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AN ANNOTATED CATALOGUE OF THE MAMMALS COLLECTED BY
DR. W. L. ABBOTT IN THE KILIMA-NJARO REGION, EAST AFRICA.

BY

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(With Plates LXXV-LXXX.)

Among the many African collections which Dr. Abbott has, with a generosity and an enlightened patriotism worthy of the emulation of other American travelers, presented to the National Museum, none are of more interest than the collection of mammals. This is the first collection of African mammals of any magnitude with which the Museum has been enriched, and it is greatly valued on that account; but it has in addition a high scientific value. The specimens have been prepared with much care, the skins being almost invariably accompanied by the skulls and furnished with labels giving the locality and date of capture, sex, and other data.

In determining the species I have found it necessary to depend almost exclusively on the literature, on account of the lack of specimens for comparison, but the identifications have been made with much care and may, I think, on the whole, be relied upon.

Several species apparently new are represented in the collection: *Dendrohyrax validus*, *Mus aquilus*, *Dendromys nigrifrons*, *Sciurus undulatus*, *Cephalophus spadix*.

On one who has studied the North American mammalian fauna in detail, the thought impresses itself that the condition of species, as regards variation, is different in the Ethiopian and Nearctic regions. In North America individual variation seems far less extensive than in Africa, while geographical variation appears to be more extensive and constant. In Dr. Abbott's collection great individual variation is especially apparent in the genera *Galago*, *Genetta*, and *Canis*. It is true that the species of the last-named genus everywhere present much individual variation, but in North America its chief variations appear to be geographical in character.

The known range of several species is considerably extended by Dr. Abbott's labors. Among the species whose range extends farther north than has apparently hitherto been suspected, may be mentioned the following: *Mellivora capensis*, *Canis mesomelas*, *Otocyon megalotis*, *Eliomys murinus*, *Otomys irrorata*, *Aulacodus swinderianus*, *Megaderma*

cor. The discovery of a new species of *Dendromys*, *D. nigrifrons*, extends the range of that genus from South Africa to East Africa.

The mammalian fauna of the Kilima-Njaro region, as indicated by Dr. Abbott's collection, and the lists published by Mr. Thomas and Capt. Willoughby, includes the following species, seventy-one to seventy-three in number:*

<i>Colobus caudatus.</i>	<i>Aulacodus swinderianus.</i>
<i>Cercopithecus albogularis.</i>	<i>Lepus capensis.</i>
<i>Cercopithecus pygerythrus</i> (T.-J.).	<i>Megaderma frons.</i>
<i>Cercopithecus sabæus.</i>	<i>Megaderma cor.</i>
<i>Galago crassicaudatus.</i>	<i>Vesperugo nanus</i> (T.-J.).
<i>Felis leo</i> (T.-J.; W.).	<i>Nycteris thebaica.</i>
<i>Felis pardus</i> (T.-J.; W.).	<i>Erinaceus albiventris.</i>
<i>Felis serval</i> (W.).	<i>Crocidura</i> sp. ?
<i>Cynælurus jubatus</i> (W.).	<i>Connochætes taurinus albojubatus.</i>
<i>Helogale undulata.</i>	<i>Oryx callotis.</i>
<i>Herpestes gracilis.</i>	<i>Alcelaphus cokii.</i>
<i>Herpestes caffer.</i>	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus.</i>
<i>Herpestes galera robustus.</i>	<i>Strepsiceros kudu</i> (T.-J.; W.).
<i>Crossarchus mungo.</i>	<i>Strepsiceros imberbis</i> (W.).
<i>Genetta pardina.</i>	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus roualeynii.</i>
<i>Genetta tigrina</i> (T.-J.; W.).	<i>Æpyceros melampus.</i>
<i>Viverra civetta</i> (W.).	<i>Eleotragus</i> ? <i>arundinaceus.</i>
<i>Mellivora capensis.</i>	<i>Gazella grantii.</i>
<i>Hyæna crocuta</i> (W.).	<i>Gazella thomsonii.</i>
<i>Hyæna striata</i> (W.).	<i>Gazella wallerii</i> (W.).
<i>Canis mesomelas.</i>	<i>Cephalophus spadix.</i>
<i>Canis lateralis</i> (T.-J.; W.).	<i>Cephalophus mergens</i> (W.).
<i>Canis</i> sp. ? (W.).	<i>Cephalophus nigrifrons.</i>
<i>Otocyon megalotis.</i>	<i>Damalis hunterii</i> (W.).
<i>Dendrohyrax validus.</i>	<i>Neotragus damarensis.</i> ¹
<i>Procavia brucei.</i>	<i>Neotragus kirkii</i> (W.). ¹
<i>Eliomys murinus.</i>	<i>Nanotragus moschatus.</i> ²
<i>Mus arborarius.</i>	<i>Nanotragus tragulus</i> (W.). ²
<i>Mus barbarus.</i>	<i>Oreas canna</i> (W.).
<i>Mus aquilus.</i>	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i> (W.).
<i>Mus</i> ? <i>minimum.</i>	<i>Bubalis caffer.</i>
<i>Mus</i> sp. ?	<i>Potamochoerus africanus.</i>
<i>Dendromys nigrifrons.</i>	<i>Phacochoerus ælianii.</i>
<i>Otomys irroratus.</i>	<i>Equus burchellii</i> (T.-J.).
<i>Rhizomys splendens.</i>	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i> (W.).
<i>Sciurus undulatus.</i>	<i>Rhinoceros bicornis.</i>
<i>Sciurus poensis.</i>	<i>Elephas africanus</i> (T.-J.; W.).
<i>Xerus rutilus.</i>	

