

decorated with four pairs of nearly symmetrically arranged stripes, widest apart on a level with the eyes, and with four pairs of stripes which meet in the centre of the forehead at or near the point where the mane terminates four inches below the occipital crest.

In the above-mentioned stripes, as in those on the sides of the head and on the neck, there is close agreement between the two Zebras under consideration, but, as already stated, there are fewer stripes in Ward's Zebra in connection with the dorsal band. If the "gridiron" in the two forms is compared it will be noticed that in Ward's Zebra the bars running across the rump are coarser than in the Mountain Zebra, apparently owing to the obliteration of several of the intervening light spaces.

In text-figure 35 the colour and great length of the ears in Ward's Zebra are well brought out—the ears are longer than in any of the Mountain Zebras I have had the opportunity of measuring, and instead of presenting a white tip and a narrow white band midway between base and apex as in the Mountain Zebra, the apex is dark, while the proximal part is only faintly and irregularly pigmented.

If one may judge by the ears, hoofs, and coloration, Ward's Zebra is adapted for a habitat similar to that of the Mountain Zebra; moreover, like the Mountain Zebra, it has the reputation of being stubborn and intractable.

The following papers were read:—

1. On Mammals from the Island of Fernando Po, collected by Mr. E. Seimund. By OLDFIELD THOMAS, F.R.S., F.Z.S.

[Received July 13, 1904.]

(Plate XIII.*)

[The complete account of the new genera and subspecies described in this communication appears here; but since the names and preliminary diagnoses were published in the 'Abstract,' the genera and subspecies are distinguished by the names being underlined.—EDITOR.]

One of the chief desiderata of the British Museum collection of Mammals has long been a proper series representing the fauna of the Island of Fernando Po. For from this island there came in the early days of the study of zoology by British workers quite a number of specimens, and these were described in the 'Proceedings' of this Society by Mr. G. R. Waterhouse and others. But owing to age and exposure to light at a time when the exhibition of types was not thought criminal, the original specimens, on which all our comparisons depended, have become so faded that but little use can now be made of them.

* For explanation of the Plate, see p. 187.

Attention having been again called to this island by the remarkable ornithological discoveries made there by Capt. Boyd Alexander, a special collecting-trip in the interests of the National Museum was rendered possible by the generosity of our President (the Duke of Bedford), of Mrs. Percy Sladen, and the Hon. Walter Rothschild. A free passage to the island and back was also given to the collector by Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., through the kind offices of Sir Alfred Jones.

The collector, Mr. E. Seimund, started in November 1903, arrived in the island on December 4, and left again in April 1904, so that he had in all just over four months in which to collect.

The series he obtained is exceedingly valuable for the reasons above mentioned, as he got good sets of nearly all the species described so long ago by our predecessors in mammalogical research; and these cannot fail to be of constant service to all workers on the subject.

Of novelties I have only had occasion to describe two—*Scoto-nycteris bedfordi*, a Fruit-Bat, and *Galago demidoffi poensis*, a local race of the little West-African Galago; but Mr. Seimund has found on the island several other mammals which had not previously been recorded from there.

Our knowledge of the Mammals of Fernando Po rests chiefly on the following literature:—

WATERHOUSE, G. R.—Descriptions of new Mammals from the Island of Fernando Po, based on specimens presented by George Knapp, Esq. P. Z. S. 1838, p. 57.

Colobus, *Cercopithecus*, *Genetta*, *Lutra*, and *Cephalophus*.

WATERHOUSE, G. R.—Descriptions of new Mammals from Fernando Po, obtained by Mr. L. Fraser during the Niger Expedition. P. Z. S. 1842, p. 124.

Anomalurus and Squirrels.

ALLEN, W., and THOMSON, T. H. R.—Narrative of the Expedition to the River Niger. Appendix, vol. ii. pp. 472 *et seqq.* 1848.

Most of the Mammals obtained on the Expedition were collected at Fernando Po by L. Fraser.

BOCAGE, J. V. BARBOZA DU.—Subsidios para a Fauna da Ilha de Fernão do Pó: Mammíferos. Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, (2) iv. p. 1, 1895.

16 species (none new) collected by Mr. P. Newton.

