

2. NOTE ON THE MAMMALIA OBSERVED BY DR. WELWITSCH IN ANGOLA. BY DR. W. PETERS, FOR. MEMB.

Our knowledge of the fauna of Angola is so very limited that any contribution to it may be welcome*.

Some of the Mammalia collected by Dr. Welwitsch, during his sojourn in that country, and kindly submitted to my examination, are the following :—

1. *CERCOPITHECUS SAMANGO*, Sund.

Near Sansamanda, district Pungo Andongo.

2. *EPOMOPHORUS GAMBIANUS*, Ogilby.

One specimen from Loando.

3. *PHYLLORHINA GIGAS*, Wagner.

Three specimens from Loando.

4. *CANIS ADUSTUS*, Sundevall.

A skin and skull of a young specimen of this peculiar species (not yet in the British Museum) from Golungo Alto.

5. *ZORILLA AFRICANA*.

One specimen from Golungo Alto.

6. *ZORILLA ALBINUCHA*, Gray, P. Z. S. 1864, p. 69, pl. x.

One specimen from Golungo Alto. I should have taken it for a variety of the former from the same locality. But Dr. Welwitsch tells me that he found them constantly different, and that the natives also distinguish them by different names, calling the *Zorilla africana* "Sangamba onene" (the large Sangamba), and the *Zorilla albinucha*, Gray, simply "Sangamba."

7. *FELIS*, sp.

A skull of a species of this genus, perhaps belonging to *F. caligata*, from Ambaca.

8. *FELIS (CYNÆLURUS) GUTTATA*, Hermann.

Head, foot, and part of skin of a specimen found between Pungo-andongo and Cassange.

9. *MERIONES SCHLEGELII*, Smuts.

Three specimens from the sandy hills near Loando.

10. *PEDETES CAFFER*, Ill.

An imperfect skin from the district of Golungo Alto, which shows the wide distribution of this species.

* In the 'Proceedings' for 1860, p. 245, Dr. Sclater has given a list of nine species obtained by Mr. J. Monteiro in this country.

11. *HYRAX ARBOREUS*, Smith.

A perfect skin, with skull, from a specimen which was killed when it was climbing a tree. The white hairs surrounding the dorsal gland are partly rusty; the hair of the upper parts is black, with a large white subapical ring and without any mixture of brown; the hairs of the sides are dirty brown, with a white ring. There is no specimen corresponding in colour with Smith's *H. arboreus* in the British Museum; and although the skull has the same flattened form as that of *H. capensis*, and the whole animal is of the same size, the *H. arboreus* may prove to be a good species, not only differing in colour, but also in the greater shortness of the ear.

Dr. Welwitsch tells me that this species is common in rocky localities on the shores of the River Maiomba, in the district of Mossamedes, and that it differs always by its larger size from a second species living in the interior of Angola.

3. SUR QUELQUES MAMMIFÈRES RARES ET PEU CONNUS, D'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE, QUI SE TROUVENT AU MUSÉUM DE LISBONNE. PAR DR. J. V. BARBOZA DU BOCAGE.

Je viens de recevoir d'un de mes plus intelligents et plus zélés correspondants à Angola, M. le lieutenant Bayão, les dépouilles de plusieurs mammifères, dont je citerai les plus rares ou les moins connus.

1. *GALAGO MONTEIRII*, Bartlett, P. Z. S. 1863, p. 231, pl. XXVIII.

Deux peaux, et un squelette complet.

Hab. Le district du Duque de Bragança (Angola).

2. *ZORILLA ALBINUCHA*, Gray, P. Z. S. 1864, p. 69, pl. x.

Deux peaux, et un squelette complet.

Hab. Le district du Duque de Bragança.

La description et la figure citées de M. Gray conviennent parfaitement à mes deux spécimens, excepté ce qui a rapport à la coloration du dessus de la tête. D'après le savant directeur du Musée Britannique, le *Z. albinucha* a, comme son nom l'indique, le dessus de la tête blanc, et les raies dorsales et la queue d'un jaune blanchâtre, tandis que je trouve chez mes spécimens le dessus de la tête, aussi bien que les raies dorsales et la queue, d'une belle couleur jaune. Cependant, malgré ces légères différences, je ne crois pas devoir rapporter mes spécimens à une espèce nouvelle, car je suis persuadé qu'elles sont à peine l'effet du différent état de conservation de mes peaux et de celle qui a servi à M. Gray pour sa description. J'ajouterai que, d'après mes propres observations, le séjour dans l'alcoöl un peu fort, et l'action constante d'une vive lumière, attaquent sensiblement cette coloration jaune, et doivent finir par la changer dans un blanc sale.



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