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XXVII.—Mammals of the Panyam Plateau, Northern Nigeria.—II

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brown, broadly at costa, narrowing to a point at tornus; a fuscous point in middle of cell and rather diffused discoidal spot, postmedial line rather diffused, fuscous defined on outer side by grey, minutely dentate, excurved below costa and bent inwards at vein 2 to below end of cell; a terminal series of small whitish spots; cilia chequered fuscous and whitish.

Hab. BR. N. GUINEA, Mambare R., Biagi (*Meek*), 1 ♂ type. *Exp.* 36 mm.

(7) *Ulopeza denticulalis*, sp. n.

Antennæ of male normal.

♀. Head, thorax, and abdomen red-brown; pectus, legs, and ventral surface of abdomen white; fore coxæ, femora, and tibiæ brown in front. Fore wing red-brown; a dark antemedial line oblique from costa to submedian fold, then sinuous; a small hyaline bar in middle of cell defined by black; a bifid hyaline discoidal spot defined by black, with slight hyaline streak above base of vein 7 and two hyaline points beyond lower angle of cell, the costal area above end of cell yellowish to just beyond the postmedial line, which is black, forming the outer edge of the hyaline spots, at vein 2 retracted to below end of cell, then sinuous to inner margin; a terminal series of black points. Hind wing greyish brown; a rather punctiform dark postmedial line bent outwards and minutely dentate between veins 5 and 2; a terminal series of dark striæ; cilia with fine pale line at base; the underside whitish tinged with brown, the postmedial line formed of small black spots.

♂. Fore wing with the hyaline bar in cell and bifid discoidal spot much reduced, the streak above vein 7 and points beyond lower angle absent.

Hab. TRANSVAAL, White R. (*Cooke*), 1 ♀; NATAL, Durban (*Gooch, Leigh*), 2 ♂, 2 ♀ type. *Exp.* 34 mm.

[To be continued.]

XXVII.—*Mammals of the Panyam Plateau, Northern Nigeria*.—II. By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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IN the 'Annals' for May 1911 I published a list of some mammals collected on the Panyam Plateau in Bauchi Province, Northern Nigeria, by the Rev. George T. Fox and his

brother Mr. John C. Fox. Since then a further collection from the same region has been presented to the National Museum by the former, and I now give a list of it.

As before, there are a number of novelties in the collection, and in the cases of several of the animals a very considerable increase in the known ranges of the genera has to be recorded. Thus the genera *Dendromus*, *Steatomys*, and *Acomys* all have a large extension of their range to be noted.

Nearly all the present collection is from Panyam, 4000', and this place is to be understood when no locality is mentioned in the list. A few odd specimens are from Mr. J. C. Fox's locality, Kabwir, 2700'.

1. *Epomophorus gambianus*, Og.

♀. 110. Kabwir.

2. *Erinaceus* sp.

♂. 80 (young).

3. *Tatera kempi*, Wrought.

♂. 54, 66; ♀. 23, 34, 46, 67.

These specimens agree precisely with *T. kempi* in colour and general cranial characters; but their interparietal more approaches the narrow shape found in *T. gambiana* and others, instead of the peculiar broad (antero-posteriorly) bone which occurs in the type of *kempi*. But until more specimens of the latter are obtained from S. Nigeria it is not possible to judge of the constancy of this character, and I provisionally use the name for Mr. Fox's gerbil.

4. *Taterillus nigeriæ*, Thos.

♂. 26, 39, 60, 87; ♀. 19, 22, 27, 28, 49, 59.

Averaging rather smaller than the Kabwir specimen on which the species was founded.

5. *Dendromus nigrifrons*, True.

♂. 56, 61; ♀. 55, 57 (young).

Distant as is the type locality of *D. nigrifrons*, I can find no character to justify the distinction of the Nigerian tree-mouse from it. The range of the species would therefore extend from Nigeria through East Africa to the Chirinda Forest, Rhodesia, whence Mr. Swynnerton sent some specimens to the British Museum in 1908.