BOCAGE, J. V. BARBOZA DU.—Faune des Quatre Isles du Golfe de Guinée: Mammifères. Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, (2) vii. p. 25, 1903.

Full list of species.

Descriptions of isolated species have also been published by Gray, Bennett, Ogilby, A. Smith, and others.

The second of Prof. Bocage's two papers gives a full list of the

Mammals of the island, and I have now, by intercalating the additional species obtained by Mr. Seimund and modifying one or two doubtful determinations, drawn up a list of the indigenous species complete to date, with the names of the collectors on whose specimens the species have been determined.

This contains 36 species, as follows:—

1. <i>Colobus pennanti</i> Waterh.	Knapp, Thomson.
2. " <i>satanas</i> Waterh.	Knapp, Thomson, Newton, Seimund.
[" <i>polycomus</i> Schr.*]	
3. <i>Cercopithecus erythrotis</i> Waterh.	Knapp, Thomson, Fraser, Burton, Seimund.
4. " <i>preussi</i> Matsch.	Seimund.
5. " <i>martini</i> Waterh.	Knapp.
6. " <i>campbelli</i> Waterh. (<i>burnetti</i> Gray).	Thomson.
7. " <i>pogonias</i> Benn.	Knapp, Thomson, Fraser.
8. <i>Galago elegantulus</i> Leconte.	Burton, Newton.
9. " <i>alleni</i> Waterh.	Allen, Thomson, Burton.
10. " <i>demidoffi</i> poensis Thos.	Seimund.
11. <i>Hypsignathus monstrosus</i> Allen.	Newton.
12. <i>Rousettus stramineus</i> Geoff.	Newton, Seimund.
13. <i>Scotonycteris bedfordi</i> Thos.	Seimund.
14. <i>Rhinolophus landeri</i> Mart.	Thomson.
15. <i>Hipposiderus fuliginosus</i> Temm.	Fraser, Newton, Seimund.
16. <i>Nycteris hispida</i> Schr.	Fraser, Capt. E. Downes, Seimund.
17. <i>Mimetillus moloneyi</i> Thos. [<i>Glauconycteris poensis</i> Gray †.]	Seimund.
18. <i>Nyctinomus brachypterus</i> Peters ‡.	Downes.
19. <i>Crocidura poensis</i> Fraser.	Fraser, Seimund.
20. <i>Sylvisorex johnstoni</i> Dobs.	Seimund.
21. <i>Genetta poensis</i> Waterh.	Knapp.
22. <i>Poiana richardsoni</i> Thos.	Thomson, Seimund.
23. <i>Lutra capensis poensis</i> Waterh.	Knapp.
24. <i>Anomalurus fraseri</i> Waterh.	Fraser, Thomson, Alexander, Newton, Seimund.
25. <i>Sciurus stangeri</i> Waterh.	Fraser, Thomson, Newton, Seimund.
26. " <i>rufobrachiatus</i> Waterh.	Fraser, Thomson, Seimund.
27. " <i>punctatus</i> Temm.	Newton.
28. <i>Funisciurus erythrogenys</i> Waterh.	Fraser, Thomson, Seimund.
29. " <i>poensis</i> Smith.	Smith, Thomson, Fraser, Alexander, Seimund.
30. <i>Mus tullbergi</i> Thos.	Seimund.
31. " <i>alleni</i> Waterh.	Allen, Seimund.
32. <i>Cricetomys gambianus</i> Waterh.	Smith, Newton, Seimund.
33. <i>Procavia dorsalis</i> Fraser.	Fraser, Alexander, Newton, Seimund.
34. <i>Cephalophus ogilbyi</i> Waterh.	Fraser, Thomas, Alexander, Seimund.
35. " <i>melanorheus</i> Gray.	Thomson, Fraser, Thrupp, Alexander, Seimund.
36. <i>Manis tricuspis</i> Raf.	Fraser, Newton.

1. COLOBUS SATANAS Waterh.

Native skin. Bubi Town, Bantabiri, 500 m.

* There would appear to be some error in the inclusion of *Colobus polycomus* in the Fernando Po fauna. Prof. Bocage puts it in on the authority of Gray, who mentions two of Knapp's skins as belonging to it. But the list of Knapp's specimens given by Waterhouse in 1838 does not include it, and until some confirmation is obtained of its occurrence in the island I think it should be deleted from the list.

