June 11, 1833.

John Cole, Esq., in the Chair.

A specimen of the *Patagonian Penguin*, *Aptenodytes Patagonica*, Gmel., recently presented to the Society by Lady Rolle, was exhibited. Mr. Yarrell availed himself of the opportunity to point out on it the proofs which it afforded of the statement made by him at the Meeting on March 12, (page 33,) that the *woolly Penguin* of Dr. Latham is the young condition of this species.

A specimen was exhibited of a *Goose* from the Sandwich Islands, being one of a pair recently living at the Society's Gardens, to which they were presented by Lady Glengall. Mr. Vigors characterized it as a species of *Barnacle Goose*, by the name of *Bernicla Sandvicensis*, and pointed out its distinguishing marks. He also observed on the general resemblance in the distribution of colouring which occurs in the species of *Bernicla* and in those of many other groups of *Birds*.

Numerous skins of *Birds* were exhibited, which had recently been obtained by the Society from California. They formed part of the collection, the *Mammalia* of which were brought under the notice of the Society by Mr. Bennett on March 26. Mr. Vigors remarked on them generally as regarded the geographical distribution of many of them; and pointed out, as apparently hitherto undescribed, an *Ortyx*, a *Falco*, two species of *Coccothraustes*, and a *Psittacara*. Among the known birds were several of those first described by Mr. Swainson in the 'Fauna Boreali-Americana,' and a specimen of *Ortyx Montezumæ*, Vig.

Dr. Grant directed the attention of the Meeting to a fine entire skull of the round headed *Grampus*, (*Delphinus globiceps*, Cuv.,) from the North Pacific Ocean, presented to the Society by Capt. Delvitte, R.N., Corr. Memb. Z.S. He availed himself of the opportunity of entering into some details regarding the osteology of the head of the *Grampus* and other predaceous *Cetacea*. The inferiority of these *Mammalia*, so obvious in many of their more important internal organs, is strikingly illustrated by the smallness of their cranial development, compared with the length and magnitude of the bones of the face, and with the entire bulk of the body. The extension of the face and its horizontal direction in the carnivorous *Cetacea*, the similarity of the form and the alternate disposition of the teeth as in *Crocodyles*, and the shortness and immobility of the neck as in the latter aquatic *Reptiles*, form a striking contrast when compared with these parts in the herbivorous species, and indicate their uses as organs adapted for prehension. Although the teeth of the *Grampus* and other *Dolphins* have the usual recurved conical form and want of opposition

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of those of *Fishes* and *Reptiles*, and are liable to an early disappearance from the jaws, they are lodged in deep *alveoli*, and are accompanied with a fixed condition of all the bones of the face as in *Gavials*, *Crocodiles* and *Alligators*, in order to afford a stronger resistance during the conflicts of these animals with living prey. The great extension of the intermaxillary bones raises the nostrils to the crown of the head, and enables the animals to breathe without raising their large head above the water, or bending backwards their very short neck. The extension backwards of their strong upper jaw-bones over the cranial cavity, and the inclination upwards and forwards of their flat occipital bone from the horizontal position of the head, produce a remarkably compressed ridge across the *vertex* of the skull, and incline the occipital *foramen* of the *Grampus* upwards and forwards as in the above-mentioned *Reptiles*. The parietal bones being thrown to the lateral parts of the *cranium*, and the frontal bone forming a narrow band across the head, the occipital bone almost touches the upper jaw bones along this transverse ridge, and presents an extensive surface for the attachment of the strong muscles connecting the head to the spine. The coarse fibrous and spongy texture of the bones, and the thickness of the *parietes* of the *cranium*, are further analogies with *Reptiles*, and the want of perforations in the ethmoid bone for olfactory nerves, shows a deficiency of one important organ of sense.

