

XLIX.—*New African Mammals.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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Crocidura butleri, sp. n.

A medium-sized species, with a short, white, incrassated tail.

Fur soft and fine; hairs of back rather less than 4 mm. in length. General colour above near "drab-grey," the usual grey of the upper surface with a certain suffusion of "écru drab." Under surface soiled buffy, the hairs brownish slaty for three-fourths their length, their tips cream-buff, which gives a rather unusual yellowish appearance to the whole underside; no line of demarcation on sides. Lateral gland prominent, short-haired, cream-buff. Hands and feet white. Tail short, very much incrassated throughout, its hairs, both shorter and longer, white or with a slight buffy tinge.

Skull of nearly the same length as that of specimens from the same place referred by Mr. Wroughton to *C. sericea*, Sund., but the brain-case is markedly shorter. Second and third unicuspid subequal in area, the former the higher of the two.

Dimensions of the type (measured on the skin):—

Head and body 78 mm.; tail 34; hind foot 13.

Skull: condylo-incisive length 24; anterior breadth 7.6; posterior breadth 9.9; interorbital breadth 4.5; upper tooth-row 10.5; tip of postglenoid process to hinder end of condyle 9.4*.

Hab. Between Chak Chak and Dem Zubeir, Bahr-el-Ghazal.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 8. 4. 2. 10. Original number 33. Collected 7th March, 1907, and presented by A. L. Butler, Esq.

This striking little shrew, which I have named in honour of its discoverer, is readily recognizable by its short, whitish, incrassated tail and its more or less buffy underside.

Tatera hopkinsoni, sp. n.

A rather small species, with unusually short broad feet.

Size decidedly less than in the other Gambian species,

* This measurement, easily taken with exactitude, gives an idea of the length of the brain-case. The direct measurement on the upper surface is less easy to take accurately.

T. gambiana. General colour pale, dorsal area darkened. Feet short in proportion to the size of the animal and unusually broad, so as to give them the appearance of those of a rat rather than of a gerbil. Tail about as long as head and body, practically untufted, brown above, darkening to black terminally, sides buffy, under surface whitish.

Skull short, broad, shaped more as in *T. giffardi* than in the other West-African species, in which it is larger and narrower. Interorbital region flat, its edges but little ridged, strongly divergent, forming distinct postorbital angles. Posterior palatal foramina fairly long. Bullæ very small for those of a true *Tatera*.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh):—

Head and body 150 mm.; tail 147; hind foot 30; ear 16.

Skull: greatest length 36; condylo-incisive length 33; zygomatic breadth 18.5; nasals 14.8; interorbital breadth 6; breadth of brain-case 15.5; palatilar length 17.3; palatal foramina 6.7; bullæ, greatest horizontal diameter 10; upper molar series 6.1.

Hab. Gambia. Type from Kudang; alt. 100'.

Type. Adult female. B.M. no. 11. 7. 24. 4. Original number 8. Collected 16th May, 1911, and presented by Dr. E. Hopkinson, after whom I have named the species. Three specimens examined.

This gerbil is probably most nearly allied to the *T. giffardi* of Gambaga, Gold Coast Hinterland, but is distinguished by its smaller and narrower molars and smaller bullæ. From all the other West-African species it is readily separable by its rat-like feet and short broad skull.

Epimys walambæ pedester, subsp. n.

Foot much longer than in true *E. walambæ** of Rhodesia and S. Congo.

General characters quite as in *walambæ*. Colour near "raw umber" above, smoke-grey below. Feet less white than in true *walambæ*, near "smoke-grey," each hair on them grey basally, whitish terminally. Tail thinly haired, its underside little lighter than its upper.

Skull with the characteristic widely spread zygomata, large bullæ, and large teeth distinguishing *walambæ* from *hindei*, *medicatus*, and their allies.

* *Mus walambæ*, Wroughton, Mem. Manchester Lit. & Phil. Soc. li. pt. ii. p. 21 (1907).

