

This article was downloaded by: [North Carolina State University]
On: 30 November 2014, At: 16:24
Publisher: Taylor & Francis
Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number:
1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street,
London W1T 3JH, UK



Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 8

Publication details, including instructions for
authors and subscription information:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah14>

X.—On two new subspecies of Roedeer

W.F. Griffitt Blackler M.A. F.Z.S.

Published online: 11 Sep 2009.

To cite this article: W.F. Griffitt Blackler M.A. F.Z.S. (1916) X.—On two new subspecies of Roedeer , Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 8, 18:103, 78-80, DOI: [10.1080/00222931608693826](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222931608693826)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222931608693826>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis. The accuracy of the Content should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and Francis shall not be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings, demands, costs, expenses, damages, and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden. Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

X.—On *Two new Subspecies of Roedeer*.
By W. F. GRIFFITT BLACKLER, M.A., F.Z.S.

WHILE working at a number of specimens of roedeer obtained in 1906 in North-eastern Asia Minor, and comparing them with all the other specimens in the possession of the British Museum, I have been led to the conclusion that they present sufficient characteristics to merit being classed as a separate geographical race, and therefore propose giving them a new name. At the same time I have been able to examine closely a number of roedeer from France which were obtained by the Museum subsequent to the time when Mr. Miller worked on the group in preparing his 'Catalogue of the Mammals of Western Europe,' although some were provisionally included under *Capreolus capreolus capreolus* at the last moment before going to press. These French roedeer appear so distinct in their general colouring from any of the other described forms, the difference being constant in all five individuals examined, that it seems quite justifiable to class them also as a new form.

Capreolus capreolus armenius, subsp. n.

Colour.—In winter pelage considerably darker and more smoky than either *Capreolus c. capreolus* or *C. c. transylvanicus*, showing hardly any trace of yellow tinge as in the former, the general colour approaching the sepia of Ridgway. The colouring of the back is not unlike that of *C. c. thotti* from Scotland, but that animal is readily distinguished from this by the fact of the head and neck being darker than the body. The middle part of the back is much darker than the flanks, this darker area commencing just behind the ears and extending backwards along the middle dorsal region to the tail, with a tendency to broaden out on the rump. Face and ears similar to colour of flanks, but slightly greyer. Inner side of ears almost white, the hairs on the anterior edge being quite white. Throat-patch and neck-patch well defined, the hairs being tipped with white. Colouring of underside almost as dark as in *C. c. thotti*, but bases of hairs much lighter. Hairs all over the body generally much shorter than in *C. c. capreolus*, measuring only about 25 mm. in length on the back at the shoulder, and their basal colour is the same, but the cream-buff annulations are shorter, rarely

exceeding 3 mm. Legs darker and tending to show more of the grizzled character of the back than in the other European forms. The older specimens have a whitish streak on the outer posterior side of the fore legs, extending from just below the elbow to about 4 cm. above the metacarpal joint.

Skull.—Principally characterized by its shortness and the bluntness of the muzzle as compared with *C. c. capreolus* and *C. c. transylvanicus*. The posterior ends of the nasals are more rounded and do not stretch so far back as do those of the other forms in relation to a line drawn across the skull at the most anterior edges of the orbits.

Hab. Sumela, 30 miles south of Trebizond, N.E. Asia Minor. Alt. circ. 3500'.

Type. Female. B.M. no. 6. 3. 6. 188. Original number 2136. Collected 8th November, 1905, by A. Robert, and presented to the Museum by Oldfield Thomas, Esq.

Dimensions (as measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 1080 mm.; hind foot 330; ear 125.

Skull: greatest length 189; condylo-basal length 180; greatest breadth 87·2; interorbital breadth 50·0; length of nasals 48·8; gnathion to orbit 95; gnathion to tooth-row 55·6; maxillary tooth-row 58·0; length of molar series 34·5.

Capreolus capreolus joffrei, subsp. n.

Colour.—The back presents the typical grizzle, but the general colour is very much yellower and warmer in tone, almost approaching to Ridgway's "mummy-brown," the light annulations being much more tawny than in *C. c. capreolus*. A well-marked darker area along the middle of the back. Throat- and neck-patches evident, but not clearly marked. White area in tail-region considerably reduced. Underside more tawny-coloured than in the allied forms. Face and ears much greyer than body. Hairs on back about 40 mm. in length.

Skull.—The skull does not exhibit any particular cranial peculiarity, except that it is shorter and smaller than the three described continental subspecies, and in this respect, as well as in general appearance, it greatly resembles that of the British form.

Hab. France. Type from Ferrières, near Paris.

Type. Male. B.M. no. 12. 1. 17. 1. Original number T. V. S. 644. Collected 23rd December, 1911, and presented to the Museum by the Hon. N. C. Rothschild.

Dimensions of type:—

Head and body 1040 mm. (circ.); hind foot 298; ear 122.

Skull : greatest length 179.0 ; condylo-basal length 173.0 ; greatest breadth 84.6 ; interorbital breadth 54.4 ; length of nasals 52.2 ; gnathion to orbit 92.0 ; gnathion to tooth-row 53.3 ; maxillary tooth-row 59.6 ; molar series 34.3.

This roedeer can be readily distinguished from the other European forms by the decided tawny-yellow colour of the winter pelage.

XI.—*A new Loricariid Fish of the Genus Cyclopium from Ecuador.* By C. TATE REGAN, M.A.

(Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

Cyclopium mindoense, sp. n.

Length of head 4 in the length of fish. Interocular width equal to distance from eye to posterior nostril, 4 in the length of head. Nasal flap produced into a barbel ; maxillary barbel extending to base of pectoral ; teeth acute, those of outer series of præmaxillaries unicuspid except 3 or 4 median teeth, which are bicuspid ; mandibular teeth bicuspid. Anterior ray of dorsal a little longer than head ; outer ray of pectoral produced, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ length of fish ; outer pelvic ray as long as anterior ray of dorsal. Adipose fin elongate, extending on to caudal fin, with a well-developed spine that extends to its free margin, but tapers off below, and appears not quite to reach its base ; spine separated from caudal by a space equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ the length of the middle rays of that fin. Anus equidistant from vertical through origin of dorsal and last ray of anal, its distance from first ray of anal $\frac{1}{6}$ the length of the fish. Distance from snout to origin of dorsal fin $2\frac{2}{3}$ in the length of the fish, from last ray of anal to caudal 7. Body with irregular dark spots ; anal and caudal dark at base ; caudal also crossed by a dark bar.

A single specimen, 65 mm. in total length, from Mindo, Western Ecuador, collected and presented to the Natural History Museum by Mr. W. Goodfellow.

This species is related to *C. cirratum*, Regan (P. Z. S. 1912, p. 670), from Western Colombia, which differs especially in the more posterior position of the vent (scarcely nearer to vertical through origin of dorsal than to base of caudal, separated from anal fin by a distance equal to $\frac{1}{5}$ the length of the fish), and in the more normal structure of the spine of the adipose fin. *C. ventrale*, Eigenmann (Indian Univ. Bull. x. 1912, no. 8, p. 15), is, as Eigenmann thought likely, a synonym of *C. cirratum*.