

die Hancockien oder Govien keine Rücksicht genommen, weil die Stellung dieser merkwürdigen, gleichsam mehrere Familien verbindenden Gattung, bei der bisherigen nur vorläufigen Untersuchung Trinchese's, noch ganz unsicher ist." I will only allude here to one view implied rather than expressed by Mr. Garstang\*. He compared a lobe of the pleuropodium of *Hancockia* with one of the four arcuate lobes of the "raised curtain" forming the pleuropodium in *Lomanotus*. The side view which I give of the latter genus shows that the lobes are distinct and that the breaks occur between the segments having the large dorsal papillæ as their centres (Pl. XVII. fig. 2).

## EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVII.

- Fig. 1.* Plymouth specimen of *Lomanotus genei*, Ver., seen from the dorsal surface.  $\times 6$ . The papillæ are extended.  
*Fig. 2.* The same, from the right side.  $\times 6$ . Papillæ about  $\frac{2}{3}$  expanded. *a*, genital papilla; *b*, anal papilla. These were inserted from the preserved specimen.  
*Fig. 3.* Plymouth specimen of *Hancockia eudactylota*, Gosse, from dorsal surface.  $\times 14$ . In this view only three papillæ of each pleuropodial lobe are shown.

LVIII.—On two new Central-African Antelopes obtained by  
 Mr. F. J. Jackson. By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

By the kindness of Messrs. Rowland Ward and Co., of Piccadilly, I have been entrusted with the examination of the skulls and scalps of two antelopes, a Hartebeest and a Wildebeest, sent home by the well-known explorer and naturalist Mr. F. J. Jackson.

Although probably in neither case, as will be seen below, are these specimens absolutely the first of their respective forms which have been sent to Europe, both seem to require new names, the one specific and the other subspecific.

Firstly, with regard to the Hartebeest. In 1859 Mr. Petherick sent home from the Bahr el Gazal "several heads of both sexes" of a Hartebeest referred by Dr. Gray† to *Alcelaphus bubalis*, but of which a female skull, the only remnant of the series now in the British Museum, appears to belong to

\* *Ibid.* p. 429.

† Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (3) iv. p. 296 (1859).



the *caama* type, with V-shaped horns. Another similar specimen from the Bahr el Gazal, also female, was sent to the Museum in 1884 by Mr. F. Bohndorff. Noticing their relationship to *B. caama*, about a year ago I made many endeavours to find out what had become of Petherick's male specimens or to get hold of another, but without avail. That a *caama*-like species occurred in this region was clear, for Heuglin\* also speaks of the occurrence on the White Nile of a Hartebeest which "scheint mit *A. caama* zusammenzufallen," and it was therefore with much pleasure that in Mr. Jackson's hartebeest I recognized a species very possibly identical with that observed by Petherick, Heuglin, and Bohndorff. At the same time it must be said that while the horns of Petherick and Bohndorff's specimens correspond with small and slender female *caama* horns, those of Mr. Jackson's skull equal or exceed in size the very largest male *caama* horns that I have seen. Male specimens, with skins, from the Upper Nile are therefore needed to confirm or upset this identification.

I propose to call the species

*Bubalis Jacksoni*, sp. n.

Similar in essential characters, in size and proportion of skull, and in the curves and direction of the horns to the South-African *B. caama*, but distinguished by the uniform pale colour of the face, which matches that of *B. tora* and is entirely without any trace of the black frontal and nasal patches characteristic of that species. Hair of nasal region reversed upwards for only about 4 or  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches from the hairy point between the nostrils †.

*Hab.* Country between Lake Victoria Nyanza and Lake Naivasha. Its northward range depends on the correctness of my identification of Heuglin's and Petherick's animals with it, and this must of course remain doubtful until further information is obtained.

\* N.O.-Afr. ii. p. 123 (1877).

† The extent of the reversed hair on the face seems to be characteristic of the different species of the genus. Thus it extends up to between the eyes in *B. caama*, or even to the horns, while in *B. major*, *tora*, and *Cokei* it is confined to about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 inches on the tip of the muzzle. In *B. Lichtensteini* it is reversed on the nasal region, points downwards on the anterior frontal, and is then again reversed up to the base of the horns. No doubt larger series than I have been able to examine will show these characters to be more or less variable; but the species are all so closely allied to one another that any characters which may help to separate them are worthy of mention.



