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Publisher: Taylor & Francis

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Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 7

Publication details, including
instructions for authors and subscription
information:

[http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/
tnah13](http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah13)

XXXVIII.—On mammals collected by Lieut.- Colonel W. Giffard in the northern territory of the Gold Coast

W.E. de Winton

Published online: 28 Sep 2009.

To cite this article: W.E. de Winton (1899) XXXVIII.—On mammals
collected by Lieut.-Colonel W. Giffard in the northern territory of the
Gold Coast , Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 7, 4:23,
353-359, DOI: [10.1080/00222939908678212](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222939908678212)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222939908678212>

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VATINÆ.

30. *Popa undata*.

Mantis undata, Fabr. Ent. Syst. ii. p. 19. n. 28 (1793); Charp. Orth. tab. xxxviii. (1845).

Theocytes (?) *undata*, Serv. Ins. Orth. p. 152 (1839).

Popa undata, Sauss. Mém. Soc. Genève, xxiii. p. 79 (1873); Sauss. & Zehntn., Grandid. Madag. xxiii. p. 233 (1895).

2, Pretoria, ♂ ♀ (*W. L. D.*); 3 ♀, Barberton (*P. Rendall*); 1 ♂, Zomba (*P. Rendall*).

A common species in South Africa and Madagascar.

31. *Danuria Thunbergi*.

Danuria Thunbergi, Stål, Cefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. xiii. p. 169 (1856); Sauss. Mém. Soc. Genève, xxi. p. 320, pl. vii. figs. 66, 67 (1871); Sauss. & Zehntn., Grandid. Madag. xxiii. p. 228 (1895).

2, Barberton, ♂ ♀ (*P. Rendall*).

A common species in Madagascar and Southern and Eastern Africa.

EMPUSINÆ.

32. *Hemiempusa capensis*.

Empusa capensis, Burm. Handb. Ent. p. 547. n. 7 (1839); Sauss. Mém. Soc. Genève, xxiii. p. 38 (1873).

Empusa purpureipennis, Serv. Ins. Orth. p. 145 (1839).

Idolomorpha (*Hemiempusa*) *capensis*, Sauss. & Zehntn., Grandid. Madag. xxiii. p. 242, pl. x. fig. 43 (1895).

1 ♂, Pine Town, Natal; 1 ♂, Pienaars River (*Thompson*); 1 ♀, Barberton (*P. Rendall*); 1 ♀, Angola (*Monteiro*).
Cape of Good Hope (*Saussure*).

A common and widely distributed species.

XXXVIII.—On Mammals collected by Lieut.-Colonel W. Giffard in the Northern Territory of the Gold Coast. By W. E. DE WINTON.

THE mammals contained in the following list were obtained by Lt.-Col. (then Capt.) W. Giffard, while serving in an expedition with Lt.-Col. H. P. Northcott lately operating in the northern territory of the Gold Coast. Several of the smaller species are new to science, while all add to our knowledge of the genera to which they belong. The specimens are in excellent condition and carefully labelled, showing

the care and trouble that was taken in making the collection. Considering the nature of the operations, which kept the column constantly on the move, the number of specimens brought home is very creditable.

Colonel Giffard has presented the whole of his collection of small mammals to the British Museum, and Col. Northcott has also added some of his larger trophies and a number of birds to the National Collection.

Epomophorus macrocephalus.

♂ ♀ ♀, Gambaga, August 20, 1898.
 "Lives in bamboos. Eyes much resemble catseye-stone."

Epomophorus pusillus.

♂, Gambaga, 1300 feet, 25th July, 1898.

Rousettus stramineus.

♂, Moshi, 1st July, 1898.
 "One colony seen: lives on bare trees; flies by day."

Megaderma frons.

♂, White Volta River, 700 feet, 12th June, 1898*.

Nycteris macrotis.

♂, Fra fra Country, 500 feet, 27th Jan., 1899.
 "Found in huts."

Nycteris, sp.

♀, Karaga, 1200 feet, 11th May, 1898.
 "Killed in burning town."

This specimen is too young for certain determination; it is probably *N. hispida*.

Chalinolobus variegatus.

♂, Gambaga, 1st Sept., 1898.

This pretty leaf-winged bat has a wide distribution. There are in the British Museum specimens from Angola, Zambesi River, and Uganda; but in none of these localities is the species found to be plentiful.

* In this Journal for December 1897, p. 524, I described a bat as *Rhinolophus micaceus*; but on receipt of good specimens in spirit I at once recognized in my species *Hipposiderus cyclops*, Temm.

Scotophilus nigritelus, sp. n.

