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Aus diesen Beschreibungen können wir unsere Hypothese im Vereine mit Gerstfeld aufstellen: »Daß das erste Glied allein die Unterlippe darstellt, wäre dann das Submentum (Newp.) und entspräche den Cardines der Lippenkiefer, das zweite Glied bestände aus den beiden Stipites und wäre analog dem Mentum (Newp.), das dritte und vierte Glied gehörten zusammen den Endlappen der Unterlippe an und entsprächen entweder nur den äußeren Laden (Paraglossae) oder nur den unteren Laden (Ligulae), oder aber, was mir noch wahrscheinlicher ist, beiden mit einander vereinigten Ladenpaaren zugleich.

## 2. A new Lemur (Menagensis).

By Henry F. Nachtrieb, President of the Academy, Minneapolis.

eingeg. 12. Februar 1892.

The Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences has just received from the Menage Scientific Expedition to the Philippine Islands a letter containing a brief account of the discovery of what appears to the Expedition to be an undescribed member of the Lemuridae.

The following description taken from an adult male is the essential portion of the account sent to the Academy, under whose auspices the Expedition is carrying on its work.

»Head rounded; snout short and flat; eyes brown, large, round, and slightly prominent. Ears stout ($^9/_{16}$ in.) and hardly projecting beyond hair of head. Neck so short as to give head appearance of being set squarely on shoulders. Nails of hand flat. Hind legs very crooked (bowed) with feet turned sharply inward. Length from tip of nose to tip of rudimentary tail $11^1/_2$ in. Tail itself $^5/_8$ in. General color light rufous, hairs being dark at base, then gray changing to light rufous, with very short gray tips.

White line between eyes extending backward 1 in. from base of nose. Face around eyes dark rufous, the markings extending upward on forehead. Throat, cheeks and space between ears and eye marking above mentioned gray, the markings of each side extending upward and nearly meeting on forehead. The effect produced is a heart shaped mark of dark rufous on face, the point of heart lying on forehead, the eyes occupying the two lobes and separated by the white mark which does not run to tip of heart. Sides of head at back, and of neck, have hairs broadly tipped with gray. Broad stripe of dark brown extends backward for $5^1/_2$ in. along spine, tapering to a point. Hair of arms lighter rufous than that of back. Backs of hands gray, nearly white. Backs of feet grayish. Hair on back of body, arms and

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legs, thick and soft, making a fine fur much resembling that of *Galeopithecus*. On under surface of body hair is thinner and somewhat lighter in color than on back. About the genitals it is buffy white.

Dentition $\frac{1}{3}\,\frac{1}{1}\,\frac{3\,|\,3}{2\,|\,3}$. The two upper incisors are short, strong and widely separated both from each other and from the canines. The canines are strongly developed in both jaws, the upper ones curving outward slightly and being well separated from the first praemolars. The latter are also considerably elongated in the upper jaw. The six lower incisors are set close together and project horizontally forward. The four central incisors are delicate and loose, but are well supported at the sides by the remaining two which are large and strong.

This curious little animal is known to the natives of the region it inhabits as the cŏcām. An adult male specimen, from which the description was taken, was kept alive by us for several days. Its movements were sluggish except in biting, when its sudden and unexpected activity proved a painful surprise. It moved with equal ease along the upper and lower sides of a small branch or rope and progressed quite as rapidly backward as forward. On the floor it was not at home and presented a most ludicrous appearance, tumbling along on all fours with feet nearly as far apart as those of a turtle, and its body barely raised from the boards.

It spent most of the day asleep, rolled up into a furry ball with its head buried between its thighs. If disturbed when actively climbing about, it has a curious way of folding its hands over its eyes, and has hence earned the name of »shame-face«, which it shares with *Tarsius spectrum*.

It had two notes, a low complaining grunt, and a sharp squeal. During its confinement it took little food, turning up its nose at lemons, but occasionally eating a little banana or egg. We had no insects or small mammals to offer it. In drinking it lapped up the water like a dog.

After five days of semistarvation its strength seemed almost unimpaired, and it showed remarkable tenacity of life.«

The description sent the Academy is insufficient for determining the genus.

A more specific description with an account of its anatomy etc. will appear in the Bulletin of the Academy.

Minneapolis, Jan. 12th 1892.

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