

the presence of a long spiculum, on account of which he names it *Opalina spiculata*.

The body is elongate-ovate, somewhat pointed in front; its length is 235–240  $\mu$ , and its breadth from 37–38  $\mu$ . The whole surface is covered with short cilia, which form regular longitudinal series, and are somewhat longer and more numerous at the anterior end. The nucleus is spindle-shaped and occupies the whole length of the body. Instead of the contractile vacuoles there are several pale vesiculiform nuclei.

The special character of the former consists in a long spiculum, which lies in the interior of the body, and occupies about two thirds of its total length.

A constriction at the hinder part of the body behind the spiculum indicates a new individual; but the formation here of a small spiculum always precedes the production of the divisional groove, so that the spiculum of the parent has absolutely no part in the production of the young. The length of the new *Opalina* thus produced is about 57–58  $\mu$ ; its form is oval, its nucleus does not occupy the whole length of the body, and the spiculum is only about half that length. The newly formed *Opalinæ* either separate from the parent and swim away, or remain united to it to the number of two, three, or four. By its mode of production the parasite most resembles *O. prolifera*, Clap., by the presence of the spiculum *O. uncinata*, Clap.—*Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersb.* tom. xxx. pp. 512–514.

*A new Gazelle from the Somali-land.*

By M. FRANZ KOHL.

The author describes a new species of gazelle, brought by M. J. Menges from the Somali-land, and of which the museum at Vienna possesses an adult male example.

*Gazella Pelzelinii*, Kohl (sp. n.).

This new species is most nearly allied to *Gazella arabica*, Liechtenstein (Hempr. & Ehrenb.), as regards both the coloration and the form of the horns. It is somewhat smaller, about the size of a small roe-deer; its head is smaller than in *G. arabica*, and the portion of the skull behind the horns a little longer in proportion. The horns, as in the compared species, are very slender, much longer than the head (27 centim.), but instead of 14–17 have 21 rings, of which, however, the last is very weak and indistinct. In the curvature of the horns the two species are alike; but in *G. Pelzelinii* they diverge much more, so that the distance between the tips is much greater—in *G. arabica* 3" 6'''–3" 10''', in *G. Pelzelinii* 5" 2''' (13.6 centim.). Further differences are shown in the proportions of the skull.

Statement of the collector:—Pupil elongate, iris deep dark blue. Collected at Berberah, in the Somali-land, 21st January, 1885.—*Verh. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. in Wien*, Band xxxvi. 1886, Sitz. p. 4.



Kohl, Franz Friedrich. 1886. "A new gazelle from the Somali-land." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 18, 420–420.  
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