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carrying *Trypanosoma Brucei*, the hæmatozoon causing the fatal malady among domestic animals known as tsetse-fly disease or Nagana. Brumpt is inclined to think that Sleeping-Sickness may also be transmitted by several species of tsetse-flies, and the mere possibility that this may ultimately prove to be the case lends peculiar importance to the bionomics of these interesting Diptera.

XXIII.—*Description of a new Fish of the Genus Alestes from Natal.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

Alestes natalensis.

Depth of body equal to length of head, $3\frac{1}{2}$ times in total length. Head twice as long as broad, once and $\frac{1}{4}$ as long as deep; snout rounded, not projecting beyond lower jaw, $\frac{2}{3}$ diameter of eye, which is 3 times in length of head; adipose eyelid feebly developed; interorbital width $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head; maxillary not reaching to below anterior border of eye; 16 teeth ($\frac{8}{8}$) in the upper jaw; lower border of second suborbital as long as eye. Gill-rakers long and slender, 21 or 22 on lower part of anterior arch. Dorsal II 8, above ventrals, equally distant from centre of eye and from root of caudal; first branched ray nearly as long as head. Adipose fin small, twice and a half as far from rayed dorsal as from caudal. Anal III 19, longest ray nearly half length of head. Pectoral $\frac{3}{4}$ length of head, not reaching base of ventral. Caudal deeply forked. Caudal peduncle once and a half as long as deep. Scales $33\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{31}$, 2 between lateral line and root of ventral. A blackish lateral stripe, extending to the median rays of the caudal fin.

Total length 85 millim.

Two specimens from near Durban, received from Mr. F. W. Quekett.

Nearest ally *A. lateralis*, Blgr., from Lake Dilolo, Katanga, with which species it may ultimately have to be united. No *Alestes* has hitherto been recorded from south of the Zambesi.

XXIV.—*On some small Mammals collected by Mr. A. M. Mackilligin in the Eastern Desert of Egypt.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

MR. ARTHUR M. MACKILLIGIN has recently collected some small mammals in the eastern desert of Egypt, near the Soudan frontier, about lat. 22° and long. 35° , and these prove

to be of much interest; for even with the magnificent accession to our knowledge of the mammals of Egypt represented by the late Dr. Anderson's work on the subject, this eastern desert has by no means been worked out, and Mr. Mackilligin has now discovered two new species, a bat and a gerbille, while an examination of his specimens of another bat, already obtained by Dr. Anderson, show this also to need a special name.

Besides the species described in detail below Mr. Mackilligin obtained in the same district examples of *Asellia tridens*, *Gerbillus gerbillus*, *Acomys* sp., and *Jaculus jaculus*.

Rhinolophus Andersoni, sp. n.

Rhinolophus Antinorii, Anderson and de Wiuton, Mamm. Egypt, p. 96, pl. xvi. fig. 2 (1902) (nec Dobs.).

Allied to *R. clivosus*, Rüpp., but with no small anterior premolars and different colour.

General characters as in *R. clivosus*, the nose-leaf and ears being apparently very much as in that species*; perhaps the front face of the median vertical process is slightly more narrowed upwards, but the difference is very slight; horseshoe small, not covering the muzzle laterally. Wings from the ankles.

Colour drab-grey, the hairs above *slightly* darkened terminally, those of the belly drab-grey throughout. In *R. clivosus* the belly is white. Membranes transparent greyish, rather darker along the centres of the digital interspaces.

Skull with a broader heavier muzzle and nasal region than in *R. Dobsoni* (the bat considered by Dobson as *R. clivosus* †) or than in *R. euryale*.

Small premolars, both upper and lower, absent in every specimen, the large upper premolar pressed close against, even overlapping, the canine. In *R. clivosus* the small premolars are present both above and below.

* Figure of the type given by Peters, Von der Decken's Reise, Säug. pl. ii. (1869).

† *Rhinolophus Dobsoni*, sp. n.

Rhinolophus clivosus, Dobs. Cat. p. 120 (nec Rüppell).

Type. Specimen b. ♀. B.M. no. 47. 5. 7. 49. (Forearm 44 mm.)

Hab. Kordofan.

As Peters has shown, the true *R. clivonius* of Rüppell, from Mohila, Arabia, is one of the group with the large upper premolar pressed close against the canine, the small premolar being in the outer angle. In Dobson's bat, on the other hand, although he puts it in the same group, the anterior premolar separates the second premolar from the canine. This difference cannot be due, as he supposed, to immaturity, one of the specimens at least being fully adult.

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

Forearm 46 mm.

Head and body 53; tail 28; ear 22.

Skull: front of canine to occiput 19; length in middle line 16; front of bony palate to basion 12.5; breadth of palate across m^2 7.5; tip of upper canine to tip of large pre-molar 1.6; front of lower canine to back of m_3 8.3.

Type. Male. Original number 26. Captured 3rd August, 1903. Four specimens.

"Arabic name 'Wat-wat'; Bisharin name 'Humush-Kilite.'"—*A. M. M.*

In the British Museum collection there is already a spirit-specimen of this bat, obtained by Dr. J. Anderson at Gizeh. This is the *R. Antinorii* of that naturalist's 'Mammals of Egypt,' a note being appended by Mr. de Winton drawing attention to its possible identity with *R. clivosus*. It is certainly not *R. Antinorii*, which is larger in all ways and has especially a much larger nose-leaf, the horseshoe of which nearly covers the muzzle.

