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beautiful group of the Mountain Nyala—three males and two females—a number of smaller antelopes, and a general collection of about 500 mammals and birds. The Mountain Nyala, which was obtained so quickly after they reached their destination, is a large, handsome antelope. This animal is so rare and difficult to obtain that it is represented only in the British Museum. With such a successful beginning, large and valuable returns from the Abyssinian Expedition are assured.

An account of the movements and successful termination of the James Simpson-Roosevelt Asiatic Expedition was given in the Director's Report for 1925. Before returning to America however, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and Mr. Kermit Roosevelt, accompanied by their wives, made several successful hunting trips in the central and upper provinces of India. On these trips they secured for the Museum more than thirty large mammals, including Swamp Deer, 5; Blackbuck, 4; Nilghai or Indian Blue Bull, 4; Hog Deer, 3; Spotted Deer, 2; Indian Boar, 2; Indian Gazelle, 2; Leopard, 1; Tiger, 4; Cheetah, 1; and Rhinoceros, 2.

The total number of specimens secured by the Asiatic expedition is 1,017. Of this number 230 are mammals; 654 birds and bird eggs; 70 reptiles and amphibians; and 63 insects. This important acquisition contains an excellent representation of the large mammals of Asia, and among the birds are many rare and desirable species. A report on the reptiles and amphibians of this expedition has been prepared by Assistant Curator Schmidt and issued in the Museum's Zoological Series, Publication 237. The birds and mammals will be reported on in a similar manner. Two of the most interesting mammals collected by the Roosevelts are, without question, the Marco Polo Sheep and the Ibex. A group of each of these animals is now being prepared for exhibition with accessories and a background showing the nature of their bleak natural home.

The zoological explorations of the Captain Marshall Field Central African Expedition were continued during a part of the year under the direction of Assistant Curator Heller and Dr. Hilda Hempl Heller. The latter returned to America via Nairobi and Mombasa in July, but Mr. Heller remained in the field several months longer, sailing from Dar-es-Salaam, on the coast of Tanganyika Territory, in the latter part of October. The specimens received represent the work of the expedition in 1925, and total 2,313 in number, of which 1,270 are mammals and mammal skulls; 8 birds; 992 reptiles and amphibians; 32 fishes; and 11 invertebrates. As mentioned under