† It is stated by Allen and Thomson (*l. c.* p. 480) that the specimen described by Gray as *Kerivoula poensis* was not obtained in Fernando Po, but at Abo on the Niger. It has therefore to be deleted from the island list.

‡ *N. pumilus* Dobs. Cf. de Winton, Ann. Mag. N. H. (7) vii. p. 38 (1901).

2. *CERCOPITHECUS ERYTHROTIS* Waterh.

Cercopithecus erythrotis Waterh. P. Z. S. 1838, p. 59.

♂. 78, 81. ♀. 74. Bubi Town, Bantabiri, 500 m.

♂. 147. ♀. 160. Bantabiri, 1800 m.

Well-known as it is by menagerie specimens, few Museums possess any wild-killed examples of this handsome monkey, and the present specimens are therefore most acceptable. The original types of this monkey, of *C. martini*, and of *Colobus satanas* were native-made skins, presented to the Zoological Society's Museum by Mr. George Knapp in 1838, being the earliest zoological specimens known to have come from Fernando Po.

3. *CERCOPITHECUS PREUSSI* Matschie.

♀ (young). 165. N. Bantabiri, 1800 m.

Two native skins.

Not previously recorded from the island or represented in the British Museum.

Dr. Matschie, during a visit to London, has examined these specimens, and considers them to be the same as the species described by him under the above name. His types came from Victoria, Cameroons, and he tells me that this southern part of the Cameroons has a fauna very like that of Fernando Po, such species as *Colobus satanas*, *Cercopithecus erythrotis*, and others occurring there without modification. The presence of *C. preussi* in Fernando Po is therefore not surprising.

4. *GALAGO DEMIDOFFI POENSIS* Thos.

Galago demidoffi poensis Thos. Abstr. P. Z. S. 1904, No. 10, p. 12, Nov. 22.

♂. 152, 153, 162. ♀. 167. Bantabiri, 1800 m.

"Shot in tree by night."—E. S.

Similar in all essential respects to the true *G. demidoffi* of continental West Africa, but the under surface is paler, whitish instead of buffy. General colour above, of specimens in full pelage, pale russet or cinnamon-brown. Central light line of face white, contrasting more markedly with the general colour than the more or less buffy one of true *demidoffi*. Hairs of under surface slaty for two-thirds their length, then either white or pale buffy yellowish. Outer side of limbs like body, a line along the inner sides pure white; the hairs white to their bases, and forming prominently white patches below the elbows and thighs. The corresponding regions in true *demidoffi* are buffy or yellowish, never pure white. Upper surface of hands and feet dull whitish. Tail dark brown, darkening slightly terminally. Ears apparently rather larger, such measurements as are available running from 27 to 30 mm., as against 24 to 27 mm. in *demidoffi*.

Skull much as in *demidoffi*, though inconspicuously larger.

Dimensions of the type, measured in the flesh:—

Head and body 130 mm.; tail 195; hind foot 46; ear 28.

Skull—greatest length 38·2; greatest breadth 25·5; interorbital breadth 5·4; breadth of brain-case 19·6; front of canine to back of m^3 12·5.

Type. Adult male, no. 152. B.M. No. 4.7.1.8. Killed 6 March, 1904, at an altitude of 1800 metres.

Compared with 15 well-preserved specimens of the Continental form from localities ranging from the Gold Coast to Uganda, the four skins obtained by Mr. Seimund differ so uniformly by the lightness of their under surfaces, and the pure white of the inner aspect of their limbs, that I think they should have a special sub-specific name.

Galago demidoffi has not been previously recorded as occurring in Fernando Po, though a skeleton obtained there was received from Sir Richard Burton in 1862, just after the publication of Gerrard's 'Catalogue of Bones of Mammalia.'

5. ROUSETTUS STRAMINEUS Geoff.

♂. 108, 110, 114, 115, 117, 118, 119, 124, 125. ♀. 111, 112, 113, 116, 120, 121, 122, 123. Bantabiri, 10 m.

♂. 178, 181. ♀. 87, 105, 106, 179, 184. Bantabiri, 10 m.

"Very common."—E. S.

Prof. Bocage also records *Hypsignathus monstrosus* as having been discovered in the island by Mr. Newton.

