

with the adjacent parts decalcified. In *Rana* the dorsal crus, or otic process, has been removed to show the course of the posterior division of the seventh nerve (VII.*p*) over the columella auris, *C.a.* VII.*a*, the anterior division, palatine or Vidian nerve; *Sy*, commissural cord (sympathetic?) connecting the ganglion of the glossopharyngeal and pneumogastric (VIII. IX) with the coalesced ganglia of the fifth and seventh nerves (V, VII).

Fig. 6. A transverse section of the left half of the decalcified skull of *Rana esculenta*, to show:—*m*, the inferior crus or pedicle of the suspensorium; *o*, its superior crus continuous with the tegmen tympani, *T. t*, and the posterior division of the seventh nerve, VII.*p*, passing between these; V, VII indicate the place occupied by the conjoined ganglia of the fifth and seventh nerves.

7. The left ramus of the mandible of *Menobanchus*, viewed from within.

PLATE XXXII.

Fig. 1 ventral, fig. 2 left lateral, fig. 3 right lateral view of the heart of *Menobanchus lateralis*. Fig. 4. Dorsal aspect of the heart, with the auricles, sinus venosus, and cavæ laid open. Magnified 4 times.

5. Enlarged view of the septum of the auricles, from the left side.

6. The truncus arteriosus, with transverse sections (*a, b, c*), and laid open to show the posterior pylangial valves (*d*).

S, sinus venosus; *A*, auricular segment; *V*, ventricle; *T.a*, truncus arteriosus; *L.s.v.c*, *R.s.v.c*, left and right superior venæ cavæ; *I.v.c*, inferior vena cava; *S.a*, sinu-auricular aperture; *P.v*, pulmonary vein; *p.v.a*, opening of the pulmonary vein into the left auricle; *Pm*, pylangium; *Sn*, synangium.

2. Description of two new Species of Birds from Gaboon. By R. BOWDLER SHARPE, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c., Senior Assistant, Zoological Department, British Museum.

[Received February 23, 1874.]

(Plate XXXIII.)

Mr. Henry Ansell has forwarded to the Museum a small collection of birds formed by him in the vicinity of the river Danger, Gaboon, during his leisure moments; and although most of the birds are well known, there appear to me to be two which are new to science. One of them is a *Centropus*, which I shall call, after its discoverer,

CENTROPUS ANSELLI, sp. n. (Plate XXXIII. fig. 1.)

Adult. Head and neck black, the former slightly glossed with greenish, the latter with purplish-blue shades, less distinct on the interscapular region and upper back, which are dusky black; lower back and rump deep fulvous, with indistinct cross lines of black; upper tail-coverts black, with cross lines of fulvous; whole of the wing chestnut, darker on the coverts, the primaries dusky black at tip, the inner secondaries entirely blackish; tail black, the middle feathers with a few indications of fulvous cross lines at base; sides of face black like the head; entire under surface pale chestnut, the under tail-coverts barred with black and pale fulvous; under wing-coverts pale fulvous. Total length 23 inches, culmen 1.6, wing 7.5, tail 11.5, tarsus 1.9.



Fig. 1. CENTROPUS ANELLI.
2. DRYOSCOPUS CORONATUS.

Mintern Bros. imp.





Sharpe, Richard Bowdler. 1874. "Description of two new Species of Birds from Gaboon." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1874, 204–206.

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