

which is besides continued backwards into a narrow streak; and the yellow band along the middle of the belly. These characters are common to two specimens of different ages in the collection of the British Museum. The lateral white streaks on the fore part of the chest are linear, the median one subtriangular, being narrow in front and widening backwards. The two dark streaks by which they are separated are linear, of the same colour with the sides of the neck, and do not unite together in front.

3. *MOSCHUS FULVIVENTER*. *Mosch. fulvus, nigrescenti variegatus; nuchâ strigâ longitudinali latâ nigra; gulâ, colli lateribus, antipedibusque rufescenti-fulvis; lateribus subtusque flavescenti-fulvis; menti marginibus, strigis tribus pectoralibus, strigâ latâ utrinque in pectore abdomineque, femoribus internè anticèque, caudâque subtus, albis.*

Le jeune Chevrotain, *Buffon, Hist. Nat. xii. p. 342. t. 42, 43.*

Hab. in Insulis Malaicis, et in Peninsulâ Indiæ Orientalis?

Very like the last, but differing from it in the under surface being pale fulvous with four white streaks, and in the lateral streaks on the chest being isolated anteriorly by means of a narrow transverse band which separates them from the white of the chin, while the median one is bounded in front by the union of the two dark streaks. There is also a small brown spot on each side of the chin just below the angle of the mouth, which is not found in the other species. The fawns only a few weeks old do not differ in colour from their parents. None of the three specimens in the collection of the British Museum have their habitats accurately marked. Two of them were from the collection of General Hardwicke, and the third was presented by Mr. Edward Burton of Chatham. Mr. Gray thinks it probable that this may be the animal indicated by Sir Stamford Raffles under the name of *Pelandoc*.

4. *MOSCHUS STANLEYANUS*. *Mosch. rufescenti-fulvus, pilis nigro-apiculatis, subtus minùs nitidus; collo pectoreque nitidè fulvis; menti marginibus, strigis tribus pectoralibus, pectore, femoribus internè anticèque, caudâque subtus, albis; syncipite, pedibusque a genibus inde saturatoribus; rhinario, strigâ utrinque oculos ambiente, auriculisque extus et ad margines, nigris.*

Var. menti marginibus minùs albis; strigis pectoralibus interruptis minùs conspicuis; gulâque paulò saturatiore.

Hab.

This is immediately distinguishable from all the other species by the brightness of its colouring, and by the absence of the nuchal streak, and of the white on the under surface of the body. There are at present four living specimens in the magnificent collection of the Earl of Derby at Knowsley; and two others, consisting of a specimen of each of the varieties, in that of the Society, to which they were recently presented by Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria. It is not known from what exact locality any of them were obtained.

Mr. Gray discusses the synonymy of the species above characterized as belonging to the subgenus *Tragulus*, especially with reference to the descriptions of Buffon, Pallas, Raffles, and M. Frederic Cuvier. From the imperfect manner in which they are described and figured, he is unable to identify with any of the foregoing species, or to separate from them as distinct, the *Pelandoc* figured in Marsden's Sumatra, or the *Pygmy Musk* of Sumatra figured in Mr. Griffith's edition of Cuvier's 'Animal Kingdom,' on which Fischer has established his *Moschus Griffithii*. The *Mosch. pygmæus* of Linnaeus Mr. Gray states to belong to the genus *Antelope*; the hinder part of the tarsus being covered with hair, and the false hoofs very small and rudimentary, and entirely hidden under the hair of the feet; the *Mosch. Americanus* appears by its spotted livery to be the fawn of a species of *Deer*: and the *Mosch. delicatulus*, or *Leverian Musk* of Shaw, is also undoubtedly the fawn of a *Deer*. It is curious that Dr. Shaw quotes as a synonym of the last-named species the figure of Seba, on which alone the *Mosch. Americanus* is founded, while at the same time he enumerates the *Mosch. Americanus* as a distinct species.

Mr. Gray also made some observations "On the tufts of hair observable on the posterior legs of the animals of the genus *Cervus*, as a character of that group, and a means of subdividing it into natural sections." These tufts are found on the inside, or on the outside, or sometimes even on both sides, of the hinder legs of all the *Deer* which Mr. Gray has had an opportunity of examining, with the exception of the *Muntjac*, on which he has not been able to detect them either in the living state or in preserved skins. This circumstance may, however, have arisen from the fact of the living animal examined being confined in a cage; for he has uniformly found them much more conspicuous in animals which have a wide range than in such as are confined to small inclosures. Thus the various species of *Deer* in the magnificent parks of the Earl of Derby at Knowsley, in which the Ruminant animals are allowed an extensive range, and preserved in a state nearly approaching to wildness, exhibit the tufts in question in a much more ample state of development than such as are seen in menageries; and one of the *Axis Deer* at the Gardens of the Society, which has the run of a small paddock, displays them much more evidently than another specimen in the Gardens, which is confined to a stall. This difference of development, Mr. Gray suggests, may account for the little notice that has hitherto been taken of them by zoologists, who have only spoken of them incidentally, and with reference to one or two species of the group. They are found at all ages and in both sexes; and afford, therefore, a valuable adjunct in the determination of the species of the hornless females, as well as in distinguishing them from the females of the genus *Antelope*, in which no indication of them is to be observed; the tufts or *scopæ* that occur in some of the species of that genus being on the fore knees and evidently serving a very different purpose.



Waterhouse, G. R. 1836. "Description of a new genus (*Myrmecobius*) of Mammiferous animals from New Holland, probably belonging to the Marsupial type." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 4, 69–70.

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