This fine series of specimens shows a peculiar and very unusual sexual difference in colour which does not seem to have been previously noticed. The males, without exception, are more or less brown, the bright yellowish shoulder-patches contrasting strongly with the general dark colour. The females on the other hand are, both above and below, of the rich yellowish straw-colour so often described as occurring in this species.

For the female of any animal to be more richly coloured than the male is an unusual phenomenon.

6. SCOTONYCTERIS BEDFORDI Thos. (Plate XIII.)

Scotonycteris bedfordi Thos. P.Z.S. 1904, vol. i. p. 372.

♀. 31. Fish Town, 10 m.

"Shot during the daytime, hanging on a tree."—E. S.

This most interesting Bat is the only new species obtained on Mr. Seimund's expedition, and I have thought it worthy of a figure. It is the first member of the genus to be received by the Museum, and is therefore a most welcome accession.

The previously known species, *S. zenkeri* Matsch., was described from the Cameroons.

The external characters of *S. bedfordi* have been already described, but the following measurements of its skull may be of service:—Greatest length 25·4 mm.; basal length 22·6; zygomatic breadth 16·5; interorbital breadth 4·8; breadth of brain-case 11·1; palate length 14; front of canine to back of molar 8·7; front of lower canine to back of m_2 10.

The specific distinction of *S. bedfordi* rests mainly on the

conspicuously smaller size of the ears, these being only 11 mm. in the island species and 17 in *S. zenkeri*. The skulls, judging only by Dr. Matschie's description, seem closely similar.

The cheek-tooth formulæ of *Scotonycteris* and *Epomophorus* are considered by Dr. Matschie to be $P. \frac{1}{2}$, $M. \frac{2}{3}$, and that of *Cynopterus* to be $P. \frac{2}{2}$, $M. \frac{2}{3}$; but the study of a young specimen of the last-named genus shows that Dobson was perfectly right in giving its formula as $P. \frac{3}{3}$, $M. \frac{1}{2}$ *. This young specimen has milk-premolars present above the second and third cheek-teeth in each jaw, thus showing them both to be premolars; the minute anterior tooth has, as usual, no predecessor.

It would follow from this that the formula in *Scotonycteris* is $P. \frac{2}{3}$, $M. \frac{1}{2}$, the same as that rightly determined for *Epomophorus* by Dobson.

But further, while correctly determining the teeth of *Cynopterus*, Dobson does not seem to have realized that the same formula, $P. \frac{3}{3}$, $M. \frac{1}{2}$, would certainly be applicable to *Nyctymene* † (“*Harpyia*”), to which he assigns $P. \frac{2}{3}$, $M. \frac{2}{2}$.

In *Dobsonia*, on the other hand, with the same total number of four cheek-teeth in the upper jaw, the tooth lost has obviously been the anterior premolar instead of the last molar, so that the formula should be, as Dobson puts it, $P. \frac{2}{3}$, $M. \frac{2}{3}$. Matschie erroneously gives it as $P. \frac{2}{2}$, $M. \frac{2}{3}$.

7. HIPPOSIDERUS FULIGINOSUS Temm.

♂. 61, 62. ♀. 57, 63, 100. Bantabiri, 10 m.

♀. 19. Fish Town, 10 m.

♂. 52. Sepopo, 10 m.

♂. 54. Taka, 10 m.

“Very common.”—E. S.

One of these specimens, a female, is bright orange, the others are of the usual dark sooty brown.

8. NYCTERIS HISPIDA Schr. (?).

♂. 72. Bubi Town, Bantabiri, 500 m.

Not satisfactorily determinable in the dried condition.

9. MIMETILLUS MOLONEYI Thos.

♂. 183. ♀. 93, 99, 182. Bantabiri, 10 m.

“Shot on the wing. Flight swift and with many rapid turns and twists.”

MIMETILLUS Thos.

Mimetillus Thos. Abstr. P. Z. S. 1904, No. 10, p. 12, Nov. 22.

Type. *Vesperugo* (*Vesperus*) *moloneyi* Thos. Ann. Mag. N. H. (6) vii. p. 528 (1891).

* In the account of the genus Cat. Chir. B. M. p. 80; but in the synopsis of the genera on p. 3 the formula is given by an oversight as $P. \frac{2}{3}$, $M. \frac{2}{2}$.