Dr. Grant adverted to the want of symmetry in the bones of the head, which is so remarkable in the animals of this genus, and stated that in examining lately the large collection of skeletons and skulls of blowing *Cetacea* in the Cabinet at Paris, he found scarcely one which did not exhibit an increased development of the right side of the head, frequently twisting the nostrils so considerably to the left side that the streams directed through these passages must have fallen at some distance from the body of the animal. The left side is generally less developed in *Mammalia* than the right, and it appears to be the reverse in *Birds*, where the development of the ovary and oviduct is always checked on the right side. These phænomena may depend on the different position of the descending *aorta* in the two classes, and its influence on the nervous and other systems along its course. The unity of plan in the development of the head of piscivorous *Cetacea* is remarkably illustrated by the discovery of teeth in the lower jaw of the *fœtus* of the toothless *Balæna*. The whole proportions of the bones of the head and trunk of the *Grampus* are massive and strong, and indicate an animal possessed of great muscular strength, and a most formidable antagonist to the gigantic whales of the Arctic Seas.

He observed that the feeble attachment of the slender jugal bones and of the petrous and tympanic portions of the temporal bones, generally causes them to disappear, as in the present instance, in macerating the skulls of *Cetacea*. But such donations as this were most valuable to the Society, as objects of comparison both for recent and extinct species of animals but little known and difficult of access, and as specimens rarely to be obtained by any other means.

Specimens were exhibited of two *Monkeys*, forming part of the Society's Museum, which Mr. Bennett characterized as follows :

SEMNOPIITHECUS NESTOR. *Semn. saturatè cinereus ; capite, prymnâ, femoribus posticè, caudâque pallidioribus, illo fusco tincto, hac ad apicem, mystacibus longioribus, labiis, mentoque albidis ; facie, auribus, manibusque nigris ; artubus nigrescentibus.*

Long. corporis cum capite, 16 ; caudæ, 20 unc.

Hab.

The prevailing colour is a deep grey with a slight tinge of brown, becoming paler on the back of the neck and on the head, where the fuscous tinge is much more marked. On the loins the deep grey passes into a pure light grey, which is continued on the hinder part of the thighs and along the tail ; the tail becomes gradually lighter in colour, and is for several inches at the tip almost white. In passing down the limbs the prevailing grey becomes gradually darker, the colour of the hands being nearly black. The under parts are somewhat lighter than the upper, particularly about the throat. Passing upwards from the throat the colour becomes much lighter, owing to a greater proportion of the lower part of the hairs being exposed. Hence the lips, the chin, and the whiskers are nearly pure white, the tips of the latter, which are prolonged backwards, being alone grey. Over the eyes is the ridge of stiff black hairs, which is usually met with in the *Semnopithecæ*.

The hairs are of moderate length, measuring about an inch and a half.

The moderate length of the hairs, the somewhat lighter colour, and especially the white of the lower part and sides of the face, distinguish this species from *Semn. leucoprymnus*.

It may be assumed to be a native of India ; but the dealer of whom it was purchased knew not whence it was obtained.

CERCOPITHECUS POGONIAS. *Cerc. nigrescens, albo punctulatus ; dorso medio, prymnâ, caudâ supernè et ad apicem, fasciâque temporali nigris ; fronte, scelidibusque externè flavidis, nigro punctulatis ; mystacibus longissimis, albedo-flavescentibus ; corpore caudâque subtùs, artubusque internè, flavido-rufis.*

Long. corporis cum capite, 17 ; caudæ, 24 unc.

Hab. ad Fernando Pô.

The hairs of the upper surface are black, ringed with whitish ; producing a grizzled appearance, which occupies the back part of the head, the fore part of the back, the sides, the outer surface of the anterior limbs, and the posterior hands. In the middle of the back commences a broad black patch, which extends to the tail, and is continued along its upper surface for about two thirds of the length of that organ, the remaining portion being black both above and below. On the forehead the hairs are yellowish ringed with black ; a few black hairs occupy the middle line ; and on each side passing from above the eye to the ear is a broad patch of black. The whiskers expand very broadly on each side of the face ; the hairs composing them are yellowish white, occasionally but

very sparingly ringed with dusky black. The ear has internally a long tuft of hairs of the same colour with those of the whiskers. The outer side of the hinder limbs, the hands excepted, is yellowish grizzled with black, their colour being intermediate in intensity between the lightest portion of the sides and the whiskers. The under surface of the body, the insides of the limbs, and the under surface of the proximal two-thirds of the tail, are reddish yellow.

