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well as all known Tertiary *Æschninæ*. With one exception, the length of wing is greater also than in any of the recent forms with which we have compared *Triæschna*. It is interesting to find that the exception in question is furnished by *Epitæschna heros*, the largest representatives of which would about equal *Triæschna fossi* in spread of wing.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XI.

Triæschna gossi, gen. et sp. n., $\times 1\frac{3}{4}$. Bartonian of Bournemouth.
Type, Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.).

XXIV.—*On Small Mammals obtained in Sankuru, South Congo, by Mr. H. Wilson.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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THE British Museum has received from Mr. H. Wilson, of Inkongo, on the Sankuru River, Southern Belgian Congo, a small collection of mammals which are of sufficient interest to deserve a list of them being published. This region of the Congo has been little worked, and it is not surprising that several of the forms need description as new.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Wilson may be able to obtain a complete series of the local Mammalia, as all are certain to form valuable additions to the National Collection.

1. *Hemigalago demidoffi*, Fisch.

♂. 15, 27. Inkongo.
“‘Kashila.’ Common in woods.”—H. W.

2. *Eidolon helvum*, Kerr.

♂. 31; ♀. 32. Inkongo.
“Very common.”—H. W.

3. *Saccolaimus peli*, Temm.

♀. 33. Inkongo.
“Shot in evening hunting insects.”—H. W.

4. *Crocidura* sp.

♀. 2. Inkongo.

5. *Mungos ichneumon*, L.

♂. Inkongo.

6. *Anomalurus jacksoni perustus*, subsp. n.

♀. 35. R. Lubefu, 75 miles north of Lusambo. Alt. 500 m. 12th February, 1915. B.M. no. 16. 5. 15. 9. Type.

"Native names 'Luchiyu' or 'Lukuyi' (Bakuba dialect). Well known to natives everywhere."—H. W.

Similar to true *jacksoni* in all essential characters, but the body-colour, instead of being clear grey, much more brownish olivaceous. Median area of face little lighter than rest of upper surface, while in *jacksoni* it is a whiter greyish.

Dimensions of type (as given by collector):—

Head and body 300 mm.; tail 250; hind foot 52; ear 33.

Skull: condylo-incisive length 53; zygomatic breadth 37; upper cheek-tooth series 12.

An imperfect skin of this animal from Batempas, Sankuru, was presented to the Museum by Mr. E. Torday in 1909, and a second, obtained further east at Baraka, on the west coast of Tanganyika, by Capt. Pauwels, was given by the Tervueren Museum in 1912. Now that this third specimen again shows the same more brownish-olivaceous colour as compared with the dozen examples we have of true *jacksoni* from Uganda and the Upper Welle, I think it advisable to give the more southern form a special subspecific name.

Further south still, in Katanga, occurs the quite distinct *A. neavei*, Dollm.

7. *Anomalurus beecrofti*, Fraser.

Immature ♀. 34. Tchimbangu, 60 miles west of Inkongo.

"This is the less-known of the two species of flying squirrel recognized by the natives."—H. W.

Like other immature specimens of *A. beecrofti*, this specimen is very greyish, with grey rump and parachute.

On laying out the specimens of *beecrofti*, however, I find that while all the specimens from the west of the Niger are more greyish, representing *laniger*, Temm., of Liberia and the Gold Coast, and *argenteus*, Schwann, of Southern Nigeria, those from S. Cameroons, Spanish Guinea, and Gaboon average much deeper in tone, and these have been taken for the typical *beecrofti*.

But the type of *beecrofti*, said to be from Fernando Po, and other specimens closely agreeing with it, from about 7000–8000' on the Cameroon mountains, together represent yet another race, characterized by its much longer fur and deeper greenish coloration. I therefore propose to describe the more southern form as follows:—

Anomalurus beecrofti citrinus, subsp. n.

Fur, as in the other lowland forms, comparatively short, about 16 mm. in length on the back, that of the type and other highland specimens being nearly 30 mm. long. General colour strong yellowish or ochraceous olive, citrine or citrine drab, varying very much in tone, but averaging very much stronger and darker than in the Gold Coast and Nigerian forms; the parachute in adult specimens practically of the same colour as the back, not distinctly greyer. Under surface washed with deep reddish ochraceous, also rather variable in tone.

