

1890.]

11. *SCIURUS PALLIATUS*, Peters.  
*a, b, c.* Monda, Nguru Mountains.

12. *SCIURUS RUFOBRACTHIATUS*, Waterh.  
*a. ♀.* Buguera. 29/3/89.

"Iride fusco-umbrina. Common in the thick forest on the hill-sides."—E.

13. *SCIURUS PYRRHOPUS ANERYTHRUS*, subsp. nov. (Plate XL)

*a. ♂.* Buguera. 14/3/89. *Type* of variety.

*b. ♀.* Buguera. 31/3/89.

"Iride fusca. On trees near watercourses."—E.  
 For differential characters see below.

Dimensions of *a*, an adult male in skin:—Head and body 185 millim.; tail, without terminal hairs 167, with hairs 196; hind foot, without claws, 40.

The numerous and well-defined colour-variations found in *Sciurus pyrrhopus*, and commented on by Dr. Jentink in his admirable monograph of the African Squirrels<sup>1</sup>, have always appeared to me to be of somewhat more than the merely individual value assigned to them by that author, and on laying out the Museum series of the species, 20 in number, I find that the variations are so strictly geographical in their occurrence that they deserve recognition by name.

The following are the geographical races that I would propose to recognize, with short notes on the characters which distinguish them from one another. The specific characters of the whole are given in Dr. Jentink's paper:—

A. *S. pyrrhopus leucostigma*, Temm.

Rufous extending all along sides, on cheeks, flanks, and outer sides of limbs. Pale lateral line shown up by the darkening of the hairs just external to it, the latter forming in some specimens a distinct blackish line. Belly pure white.

*Hab.* Region north and west of the Bight of Biafra.

B. *S. pyrrhopus erythrogegens*, Waterh.

Rufous dull, confined to cheeks, none on flanks or limbs. No darker line on sides. Belly white.

*Hab.* Island of Fernando Po.

C. *S. pyrrhopus typicus*, F. Cuv.

Rufous very brilliant, present on face and cheeks, fore and hind limbs, not on flanks. Belly white, often washed with rufous.

*Hab.* Gaboon and eastward through the great Congo Forest to Monbuttu, Central Africa<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Notes Leyd. Mus. iv. p. 1 (1882).

<sup>2</sup> The type of this form was said to have come from Fernando Po, but as it had been kept alive as a pet, it may easily have been taken to the island by natives before it came into the hands of the French naturalists. All of the five Fernando Po specimens in the British Museum are of the *erythrogegens* variety.