Size smaller than *S. nigrita* (*S. borbonicus*), but apparently agreeing with that species in general form. The colour above is dark olive, the bases of the fur lemon-yellow. This colour is somewhat nearly matched in occasional specimens of both *S. nigrita* and the Indian species *S. Kuhli*; but size alone is sufficient to distinguish it from either of these forms.

The ears and tragus, also the teeth and skull, closely resemble those of *S. nigrita*, but are very much smaller in size.

Type no. 99. 6. 15. 9 in British Museum.

♂, Gambaga, 1300 feet, 9th Jan., 1899.

Measurements (taken in the flesh):—

Head and body 70 millim.; tail 37; hind foot 8; ear 15; forearm 44·5; thumb with claw 5·5.

Measurements of skull:—

Greatest length 18 millim.; greatest breadth 12·9; across brain-case 9; between orbits 6·5; tip to tip of canines 5·5; tip to tip of incisors 3·5; front of canine to back of molar series 6·1; front of palate to foramen magnum, middle line, 12; mandible, greatest length 12·5, height at coroid 5·5.

Tragus long and pointed as that of *S. nigrita*.

Canines rounded in front. Incisors very slightly convergent at their tips. First premolar in lower jaw small, barely half the length of second.

Scotophilus Schlieffeni.

♂ ♀, 4th Feb, 1899, Fra fra Country, 500 feet.
“Found in huts.”

Scotophilus hirundo, sp. n.

Colour of the body above mouse-grey, beneath silvery white; wings and interfemoral membrane wholly dark, with perhaps the exception of the postcalcaneal lobe, which in the dry skin appears pale grey. The tragus is short and rounded, spatulate in form as in *S. albofuscus*, with which species the dentition also closely agrees.

Type no. 99. 6. 15. 8 in British Museum.

Sex not known. Gambaga, 1300 feet, 30th Nov., 1898.

Measurements (taken from the dry skin):—

Head and body c. 43 millim.; forearm 31·5; thumb 5·3.

Measurements of skull:—

Greatest length 14·5; across brain-case 9; between

orbits 6·9; tip to tip of canines 4·1; tip to tip of incisors 1·9; front of canine to back of molar series 5·2; front of palate to foramen magnum 10; mandible, greatest length 10·2, height at coronoid 4·2.

The canines have a deep broad groove in front, the tips diverging; the incisors are strongly convergent. The lower incisors are not crowded, but grow in the direction of the jaws. The first premolar in the lower jaw is large and longer than the second premolar.

In all important characters this new species closely resembles *S. albofuscus*, the colour of the fur and wing-membranes alone distinguishing the two species. There can be no doubt that these two species should be placed in a distinct genus from *S. nigrita* and company, the form of the canine teeth alone being a sufficient reason; but provisionally I follow Mr. Thomas (Ann. Mus. Genov., Feb. 1890, p. 3) in placing them in this genus until the whole of this group of bats shall have been worked out.

Crocidura (Cr.) Giffardi.

♀. Moshi, 600 feet, 30th June, 1898.

“Found dead.”

This fine species was described by the present writer in this Journal (ser. 7, vol. ii. p. 484).

It is not only the largest member of the division of the genus to which it belongs, but is perhaps the richest-coloured shrew known, the fur being glossy and as dark as the richest seal-fur as prepared in accordance with the fashion of the day.

In the original description, the locality given on the seventh line from the bottom of the page, “on the way to Kumassi,” should read “some 500 miles N.E. of Kumassi near Wagadugu.” The name of the district seems variously spelt Morsi, Mossi, or Moshi, the last being that found on the most recent maps.

Xerus erythropus.

♂, Gambaga, 28th Dec., 1898.

“Shot among rocks.”

Funisciurus annulatus.

♂, Gambaga, 20th August, 1898, 1300 feet.

“Shot in tree. Eye hazel.”

Note.—In this Journal (ser. 6, vol. xvi., August 1895, p. 197) I described a squirrel from Monbuttu under the name of *Sciurus Emimi*,

having overlooked the fact that this name had been used by Stuhlmann in his book 'Mit Emin Pasha,' p. 320, for the little striped squirrel previously described under the name of *S. Boehmi* by Reichenow. My original name for the Monbuttu squirrel therefore having found its way into the synonymy of another species, I now propose for it the name of *Funisciurus akka*.

Funisciurus substriatus, sp. n.

Size rather larger than *S. poensis* and the tail more bushy; closely resembling that species in colour, but the yellow rings in the fur are broader and more ochre-coloured; the sides of the face, bases of the ears, and underparts also ochraceous and not greenish yellow. On each side there are faint indications of a single pale stripe, scarcely so well defined as that found in *S. Bayonii*. From the latter species the most evident distinction is the much paler ochre-coloured underparts and the coarser annulation of the fur.

