

him for determination by Herr Schneider, of the Natural-History Museum at Basel. In addition to its almost hairless particoloured tail and naked soles, it is remarkable in the development of the upper edges of the orbits, which are spread into a sort of horizontal shelf, instead of rising into perpendicular supraorbital ridges as in *Oryzomys*. Dr. Peters therefore regards it as the type of a separate subgenus, *Tylomys*; and it will be seen that the next species presents the same characters.

12. *Hesperomys panamensis*. (Tab. XV. fig. 2.)

Neomys panamensis, J. E. Gray, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 4th ser. xii. p. 417, fig. 1, skull (1873, descr. orig.)¹.

Hab. PANAMA (*Boucard, Mus. Brit.*¹).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia.

This handsome species was described by the late Dr. Gray from a specimen which was obtained by the British Museum from Panama, through M. Boucard. Struck by the peculiarities of its skull, Gray made it the type of a new genus, *Neomys*; but in these, as well as in general external characters, it agrees closely with the last species, and is consequently referable to Professor Peters's subgenus *Tylomys*, of which *Neomys* must be regarded as a synonym. It differs very markedly, however, in coloration, though it shares the peculiarity of having a particoloured tail.

Besides the type specimen, which is now figured, I have seen only one other example of this species, a half-grown individual, sent from Medellin to the British Museum.

3. OCHETODON.

Reithrodon, Leconte, Proc. Ac. Philad. 1853, p. 413 (nec Waterhouse).

Ochetodon, Coues, op. cit. 1874, p. 184.

The North-American Mice with grooved upper incisors were referred by Leconte to Waterhouse's genus *Reithrodon*; and most later writers have followed his example; but Dr. Coues has shown that they are really quite distinct from that Neotropical form, being much more nearly allied to *Hesperomys* proper. They differ from the latter, however, not only in the character already alluded to, but in the first upper molar having four roots instead of three (as in *Hesperomys*), in the inflection of the lower edge of the angle of the mandible, and in other minor cranial characters, which have been fully described by Dr. Coues in his monograph.

The two species of *Ochetodon* which have been found in Central America may be thus distinguished:—

1. *O. humilis*. Average length about 2".20, of tail 2", of hind foot 0".55. Above mouse-grey, washed with fulvous on the flanks; beneath greyish white.
2. *O. mexicanus*. Average length 2".92, of tail 3".72, of hind foot 0".75. Above warm brown, passing into red-brown on the flanks; beneath dirty white.