Annals and Magazine of Natural History

Series 7

ISSN: 0374-5481 (Print) (Online) Journal homepage: <http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah13>

XXIII.—On an unnamed species of Cervus from Tarkestan

R. Lydekker

To cite this article: R. Lydekker (1900) XXIII.—On an unnamed species of Cervus from Tarkestan , Annals and Magazine of Natural History, 5:26, 195-196, DOI: [10.1080/00222930008678267](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222930008678267)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222930008678267>

Published online: 22 Sep 2009.

Submit your article to this journal [↗](#)

Article views: 4

View related articles [↗](#)

Citing articles: 2 View citing articles [↗](#)

Flabelligera Claparedii, which differs from *S. diplochaïtos* chiefly in having 23–25 notopodial bristles, 1–2 ventral hooks, and different forms of papillæ. Now if in the Millport specimens the short notopodial bristles be counted in addition to the long ones, this would make the number the same as in St. Joseph's species, and the number of ventral hooks is the same. It seems probable that *S. diplochaïtos* is a very variable species, exhibiting a strong tendency to run into local races, and that the three "species," *S. diplochaïtos*, *S. affinis*, and *S. Claparedii*, are only varieties of the same species.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IV.

- Fig. 1.* Cluster of bristles from one of the posterior notopodia of *S. diplochaïtos*, showing eleven long bristles, represented as if cut short, and ten short bristles scarcely projecting from the surface of the papilla. The line *aa* represents the outline of the papilla. $\times 50$.
Fig. 2. Neuropodial papilla of *S. diplochaïtos* with hooks removed, to show the short simple bristles, here twelve in number. $\times 50$.
Fig. 3. Fragment of dorsal bristle of *S. diplochaïtos*, to show the varying distances at which the annuli are placed. $\times 300$.
Fig. 4. Hook of *S. diplochaïtos*, to show annuli. In the median region no annuli could be seen even with a high magnification. $\times 40$.
Fig. 5. Fragment of dorsal bristle of *S. affinis*, to show annuli. $\times 300$.
Fig. 6. Hook of *S. affinis*, to show annuli. $\times 90$.

College of Medicine for Women,
Edinburgh.

XXIII.—On an Unnamed Species of Cervus from Turkestan.
By R. LYDEKKER.

ON pages 108 and 109 of my work entitled 'The Deer of All Lands' brief mention is made of a stag recently (and perhaps still) living in the zoological gardens at Moscow, which at the time in question I was unable to refer to any known species, though I refrained from giving it a scientific name till further information was obtained. The specimen, of which a figure, copied from a photograph, was given, was reputed to have come from Turkestan, and in the characters of its antlers, of which a cast pair are in the possession of the Duke of Bedford, is evidently allied to the shou (*Cervus affinis*) of the district north of Bhutan.

Recently the Duke of Bedford has received a stag from the neighbourhood of Tashkend, which is now living in the park at Woburn Abbey, and which, although it has at present no antlers, I have no hesitation in referring to the same species

as the Moscow specimen. Its resemblance to the latter is especially shown by the remarkably short and thick neck, as well as by the pelage being ashy grey at all seasons. Assuming this reference to be correct, we have the reputed place of origin of the Moscow specimen confirmed, and thus evidence that a shou-like deer inhabits the Turkestan district, part of which was included in the old kingdom of Bactria.

Although our information with regard to the shou is very imperfect, yet it appears to have tawny-coloured hair during at least a portion of the year, and its antlers have five tines, whereas those of the Moscow specimen have normally but four, owing to the absence of the bez-tine*. Apart from this, it is altogether unlikely that the range of the shou should extend from the neighbourhood of Bhutan to Turkestan, especially since it is unknown in the intermediate area.

Accordingly all the evidence seems to point to the specific (or subspecific) distinctness of the Turkestan deer, which I propose to call *Cervus bactrianus*, the pair of shed antlers at Woburn Abbey forming the type.

The species may be defined as allied in the general form of its antlers to *C. affinis*, but the size apparently smaller, the colour of the coat ashy grey at all seasons, and the antlers normally with but four tines on each side, the bez-tine being missing. Another feature is the shortness and breadth of the head and neck.

When the Tashkend specimen at Woburn develops its new antlers, I hope to give a further notice of the species.

XXIV.—*British Amphipoda: Fam. Lysianassidæ (concluded)*.

By Canon NORMAN, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

[Plate VI.]

Fam. II. *Lysianassidæ* (continued from p. 144).

Genus 7. *SOPHROSYNE*, Stebbing.

(Report 'Challenger' Amphipoda, p. 652.)

25. *Sophrosyne Robertsoni*, Stebbing & Robertson.

1890. *Sophrosyne Robertsoni*, Stebbing & Robertson, "Four new British Amphipoda," Trans. Linn. Soc. vol. xiii. p. 31, pl. v. A.

Hab. The Clyde (*D. R.*); Upper Loch Fyne (*J. Murray*); Loch Fyne (*T. S.*).

* In the pair at Woburn there are five tines on the left side, apparently due to abnormal development, the terminal fork being smaller on this side than on the other.