In colouring, this species differs remarkably from every known *Monkey*.

The specimen is without a skull.

A specimen was exhibited of the *black Lemur*, *Lemur niger*, Geoff., which had recently been added to the Society's Menagerie. In calling the attention of the Society to it, Mr. Bennett stated his belief that this was the first individual of the species which had fallen under the observation of zoologists since the days of Edwards, its original describer, who saw and figured one which was living in 1755 in the possession of a surgeon in London. The description and figure given by Edwards have consequently been hitherto the only proofs of the existence of such an animal.

Mr. Bennett added that the *black Lemur* is the type of the *Lemur Macaco*, Linn.; and that the *Vari*, to which the name of *Lem. Macaco* has been applied by modern authors, is given by Linnæus as the Var. d. of that species. Custom having, however, transferred the specific name to the variety, he deemed it better to acquiesce in the use which has obtained, leaving to the *Vari* the name of *Lem. Macaco*, and to the *black Lemur* that of *Lem. niger*.

Specimens were exhibited of various *Mammalia*, *Birds*, and *Reptiles*, from the continent of India, which had been recently presented to the Society by Thomas Heath, Esq. Mr. Bennett observed on the several objects, pointing out especially the more interesting among them. They included an individual apparently referrible to the *Semnopithecus cucullatus*, Isid. Geoff. St.-Hil., although darker in all its markings than is indicated in the description given by the original observer of the species. They also included a species of *Felis*, of a size intermediate between the larger and the smaller animals of that genus, and having in its grey colour and longitudinal striping a general external resemblance to some of the *Viverræ*. This Mr. Bennett regarded as new to science, and proposed to designate it

FELIS VIVERRINUS. Fel. fulvo-cinereus, subtus albescens; capite, nucha, dorso, genis, gulique nigro vittatis; lateribus, ventre, pedibusque nigro maculatis.

Long. corporis cum capite, 33 unc.; caudæ mutilæ, 7; auriculæ, 1½.

The prevailing colour of the upper surface is a rather deep yellowish grey, the separate hairs being dusky at the base, yellowish in the middle, and having short black tips. The black lines and spots are formed of hairs destitute of yellow, and having the black tips of much

greater length. A longitudinal black band passes on each side, from the inner *canthus* of the eye above the ear nearly to the shoulder; a second, more internally, passes to the same distance backwards, and is somewhat interrupted anteriorly; and between this and its fellow on the *vertex* is the vestige of a median line, which on the forehead is broken up into a double row of spots; these and the two adjoining lines subdivide in front into numerous very small spots between the eyes. Two black lines pass downwards obliquely on either side from below the eye, over the angle of the jaw; and from their terminations on each side there passes a transverse band across the throat: the space between these lines is nearly white, as is also a stripe over each eye, and the whole of the under jaw and chin. There is a large black spot surrounding the base of the ear posteriorly, and the ear is also tipped with black. The long, linear markings of the back are disposed in about five interrupted, longitudinal bands, and some of the spots on the sides assume a linear form. Of these the most remarkable are, one on each side of the neck, and an oblique wavy band on the shoulder. The spots on the sides generally approach a rounded shape, and form, posteriorly, four or five interrupted longitudinal rows. Those of the under surface are larger, and are arranged without order. On the fore limbs the spots are small externally, and internally there are on each two large transverse black patches. On the hinder limbs the spots are arranged so as to form interrupted transverse bands on both surfaces. The hairs of the soles of the feet are dusky brown. The tail is spotted above in the same manner as the sides; its colour beneath is uniform. The spots are throughout numerous. The whiskers are white, and take their origin from three black lines on either side.

The species is nearly allied to *Felis Serval*, Schreb., but will readily be distinguished by the characters above given, by the comparative shortness and strength of its limbs, and by the locality whence it was obtained.