6. *Steatomys caurinus*, sp. n.

♂. 21 (yg.), 63; ♀. 24, 35, 41, 47, 62, 68, 69.

A *Steatomys* with large skull but small teeth. Mammæ at least 12.

Size fairly large. General colour the usual brownish fawn, darker along the dorsal area, clearer along the sides. Under surface pure sharply defined white. Ears brown, their edges whitish. Hands and feet whitish, a variable patch of fawn or brown extending along the metatarsus. Tail of medium length, brown above, whitish below. Mammæ apparently 12 in number.

Skull nearly as large as in *S. bocagei*, the large Angolan species, but the teeth conspicuously smaller, not larger than in *S. pratensis*. Palatal foramina widely open, but as a consequence of the small size of the teeth the hinder edge of the former is only level with the first lamina of m^1 , and for the same reason there is a greater distance than usual between the back of the molars and the hinder edge of the palate.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh) :—

Head and body 100 mm.; tail 54; hind foot 19; ear 19.

Skull: greatest length 27·5; condylo-incisive length 26; zygomatic breadth 13; nasals 11; interorbital breadth 4·2; breadth of brain-case 11; palatilar length 12·3; diastema 8·1; palatal foramina 5·5 × 3·1; upper molar series 3·7.

Type. Adult female. B.M. no. 12. 1. 16. 24. Original number 47. Collected 13th July, 1911.

This is by far the furthest north-westwards that the genus *Steatomys* has been recorded. The species may be readily recognized by its combination of large skull—which nearly equals that of *S. bocagei*—with small teeth, these being only about as in *S. pratensis*.

7. *Epimys* (multimammate).

♂. 15, 18, 20, 37, 38, 44, 50, 65; ♀. 29, 30, 43, 51, 64.

8. *Epimys daltoni*, Thos.

♂. 71, 72. Kabwir, 2700'.

9. *Arvicanthis mordax*, Thos.

♂. 36 (young); ♀. 45.

Not so rufous posteriorly as the type.

10. *Arvicanthis striatus venustus*, Thos.

♂. 14, 42 (young), 86.

The size-variation in this animal is considerable, and one specimen—no. 40—alike in other respects, is so much smaller that I do not venture definitely to include it with the rest until further specimens show if intergradation is complete.

11. *Arvicanthis barbarus nigeriæ*, subsp. n.

♂. 16 (young), 17 (young), 25; ♀. 52, 53, 88.

Pattern and general colour-tone as in Moroccan *A. barbarus*, but size scarcely greater than in *A. dunni*. Light lines buffy, not white as in *A. oweni*.

Skull intermediate in size between those of *A. barbarus* and *dunni*.

Dimensions of the type (measured in skin):—

Head and body 108 mm.; tail 114; hind foot 24; ear 14.

Skull: greatest length 29.3; condylo-incisive length 27; zygomatic breadth 13.4; palatal foramina 6.2; upper molar series 5.

Type. Old female. B.M. no. 12. 1. 16. 45. Original number 88. Collected 21st October, 1911.

This is a small local race of the Barbary mouse, its colour agreeing more with that of N. African specimens than with either the Gambian *oweni* or the Soudanese *dunni*.

12. *Dasymys* sp.

♂. 32 (young).

13. *Acomys johannis*, sp. n.

♂. 102; ♀. 109. Kabwir, 2700'.

A fairly large species, with bluish back and buffy sides.

Size about as in *A. viator*, geographically the nearest known species. Coat fully spinous, the spines on the back about 10 mm. in length. Colour of dorsal area bluish grey, of sides finely speckled fawn or buffy, which is sharply defined below from the pure white under surface. Crown blue-grey; cheeks like sides, a large whitish spot below the eye and another at the upper base of the ear. Hands and feet white. Tail of normal length, brownish white above, white below.

Skull low, the ridges of medium development. Post-orbital prominences well marked, so that the supraorbital edges are slightly concave outwards. Teeth larger than in *viator*. Bullæ rather small, much smaller than in that species.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh) :—

Head and body 100 mm.; tail 100; hind foot 17; ear 17.