† Cf. P. Biol. Soc. Wash. xv. p. 198 (1902), where, however, the name is accidentally misprinted *Nyctimene*.

Distinguished from *Vespertilio* (= *Vesperus*) by the abnormal reduction in the size of the wings, which look insufficient to support so large and heavy a body, and by the remarkable breadth and flatness of the skull, which resembles in these respects that of *Tylonycteris*.

Further study convinces me that this curious Bat, which I described from a specimen sent home from Lagos by Sir A. Moloney, should be separated generically from *Vespertilio*. Its proportions are quite different from those of any other Bat, as is shown by the fact that its forearm is barely half the length of the head and body, its fifth finger barely longer than even this short forearm, and its third finger is only as much longer than the forearm as the fifth usually is. The result is that the development of the wings recalls that in foetal specimens. The hind limbs are also abnormally short.

In the original description the wing-membranes were said to be uniformly brown, but this is a mistake due to the bad condition of the type. Inward of the fifth finger they are brown, but those between the third and fourth and fourth and fifth digits are a transparent whitish, with a few brown spots terminally.

The penis is remarkable in that it has no reversible prepuce, the uncovered glans being long, conical, and covered with minute reversed setæ.

The skull, although larger, recalls that of *Tylonycteris pachypus* by its broad and peculiarly flattened shape. It is not quite so flat, but its anterior portion is even broader in proportion, the anteorbital projections being unusually developed. Sagittal crest practically absent, lambdoid crests strong. No distinct occipital "helmet." Median palatal spine longer.

Owing to its short velvety-brown fur and peculiar proportions, this Bat has a strong superficial resemblance to a *Nyctinomus* or *Molossus* rather than to a member of the *Vespertilionidæ*. Hence the generic name suggested for it.

10. *CROCIDURA* (CROC.) *POENSIS* Fraser.

Crocidura poensis Fraser, P. Z. S. 1842, p. 200; Allen & Thomson, Expedition to River Niger, ii. p. 481 (1848).

♂. 36. ♀. 92. Bantabiri, 10 m.

♂. 26. Fish Town, 10 m.

♀. 140. Bilelipi, 500 m.

This Shrew seems to be the same as that afterwards described from Old Calabar by A. Murray, under the name of *Rhinomys soricoides*, apparently in the belief that it was a rodent. His type specimen, much discoloured, is still in the British Museum.

11. *SYLVISOREX* *JOHNSTONI* Dobs.

♂. 94. ♀. 68, 103. Bantabiri, 10 m.

A separate skull (67).

SYLVISOREX Thos.

Sylvisorex Thos. Abstr. P. Z. S. 1904, No. 10, p. 12, Nov. 22.

Type. *Crocidura morio* Gray.

African Shrews with white teeth, four upper unicuspid, normal mandibular dentition, and a short-haired tail without the long bristle-hairs characteristic of *Crocidura*.

In 1887* Dr. G. E. Dobson, when describing from the Cameroons the pigmy Shrew now found by Mr. Seimund in Fernando Po, included it together with Gray's *Crocidura morio* in the genus *Myosorex*, a genus founded for the South-African *Sorex varius* Smuts. The latter animal, however, is remarkable for the possession of a minute extra tooth in the lower jaw, as discovered and described by Dobson; and this character I think of such importance as to necessitate the species which do not possess it, but are in other respects allied to *Myosorex*, having a special generic name. This new genus would include the species *S. morio* Gray (type), *S. johnstoni* Dobs., *S. sorella* Thos., and *S. muricauda* Mill.

The four Fernando Po skulls of *S. johnstoni* differ considerably in the relative proportions of the upper unicuspid, the second being much smaller than the third in some cases, as it is in the type, while in others it is nearly as large. I am inclined to believe that in the Soricidæ generally the systematic importance of the relative sizes of these teeth has been considerably over-estimated.

12. POIANA RICHARDSONI Gray.

Native skin. Bantabiri, 500 m.

13. ANOMALURUS FRASERI Waterh.

♂. 58. ♀. 59, 185. Bantabiri, 10 m.

♂. 159. N. Bantabiri, 1800 m.