Dimensions of the type:—

Head and body 357 mm.; tail 225; hind foot 60; ear 28.

Skull: greatest length 58.5; condylo-incisive length 53; zygomatic breadth 38; upper tooth-series 12.8.

Hab. Lowlands from South Cameroons southwards to the Gaboon. Type from the Benito River, Spanish Guinea.

Type. Adult female. B.M. no. 0. 2. 5. 15. Original number 426. Collected by Mr. G. L. Bates. About a dozen specimens examined.

8. *Heliosciurus rufobrachiatu*s, Waterh.

♂. 28. Inkongo.

"Native name 'Munkeyemi.' Common in the big forests near the river. More local than the Nkôca."—H. W.

9. *Funisciurus congicus interior*, subsp. n.

♂. 21; ♀. 30. Inkongo.

A strongly coloured race; the light lines yellowish instead of white.

Most nearly allied to true *F. c. congicus*. General colour of body more suffused with yellow than in that form, the shoulders, back, and flanks strongly washed with rich yellowish (near "sulphine-yellow"). Head, however, more brownish grey, the crown quite brown; postauricular patches dull whitish. Light lateral stripes yellowish, markedly different from those of the other races. Dark bands external to the light ones well-marked, strongly defined. Rump and sides of hips with a slight brownish rufous tinge. Throat and inner side of fore limbs, inguinal region, and inner side of hind limbs greyish white with a slight bluish tinge, not yellowish as in *congicus*; belly brownish white. Hands and feet grey, not yellowish as in other forms. Tail dark, the hairs with broad black subterminal band and yellowish-white tip.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh) :—

Head and body 154 mm.; tail 151; hind foot 41; ear 16.

Skull: condylo-incisive length 35.3; zygomatic breadth 22; upper tooth-row 6.9.

Hab. (as above).

Type the female (barely adult). B.M. no. 16. 5. 15. 12. Killed 3rd November, 1915.

This subspecies is readily distinguishable from the other three, which were characterized in 1904*, by its yellower body-colour, yellowish light dorsal stripes, grey hands and feet, the rufous-brown tinge of the rump and hips, and the greyish-white colour of the throat and inguinal regions. Thanks to the work of the late Dr. W. J. Ansorge, the Museum contains good series of the Western Angolan races of *congicus* (Kuhl's type agreeing absolutely with that of N. Angola), and now the present examples from the Sankuru add considerably to the known range of the species, and form the first specimens we have had coming unquestionably from the area of the Congo.

10. *Dendromus pecilei*, M.-Edw.

♂. 8, 26; ♀. 7, 9. Inkongo.

(7) Common on grass-land. (26) Trapped in clearing of bush.

Determination provisional. The condition of the specimens renders it difficult to be certain if 26 is of the same species or even of the same group of the genus as 7; 8 and 9 are the young of the latter.

In trying to determine these specimens, I have come to the conclusion that it would be a convenience if the forms with a nail on the fifth hind toe were separated subgenerically from those with a claw. The remarkable *D. lovati*, de Wint., of Abyssinia, might also form a special subgenus.

The following arrangement is suggested :—

A single dark line down back, or none.

Fifth hind toe with a claw Subgenus *Dendromys*, s. s.

Genotype *D. mesomelas*, Brants. Other species: *D. insignis*, Thos., *acræus*, Wr., *pumilio*, Wagn., *messorius*, Thos., *ruddi*, Wr., *ansorgei*, Thos. & Wr., *jamesoni*, Wr.

* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xiii. p. 411 (1904). Now, however, that I have seen to what extent bands and streaks may be altered seasonally by squirrels, I am inclined to think it possible that *F. congicus congicus* and *F. c. olivellus* represent seasonal pelages of the same race. But further dated specimens will be needed before this can be definitely proved.

Fifth hind toe with a nail Subgenus *Poemys*, nov.

