

the last-mentioned colour prevails on the sides of the body, where numerous long interspersed white hairs are observable, as well as on the rump. The under parts of the body are of a cream-yellow. The ears are rather large, deeply emarginated behind, and clothed internally with small pale hairs, excepting towards the margin, where they assume a dusky hue; externally the ears are furnished with minute dusky hairs, but at the base they are white. The head, in the region of the ear, is very pale; the throat, inner side of the legs and the tarsi are white; the tail is about equal to the body in length; the basal half is tolerably well clothed with short hairs, which are black on the upper surface and dirty white on the under; on the apical half the hairs are longer (averaging rather more than a quarter of an inch in length) and almost entirely black. The fur is long and moderately soft.

The *Octodon Bridgesii* differs from the *O. Cumingii* (or *O. Degus*, as it should be called) in being considerably larger, of a less bright colour, and in having the tail longer and less distinctly tufted at the apex; the feet moreover are white, or very nearly so.

The dimensions given are taken from two specimens, one in the British Museum collection and the other in that of the Zoological Society, which were brought to this country by Thomas Bridges, Esq., a very zealous collector and good observer, after whom I have named the species. The skulls of these two specimens agree with each other, and differ considerably from those of the *O. Cumingii*. In the first place they are about one-third larger, less arched above; the nasal bones are narrower in proportion, the frontal bones smaller and more contracted in front, and the palate is also more contracted in front. The molar teeth of the upper jaw have the inner fold of enamel deeper. In the lower jaw the molar teeth have the lateral angles more produced, and their transverse diameter is consequently greater in proportion. The coronoid process is distinctly larger in proportion. Other differences of size and proportion will be perceived upon comparing the following dimensions:—

	<i>O. Cumingii.</i>		<i>O. Bridgesii.</i>	
	in.	lin.	in.	lin.
Total length of cranium	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Greatest width	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Length of nasal bones	0	7	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Length of frontal bones	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
Width of interorbital space	0	5	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total length of zygomatic arch	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	11
Length from front of superior incisors to the molar teeth	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Length of the four molar teeth taken together	0	4 $\frac{1}{3}$	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Width of incisor teeth of upper jaw	0	1 $\frac{2}{5}$	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Width of palate between foremost molars ..	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{5}$
Width of palate between hinder molars	0	2	0	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
Length of ramus of lower jaw	0	11 $\frac{1}{3}$	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Height of ditto in a vertical line, dropped } from the condyle	0	5 $\frac{2}{3}$	0	7