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Skull : greatest length 37·4 ; condylo-basal length 36 ; zygomatic breadth 18·2 ; nasals $17·6 \times 3·7$; interorbital breadth 6·2 ; breadth of brain-case 12·6 ; palatal length 21 ; maxillary tooth-row 15 ; three anterior molariform teeth 6.

Hab. Mindo, N.W. of Quito, Ecuador. Alt. 4200'.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 13. 10. 24. 70. Original number 163. Collected 3rd July, 1913, by Gilbert Hammond. Presented by Oldfield Thomas.

This is a representative of *M. fuscata*, with a light line down the under surface as in certain of the Peruvian species. It may be really closest to Osgood's *M. madescens*, but has not that animal's warm colour, which is as in *M. impavida* and other members of the *murina* group. Nor has it a white tip to the tail.

LXXIV.—*Descriptions of some new Forms of Antelope, with Notes.* By the Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD, F.R.S., Ph.D.

Adenota kob and its allies.

The forms of this group are very puzzling, owing to their undergoing a seasonal change of pelage. The yellow-eared forms differ, after the change, by an increase of white round the eye and in an increased appearance of black on the legs. The white-eared forms after the change are much redder, owing to the shedding of the black hairs, which are replaced by rufous. I am of opinion that all the smaller kob antelopes of this section, both yellow-eared and white-eared, are only local races of one species, the oldest name for which is *kob* of Erxleben, 1777, and, in point of distribution and coloration, they should stand in the following order :—

Adenota kob pousarguesi, Neum.

Congo.

Adenota kob kob, Erxl.

Gambia to Niger.

Adenota kob neumanni, Rothsch.

District west of Lake Albert.

Adenota kob thomasi, Neum.

Central and Southern Uganda.

Adenota kob notata, Rothsch.

Southern Soudan, Ahmed Aga, &c.

Adenota kob nigroscapulatus, Matschie.

Bahr-el-Gazal.

Adenota kob leucotis, Licht. & Pet.

Nile above Khartoum.

A key to the forms is as follows:—

1.	{ No white above eye, pelage deep rufous,
ears yellow	<i>A. kob pousarguesi.</i>
	{ White above eye, ears yellow	2.
2.	{ White above eye mixed with pale yellow,
pelage fulvous	<i>A. kob kob.</i>
	{ White above eye pure, not confined to
area above eye	3.
3.	{ White running down slightly on to nose,
space below eye yellow	<i>A. kob neumanni.</i>
	{ White above eye extended, space below
eye whitish or pure white	4.
4.	{ White above eye, whitish below	<i>A. kob thomasi.</i>
	{ Above, below, and behind eye and face
white	<i>A. kob notata.</i>
	{ Dark parts black or brown, ears white ..	5.
5.	{ Dark parts brown or yellowish brown....	<i>A. kob nigroscapulatus.</i>
	{ Dark parts uniform black	<i>A. kob leucotis.</i>

Adenota kob neumanni, subsp. n.

♂. Differs from *A. kob kob* by the larger, longer, and stouter horns, and by the white over the eye running down over the tear-duct on to the nose. Face entirely fulvous yellow; ears uniform yellow on outer surface with narrow black tip.

Hab. Lake Albert Edward.

Adenota kob notata, subsp. n.

♂. Differs from *A. kob neumanni* and *A. kob thomasi* in having the whole region round the eye, above and below, to base of ears and horns white, as well as a large portion of face and nose. Ears on outer surface pale buff, with basal portion white, no black tip.

Hab. Southern Soudan, Ahmed Aga on the Bahr-el-Abiad, &c.

Taurotragus derbianus congolanus, subsp. n.

Differs from *T. derbianus derbianus* and *T. d. gigas* in both sexes by the horns.

♂. Horns gigantic and comparatively longer and more slender; those of the type exceed any measured pair of *T. d. gigas*. Spiral twist starts much more on front of forehead. Anterior crest of this spiral passes round the back of the horns *only once*, NOT twice as in *derbianus derbianus*; the distance between base of horn and second frontal point of the twist is much greater than in either of the other two forms.

Space between horn-cores narrower than in *d. gigas*, but not so narrow as in *d. derbianus*.

Hair on forehead and between horns dark blackish chestnut, not bright reddish fulvous as in the other two forms.

♀. Horns much straighter and much more slender than in the other two forms, and more strongly ribbed in basal area. The horns run straight back from the skull, the points only turned outwards in the last two or three inches.

Length of horns, ♂ $42\frac{1}{4}$ inches = 1098 mm.

♀ $25\frac{1}{8}$ " = 650 "

Hab. Eastern Congo; ♂, Ubanghi District; ♀, N.W. Tanganjika.

Bubalis tora digglei, subsp. n.

♂. This is quite distinct from the four other races of *Tora* Hartebeest. It belongs to the uniform fulvous section, viz., *tora tora* and *tora rahatensis*. It differs from both in being much darker, almost rufous. The principal differences, however, lie in the skull and horns. The skull is, measured from the basion, 399 mm., as opposed to 380 mm. in length in *tora rahatensis*; the nasal bones reach further back towards the eye-orbits, and are narrower and more pointed at each end, and the skull at base of horn-cores is much broader. The horns are much less bracket-shaped than in either of the other forms, much closer together, and the terminal portion nearly twice the length of the same in the others; the terminal portion is also much more bent back, and the points are directed straight backwards as in *Bubalis major*. They thus differ entirely from all four other races, where the points are directed upwards, and in *t. tora* and *t. swaynei* outwards, while in *t. rahatensis* and *t. noacki* they turn inwards.

Horns: length $20\frac{1}{4}$ inches = 526 mm., girth $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches = 247 mm., width between tips $12\frac{3}{4}$ in. = 332 mm.

Hab. Keili, northwards along the Ofat River on the Soudan Abyssinian frontier.

The type was got by Lieutenant W. H. Diggle out of a considerable herd, along with two other specimens, and several others were got by the Hon. T. G. B. Morgan Grenville. In his description of *Bubalis tora rahatensis*, Mr. Oscar Neumann draws attention to hybrids between that and *B. leluwel leluwel*, and on reading the above description some people might think these were such hybrids; but I have seen several of these undoubted hybrids, which are all characterized by much thicker horns, with shorter points—and, moreover, are always uniques or found in very small numbers in the herds of either parent, never in large herds by themselves, as the specimens of my new form were.