



Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 7

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:
<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah13>

LXI.—New mammals from Lake Chad and the Congo, mostly from the collections made during the Alexander-Gosling Expedition

Oldfield Thomas F.R.S. & R.C. Wroughton
Published online: 29 Sep 2009.

To cite this article: Oldfield Thomas F.R.S. & R.C. Wroughton (1907) LXI.—New mammals from Lake Chad and the Congo, mostly from the collections made during the Alexander-Gosling Expedition, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 7*, 19:114, 520-522, DOI: [10.1080/00222930709487284](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222930709487284)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222930709487284>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis. The accuracy of the Content

should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and Francis shall not be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings, demands, costs, expenses, damages, and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden. Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

zebras. In the case of two specimens living last year in the Zoological Gardens in London, the interspaces of one were white, of the other ochre-yellow. Lastly, as has already been stated in this and other papers, the ground-colour in "quaggas" proper is either chestnut or creamy white. Hence the reasons advanced by Dr. Trouessart for separating Burchell's zebra specifically from quaggas have no foundation in fact.

LXI. — *New Mammals from Lake Chad and the Congo, mostly from the Collections made during the Alexander-Gosling Expedition.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS, F.R.S., and R. C. WROUGHTON.

THE following descriptions of two new forms of dassie were, by oversight, omitted from our paper in last month's issue of this Magazine (p. 370).

Procavia Lopesi, sp. n.

A large dassie of the hypsodont group with a buff dorsal spot.

Size about as in *Mackinderi*; fur short (20 mm.) and harsh as compared with that of *Mackinderi* (40 mm.) or even of *Jacksoni* (30 mm.); general colour above near "raw umber" of Ridgway, resulting from a mixture of black and buff; under surface dark buffy, the hairs greyish at base. Under-fur of back slate-grey at base, dirty white terminally; hairs of outer fur either wholly black, or black with pale buff tips.

Face grizzled black and white or buffy, the dark patch on the vertex really black, otherwise the usual colour-pattern of the genus; the dorsal spot comparatively broad, its hairs bright buff from base to tip.

Skull large as in *Mackinderi*, much larger than in *Jacksoni*, width of frontals much less than in the former, nasals narrow as in *Jacksoni*, quite different from the broad nasals of *Mackinderi*.

Dimensions of the type (those of the body taken in the flesh):—

Head and body 560 mm.; hind foot 70; ear 35.

Skull (Stage VIII.): greatest length 100; basilar length 90; greatest breadth 57; greatest breadth of frontals 39; anterior breadth of frontals 22; anterior breadth of nasals

9.5; length of nasal suture 26; length of upper molar series 43; greatest breadth of m^1 8.

Hab. Kodja Hill, Gaima Range; River Kibali, Monbuttu.

Type. Adult female. Original no. 105. Collected by Mr. Boyd Alexander, 18th July, 1906. (Two specimens examined.)

The present species is easily distinguishable from either of its neighbours *Mackinderi* and *Jacksoni* by its very short fur and black vertex. In skull-characters it resembles *Jacksoni* in its long narrow nasals, but differs in its greater size and stouter teeth; from *Mackinderi*, with which it agrees closely in size, it is at once distinguishable by its shorter fur, narrow nasals, and slightly larger teeth.

We have much pleasure in dedicating this species to José Lopes, who followed Mr. Alexander so pluckily throughout his long and arduous journey.

Procavia sharica, sp. n.

A hypsodont dassie of medium size with a linear orange dorsal spot.

Size approximately as in the Nigerian *Goslingi*; fur short (15 mm.) and harsh as compared with that of *Goslingi*; general colour above near "hair-brown," resulting from a mixture of black and "wood-brown"; hairs of under surface buffy to their bases; under-fur of back wood-brown with dark brown bases; the hairs of outer fur black with pale buffy tips. Face grizzled black and white; crown dark (near "seal-brown"), the dark area extending on to the nape; conspicuous patches of "pinkish buff" behind the ears. Dorsal spot long (50 mm.), narrow (6-7 mm.), its hairs "ochraceous buff" from base to tip.

Skull narrower for its size than in *Goslingi*, larger in all ways than that of the Soudanese *ruficeps* at the same stage; nasals about the same length as in *Goslingi* and *ruficeps*, but narrowing sharply anteriorly, very markedly more so than in either of the other species.

Dimensions of type (those of body taken in the flesh):—

Head and body 456 mm.; hind foot 70; ear 28.

Skull (Stage VI.): greatest length 85; basilar length 73; greatest breadth 47; greatest breadth of frontals 35; anterior breadth of frontals 20; anterior breadth of nasals 8; length of nasal suture 20; length of upper molar series (p^1 to m^2) 32; greatest breadth of m^1 6.5.

Hab. Kajibu, Shari River.

Type. Young male. Original no. 45. Collected by Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 7. Vol. xix. 36

Capt. G. B. Gosling on 14th July, 1905. (Four specimens examined.)

The specimens collected by Capt. Gosling are very uniform in their characters. The two nearest neighbours of *sharica* are *Goslingi* and *ruficeps*. The duller colouring and harsh fur of *sharica* serve to distinguish it easily from *Goslingi*, while its colour separates it at once from the pale, white-bellied *ruficeps*. In skull-characters the sudden narrowing anteriorly of the nasals of *sharica* differentiates it from both of the others.

LXII.—On Two Spiders of the Genus *Selenocosmia*.

By A. S. HIRST.

Selenocosmia Stalkeri, sp. n.

♀.—*Colour* Cephalothorax and legs a light brown; sternum and lower surface of coxæ of legs, together with the dorsal surface of the patellæ of the posterior legs, darker in colour.

Ocular tubercle a little more than twice as long as broad; the lateral part low, the central part higher.

Eyes. Front row of eyes procurved; anterior median eyes a little larger than the anterior laterals and separated from them by a diameter (of a median eye), the space between the median eyes being a little more than a diameter. Posterior median eyes small and placed a little in front of the posterior laterals, from which they are separated by a short interval.

Cephalothorax. Length of cephalothorax much greater than the breadth and exceeding the length of the tibia and patella of the first and fourth leg. Fovea less strongly procurved than is the case in *S. Stirlingi* and of rather small extent.

Sternum elongate in shape; posterior sigilla situated in the anterior two thirds of it and distant a little less than a third of the width from the lateral margins.

Legs. First pair of legs measuring a little less than three times the length of the cephalothorax. Tibia and patella of the first and fourth pairs equal in length. Tibia of fourth pair much shorter than the metatarsus.

Stridulating-bacilla of maxillipalp forming a narrow and elongate patch, which is convex below and runs along the