

included in the definition of the family Stylophoridae. Systematic ichthyologists in America emphasize differences rather than resemblances, but this may be carried too far, and I think the important features in the anatomy of *Stylophorus* are those which establish its relationship to the Tæniosomi, whilst its unique characters are of interest only as showing the remarkable specialization which the Tæniosome type is capable of attaining.

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LIV.—*Description of a new Species of Charaxes from the Cameroons, West Africa.* By HERBERT DRUCE, F.L.S. &c.

*Charaxes acraeoides*, sp. n.

*Male*.—Head black, with four yellow spots, two on each side above the eye; antennæ black; collar, tegulæ, thorax, and abdomen black; a white spot on the thorax just behind the collar and two yellow spots on each side of the thorax; palpi above black, the underside orange-yellow; the underside of the thorax and abdomen orange-yellow; the legs black. Primaries black, crossed near the apex by a band of four elongated cream-coloured spots, the inner margin streaked with red, above which are five large red spots, the one nearest the anal angle the largest: secondaries red, black at the base and partly along the inner margin, the anal angle and part of the inner margin cream-colour; a black streak at the end of the cell, with the black spots on the underside showing through; the outer margin from the apex to the anal angle black, with a series of minute white dots in the middle of the black margin. Underside: primaries, the apical part of the wing pale yellowish brown, the veins and streaks between the veins black; the cream-coloured band as above, edged on the inner side by a band of black spots which extend along the outer margin to the anal angle; the cell and the central part of wing greenish grey; the usual black marks in the cell; the wing below the cell to the inner margin orange-red: secondaries orange-red, palest above the cell and above the anal angle; the outer margins and veins all black; four large black spots on the costal margin, four in the cell, and a row of five partly round the outside of the cell; the black outer margin is spotted with blue and greenish-grey dots.

Expanse  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

*Hab.* Cameroons, Bitje, Ja River, 2000 feet; wet season (*Mus. Druce*).

This very fine species reminds one at first sight of *Pseud-acraea clarki*, Butler, which also came in the collection.



LV.—*Preliminary Descriptions of Two new Species of Myonycteris.* By KNUD ANDERSEN.

*Myonycteris wroughtoni*, sp. n.

*Diagnosis.*— $m^2$  about twice the bulk of  $p^1$ . Skull and teeth heavy. Forearm about 65–67 mm. *Hab.* Welle District, N.E. Congo.

*Differential characters.*—Skull larger and more heavily built than in *M. torquata*\*: total length 34 mm., against 31–31·8; rostrum longer and broader: from front of orbit to tip of nasals 10·5–10·7, against 9–9·2, lachrymal width (across lower edges of lachrymal foramina) 9·8–10 mm., against 8·8; length of combined orbital cavity and temporal fossa, measured on underside of skull from front of glenoid fossa to back of maxillary process of zygomatic arch, 10·7–11 mm., against 9–9·8; frontal region broader: interorbital breadth 6 mm., against 5–5·2. Cheek-teeth on the whole slightly broader;  $m^2$  less reduced in size, being about twice the bulk of  $p^1$  (in *M. torquata* subequal to  $p^1$ ), actual length of tooth in two specimens 0·9 mm., against 0·5–0·7 in two *M. torquata*, breadth 0·6–0·7, against 0·4–0·5.—Wings, tibia, and foot conspicuously longer; forearm 65–67 mm. (57–60·5 in *M. torquata*), third metacarpal 44·5–45 (36–39), lower leg 25–25·5 (22), foot with claws 17–19 (14). Distribution and colour of fur as in the allied species.

*Type.* ♂ ad. (skin and skull), River Likandi, Welle District, 18th April, 1906; Alexander-Gosling Expedition; B.M. 7. 7. 8. 25. Two specimens examined.

Named in honour of Mr. R. C. Wroughton, who assisted in working out the mammals collected during the Alexander-Gosling Expedition †.

*Myonycteris leptodon*, sp. n.

*Diagnosis.*— $m^2$  about twice the bulk of  $p^1$ . Molariform teeth short and narrow. Forearm about 61–62 mm. *Hab.* Sierra Leone; Liberia.

*Differential characters.*—Skull similar to that of *M. wroughtoni*, but rostrum narrower in front (distance between inner bases of canines 3·3 mm., against 3·7–4 in *M. wroughtoni*

\* *Cynonycteris torquata*, Dobson, Cat. Chir. B. M. p. 76, pl. v. fig. 1 (animal) (1878). *C. brachycephala*, Bocage, J. Sci. Math. Lisboa, (2) i. no. 3, p. 197 (1899).

† Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xix., May and June, 1907.



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