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Publisher: Taylor & Francis
Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number:
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Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 6

Publication details, including instructions
for authors and subscription information:
<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah12>

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Published online: 02 Oct 2009.

To cite this article: Oldfield Thomas (1893) IX.—On a new Cephalolophus from Mount Kilima-njaro , Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 6, 11:61, 48-49, DOI: [10.1080/00222939308677465](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222939308677465)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222939308677465>

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IX.—On a new *Cephalolophus* from Mount Kilima-njaro.

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

MR. F. J. JACKSON has presented to the British Museum the head of a *Cephalolophus* obtained by him some years ago on or near Mount Kilima-njaro. This head is clearly that of the animal doubtfully determined as *C. nigrifrons** in Mr. F. W. True's excellent account of Dr. Abbott's Kilima-njaro collection, and is also, I believe, specifically identical with a skin obtained many years ago by Sir John Kirk at Malindi, and, owing to its having lost the fur of its face, erroneously referred by me to *C. natalensis*, Sm., in my recent monograph of the genus †.

At Mr. Jackson's suggestion I propose to name the species in honour of Sir Robert Harvey, who was the first of their party to shoot a specimen of this interesting species; and taking first as my type the Kilima-njaro head only, it may be briefly diagnosed as follows:—

Cephalolophus Harveyi, sp. n.

Colour of face and nape as in *C. nigrifrons*, i. e. ground-colour chestnut, with a black blaze extending from the nasals to the occiput, expanding on the forehead; of cheeks, sides of neck, and throat pale bay, and of chin white, as in *C. natalensis*. Horns of male conical, very thick at the base, their greatest basal diameter going barely two and a half times in their length.

Dimensions of head:—Muzzle to eye 95 millim.; to occiput 188; ear above crown 70; horns, length 79, greatest basal circumference 77. The dimensions given by Mr. True may also be referred to.

Hab. Mount Kilima-njaro.

But if, as I see no reason to doubt, the Malindi skin and skull are also referable to this species, the following points of difference from *C. nigrifrons* may also be noted:—

General colour much paler, almost exactly as in *C. natalensis*; under surface decidedly paler than upper; feet slenderer and more delicate throughout; hoofs not elongated ‡

* Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. xv. p. 476 (1892).

† P. Z. S. 1892, p. 419. Owing to this specimen proving not to be *C. natalensis*, it will be necessary in the account (*l. c.*) of that species to delete all references to the male, including description of male horns and measurements of skull, these being all based on this Malindi specimen.

‡ It is probable that the true *C. nigrifrons* is an inhabitant of swamps and marshes, as its hoofs are so very markedly elongated as compared to those of its congeners. The measurement above given is between 30 and 35 millim. in the type specimen.

(greatest length of ridge of hoofs above, both fore and hind, about 20 millim.).

Skull, as compared with an equally fully adult male skull of *C. nigrifrons*, that of the type, rougher and more swollen in the frontal region; muzzle shorter and more conical, broader across the posterior ends of the nasals; parietal region longer; orbit smaller and more exactly circular; median notch of palate but little surpassing the lateral ones; bullæ decidedly smaller. As to skull-dimensions, those given in my monograph as those of "*C. natalensis* (♂)" (really this Malindi skull of *C. Harveyi*) may be compared with those of the *C. nigrifrons* on the page following.

This new species may be inserted in the synopsis of species in the above-quoted monograph (p. 415) as follows:—

- a⁴. Darker markings shining black or brown.
- a⁵. Back uniform rufous, no dorsal stripe.
- a⁶. Ground-colour dark chestnut above and below; hoofs elongated 5. *C. nigrifrons*, Gr.
- b⁶. Ground-colour pale bay, lighter below; chin white; hoofs not elongated 5 A. *C. Harveyi*, Thos.
- b⁵. Back with a black dorsal stripe, &c.

X.—On the Mexican Representative of *Sciurus Aberti*.
By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

IN 1882 * two squirrels sent from Durango, Central Mexico, by Mr. A. Forrer were referred by me to *Sciurus Aberti*, Woodh., a species previously only known from Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico, and which I presumed to extend southwards down the high lands of the Sierra Madre as far as the point at which Mr. Forrer found it. Some doubt has been recently thrown on this determination, and I have therefore now made a renewed examination of Mr. Forrer's beautiful skins. This examination leads me to the conclusion that, although the identity of the Durango animals with *S. Aberti* should still be maintained so far as regards the species, using this word in the larger sense to which English zoologists are accustomed, yet there is sufficient difference in their detailed coloration to necessitate their being considered as belonging

* P. Z. S. 1882, p. 372.