* Mr. Thomas's list of the mammals obtained or observed by Mr. H. H. Johnston is in the Proceedings of the Zoölogical Society of London, 1885, pp. 219-222. Capt. Willoughby's list is in his work on East Africa and its Big Game. The species mentioned in these lists, but not included in Dr. Abbott's collection, are in italics.

¹ Perhaps only one species is really found here.

² As in the preceding genus, I suspect that only one of these species belongs to the fauna.

Potamochoerus africanus (Schreber).

A single river-hog is included among the skins. It is from Mount Kilima-Njaro.

19704. Mount Kilima-Njaro, 1889 (?).

Phacochoerus ælianii (Rüppell).

Dr. Abbott collected three wart-hogs at Taveta, one of which is a fine male with very large tusks.

18975. Taveta.

18979. Taveta.

18980. Taveta.

Rhinoceros bicornis (Linné).

The two-horned rhinoceros is represented by four heads from Taveta in different stages of growth.

18981. Fœtal. Taveta.

18982. Young. Taveta.

18985. Female, young. Taveta.

18983. Female. Taveta.

18984. Female. Taveta.

The following list comprises all the species included in Dr. Abbott's collection:

Colobus caudatus. Kahé.

Cercopithecus albogularis. Taveta.

Cercopithecus sabæus. Taveta.

Galago crassicaudatus. Taveta; Arusha Wacini.

Helogale undulata. Plains east of Mount Kilima-Njaro; Taveta.

Herpestes gracilis. Plains east of Mount Kilima-Njaro.

Herpestes caffer. Mount Kilima-Njaro, 5,000 feet.

Herpestes galera robustus. Mount Kilima-Njaro, 4,000 and 5,000 feet.

Crossarchus mungo. Taveta.

Genetta pardina. Taveta; Mount Kilima-Njaro, 6,000 feet.

Mellivora capensis. Mount Kilima-Njaro, 5,000 feet.

Canis mesomelas. Taveta.

Otocyon megalotis. Arusha Wacini, 2,500 feet; Taveta.

Dendrohyrax validus. Mount Kilima-Njaro, 5,000-6,000 feet; Taveta.

Procavia brucei. Foot of Kyalu mountains, near Mount Kilima-Njaro.

Eliomys murinus. Mount Kilima-Njaro, 5,000 feet.

Mus arborarius. Mount Kilima-Njaro, 4,000-5,000 feet.

Mus barbarus. Mount Kilima-Njaro, 5,000 feet; Taveta.

Mus aquilus. Mount Kilima-Njaro, 8,000 feet (killed by a hawk).

Mus? minimus. Mount Kilima-Njaro.

Mus sp.? Mount Kilima-Njaro, 5,000 feet.

Dendromys nigrifrons. Mount Kilima-Njaro, 5,000 feet; Taveta.

Otomys irroratus. Mount Kilima-Njaro, 4,000-5,000 feet.

Rhizomys splendens. Mount Kilima-Njaro, 5,000 feet.

Sciurus undulatus. Mount Kilima-Njaro, 6,000 feet; Kahé.

Sciurus poensis. Mount Kilima-Njaro, 5,000 feet; Taveta.

Xerus rutilus. Taveta.

Aulacodus swinderianus. Taveta.