Specimens were exhibited of three species of *Toucan*, hitherto apparently undescribed, which form part of the Society's Museum. At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Gould pointed out their distinguishing characteristics. He described them as

RHAMPHASTOS SWAINSONII. *Rhamph. ater*; *vertice nuchaque rufo tinctis*; *guttore luteo, abdomen versus lineâ albâ alteraque coccineâ cincto*; *tectricibus caudæ superioribus albis, inferioribus coccineis*.

Long. 18 unc.; *caudæ*, $6\frac{1}{2}$; *alæ*, 9; *tarsi*, $1\frac{1}{4}$. *Rostris* long. $5\frac{1}{4}$; *alt.*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; *culminis* ad basin lat., $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. in montosis Columbiæ.

The pure whiteness of the upper tail-coverts is an important character of this bird; but its most distinctive feature is in the markings of its bill, which presents three distinct and contrasted colours, disposed obliquely from the base to the point. The base of the lower part of the upper mandible, as well as the entire base of the under, is of a rich salmon colour, bounded by a narrow line of black on the upper mandible, the point of the lower being entirely of the

latter colour; the remainder of the upper mandible, from the forehead to the point, is of a rich orange yellow. The bare space round the eyes is of a blueish lead colour.

In one specimen which has fallen under Mr. Gould's observation, the salmon colour towards the base of the mandibles is entirely wanting, its place being occupied by a dull black, only less intense than that of the oblique line which borders it, and which passes from near the *culmen* at the base of the bill to the edge of the gape at about one third from the tip.

In the colours of its plumage this bird agrees so completely with *Rhamph. ambiguus*, Swains., (Zool. Illust. pl. 168,) as to induce a suspicion of their specific identity. But unless the colours of the bill and their disposition have been incorrectly observed by the artist whose drawing was used by Mr. Swainson, the two birds may be regarded in these particulars as really distinct.

RHAMPHASTOS CULMINATUS. *Rhamph. ater*; *guttur pectoreque albis*; *fasciæ pectoris postici tectricibusque caudæ inferioribus coccineis*; *uropygio sulphureo, plumis versus apices in aurantium transeuntibus.*

Long. 18–20 unc.; *caudæ*, $6\frac{1}{2}$ –7; *alæ*, $8\frac{1}{2}$ –9; *tarsi*, 2. *Rostrum* long., 4–5; ad basin lat., vix 1.

Hab. in Mexico.

The bill is black, with a broad line of pale straw yellow running the whole length of the *culmen*, from which a band of the same colour passes downwards encircling the base of both mandibles.

This species resembles the *Rhamph. Cuvieri*, Wagl., which appears to Mr. Gould to be synonymous with *Rhamph. Erythrorhynchus*, the bill of which, he states, changes its colour according to the season from a brilliant scarlet to black.

PTEROGLOSSUS HYPOGLAUCUS. *Pter. olivaceo-brunneus, subtus cæruleo-canus*; *vertice, occipite, caudique nigris, rectricibus quatuor intermediis ad apicem brunneis*; *remigum pogoniis externis viridibus, internis brunneis*; *uropygio lutescente*; *teetricibus caudæ superioribus viridi-olivaceis.*

Long. $18\frac{1}{2}$ unc.; *caudæ*, 7; *alæ*, $6\frac{3}{4}$; *tarsi*, $1\frac{3}{4}$. *Rostrum* long. 4; alt., $1\frac{1}{4}$; lat. ad basin, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Hab.

The varied colouring of this bird, and particularly the uniform silvery blueish grey of its under surface, afford a ready distinction of it from all the other *Toucans*. Its upper mandible is edged on its basal aspect by a narrow line of yellow, succeeded by a triangular spot of black; then follows an irregular mark of yellow, edged by a narrow irregular black line; the rest of the upper mandible throughout the whole of its *culmen* and sides is deep blood red: the lower mandible, for the basal half of its length, has the yellow and black colouring of the upper, but instead of terminating in red, this colour is exchanged for deep black.

