

Dr. Coues remarks that this subgenus is related to the European *Crocidura*; and, from his descriptions, I should hardly suppose it to be separable. In any case the absent unicuspid is probably the fourth incisor and the premolar, as Dr. Brandt has shown to be the case in *Crocidura*.

As far as we yet know, each of these subgenera is represented within our limits by a single species. These may be easily distinguished by the following characters:—

1. *S. veræ-pacis*. Teeth 32. Uniform dark dusky brown, hardly lighter beneath. Length about 3".40, of tail 2".00.
2. *S. evotis*. Teeth 28. "Hoary brownish cinereous above, ashy-grey beneath." Length 2".90, of tail 0".90.

### 1. *Sorex veræ-pacis*. (Tab. V. fig. 1.)

*Corsira temlyas*, Gray, P. Z. S. 1843, p. 79 (sine descr.)<sup>1</sup>.

*Corsira teculyas*, Gray, MS. (in Mus. Brit.)<sup>2</sup>.

*Sorex veræ-pacis*, Alston, P. Z. S. 1877, p. 445 (descr. orig.)<sup>3</sup>.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Coban (*Mus. Brit.*<sup>1</sup>).

In 1843 the late Dr. Gray named, without any description, a number of Mammals obtained by the British Museum from Vera Paz, Guatemala, and purchased, I believe, from Mr. Leadbeater. Among these were two large dark long-tailed Shrews, on which Gray bestowed the barbarous title *temlyas*<sup>1</sup>, afterwards altered on the Museum labels to *teculyas*. By the kindness of Dr. Günther I was enabled to have the skull of one of these specimens extracted, and was thus able to show that it belonged to restricted *Sorex* with thirty-two teeth, the form and proportions of which bear a considerable resemblance to those of the European *S. minutus*. I have hitherto met with no other examples of this Shrew than Gray's types; and it therefore appears probable that the species is not common in Guatemala.

### 2. *Sorex evotis*.

*Sorex (Notiosorex) evotis*, Coues, Bull. U.S. Geol. & Geogr. Surv. iii. p. 652 (1877, descr. orig.)<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Mazatlan (*Bischoff, U.S. Nat. Mus.*<sup>1</sup>).

According to Dr. Coues this species is nearly allied to *S. crawfordi*, Baird (which inhabits New Mexico), but differs not only in colour but in its much larger size and proportionally shorter tail. "The coloration is very nearly that of some specimens of *Crocidura leucodon*, but rather more cinereous above and less distinctly bicolor"<sup>1</sup>. The still unique types of both *S. crawfordi* and *S. evotis* are in the National Museum at Washington.