With *R. clivosus* it has no doubt a nearer affinity, but seems to differ sufficiently by its different colour and the constant absence of the minute premolars to be recognized as a distinct species. I have also ventured to distinguish the Kordofan bat described by Dobson under the name of *R. clivosus*, as it has the small premolars quite separating the canines from the large premolars.

Whether the queer greenish colour of the two specimens of *R. Dobsoni* ("sulphur-brown above, beneath canary-colour," Dobson) is natural or the result of defective preservation can only be determined when further examples are obtained.

Pipistrellus ariel, sp. n.

A pigmy species of a very pale colour.

Size very small, not exceeding that of *P. nanus*; form slender, limb-bones unusually light and delicate. Fur long, but not dense; hairs of back rather over 7 mm. in length. General colour above pale buffy, the slaty bases of the hairs showing through; below similar, but slightly paler. Membranes pale brown, without lighter edging; naked throughout, except quite close to the body. Ears rather short; inner margin strongly convex below, with very small basal lobule, slightly convex above; tip rounded off; outer margin convex, slightly above, strongly below, with a long, low, rounded antitragal lobe. Tragus rather short, broadest rather above its inner base, inner margin straight, tip rounded, outer margin evenly convex; basal lobule distinct, rounded.

Wings to the base of the toes. Post-calcareal lobule very narrow. Tip of tail little projecting.

Skull, as compared with that of *P. nanus*, similar in size, but with a broader, flatter muzzle and smaller brain-case. Median palatal spine less developed. Base of skull between bullæ conspicuously narrower.

Incisors slender, conical, unicuspid terminally, though each has a minute basal cusplet on its cingulum behind; the outer two thirds the height of the inner. Small upper premolar unusually minute, hidden in the inner angle between the closely adpressed canine and large premolar, and lower than their cingula, so as to be quite invisible from without. Lower incisors trifid, overlapping, subequal in horizontal length, but the outer pair slightly thicker than the others. Anterior lower premolar two thirds the height of the second, small in section, the canine and large premolar almost touching each other on its inner side.

Dimensions of the type (the measurements in inverted commas taken by the collector in the flesh):—

Forearm 30 mm.

"Head and body 34"; "tail 34"; "hind foot 5"; "ear 10"; tragus on inner edge 3.1; third finger, metacarpus 27, first phalanx 9.3, second phalanx 10; fifth finger 36; tibia 12.5.

Skull: greatest length 11.3; basal length in middle line 8.4; breadth of brain-case 5.5; front of canine to back of m^3 3.7; least breadth of basioccipital between bullæ 0.6.

Hab. Eastern Egyptian desert, lat. 22° N., long. 35° E. Alt. 2000 feet.

Type. Adult female. Original number 28. Collected 12th August, 1903. Two specimens.

This most interesting little bat is widely different from any species yet described, the proportions of its upper incisors distinguishing it at once from most members of the genus. Its anterior upper premolars are so minute that they would probably be overlooked by any worker only examining spirit-specimens; but there is no recorded "*Vespertilio*" of so small a size in Egypt.

Dipodillus Mackilligini, sp. n.

A pencil-tailed species similar to *D. fumulus*, Thos., but smaller.

Size small. Fur of medium length, hairs of back about 9–10 mm. long. General colour above pale fawn, finely washed with black, the dorsal hairs each with a fawn sub-terminal ring and a black tip; sides of a warmer fawn,

without black intermixture; under surface pure white, the line of demarcation not very sharply defined. Supraorbital and postocular white spots present, but not particularly conspicuous; ears decidedly shorter than in *D. famulus*. Outer side of arms and legs like body, inner white; upper surface of hands and feet white; palms and soles wholly naked; pads of sole six, as usual, but the hallucal one jammed close up to the three terminal pads, the hallux itself being apparently set on rather more distally than usual. Tail long, its hairs gradually lengthening terminally into a conspicuous blackish pencil, the hairs of which may attain to 13 mm. in length; brown above, darkening on the pencil to black, dull fawn below proximally, the terminal half dark all round.

Skull conspicuously smaller than that of *D. famulus*, the bullæ also smaller in proportion and less elongated anteriorly. Teeth with the characteristic *Dipodillus* pattern, the middle inner lobe of *m*¹ half anterior to the outer lobe.

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

Head and body 78 mm.; tail 138; hind foot 24; ear 14.

Skull: greatest length 27; basilar length 19.6; nasals, length 10; interorbital breadth 4.8; breadth of brain-case 12.6; diastema 7; length of bulla 10; length of upper molar series 3.6.

Hab. Wady Alagi, Eastern Egyptian desert, lat 22° N., long. 35° E. Alt. 2000 feet.

Type. Adult female. Original number 35. Collected 9th October, 1903. Four specimens.

This very pretty pencil-tailed gerbille is quite unlike anything hitherto described from Egypt, its nearest ally appearing to be the much larger *D. famulus* of Aden.

XXV.—On a new Species of *Amastra* from the Hawaiian Islands. By E. R. SYKES, B.A.

Amastra (*Kauaiu*) *rex*, sp. n.

Shell much depressed, heliciform; umbilicus deep, of moderate size; dark horn-colour, strongly rugosely striated, with a fairly large protoconch; whorls five, increasing regularly, plano-convex, the suture being impressed and well marked; the last whorl is carinate, flattened above and somewhat inflated at the base; at the periphery the periostracum is exaggerated into a produced layer, from which