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XXII.—On a new pigmy antelope obtained by Col. J. J. Harrison in the Semliki Forest

Oldfield Thomas

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little fish has since been found by the same collector at various localities on the Nile, between Beni Souef and Gondokoro, and a second species has been discovered by him at Fashoda and at Lake No, White Nile. For this new species I propose the name of

Mochocus brevis.

Easily distinguished from the preceding by the shorter caudal part of the body, the first dorsal fin being equally distant from the end of the snout and from the root of the caudal, or only a little nearer the former. Depth of body $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{3}$ times in the total length, length of head 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ times. Occiput and nuchal shield slightly tectiform, but without a keel. Maxillary barbel reaching the extremity of the ventral fin or a little beyond. First dorsal 16, the spine without any serration and always shorter than the head; second dorsal 9-17; anal 9-10. Caudal peduncle only a little longer than broad. Coloration as in *M. niloticus*, but pectoral, ventral, and anal fins often with some brown spots.

Total length 31 mm.

Forty-two specimens from Fashoda and one from Lake No.

In *M. niloticus* there is a series of three or four small bony scutes, ankylosed to the interneural bones, on each side of the base of the soft rays of the first dorsal fin; these little scutes, which have hitherto been overlooked, are absent in *M. brevis*.

XXII.—*On a new Pigmy Antelope obtained by Col. J. J. Harrison in the Semliki Forest.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

THE British Museum owes to Col. J. J. Harrison the skull of a pigmy antelope from the Semliki Forest allied to the Cameroon species described by de Winton as *Neotragus Batesi* *. I have also had the opportunity of examining the skin of the specimen, which is now in Col. Harrison's collection.

Neotragus Batesi, as shown by de Winton, is in many respects allied to both *Neotragus* and *Nesotragus*, and in the light of the present examination of the new material, including an additional example from the Cameroons, I am disposed to consider it as representing a distinct genus, whose range

* P. Z. S. 1903, i. p. 192.

would be coextensive with the great Congo Forest. This genus may be called

*HYLARNUS**, gen. nov.

Intermediate between *Neotragus* and *Nesotragus*. Pre-maxillo-maxillary vacuities present, as in the latter. Nasals very broadly expanded posteriorly. Muzzle in front of orbit comparatively short, the anterior wall of the orbit vertically above p^4 , as in *Neotragus*, above m^1 or m^2 in *Nesotragus*. Palation (back of bony palate) about level with the hinder corner of m^3 , as in *Nesotragus*, opposite its front edge in *Neotragus*.

Horns short, laid back nearly in the line of the frontal profile, almost as in *Neotragus*; stout, conical, smooth except just at their base.

Type. Neotragus Batesi, de Wint.

The Eastern species obtained by Col. Harrison seems to be specifically separable from *H. Batesi*, and I would propose for it the name of

Hylarnus Harrisoni, sp. n.

External characters very much as in *H. Batesi*, but the colour-contrasts are more marked, the dark colours darker and the light brighter.

General colour nearer to "cinnamon" of Ridgway, that of *Batesi* approaching "russet"; central dorsal area darkened by the black tips to the hairs. Forehead and crown dark brown, a fine lightish line over each eye. Hairs of outer surface of ears black, of inner white. Chin and interramia nearly pure white. Throat-band brownish cinnamon. Belly sharply defined white. Front of limbs dark brown, interrupted over the metapodials and basal phalanges by an ill-defined elongated whitish patch, which is succeeded again by brown on the penultimate phalanges. Tail imperfect in the type, its basal portion coloured like the body.

Skull with the nasals even broader posteriorly than in *H. Batesi*, running out on each side to a well-marked angle. Premaxillo-maxillary vacuity larger in the single specimen. Horns longer and set at a slightly greater angle upwards.

Dimensions of the typical skull:—

Greatest length 110 mm.; basal length 96.5; greatest breadth 52; muzzle to orbit 51; nasals 37×23 ; breadth of brain-case 36; muzzle to front of p^2 36; palate length 66; length of upper tooth-series 32.

* ἀρνός, a lamb.

Length of horns 38, of horn-core 27.

Hab. Semliki Forest, Eastern Congo.

Type. Adult male. The skull is B.M. no. 5. 10. 21. 3. Collected and presented by Col. J. J. Harrison. The mounted skin remains in the latter's collection.

XXIII.—*Preliminary Descriptions of new Species of Amphipoda from the 'Discovery' Antarctic Expedition, 1902–1904.* By ALFRED O. WALKER, F.L.S., F.Z.S.

[Concluded from p. 18.]

Iphimedia echinata, sp. n.

W.Q. 24/9/02, Hut Point, one; 24/8/03, Hole 12, three large, 30 mm., and about twenty-five young; 26/9/03, Hole 12, one 45 mm. long.

Body: first segment of the mesosome longer than the second; posterior angles almost rectangular; next four segments subequal, with acute posterior angles; the fifth and sixth segments more or less dentate behind; seventh dorsally depressed and narrowed below, postero-dorsal dentition coarser. The pleon-segments have a strongly dentate dorsal carina, with smaller teeth on each side of it; posterior angle of the second and third acute and upturned, the latter with a longer curved tooth above it. The first urus-segment is as long as the two next united, and has a dorsal depression followed by a group of upright teeth; the second and third are smooth. *Side-plates:* the first three pairs narrow downwards to a point, the second and third curved; the fourth, fifth, and sixth have a strong tooth with serrate edge directed outwards.

Head: rostrum as long as the rest of the head, acute, decurved; ocular lobes rounded; eyes prominent, round, colourless.

Upper antennæ: first joint with two parallel distal teeth on the upper margin; second with a long serrate tooth on the upper and a short one on the lower margin; third joint short, simple. First joint of flagellum as long as the next three.

Lower antennæ subequal to the upper; a prominent curved tooth on the upper side of the *basal* joint.

First gnathopods: first joint widest in the middle; wrist rather shorter than the hand, which is chelate, with short spines on the end of the produced hind margin.