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nearly the same colour as the abdomen, with white pubescence. Wings tinged brown.

Length 19 mm.

Face blackish brown, the tubercle large, covered with stout black bristles, forming the moustache, a few fine white hairs intermixed. Cheeks with long fine white hairs, a few shorter black ones on each side below the antennæ. Palpi with black hairs. Beard white. Hind part of head with bristly black hairs, becoming weaker and reaching round to the proboscis. On the ocelligerous tubercle two weak black bristles. Antennæ with the first two joints blackish brown and with stout black bristles (third broken off). Thorax dull blue, with brighter metallic glittering patches on the sides, devoid of the brownish-yellow tomentum on dorsum, which is nearly bare of pubescence anteriorly, but the sides have long soft black hairs disposed in groups; prealar bristles stout, three in number, postalar two in number. Posterior part of dorsum with rather numerous weak black hairs, and the tomentum here is whitish. Scutellum dark blue, somewhat shining, with no bristles (denuded); on the specimen from Khasi Hills there are two weak black ones. Abdomen almost devoid of pubescence, sides of anterior segments with long white hairs; on the posterior segments shorter black hairs predominate; on each segment one or more stout black bristles are present on the sides, and the second, third, and fourth have small triangular white tomentose spots. Ovipositor short, no longer than the last segment. Legs dull bluish, but the anterior pair are more brownish than blue, and the same is the case with the middle pair; pubescence long, white, thickest on the tibiæ; on the femora it is black above and intermixed with white hairs below; the tarsi with black hairs and bristles; there are numerous long black bristles on the tibiæ and one or more stout ones on the hind femora towards the apices; the underside of tibiæ with thick brush-like foxy-red hairs. Wings tinged brown, paler at the extreme base, with clear white spots in all the cells on the posterior border except the apical one, and including the fourth posterior cell; the first posterior cell is widely open, the brown colouring is more intense on the anterior border in the centre. Halteres pale.

A very much damaged specimen from Khasi Hills, India (*F. W. L. Sladen*), seems identical with the type; it is also a female. A female from Trincomalee, Ceylon, is very nearly allied to these, but appears somewhat different.

Annals and Magazine of
Natural History, 213-214

On Two Subspecies of Leopards.

213

9(20)

XXVII.—Description of Two Subspecies of Leopards.

By R. I. Pocock, F.R.S.

The Persian Leopard.

The stone-grey leopard of Persia, Seistan, and Baluchistan has always been assigned to the form named *tulliana* by Valenciennès. The typical example of *tulliana* came from Ninfe or Ninfi, a small village 40 kilometres east of Smyrna, where it was procured by Tchihatcheff. The British Museum possesses a flat skin of an adult leopard, presented by Mr. W. Forbes, who got it at Aidin in the Pachalie District of Anatolia less than fifty miles from Ninfe. To all intents and purposes, therefore, this skin is a topotype of *tulliana*. It is not grey and ounce-like in colour, but, although paler than typical Indian or East African leopards, is still decidedly tawny or buff on the dorsal area and is much more richly tinted and shorter-coated than the Persian form. Since the latter, therefore, appears to be without a name, I propose to call it *Panthera pardus saxicolor*.

Panthera pardus saxicolor, subsp. n.

Coat thicker and more woolly in texture than in typical leopards, with the ground-colour much paler, being whitish grey, faintly tinged with yellowish-buff and lacking the rich yellowish or reddish tawny hue characteristic of most races of leopards. The spots are variable in size and distinctness, and their centres are at most only slightly darker than the ground-colour.

Distribution. Persia, Seistan, and Baluchistan.

Type. A mounted specimen from Astrabad, North Persia, shot by Lt.-Col. Beresford Lovett (B.M. no. 82.11.3.4).

In addition to the type, the British Museum possesses a skin from Seistan, presented by Col. R. L. Kennion, and one from the Perso-Baluchi border, shot by Capt. J. E. B. Hotson. I have also seen an alleged Persian specimen purchased from Hagenbeck and exhibited in the Zoological Gardens, and I am indebted to Mr. Poland for the loan of a skin traded out of Persia.

