

appear to indicate a third race of the species, for which a new name may be subsequently requisite.

In any case the Manipur locality is of interest, as being more northerly than any as yet recorded for the species. Blyth suggested that the Banting would be found in the ranges to the east of Chittagong, and it is possible that in this district the Manipur form may be found to intergrade with the Burmese race.

4. Description of a new Dik-dik Antelope (*Madoqua*) discovered in N.E. Africa by Mr. H. S. H. Cavendish.  
By OLDFIELD THOMAS, F.Z.S.

[Received March 22, 1898.]

Among the sporting trophies collected during Mr. H. S. H. Cavendish's recent adventurous journey into the Lake Rudolf region there are a number of skulls, scalps, and body-skins—unfortunately all separated—of the different species of Dik-dik met with during the expedition. The majority of these, as might be expected, are assignable to *M. phillipsi* and *M. guentheri*, those being the forms most usually shot by Somali sportsmen.

But one skull and one skin, presumably belonging to each other, are clearly different from the remainder, and indicate a new species of this group. It may be called

*MADOQUA CAVENDISHI*, sp. n.

Allied to *M. kirkee*, Günth., by the general characters of the skull, by the S-shaped upper outline of the premaxillæ, and therefore no doubt by the presence of a third lobe on the last lower molar, but the lower jaw has unfortunately been lost. Size, however, decidedly larger, so that the new form equals and perhaps exceeds *M. damarensis*, the largest previously known species. The skull is that of a young animal, as the milk-dentition is still in place, but nevertheless its size is just about the same as that of the typical skull of *M. damarensis*, that of an old female. Nasals rather longer in proportion, and decidedly broader, than in *M. kirkee*, also broader than and of rather a different shape to those of *M. damarensis*. Nasal opening very large, conspicuously broader and higher than in either of the allied species. Premaxillæ not touching each other in the middle line above, as they do in the type of *M. damarensis*; posteriorly they reach to the nasals, articulating broadly with the latter.

Horns long and thick, heavily ridged; obliquely oval in section.

In colour, the skin believed to belong to the typical skull is a dark fawn, much darker than in *M. damarensis*, on the anterior back, becoming, by the dying out of the fulvous suffusion, more greyish posteriorly, and quite ashy grey on the sides of the rump. Shoulders, ill-defined line along flanks, and front of limbs sandy rufous. Hairs of crest suffused throughout with dull fulvous.



1.



2.

J. Smit del. et lith.

HEADS OF (1) BURMESE AND (2) JAVAN RACES OF THE BANTING.  
(*Bos sondaicus*)

Mintern Bros. imp.



Dimensions of the typical skull, that of an immature male with the milk-dentition still in place:—greatest length 123 mm.; basal length 103·5; greatest breadth 59; nasals, length 22, breadth 22; breadth of nasal opening 17; intertemporal breadth 44·5; breadth of brain-case 47; gnathion to junction of nasals and premaxillæ 37·7; gnathion to orbit 58·5; gnathion to front of alveolus of anterior premolar 28·5; palate, length 60. Length of horn in a straight line 78 mm.; circumference at base 48.

*Hab.* N. E. Africa—probably the neighbourhood of Lake Rudolf.

*Type* in the British Museum, collected and presented by Mr. H. S. H. Cavendish. (Should the skull and the skin be wrongly assigned to each other, the skull should be considered as the type.)

Of all the species found in Northern and Eastern Africa, that discovered by Mr. Cavendish is by far the finest, for the typical skull decidedly exceeds that of any of them in size, while it is itself not yet adult. The south-western species, *M. damarensis*, however, is of approximately the same size, although it is difficult to make an exact comparison between the two, owing to the fact that the only available skull of *M. damarensis* belongs to an old female, while that of *M. cavendishi* is an immature male.

For the same reason the specific differences between the two forms are difficult of exact definition, but the darker general colour, the broader and differently-shaped nasals, the higher and more open nasal cavity, and the separated premaxillæ of *M. cavendishi*, combined with the essential difference between the faunas of Damaraland and Lake Rudolf, seem to render it impossible that Mr. Cavendish's Dik-dik should be assigned to the south-western species.

I have named this fine Dik-dik in honour of its discoverer, the first British explorer to cross from Somaliland by Lake Rudolf into our East African territories, and the donor to the national Museum of a number of the specimens obtained during this journey.

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April 19th, 1898.

Prof. G. B. HOWES, F.R.S., F.Z.S., in the Chair.

Mr. E. W. L. Holt exhibited some advanced larvæ of the luminous Fish *Scopelus glacialis*, Reinhardt, taken by Dr. G. H. Fowler in the Faroë Channel, and made the following remarks:—

“The larval stages of *Scopelus* have not been described. An almost complete series was obtained by Dr. Fowler. They are remarkable in the possession of a dorsal expansion of the skin, probably functional as a float, which persists until the adult organs of locomotion are practically perfect. Such floats are known in the larvæ of *Gadus* and *Solea*, but only in the very early stages. The specimens of *Scopelus* explain the nature of the dorsal fold of skin in *Anomalopterus*, a genus founded by Vaillant



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