Dimensions of the type, teeth unworn (measured in the flesh) :—

Head and body 165 mm.; tail 138; hind foot 31; ear 20.

Skull : greatest length 37; condylo-incisive length 35·7; greatest breadth 19·8; nasals 14·5; interorbital breadth 5·5; palatilar length 18; palatal foramina 9·8; upper molar series 7·1.

Hab. Kigezi, Mfumbiro region, S.W. Uganda. Alt. 6000'.

Type. Young adult female. Original number 1985. Collected 10th April, 1911, by Robin Kemp. One specimen.

Of twelve specimens of *E. walambæ*, mostly of greater age, from various localities in Rhodesia and Southern Congo, not one has a hind foot approaching within 4 or 5 mm. the length of the foot in the present animal, which evidently represents a distinct longer-footed form. The skull does not appear to differ in any respect.

Lophuromys prittiei, sp. n.

A long-tailed species of the *L. woosnami* group.

General proportions about as in *L. woosnami*, though the animal is a little larger, the feet longer, and the tail is a little shorter than the head and body, instead of being usually a little longer. Fur and colour just as in *L. woosnami*, except that the isolated yellowish hairs which sprinkle the coat of that species are almost entirely absent.

Skull rather longer than that of *L. woosnami*. Interorbital region of different shape, the true interorbital part lengthened at the expense of the intertemporal, the distance from the anterior corner of the orbit along the rounded supraorbital border to the point where the latter cuts the postorbital ridge 5 mm. as compared with about 3·5. The ridges themselves not evenly divergent, but concave outward to a point on the fronto-parietal suture, where a postorbital angle is formed. Bar below anteorbital foramen rather more normal than in *L. woosnami*, broader (1·9 mm. as compared with 1·6), its anterior edge more convex. Palatal foramina not penetrating so far backward, their hinder end level with the middle of the middle cusp of the front lamina of *m*¹.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh) :—

Head and body 114 mm.; tail 110; hind foot 25·2; ear 21·5.

Skull : greatest length 32; condylo-incisive length 28·7; zygomatic breadth 14·5; nasals 14·6; interorbital breadth 6·5;

breadth of brain-case 13·2; palatilar length 13·3; palatal foramina 6·3; upper molar series 4·6.

Hab. Mfumbiro region, S.W. Uganda. Type and paratype from Kigezi. Alt. 6000'. Another from Marutianga, 8200' (*Prittie*).

Type. Adult male. Original number 2022. Collected 21st April, 1911, by Robin Kemp.

This species appears to be the representative in the Mfumbiro Mountains of the *L. woosnami* of Ruwenzori. It was first obtained (in February 1911) by Capt. the Hon. F. R. D. Prittie, of the Anglo-German Boundary Commission, to whom the Museum owes a number of specimens, and in whose honour I have named it.

L.—*Two new Eastern Bats.*

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Taphozous granti, sp. n.

Allied to *T. saccolaimus*. Colour reddish brown. Skull smaller and proportionally broader.

Size rather less than in *saccolaimus*. No radio-metacarpal pouch. Gular sac represented in female by a sharply defined naked space on the throat, with distinct edges; no doubt there is a well-developed pouch in the male. Fur short; hairs of back about 3–4 mm. in length, those of the sides of the neck about 5 mm. Distribution of fur apparently as in *saccolaimus*. General colour above deep reddish brown ("burnt umber"), mottled with a number of irregular whitish patches; bases of hairs paler. Under surface paler brown (near "russet").

Skull decidedly shorter than that of *saccolaimus*, but much broader in proportion, the zygomatic breadth equalling that in the larger skull. Forehead not deeply excavated. Post-orbital processes of type very long. Posterior palate with the median palatal notch (palation) decidedly posterior to the lateral palatal edges, as in *T. saccolaimus*, all other species that I have been able to examine having the palation level with or anterior to the lateral palatal edges. Posterior part of floor of mesopterygoid fossa smooth, without the deep sharp median groove found in *T. saccolaimus*; sphenoid pits



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