

labium" of the flea represents the galeæ, then the pseudolabium of the Diptera is formed in the same way, and yet we have still four lancets in many Diptera to account for!

If, however, these lancets are the mandibles and maxillæ, then the sheath of the proboscis would be the labium; and, apart from its position, it is frequently divided into three portions, very suggestive of the mentum, ligula, and paraglossæ.

I hope Prof. Lowne will some day give us a clearer idea of what he considers these "parts of the maxillæ" to be.

When speaking of the mouth-parts of the flea, Prof. Lowne incidentally mentions that the antenna in that insect is behind the eye, which, he says, "is a clear indication that the simple eye in the Fleas is not homologous with the great compound eyes of insects, which are never in front of the antennæ" (p. 152). When I read this sentence I could not help thinking of Prof. Lowne's statement above quoted (p. 129) that position is no evidence; and when one sees how completely the relative position of the eye, ocellus, and antenna change in such insects as *Tryxalis* and *Fulgora* for instance, I scarcely think it a convincing argument to say that the eye of the flea cannot represent the compound eye of other insects, simply because it is in front of the antenna. A trifle more and the antenna of *Fulgora* would be behind the eye.

#### VIII.—*Description of a new Baboon from East Africa.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

AMONG some Mammals obtained by Mr. F. J. Jackson in East Africa is a fine male Baboon evidently allied to the Abyssinian *Papio*\* *thoth*, Ogilb. (with which I presume *P. doguera*, Pucheran, is synonymous), but so different from it in the character and colouring of its fur that I think it ought to be separated from it at least as a subspecies, for which I propose the term

\* I am entirely unable to follow those naturalists who, in deliberate defiance of the laws of priority, use *Cynocephalus* instead of *Papio* for the Baboons. Even on the inadmissible but oft-quoted score of convenience, it is surely a greater nuisance and source of confusion that some naturalists or curators of large museums (*e. g.* the Leyden) should use *Papio* and others *Cynocephalus*, than that those who are (and know they are) wrong in using the latter should give it up once for all, and learn the name which has an unquestionable claim to adoption.



*Papio thoth ibeanus*, subsp. n.

Fur remarkably coarse and shaggy all over the body, and even longer than in *P. t. typicus*. Colour a coarse mixture of blackish and dull fawny white, without any of the brighter yellow always present in the typical form, at least on the head and limbs. Hairs on the crown of the head broadly annulated with black, this part being nearly uniform yellow in the true *thoth*. Colour of outer side of limbs quite like back, the hairs slaty grey basally, ringed terminally with black and dull fawny white. Chin and throat well-haired, whitish, at first, anteriorly, unannulated, but gradually proceeding backwards blackish rings make their appearance, and on the chest all the hairs are broadly annulated with black and white and on the belly with black and dull fawn. Inner sides of fore limbs like chest, but inner sides of hind ones a clearer and less annulated fawn-colour. Upper surfaces of both hands and feet like the outer surfaces of arms and legs, not getting darker terminally.

*Skull*.—Owing to the fact that the typical and only available adult male skull of *P. thoth* is obviously deteriorated by captivity, it would be useless to enter into a detailed comparison between the two skulls; but, comparing the East-African skull with a fine Angolan skull of what I take to be *P. anubis*, it is characterized by its much less salient facial ridges, shorter and broader palate, markedly smaller and narrower foramen magnum, and higher and more vertically directed mandibular coronoid processes.

Dimensions of the type (an adult male skin):—

Head and body (c.) 850 millim.; tail (c.) 610; hind foot 182.

*Skull*: basal length 151; greatest length, exclusive of occipital crest, 195; greatest breadth 114; gnathion to lower edge of orbit 111; nasals, length mesially 64, laterally 68, greatest breadth 15; height of orbit 25·5; breadth across orbits outside at fronto-malar sutures 84; nasion to occiput, exclusive of crest, 99; palate, length 97, breadth between outer sides of  $\underline{m.2}$  56·5, between inner sides of  $\underline{m.2}$  33; combined lengths of upper true molars 37.

*Hab.* Lamu, East Africa.

Of other species of the genus besides *P. thoth* none of the present group are known from East Africa at all, *P. porcarius* being South African and *P. anubis* and *P. sphinx* being West African.



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