The exhibition was resumed of the new species of *Shells*, forming part of the collection made by Mr. Cuming on the western coast of South America, and among the islands of the South Pacific

Ocean. Those exhibited on the present occasion were accompanied by characters by Mr. G. B. Sowerby.

Genus TRITON.

TRITON CLATHRATUS. *Trit. testâ oblongâ, turrîtâ, crassâ, albâ, fusco maculatâ; anfractibus octo, decussatim sulcatis, granosis; suturâ crenulatâ; varicibus irregularibus, crassis, transversim sulcatis, longitudinaliter striatis; aperturâ subovatâ, margine internâ labii externi denticulatâ, labio columellari granuloso: long. 1·2, lat. 0·6 poll.*

Hab. ad Insulam Annaa.

Found on the reefs.—G. B. S.

TRITON NITIDULUS. *Trit. testâ turrîtâ, crassiusculâ, politâ, fuscescente, maculis saturatioribus variis pictâ; anfractibus decem, inferioribus lævibus, superioribus longitudinaliter granoso-striatis; labio columellari lævissimo; varicibus albicantibus: long. 1·5, lat. 0·5 poll.*

Hab. ad Insulam Annaa.

Found on the reefs.—G. B. S.

TRITON DISTORTUS. *Trit. testâ oblongo-turrîtâ, crassiusculâ, roseo-albicante, fusco maculatâ et nebulosâ; anfractibus undecim irregulariter tortuosis, seriatim graniferis, infra suturam crenulatis; varicibus secundis, lævibus, anticè granulosis; labio columellari anticè expanso, granuloso; margine internâ labii externi denticulatâ: long. 1·6, lat. 0·6 poll.*

Hab. ad Insulam Annaa.

Found on the reefs.—G. B. S.

TRITON RETICULATUS. *Trit. testâ turrîtâ, acuminatâ, fuscescente, maculis nebulisque saturatioribus pictâ; anfractibus decem reticulatis, suturâ impressâ; varicibus reticulatis; margine internâ labii externi dentatâ; labio columellari anticè rugoso: long. 1·3, lat. 0·4 poll.*

Hab. ad Insulas Gallapagos.

Found under stones.—G. B. S.

TRITON MEDITERRANEUS. *Trit. testâ turrîtâ, acuminatâ, fuscescente, maculis nebulisque saturatioribus, nonnunquam strigisque pictâ; anfractibus novem, reticulatis, suturâ distinctâ; varicibus elevatis, latere dorsali profundè impresso, lineis transversis elevatis; margine internâ labii externi dentatâ; labio columellari anticè ruguloso: long. 1', lat. 0·35 poll.*

Hab. ad oras Siciliæ.

This nearly resembles the last. It is placed here in order that the differences between the two may be seen by a comparison of the descriptions.—G. B. S.

TRITON CEYLONENSIS. *Trit. testâ turrîtâ, gracili, pallescente, fusco maculatâ et variegatâ; anfractibus undecim, anticis octo reticulatis, suturâ subinconspicuâ; varicibus depressis; aperturâ oblongâ, margine labii externi internâ denticulatâ, peritremate reflexo, anticè dilatato; labio externo expanso: long. 1·65, lat. 0·55 poll.*

Hab. ad Insulam Ceylon.—G. B. S.

TRITON LINEATUS. *Trit. testâ turrîtâ, crassâ, pallescente, fulvo variegatâ; anfractibus novem, obsoletè transversim sulcatis, sulcis brunneis, interstitiis granulosis; varicibus obtusis; aperturâ oblongâ, labio externo intus sulcato; labio interno anticè reflexo, incrassato; columellâ rugulosâ: long. 2·6, lat. 1· poll.*

Hab.

Much larger than any of the others. These seven may be regarded by some as mere varieties of *Trit. maculosus* of Lamarck, although I am fully satisfied of their being perfectly distinct species. I am, however, of opinion that it matters not whether they be regarded as species or varieties, seeing that it is equally necessary to describe them all particularly.—G. B. S.

