior portion of the base of ear. Fore feet of moderate size, of the same colour as the under surface of the body. *Hind feet white*, long and slender; toes exceedingly long, and of a pure white colour. Tail, on upper surface, covered with moderately long brown hairs, coarse scales showing freely through; under surface covered with longer greyish white hairs; tip of tail almost black. Whiskers long and fine, composed of dark brown and whitish hairs, some only tipped with white.

Length from nose to root of tail	...	...	...	...	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	inches
„ of tail	...	...	...	...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
„ from nose to ear	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	„
„ from nose to eye	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	„
„ of ear	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
Width of ear	...	...	...	...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	„

Length of fore foot and claws	...	...	$\frac{5}{8}$	inches.
„ of hind foot and claws	...	...	$1\frac{1}{8}$	„
„ of skull...	...	...	$1\frac{3}{8}$	„
Width of skull	...	...	$1\frac{1}{8}$	„
Length of nasal bones...	...	...	$\frac{3}{8}$	„
„ of palatine bones	...	...	$\frac{4}{8}$	„
„ of lower jaw	...	...	$1\frac{5}{16}$	„

Habitat.—Streams of Northern Tasmania.

Extremely abundant on the banks of the river Tamar, and probably widely distributed over the island. Settlers residing near the river suffer much from its destructive propensities. Specimens of a very much larger size than the type are occasionally seen.

#### MUS LEUCOPUS.

Since the description of “leucopus” was written we have received from Storey’s Creek and Long’s Plains, and the Royal Society’s Museum at Hobart, from the West Coast, specimens of a rat, agreeing in all its essential characters with the type, but differing from it in its much greater size and darker fur. We do not at present feel justified in describing it as a separate species. The type specimen, an adult male, from Kentishbury, measured

From tip of nose to root of tail	...	...	$3\frac{3}{4}$	inches
Length of tail	...	...	$3\frac{3}{4}$	„

The specimens from Storey’s Creek, Long’s Plains, and the West Coast measure

From tip of nose to root of tail	...	...	$5\frac{1}{8}$	inches
Length of tail	...	...	$6\frac{1}{4}$	„

#### NOTES ON NEW PLANTS INTRODUCED INTO THE ROYAL SOCIETY’S GARDENS DURING 1883,

BY FRANCIS ABBOTT, SUPERINTENDENT.

The following notes on plants, received at the Gardens during the year, have been made with a view to giving increased publicity to this portion of the Society’s operations; and also to bring prominently forward any plants of particular merit, either of a useful or ornamental character.

On reviewing the list of introduced plants, I find that there are not many that are likely to become of much utility, yet there are a few which are deserving of notice in this respect, as they are of great commercial importance in their native country.

I would first call attention to the South American Pinus