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X.—*On some Specimens of Glauconycteris from the Cameroons.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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AMONG some mammals from the Cameroons sent for determination by Prof. E. Lampe, of the Wiesbaden Museum, there occur three examples of *Glauconycteris*, representing three different species, one being new and the others of sufficient interest to deserve some notice.

Specimens of this genus are somewhat rare in collections, and any addition to our knowledge of them is very welcome.

The type of the new species and a selection of specimens of the other mammals represented (including *Crocidura dolichura*, Peters) have been generously ceded to the British Museum by the authorities at Wiesbaden.

1. *Glauconycteris argentatus*, Dobs.

♂. No. 23. Bibundi.

This fine species is distinguished from *G. variegatus* and *papilio* by its bicuspid * inner incisors and less conspicuously marbled wings and interfemoral, in which, however, the ordinary venations are particularly well marked. In colour fresh skins show that the ends of the hairs are not grey, as Dobson (describing from a spirit-specimen) stated, but pale cinnamon or clay-colour.

The species ranges eastwards into British East Africa, where three specimens were obtained during the Rudd Expedition by Mr. R Kemp. Mr. Bates has collected it on the Benito in French Congo, while the present specimen is practically a topotype.

Chalinolobus congieus, Noack, from the Lower Congo, would appear to be a synonym of *G. argentatus*.

2. *Glauconycteris egeria*, sp. n.

♂. No. 22. Bibundi. B.M. no. 12. 12. 13. 3. *Type*.
Brown-winged; the ears very large.

Size about as in *G. poensis*, though the skull is longer. General colour uniform dusky brown, not lighter below. Membranes also all dark brown, the reticulations not specially prominent. Ears much larger than in the allied species, subquadrangular, the anterior basal lobule long, projecting backwards; anterior margin with its basal 6 mm. straight, then strongly projecting forward, almost to an angle; the

* The figure in Dobson's Catalogue is incorrect, though the type has the secondary cusp less developed than usual.

upper half again straight; tip broadly rounded off; outer edge straight above, convex below; the outer basal lobe well developed, rounded. Tragus fairly large, its inner edge concave, outer convex; a well-developed angular external basal lobule. Lobes at angles of mouth rather small. Wings from the base of the toes. Calcar of medium length, a rudimentary postcalcareal lobule present.

Skull large in proportion to the size of the animal, its brain-case of the usual swollen shape, though not to so exaggerated an extent as in some species.

Inner upper incisors long, their distinct secondary cusp near their tips. Outer incisors minute, their tips reaching barely halfway to the secondary cusp of the inner pair. Lower incisors not markedly overlapping.

Dimensions of the type (measured on the spirit-specimen):—Forearm 38 mm.

Head and body 43; tail 41; ear, from notch 13·3, from anterior projecting angle 11; greatest breadth 13·5; tragus, length on inner edge 4; third finger, metacarpus 36, first phalanx 14·5; lower leg and foot (c. u.) 24; calcar 15·5.

Skull: greatest length 13; basi-sinual length 10; zygomatic breadth 9·2; interorbital breadth 3·8; breadth of brain-case 7·5; palato-sinual length 5·3; front of canine to back of m^3 4·5; front of p^4 to back of m^2 2·2; breadth between outer corners of m^2 5·5.

Hab. and *Type* as above.

This well-marked species is readily distinguishable from the other two brown-winged *Glaucocycteris*, *G. poensis* and *beatrix*, by its much larger and less evenly rounded ears and by the length of its skull, which is 13 mm. in length as against 12 mm. in *poensis* and 11 mm. in *beatrix*.

Peters's *Vesperus kraussi*, from Yoruba, Lagos, appears to agree with *G. poensis* in all essential respects. Its locality is almost identical, as the type of *G. poensis* came from the Lower Niger, and not from Fernando Po*.

3. *Glaucocycteris beatrix*, Thos.

♀. No. 30. Isongo, near Bibundi.

This, the smallest species of the genus, is distinguishable from *G. poensis* by its short rounded skull, only 11 mm. in length, and its shorter and differently shaped τ^1 .

The type was obtained on the Benito River, French Congo, by Mr. G. L. Bates. Another specimen was collected in 1905 at Entebbi, Uganda, by Mr. E. Degen, and is now in the British Museum.

* See Allen and Thomson, Exp. Niger, ii. p. 479 (1848).