TRITON DECOLLATUS. *Trit. testâ oblongo-subturrîtâ, pallescente, fusco variegatâ; apice retuso; anfractibus quinque, primis duobus reticulatis, reliquis ventricosis, transversim sulcatis, sulcis brunneis, interstitiis planiusculis; suturis distinctis; varice unico; aperturâ ovalâ, peritremate crenato; labio interno anticè reflexo, incrassato: long. 1·, lat. 0·4 poll.*

Hab. ad Insulam Annaa.

Found on the reefs, and easily distinguished from all the above by the fact of its being decollated and by its having only a single varic.—G. B. S.

Genus BULINUS.

BULINUS DISCREPANS. *Bul. testâ oblongâ, sabacuminatâ, albicante, nitidiusculâ; anfractibus quinque vel sex gibbosiusculis, lineis fuscis, obliquis irregulariter pictis, transversim duabus inferioribus subdistantibus; aperturâ suberatâ, supernè subacuminatâ: long. 0·7, lat. 0·33 poll.*

Hab. sub cortice arborum in Americâ Centrali.

This was found at Conchagua; it is somewhat similar to *Bul. nitidus*, but upon comparison may easily be distinguished.—G. B. S.

BULINUS CALVUS. *Bul. testâ oblongâ, subturrîtâ, pallescenti-brunneâ; anfractibus septem breviusculis, rotundatiusculis; aperturâ ellipticâ, margine internâ incrassatâ; umbilico mediocri: long. 0·6, lat. 0·25 poll.*

Variat nonnunquam lineâ spirali albicante.

Hab. ad Insulas Gallapagos.

Found on dried tufts of grass on James's, one of the Gallapagos Islands.—G. B. S.

BULINUS USTULATUS. *Bul. testâ oblongâ, subacuminatâ, fusconigricante; anfractibus sex vel septem gibbosiusculis, lineis nonnullis pallescentibus pictis; aperturâ ellipticâ, columellâ crassiusculâ, albicante, margine acutâ: long. 0·6, lat. 0·3 poll.*

Variat nonnunquam lineâ spirali pallidâ.

Hab. ad Insulas Gallapagos.

Found under detached pieces of lava on Charles's, one of the Gallapagos Islands.—G. B. S.

BULINUS PALLIDIOR.—*Bul. testâ oblongâ, subacuminatâ, totâ albicante; anfractibus sex, gibbosiusculis, ultimo maximo, inferioribus posticè marginatis; aperturâ oblongâ, intus pallidè brunneâ,*

peritremate reflexo, anticè expanso, umbilicum mediocre suboc-
cultante : long. 1·6, lat. 0·7 poll.

Mr. Cuming obtained two specimens of this species in South America, but without being able to ascertain its locality.—G. B. S.

BULINUS LUZONICUS. *Bul. testâ oblongâ, subacuminatâ, albâ;*
apice obtuso, brunnescente; anfractibus quinque, lævibus, planu-
latis, inferioribus fusco cingulatis; aperturâ infrâ rotundatâ,
peritremate reflexo, cingulo fusco intus notabili.

Hab. ad Insulam Luçon, Philippinarum.

Two specimens of this very beautiful species are in Mr. Cuming's collection, both of which have only one dark brown band; a single specimen was among Mr. Humphrey's shells, which had three bands; he had called it *Chersina abbreviata*.—G. B. S.

BULINUS CONSPERSUS. *Bul. testâ ovato-subacuminatâ, tenui, corned,*
apice obtusiusculo; anfractibus sex, rotundatis, albido guttulatis
et lineatis; aperturâ ovatâ, coloribus concoloribus pictâ; peri-
tremate acuto, tenui; umbilico parvo : long. 0·65, lat. 0·4 poll.

Hab. in collinis prope Lima.

Found buried in the earth under bushes on the hills around Lima. Two varieties abound there, of which one is more ventricose than the other.

BULINUS ALBUS. *Bul. testâ ovato-ventricosâ, albâ, ore nonnun-*
quam carneo; apice obtuso; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis, læ-
vibus, suturâ distinctâ; aperturâ ovali, peritremate tenui, acuto;
umbilico minimo : long. 0·8, lat. 0·5 poll.