The following is an extract from Mr. Jackson's letter to Messrs. Ward and Co.; and his remarks being quite borne out by an examination of the specimen, I feel myself at liberty to publish them:—

"I do not think it is likely to extend further south, but of course it may extend to the Cape for what we know; if it is *Alcelaphus caama* it may do so, but I am inclined to doubt its being the same as the S. African animal. I seem to have an idea that the one at the British Museum is very much darker and the horns different, but this is only from memory, and I cannot be sure. Up north all along the top of the Elgeyo Escarpment (continuation of Mau) into Turquel to the north and north-east of Mount Elgon it is very common, and takes the place of *A. Cokei*. Round Baringo it is fairly plentiful, but some marches south of Njemis the *A. Cokei* takes its place."

While the presence or absence of the face-markings is in this group, owing to its constancy in the adult, a very good character, the distinction of this species rests largely on geographical considerations. The true *B. caama* is purely South African\*, and its range is absolutely shut off from that of *B. Jacksoni* first by *B. Lichtensteini*, which covers all the Zambesi region and Nyassaland, and then further north by *B. Cokei*, these two species being members of totally different groups of the genus, and neither of them at all closely allied either to *B. caama* or to *B. Jacksoni*.

The following are the measurements of the typical skull of *B. Jacksoni*:—

Basal length 406 millim., greatest breadth 140, length of nasal bones 220; profile, length from tip of nasals to top of frontal crest between horns 450. Distance from tip of horn to end of muzzle in a straight line 888 (=35 in.).

Horns: greatest length round curves in front 528; circumference at base 305 (=12 in.); distance from tip to tip 220.

It is with great pleasure that I connect with this magnificent new antelope the name of Mr. Jackson, whose discoveries, both zoological and geographical, in the region which it inhabits have rendered his name familiar to all interested in our East-African possessions.

The second antelope, the Wildebeest or Brindled Gnu, is one which is likewise allied to a South-African species, but

\* Selous (P. Z. S. 1881, p. 763) says, "It does not extend its range northward of the salt pans near the Botletlie River . . . and is unknown in the Matabele and Mashuna countries."



although its differential characters are of almost as important a nature as in the case of the Hartebeest, there is no interruption in the range, and therefore, as intermediate specimens will certainly be found, I propose only to make a subspecies of it.

It may be called

*Connochætes taurinus albojubatus*, subsp. n.

Distinguished from *C. taurinus typicus* by the long mane which runs along the centre of the throat being white instead of black, including the tufts on each side of the angles of the lower jaw. Coloration in other respects the same.

Skull somewhat shorter, especially in the muzzle, and the anteorbital depressions more strongly marked. Horns directed somewhat downwards on each side instead of horizontally outwards, and their bases much more expanded and with prominent bosses on their upper aspects.

Measurements of the typical skull :—

Basal length 430 millim., greatest breadth 198; occiput to nasal tip 428; nasals, length 215.

Horns \*: greatest length round curve behind 494 ( $=19\frac{1}{2}$  in.); greatest circumference at base 842 ( $=13\frac{1}{2}$ ); greatest spread, measured to the outer side of the horns, 652 ( $=25\frac{3}{4}$ ); tip to tip 414 ( $=16\frac{3}{8}$ ); tip to tip round outer curve and across forehead 1186 ( $=46\frac{3}{4}$ ).

*Hab.* Uganda (*F. J. Jackson*).

Although I have taken Mr. Jackson's fine example as the type of this new subspecies, I believe it will be found that many of the East-African specimens hitherto considered to be the common form really belong to it. Certainly several Kilima-njaro heads that I have seen have white throat-manes, while the South-African specimens invariably have black ones. In fact it seems probable that, just as the recently described *Oryx callotis*, with its long black ear-tufts, represents in East Africa the *O. gazella* and *O. beisa*, so *C. taurinus albojubatus* represents throughout that region the typical black-throated race. Where the two forms, if at all, pass into one another remains to be seen; but it is evident that they are certainly different geographical races, and ought to have different names accordingly.

\* All these measurements are very difficult to take with any exactness, and probably no two observers would make them precisely the same.



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