Although several Fernando Po specimens of *A. fraseri*, including the type, are in the British Museum, all are very much faded by exposure to light, and these fresh topotypes are therefore of much value.

Among the specimens assigned to this species from the mainland of Africa are two from the Lower Niger, which a comparison with Mr. Seimund's examples shows to be subspecifically separable, as follows:—

ANOMALURUS FRASERI NIGRENSIS.

Anomalurus fraseri nigrensis Thos. Abstr. P. Z. S. 1904, No. 10, p. 12, Nov. 22.

Closely similar to the true *fraseri* in all respects, but the general colour paler and greyer—body broccoli-brown, membranes smoke-grey,—and the size, as shown by the skull and teeth, decidedly smaller. The tail also less bushy.

* P. Z. S. 1887, p. 575.

Coloration of head, under surface, and limbs as in true *fraseri*. Skull smaller and with rather a shorter narrower muzzle than in *fraseri*, the length of the tooth-row decidedly less.

Approximate dimensions of the type, measured in skin:—

Head and body 330 mm.; tail 235; hind foot (s. u.) 57.

Skull—tip of nasals to back of parietals 53 mm.; zygomatic breadth 38; nasals, length 14·7, greatest breadth anteriorly 7·4; interorbital breadth 16; breadth of brain-case 26; palate length from henselion 22·5; diastema 12·5; palatal foramina 6; length of upper cheek-tooth series 11·9; lower jaw, incisor-tip to condyle 37; length of lower tooth-row 13·8.

Hab. Abutschi, Lower Niger.

Type. B.M. No. 2.11.10.5. Collected February 1902 by Mr. A. Braham. Two specimens, adult and immature.

Du Chaillu's *Anomalurus beldeni*, from the Gaboon*, considered by Gray and Alston to be a synonym of *A. fraseri*, appears to me to be referable rather to the red-backed species commonly known as *A. erythronotus* M.-Edw. Considering how widely different in colour the two species are, it seems curious that there should have been any doubt on the subject; but Du Chaillu's description is extremely vague, and it is only from his statement that "on the back the hair is tipped with bright rufous, which gives a rufous tinge from behind the ears to the lower third of the body on the median portion to the commencement of the membranes," that I am able to express an opinion on the matter. This sentence, however, exactly expresses the dorsal coloration of *A. erythronotus*, and the locality is approximately the same, while no examples of *A. fraseri* have been since recorded from the district.

If I am right in this identification, the name *A. beldeni* will have to stand for the red-backed species, as it antedates *A. erythronotus* by many years.

14. *SCIURUS STANGERI* Waterh.

♂. 17. ♀. 35. Fish Town, 10 m.

♂. 73, 80. Bubi Town, Bantabiri, 500 m.

♀. 95. Bantabiri, 10 m.

♂. 166, 168, 173, 177. ♀. 161, 170, 172, 175. N. Bantabiri, 1800 m.

♂. 126. Bilelipi, 10 m.

15. *SCIURUS RUFOBRACHIATUS* Waterh.

♂. 13, 24, 25, 34, 37, 47. ♀. 18, 21, 22, 23, 32, 33. Fish Town, 10 m.

♂. 3, 4, 6, 10, 39. ♀. 7, 11, 40, 41, 42. Santa Isabel, 10 m.

♂. 77, 82, 97, 143, 144, 163, 171, 176, 177. ♀. 69, 89, 169. Bantabiri, 500 m.

♂. 54, 139. ♀. 134, 137. Clarence Mountain, 1800 m.

* P. Bost. Soc. N. H. vii. p. 303 (1861).

16. *FUNISCIURUS ERYTHROGENYS* Waterh.

♂. 29. ♀. 14, 16, 20, 38, 43, 50. Fish Town, 10 m.

♂. 51. ♀. 52. Lepopo Beach, 10 m.

♀. 142. Bilelipi, 500 m.

♂. 146. N. Bantabiri, 1800 m.

The last three species of Squirrel were all described, together with *Anomalurus fraseri*, by Mr. G. R. Waterhouse in the 'Proceedings' of the Society for 1842, but during the long interval since no further Fernando Po specimens of these have been received. *S. stangeri* and *S. rufobrachiatus* have proved to be represented on the opposite mainland by forms not specifically distinguishable from those of the island, while, on the other hand, nothing to match *F. erythrogegnys* has been found elsewhere.

