

other affinities with the Hystricomorpha, but in which the union took place.

Other facts which may perhaps be of interest to the systematist are borne out by the foregoing lists. It is quite evident that the myology of the Myomorpha resembles that of the Sciuromorpha much more closely than that of the Hystricomorpha. The Lagomorpha, on the other hand, in their myology are much more closely allied to the Hystricomorpha than to the Myomorpha or Sciuromorpha, and of the two latter are nearest the Sciuromorpha. These conclusions I believe are already recognized by systematists from a study of other parts than muscles; and the fact that myology bears out these conclusions is to my mind an important plea for the value of the study of muscles as a help to settling the position of animals.

The results of this and the preceding paper may be briefly summed up in the following propositions:—

1. That the Myomorpha and Sciuromorpha approach one another in their myology.
2. That the Hystricomorpha similarly approach the Lagomorpha.
3. That the Bathyerginæ in many respects resemble the Hystricomorpha.
4. That *Rhizomys* more closely resembles the Muridæ than the Bathyerginæ.
5. That the Dipodidæ are more nearly allied to the Myomorpha than to the Hystricomorpha.
6. That in Rodents certain muscles are valuable for classificatory purposes and, if several are taken, are not likely to mislead.
7. That the muscles of the trunk, neck, and shoulder-girdle are the most reliable.

##### 5. Description of a new Species of Antelope from East Africa. By OSCAR NEUMANN<sup>1</sup>.

[Received January 1, 1896.]

Among the animals collected during my expedition to East and Central Africa, in 1892-95, there are examples of an Antelope from Uganda, Ussoga, and Kavirondo, belonging to the genus *Adenota*, Gray. This Antelope seemed to me to be different from *Adenota kob*, with which it had hitherto been united. Not having enough material of the true West-African *Adenota kob* in Berlin, I took two horns and one skin of this species with me to compare them in Paris with Buffon's type and also with specimens in London. In both places I found my opinion confirmed; I also found that both Mr. Thomas and M. de Poussarges had independently arrived at the same conclusion—thanks to additional material brought by Mr. Dècle from Uganda, and by Captain Lugard from the Niger. I propose to name this species, in honour of Mr. Thomas,

<sup>1</sup> Communicated by the Secretary.

## ADENOTA THOMASI, sp. nov.

Colour nearly or quite the same as *Adenota kob*. Size larger. Skull and horns much larger than those of *A. kob*. The ridges of the horns much more rounded and less sharp than in *A. kob*. Colour of the horns basally light horn-yellow, gradually becoming darker at the points; while the horns of *A. kob* are nearly uniformly blackish.

*Adenota vardoni*, to which the horns of *A. thomasi* come nearest, although generally shorter, is distinguished by the total absence of black colour on the legs, while *A. leché* is distinguished by its far larger size and longer horns. Young specimens of *A. kob*, *A. thomasi*, *A. vardoni*, and *A. leché* may be difficult to distinguish.

## Skull Measurements.

	<i>Adenota thomasi</i> .		<i>Adenota kob</i> .	
	<i>a.</i> Type, Scott Elliot. (Uganda.)	<i>b.</i> Lugard. (Unyoro.) 94.5.4.3 (younger).	<i>a.</i> Stevens. (W. Africa.) 885 c.	<i>b.</i> Lugard. (Niger-Benue Junction.)
Greatest breadth.	millim. 131	millim. 121	millim. 112	millim. 115
Basal length. ....	267	248	235	242

## Horn Measurements.

<i>Adenota kob</i> , Buffon.				
	Length		Circumference.	Tip to tip.
	straight.	round curve.		
<i>a.</i> W. Africa, B.M. ( <i>Stevens</i> ) .....	millim. 277	millim. 372	millim. 141	millim. 144
<i>b.</i> Niger-Benue Junction ( <i>Lugard</i> ) ..	305	321	131	159
<i>Adenota thomasi</i> , O. Neum.				
<i>a.</i> Type B.M., Uganda ( <i>Scott Elliot</i> ) .....	369	464	178	267
<i>b.</i> Unyoro, B.M. ( <i>Lugard</i> ) .....	378	470	166	213
<i>c.</i> Uganda, B.M. ( <i>Speke</i> ) .....	375	458	190	251
<i>d.</i> Uganda, Berlin ( <i>O. Neumann</i> ) ...	410	512	178	153

Mr. Matschie, in his excellent book on the 'Mammals of German East Africa,' calls the Central-African form *Adenota kob* (p. 126), but in the appendix he calls it *Adenota koba*, Erxl. (p. 147).

I cannot believe that Buffon's "Koba ou la grande vache du Sénégal" was an *Adenota* at all, and if it was one, it rather seems to me that Buffon had had two skulls of the same species, and that he figured the adult specimen as "*koba*" and the young one as "*kob*." For he affirms that both came from the Senegal.

*Adenota thomasi* is known from the northern Central-African Lake region:—Kavirondo, Ussoga, Uganda (*Speke, Jackson, Gedge, Lugard, Stuhlmann, Neumann*); Unyoro, Albert Lake (*Lugard*); Simiu River—south-east corner of the Victoria Nyanza (*Langheld*). Unyoro is the most northern known point. It does not occur east of the watershed to the Victoria Nyanza (Mau Sotik mountains). North of Unyoro is the region of *Adenota maria*, Gray, and *A. leucotis*, Licht. (Bahr el Gazal, Sobat, Kir). To the west the true *A. kob* occurs—Senegal and Gambia (B.M. Type Paris Mus.), Togo (*Baumann*), Cameroons (*Zenker*), extending eastward to the Ubangi river, whence Dybowsky brought specimens to Paris.

Southward occur *A. leché* and *A. vardoni*, which are both known from British Central Africa (Lakes Mweru, Bangweolo, Nyassa, south Tanganyika). It seems that the two species of *Adenota* met with by Böhm and Reichard west of Tanganyika must have belonged to these last two species.

*A. thomasi* lives in herds of 30–50, about five times as many females as males; its habits are those of *Æpyceros melampus*, but it prefers rather damp meadows near the water. Kiganda name: *Nssuu*.

I shall on a future occasion give a more exact comparison of the six species forming the genus *Adenota*.

6. On some Earthworms from the Sandwich Islands collected by Mr. R. L. Perkins; with an Appendix on some new Species of *Perichata*, &c. By FRANK E. BEDDARD, F.R.S., &c.

[Received December 16, 1895.]

So little has been done in exploring the Earthworm-fauna of oceanic islands that I am particularly pleased at being able to offer to the Society an account of a rather extensive collection of Earthworms made in the Sandwich Islands by Mr. R. L. Perkins under the auspices of the British Association Committee for the exploration of those islands. Two collections made at different times and kindly forwarded to me by Dr. D. Sharp, F.R.S., include examples of a number of species principally belonging