The Abyssinian Leopard.

Colonel H. G. C. Swayne long ago drew attention to the existence in the highlands of Abyssinia of a very handsome dark leopard, which from its size he called a panther, the

skins of which "are used in thousands by the Abyssinian soldiers as cloaks." He referred also to the blackness of the dorsal area of their skins, due to the size and close planting of the spots. Presumably it was this leopard that Mr. Lydekker wrote of as the large Abyssinian leopard, under the name *Felis pardus nimr*, Ehrenberg. The leopard so-named by Ehrenberg was, however, a small pale leopard, easily distinguishable from the dark panther mentioned by Col. Swayne.

I am indebted to Mr. Poland for the loan of six skins of of this leopard, which were traded out of Abyssinia, and, since this leopard appears to be unnamed, I propose to describe it as *Panthera pardus adusta*.

Panthera pardus adusta, subsp. n.

Coat short, close, and smooth. General colour decidedly dusky buffish grey, with scarcely a trace of the bright tawny yellow tint seen in most races of leopards. The darkness of hue is further enhanced by the pigmentation of the central area of the rosettes, which is sometimes quite small, sometimes altogether obliterated, so that a larger percentage than usual of the spots are actually solid, or appear at a distance to be solid. The dorsal area is darker than the flanks, its pigmentation frequently being so deep as to constitute a broad band extending from the head to the root of the tail.

Distribution. The highlands of Abyssinia.

The exact locality of the type-specimen presented by Mr. Poland to the British Museum is unknown.

Of the six skins examined, three are normally coloured and three are melanistic varieties. The latter, however, are not nearly so black as typical black leopards from Further India and Java; the black spots, except on the middle line of the back, standing boldly out on the brown ground-colour.

The skins, native prepared and stretched apparently only to a negligible extent, range in size from about 6 ft. 6 in. to 8 ft. 2 in.

XXVIII.—Some new Parasitic Nematodes from Australia.

By H. A. BAYLIS, M.A., D.Sc.

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The five species to be described in this paper formed part of a collection of Nematodes made by Dr. G. M. Heydon, of the Australian Institute of Tropical Medicine, and kindly forwarded by him to the British Museum (Natural History). Co-type specimens will be deposited in both institutions.

Fam. Strongylidæ.

Subfam. TRICHOSTRONGYLINÆ.

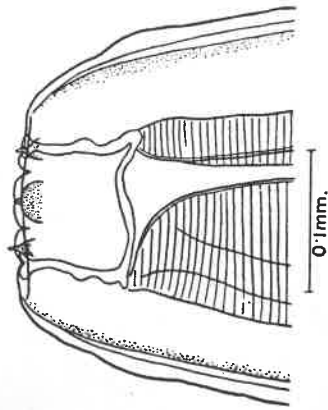
Macrostrongylus yorkei, sp. n. (Figs. 1-3.)

Host: Wallaby (*Macropus* sp.).

Locality: Townsville, North Queensland.

The genus *Macrostrongylus* was erected by Yorke and Maplestone (1926) for two species found in a wallaby in Queensland. The present collection contains—in addition to two females of *M. macrostrongylus*, one of *M. australis*, and a large number of specimens of *Labiostrongylus labiostrongylus*, Yorke and Maplestone—five males and a number of females of a new species of *Macrostrongylus*. All these

Fig. 1.



Macrostrongylus yorkei. Anterior end of female; lateral view.

were taken from the same wallaby. The writer is greatly indebted to Professor Warrington Yorke for kindly placing at his disposal and presenting to the British Museum (Natural History) co-type specimens of the two species of the genus already described, as well as other forms described by Yorke and Maplestone from the wallaby. These have been of the greatest assistance in the study and determination of the present material.

The dimensions of the male and female of the new species are very dissimilar, and it will be best to describe the sexes for the most part separately.

Male.—Length 9-11 mm. Maximum thickness 0.43-0.47 mm. Cuticular striations about 3.8 μ apart. Distance from anterior extremity to the posterior end of the oesophagus