17. *FUNISCIURUS POENSIS* Smith.

♂. 31. ♀. 27, 44. Fish Town, 10 m.

♂. 1, 2, 8. Santa Isabel, 10 m.

18. *MUS RATTUS* L.

♂. Bantabiri, 10 m.

19. *MUS TULLBERGI* Thos.

♀. 64, 84, 91. Bantabiri, 10 m.

♂. 35, 55. Saka, 10 m.

♀. 136. Clarence Mountain, 1800 m.

20. *MUS ALLENI* Waterh.

♀. 101. Bantabiri, 10 m.

21. *CRICETOMYS GAMBIANUS* Waterh.

♂. 56, 77, 83, 85, 90, 102, 110. ♀. 70, 98. Bantabiri, 10 m.

♂. 129. Clarence Mountain, 1800 m.

22. *PROCAVIA DORSALIS* Fraser.

♂. 156, 158, 158 bis. ♀. 71. N. Bantabiri, 1800 m.

♂. 127, 128. Bubi Town, Bilelipi, 500 m.

♀. 133. Clarence Mountain, 1800 m.

23. *CEPHALOPHUS OGILBYI* Waterh.

♂. 75. Bubi Town, Bantabiri, 500 m.

♀. 151. N. Bantabiri, 1800 m.

Besides the type and other specimens obtained in the days of Fraser, the Museum possesses a fine female example of this species, presented by Capt. Boyd Alexander, who shot it at Moka in 1902. It was by the examination of this specimen that I was enabled to distinguish the Fanti *C. brookei* from the present species*.

* Ann. Mag. N. H. (7) xi, p. 289 (1903).

24. CEPHALOPHUS MELANORHEUS Gray.

♂.

♀ juv. 109. Bilelipi, 10 m.

♂. 149, 155, 157, 164. ♀. 150, 154. N. Bantabiri, 1800 m.

♂. 76. ♀. 145. Bubi Town, Bantabiri, 500 m.

♀. 60, 66. Bantabiri, 10 m.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XIII.

Scotonycteris bedfordi, p. 187.2. On *Hylochoerus*, the Forest-Pig of Central Africa.

By OLDFIELD THOMAS, F.R.S., F.Z.S.

[Received October 13, 1904.]

(Plates XIV. & XV.*)

For some years, dating from the discovery of the Okapi, it has been known to zoologists that the natives of the Semliki and other Central African forests had stories to tell about a large pig-like animal, of whose size and ferocity they gave rather highly-coloured accounts. Such stories were first brought to Sir H. Stanley† during his Emin relief expedition of 1888-90, and later on to Sir Harry Johnston‡ (who thought they might possibly refer to a Pigmy Hippopotamus), to Mr. F. J. Jackson, Mr. W. D. Doggett, and others.

More recently Lieut. R. Meinertzhagen, of the East-African Rifles, hearing tales of this Forest-Pig, determined to secure specimens of it for our National Museum, and it is to his perseverance and generosity that we are indebted for the specimens which form the subject of the present paper.

The following extracts from Lieut. Meinertzhagen's letters to Prof. Ray Lankester will show under what circumstances he obtained the specimens here described:—

"I was on an expedition near Mount Kenya last February and one of my men, who had been tracking cattle in the bamboos about 8000 ft.), reported having killed in the forest a large animal which he greatly exaggerated as to size. I sent him back next day to see if he could bring in any of the beast. He found that the Wanderobo had got one and had cut the animal up. He, however, brought back two pieces of skin§, which was undoubtedly pig-skin, but of no pig with which I was acquainted. The Masai know the animal well and call it 'Elguia.' On moving

* For explanation of the Plates, see p. 199.

† Cf. Johnston, in Cornish's 'Living Animals of the World,' i. p. 267 (1902).

‡ P. Z. S. 1904, i. p. 228.

§ "It was a sow, as the natives had left 2 fœtuses."



H. Grönvold del. et lith.

Mintern Bros. imp.

SCOTONYCTERIS BEDFORDI.



Thomas, Oldfield. 1904. "On Mammals from the Island of Fernando Po, collected by Mr. E. Seimund." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1904, 183–193. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7998.1905.tb08330.x>.

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