

River=Kubangu River, and the majority of specimens labelled Kubangu or Kuvangu River were obtained near Vila-da-Ponte, Mossamedes.

Unfortunately the labels of some of the specimens preserved in alcohol have been lost; these specimens were obtained either near Vila-da-Ponte or at the Tyhumbwe River.

Crocidura hirta Peters.

1 specimen in alcohol (label lost).

The range of this shrew appears to extend from Portuguese East Africa through the Rhodesias and Lower Congo to Angola.

Crocidura sp. ?

1 specimen in alcohol (label lost).

A dark-coloured shrew apparently nearly related to *C. turba angolæ* Dollm., but with white muzzle, feet, and tail. It is unfortunate that there is no record of the exact locality from which this specimen was obtained.

Claviglis parvulus Monard.

Graphiurus parvulus Monard.

2 specimens from Kuvangu River, Mossamedes.

This species is paler in colouring than either *C. angolensis* De Wint. from Caconda or *C. ansorgei* Dollm. from Dongwenna, Mossamedes. From *C. angolensis* it is further distinguished by the white feet, which are not streaked mesially with brown, as in *angolensis*. A dark eye-ring and a dark streak from eye to muzzle, in which it resembles *C. angolensis*, immediately differentiates it from *C. ansorgei*, in which species the eye-ring is only faintly marked and the dark streak from the eye to the muzzle entirely lacking. Unfortunately the skulls of these two specimens are broken, but in size and characters they appear very closely to resemble that of the type of *C. angolensis*.

Claviglis monardi, sp. n.

2 specimens from 15 km. above Dala, Tyhumbwe River.

A large dormouse approaching in point of size *C. hueti* of the Gold Coast and Gaboon, but with longer, less woolly fur, different coloration, and skull with larger bullæ and markedly smaller teeth.

Fur longer than is usual in this genus, the hairs on the rump measuring about 11 mm. in length. General colour of dorsal surface buffy brown (Ridgway, pl. xl.), darkening to chætura drab (pl. xlvi.) on the crown of the head and mid-dorsal line; base of fur dark grey; face buffy brown, with a narrow dark eye-ring and a streak, wider than the eye-ring, from the eye to the muzzle; ears brown, clothed with very fine short hairs. General colour of ventral surface of type creamy, the colour fairly sharply demarcated from that of the dorsal surface; base of fur dark grey. On the chin, throat, chest, and under surface of the arms the cream-colour of the hair-tips is replaced by reddish brown. This reddish-brown colour may possibly be due to staining, as, in the cotype, the cream-colour of the hair-tips of the ventral surface is everywhere replaced by the reddish-brown colouring, the colour being deepest on the chin and throat and lightening to creamy buff on the flanks and thighs. Backs of hands and feet of type creamy, of cotype reddish brown. Tail buffy brown, with a wide border and tip of creamy white; the length of the hairs of the tail is about 40 mm., of which the creamy-white border occupies about 23 mm.

Measurements of Type.—Adult male (B.M. no. 35.3.20.1), 15 km., above Dala, Tyihumbwe River. (Taken from dried skin.) *Head and body* 160 mm.; *tail* (to tips of hairs) 130; *hind foot* 21.5.

Skull.—In general appearance the skull is not unlike that of *C. hueti*, but smaller and with a somewhat flatter brain-case, which is not so distinctly flattened, however, as in that of the subgenus *Gliriscus*. Muzzle shorter than in *C. hueti*. Bullæ much longer, but scarcely greater in height than those of *C. hueti*. Cheek-teeth remarkably small, resembling in point of size those of *Graphiurus ocellaris*. The cheek-teeth of *C. monardi*, however, show the distinctive characters of the teeth of *Claviglis* as opposed to those of *Graphiurus* in that the premolar shows the same pattern, and is nearly equal in size to the molars, whereas in *Graphiurus* the premolar is a small simple tooth, distinctly less in size than the molars. Unfortunately the premolars have fallen out of the skull of the type; but one premolar is present in the skull of the cotype of *C. monardi*.

Measurements of Skull.—Greatest length 36.6 mm.; condylo-basal length 36.4; zygomatic width 27.5; greatest breadth of brain-case 16.3; greatest height of brain-case 10; least interorbital constriction 6; length from condyle to anterior border of premolar 23; length from anterior border of premolar to tip of nasals 13.6; width of choanæ 2.5; length of bullæ 12; greatest breadth of bullæ 7.6; alveolar length of upper tooth-row 4.4; breadth of m^2 1.5.

Dr. Monard informs me that the country from which this dormouse was obtained is a plateau, about 1250 m. in altitude; there is a distinctly marked wet and dry season, the period of heavy rain lasting from October to April; the country is covered with a rather thin forest of Acacias, Berlinias, etc., and several small streams fall into the Tyihumbwe River. The dormouse inhabits the forest, but is also found in cultivated fields and even in the villages of the natives.

Taterona angolæ Wroughton.

4 specimens from Tyihumbwe River. One specimen from each of the following localities: Kuvelai River, Humbi, Osi, Kamba, Kambisa. 6 specimens from Mulondo. All localities in Mossamedes.

The three skins from Tyihumbwe River are slightly darker in colour than those from Mossamedes, but the colouring of the whole series lies within the range of variation of *T. angolæ*, as proved by a series of this species from Fort Quilengo, Benguella. In the skull the incisors are noticeably more recurved (opisthodont) than in the larger species, *T. valida*, which inhabits the same territory.

Taterona valida Bocage.

2 specimens from Osi, Mossamedes.

A larger species than *T. angolæ*, with incisors frequently very faintly grooved; in these two specimens from Osi the grooving of the incisors is practically imperceptible.

Gerbillus swalius leucanthus Thomas.

1 specimen from Mupanda, Angolan-Damaraland border.

The type-locality of this pale-coloured race is Ondongwa, Central Ovamboland, some 50 miles south of Mupanda.