Skull: greatest length 29·5; condylo-incisive length 26·6; zygomatic breadth 14; nasals 11; interorbital breadth 4·5; breadth on parietal ridges 12·5; height of supraorbital edge from alveolus of m^1 6·3; diastema 8; palatal foramina 7; upper molar series 4·8.

Hab. Kabwir, 2700'.

Type. Adult female. B.M. no. 12. 1. 16. 49. Original number 109. Collected 15th February, 1911.

This is the first *Acomys* to be discovered in any part of W. Africa, the Tripolitan *A. viator* being its nearest neighbour. It may be distinguished from other species by its grey back and buffy sides, in which respects it resembles certain of the Somali species.

14. *Uranomys foxi*, sp. n.

♂. 31. 7th July, 1911. B.M. no. 12. 1. 16. 50. *Type.*

A fairly large species; colour pale.

Size nearly equalling that of the Mt. Elgon *U. ruddi*, markedly larger than in the Gambian *U. oweni*. Fur of the same semispinous texture as the other species; hairs of back about 11 mm. in length. General colour of upper surface grizzled drab, darker along the median dorsal area and becoming more fulvous on the rump. Under surface dull whitish, washed with drab, the line of demarcation little marked; hairs of the belly generally whitish to the roots, but those of the median sternal region slaty grey basally, where also in the type they are stained terminally "walnut-brown." Hands and feet whitish, wrists and ankles greyish brown. Tail uniformly finely haired, about as in *U. ruddi*, hairier than in *U. oweni*, brown above, dull whitish below, not sharply defined.

Skull slightly smaller than that of *U. ruddi*, decidedly larger than in *U. oweni*. Brain-case narrower and lower than in *U. ruddi*, the supraorbital ridges more strongly developed. Occipital plane more vertical, not slanted forward as in that animal. Palatal foramina excessively long, reaching past the level of the back of the inner root of m^1 .

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh) :—

Head and body 105 mm.; tail 72; hind foot 18; ear 15.

Skull: condylo-basal length 28·1; condylo-incisive length 28·8; zygomatic breadth 14·4; nasals 9·7; interorbital breadth 5·1; breadth across parietal ridges 10·6; palatilar

length 15·3 ; diastema 9 ; palatal foramina 8·6 ; upper molar series 4·5.

Type as above.

The discovery of an additional species of this remarkable genus is of much interest. Its members must be excessively rare or difficult to capture, as among nearly three thousand small mammals collected by Mr. Robin Kemp in East Africa and Uganda only one *Uranomys* was obtained, and the Smithsonian East-African Expedition, among a still larger number, also only got one. Two were got by Mr. Fenwick Owen in French Gambia and another by Mr. Russell Roberts in the same country, the present being therefore the sixth example recorded.

15. *Leggada musculoides*, Temm.

♂. 48.

16. *Georychus foxi*, Thos.

♂. 76, 90 ; ♀. 58, 70, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81.

A very uniform series of this well-marked and interesting species.

Every specimen has a well-defined frontal spot, averaging rather less than half an inch in diameter.

Mr. Fox has had several specimens alive in confinement, and has made the remarkable observation that, in addition to its normal diet of grass, root, and bulbs, this mole-rat eats earthworms greedily.

Although not hitherto published, an analogous observation was made by Major Barrett-Hamilton in S. Africa, a specimen of *G. hottentotus* collected by him bearing on the back of its label "Stomach full of ants." A living specimen he had in captivity refused to eat any vegetable food.

Mr. Fox has been unable to find insect remains in the stomachs of such specimens as he has examined.

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GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

November 22nd, 1911.—Prof. W. W. Watts, Sc.D., LL.D., M.Sc., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following communication was read :—

'The Evolution of *Inoceramus* in the Cretaceous Period.' By Henry Woods, M.A., F.G.S., Lecturer in Palæozoology in the University of Cambridge.

The species of *Inoceramus* found in the Gault, the Upper Greensand, and the Chalk are considered to have descended from two