The size of the feet is a good character by which this new species may at all times be distinguished from examples of *S. poensis*, the feet of the latter being so very much smaller.

♂, April 10, 1899, near Kintampo, Gold Coast hinterland, 800 feet.

Type no. 99. 6. 15. 12 in British Museum.

Collector's measurements (taken from the animal in the flesh):—Head and body 160 millim.; tail 195; ear 15; hind foot 39. The measurement of the tail seems to include the hair, which is about 30 millim. in length.

Skull: greatest length 42 millim.; greatest breadth 24; across brain-case 19; narrowest interorbital constriction 11; length of nasals 10·5; basal length 34·5; back of incisors to back of palate 16·5; incisive foramina 3; length of molar series 7·5; breadth outside *ms.*¹ 9·5; antero-posterior length of auditory bulla 8·5.

Mandible: greatest length, tip of incisors to condyle, 28·5; bone only 24; height, coronoid to angle, 15·3.

In size and proportions this squirrel very nearly resembles *S. lemniscatus*, which may be found to be its nearest ally. The skull and dentition of these two species resemble each other very closely—in fact, there seem no characters to satisfactorily distinguish them, being of the same size, and both have laminated hypsodont molars, in no way resembling the tuberculate brachydont molars of *S. poensis*.

This new species therefore will probably be found to be a plain-coloured local representative of the distinctly striped Camaroon species *S. lemniscatus* and *S. isabella*. The teeth

of *S. Bayonii* from Angola have not yet been described, all the specimens hitherto received having been flat skins without skulls.

Gerbillus, sp.

♂, Gambaya, 4th Jan., 1899.

Herr Matschie has assigned specimens of Gerbilles from the neighbouring district in the north of Togoland to *G. leucogaster*, Pet.; but this Gambaya specimen does not belong to that species, but agrees with specimens in the British Museum from Monbuttu which I take to be *G. macropus*, Heuglin. But further specimens are required from the type localities of these older authors before this group of animals can be satisfactorily worked out.

Mus erythroleucus.

♂, Gambaga, 1300 feet, 20th May, 1898.
"Trapped in bush."

Arvicanthis, sp.

♂, Fra fra Country, 500 feet, 5th Feb., 1899.

This single specimen is rather young, but it seems to agree with half-grown specimens of *A. abyssinicus*, and it is quite probable that this field-rat would extend across Africa in this latitude without much variation.

Bubalis major.

♂, between Gambaga and Kintampo.

"From Yabum (on a modern map) to within 50 miles of Kintampo they are fairly numerous."

This is the first skin of the West-African Hartebeeste which has reached the Museum. The general colour is almost uniform dull chestnut; there is a distinct pale mark on the forehead from eye to eye; the only dark markings are dark brown or black stripes on the front of the legs, reaching from the hoof to about 2 inches above the knee on the fore legs, and dying away before reaching the height of the hock on the front of the hind legs. The tail has a black tuft. The colouring of the animal is much like that of *B. Lichtensteini*, but the darker saddle-area is not clearly defined, the colour shading gradually off excepting on the buttocks.

Cephalophus rufilatus.

♂ ♀, Gambaga, March 1899.

“Not uncommon; very solitary in its habits; never seen more than 100 yards from water.”

The adult horns of this little Duiker were until quite lately unknown: the male specimen may be considered an unusually large one; it is an old animal, and the horns, although much worn down at the tips, are very much longer than any other known head.

This specimen was exhibited before the Zoological Society, and is figured in part iii. of its ‘Proceedings’ for this year, p. 772.

Ourebia nigricaudata.

♀, Gambaga.

Common about Gambaga, but not observed far to the south of that place.

Hippotragus equinus gambianus.

♂ ♂, Tumu, Gurunsi, 9 miles south of 11° N.

These Roan Antelopes were obtained by Lieut.-Col. H. P. Northcott, who has presented them to the British Museum, where one of the heads has been mounted. The general colour of the younger specimen is much redder than any specimens which I have seen from other parts of Africa, this bright colour reaching down to the feet.

The older specimen is very pale and tawny in colour and lacks the bluish grizzling which is generally seen in the South-African form.

Col. Giffard writes as follows:—“Roan I saw in Dagomba, some 40 miles S. of Gambaga, also at Gambaga in March, when I shot two; also in uninhabited country about 50 miles from Yabum towards Kumassi.”

XXXIX.—*Some apparently undescribed Species of Heterocera from the Transvaal.* By W. L. DISTANT.

THE Moths here described will be all figured in my ‘Insecta Transvaaliensia,’ and they refer to species recently received from that often beautiful, always interesting, but now most unhappy country.