Genotype *D. melanotis*, A. Sm. Other species: *D. nigri-*
frons, True., *nyikæ**, Wr.

Three dark stripes down back, the middle one lightened along centre.

Fifth hind toe with a small claw hidden

by hair. Subgenus *Chortomys*, nov.

Genotype *D. lovati*, de Wint.

I can find no constant cranial distinction between *Dendromus* and *Poemys*, but the skull of *Chortomys* has a certain general resemblance in shape to that of *Malacothrix*.

The difference in these animals between a "claw" and a "nail" is not very great, as the claws are small—far smaller than those of the median digits—and their points only slightly surpass the ends of the pads below them. That the subgenera *Dendromus* and *Poemys* are distinct groups, however, is indicated by the fact that in nearly every part of Africa one species of each of them is found, living side by side, and thus showing that there is a real distinction between them.

11. *Rattus rattus*, L.

♂. 18. Inkongo.

12. *Rattus* (*Æthomys*) *longicaudatus*, Tullb.

♂. 10, 20, 24. Inkongo.

13. *Rattus* (*Praomys*) *tullbergi*, Thos.

♀. 25. Inkongo.

14. *Malacomys wilsoni*, sp. n.

♂. 17. Inkongo. B.M. no. 16. 5. 15. 32. *Type*.

"Trapped on creepers overhanging stream."—H. W.

General characters as in *M. longipes*, but a greyish-white frontal patch present and skull different in details.

Size rather less than in *M. longipes*, but in this genus there is always considerable variation in this respect. General colour of type, in bleached pelage, rather paler than the palest of the series of other *Malacomys*, back approaching Ridgway's "wood-brown." Head mouse-grey, but the top of muzzle, area round eyes, and top of crown blackish, surrounding a conspicuous greyish-white frontal patch, the frontal being much lighter and the surrounding areas darker than in the other species. Colour elsewhere as usual. Tail bicolor, dark above and whitish below, but this varies in *M. longipes*.

* The typical skin and two others. The specimens mentioned as with grey-based belly-hairs belong to a different species, a member of *Dendromus*, s. s., and therefore with a claw on the fifth digit.

Skull.—Nasals comparatively short and broad, less narrowing backwards than usual. Anteorbital plate short, little projected forwards. Interorbital region not so elongate and parallel-sided as in *M. longipes*, its edges sharply squared and forming ridges evenly divergent backwards. In *M. longipes* the greater part of the supraorbital margin is smoothly rounded, the inconspicuous ridges only commencing posterior to the olfactory-cerebral constriction.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh):—

Head and body 151 mm.; tail 180; hind foot 38; ear 27.

Skull: back of parietals to tip of nasals 35·3; zygomatic breadth 17; nasals 16·2 × 4·8; interorbital breadth 6·8; palatilar length 18·2; palatal foramina 6; upper molar series 5·7.

This new species of the interesting genus *Malacomys* is distinguished by its contrasted grey and blackish face-markings and the structure of the interorbital region of its skull. I have much pleasure in naming it after Mr. Wilson, to whom we are indebted for the collection of which it forms a part.

Now that I have seen how much the skulls of *Malacomys* may differ in size in the same locality, I have considerable doubt as to the specific validity of *M. centralis*, de Wint., which was distinguished mainly on size. The skull used as representative of *M. longipes* by Mr. de Winton was unusually small, and has since been supplemented by others from the same region quite as large as average *M. centralis*.

15. *Ænomys hypoxanthus*, Puch.

♂. 19. Inkongo.

16. *Lemniscomys striatus*, L.

♂. 1, 5, 6, 14, 22; ♀. 3, 4, 12. Inkongo.

“‘Lubasha.’ Common on open grass-land.”—H. W.

17. *Hybomys univittatus*, Pet.

♂. 23. Inkongo.

“Trapped in wood.”—H. W.

18. *Thamnomys rutilans*, Pet.

♀. 16. Inkongo.

“Killed in clearing at edge of forest.”—H. W.

19. *Grammomys surdaster*, Thos. & Wr.

♂ (young). 13; ♀. 29. Inkongo.

“Trapped on site of old clearing.”—H. W.