Variat punctulis corneis conspersâ.

Hab. in arenosis prope Copiapo.

Found in a sandy plain under bushes at Copiapo.—G. B. S.

BULINUS STRIATULUS. *Bul. testâ oblongo-acuminatâ, albicante,*
subfusco tessellatâ; apice obtusiusculo; anfractibus sex vel sep-
tem, rotundatis, longitudinaliter striatis, striis elevatiusculis, exi-
libus; aperturâ oblongâ, peritremate tenui, acuto : long. 0·9,
lat. 0·45 poll.

Hab. in collinis prope Lima sub lapidibus.—G. B. S.

BULINUS DECOLORATUS. *Bul. testâ oblongâ, subacuminatâ, al-*
biddâ, tenuissimâ; anfractibus quinque vel sex, longitudinaliter
striatis, gibbosiusculis, cingulis nonnullis interruptis fuscescenti-
bis; aperturâ ovali, margine acutâ; umbilico minimo : long.
0·5, lat. 0·25 poll.

Hab. sub frutices prope Lima, Peruviae.

Found buried in the earth under bushes on the hills around Lima.—G. B. S.

BULINUS UNICOLOR. *Bul. testâ oblongâ, corned, tenui, apice ob-*
tuso; anfractibus sex, ventricosis, striatis, suturis distinctis; aper-
turâ ovatâ, margine tenui, acutâ; umbilico parvo : long. 0·8,
lat. 0·3 poll.

Hab. ad Insulam Perico in Sinu Panamensi.

Found on dead leaves.—G. B. S.

BULINUS JACOBI. *Bul. testâ oblongâ, tenui, fusca, nonnunquam albido bilineatâ; anfractibus sex, ventricosis, minutissimè granosis, granulis seriatis; suturâ profundè impressâ; aperturâ ovatâ, peritremate tenui, labio interno partim supra umbilicum magnum expanso; long. 0.55, lat. 0.3 poll.*

Hab. ad Insulam Jacobi, inter Gallapagos.

Found under scorïæ.—G. B. S.

BULINUS SCABIOSUS. *Bul. testâ oblongo-pyramidali, brunnea, apice saturatiore, albido guttatâ et maculatâ; anfractibus septem subventricosis, suturâ leviter impressâ; aperturâ subovalî, peritremate tenui; umbilico parvo.*

Hab. ad Cobijam sub lapidibus.

This species resembles *Bul. pupiformis*; it is, however, much smaller and differently proportioned.—G. B. S.

Specimens were also exhibited from the same collection of two species of *Cirripedes*, apparently hitherto undescribed. They were characterized by Mr. G. B. Sowerby as follows:

POLLICIPES RUBER. *Poll. testâ irregulariter subtrigonâ, rubrâ, antice subtusque pallidiore; valvis superioribus majoribus, planulatis, subtrapeziformibus, supernè acuminatis; dorsali magno, sagittato, dorso rotundato-carinato; pedunculo squamulis minimis oblecto.*

Hab. apud Inner Lobos Island, ad littora Peruvix.

This species is generally from 2 to 3 inches long; it is remarkable for the form and colour of the upper pair of valves and the dorsal valve. The interstices of the valves also are of a deep blood-red colour.—G. B. S.

POLLICIPES POLYMERUS. *Poll. testâ obtusè subtrigonâ; valvis levibus, substriatis, superioribus quatuor majoribus convexis, subtrapeziformibus, apice posticè acuminato, basi subtruncato, reliquis plurimis plerumque subtrigonis; pedunculo squamulis minimis resupinatis oblecto.*

Hab. ad oras Californix.

The remarkable characters of this species are, the great number of small valves, and the minute scales of the peduncle being all placed with their apices downwards.—G. B. S.

Preparations were exhibited of the stomach and *cæcum* of two species of *Semnopithecus*, F. Cuv., *Semmn. Entellus* and *fascicularis*. They were obtained from individuals which recently died in the Society's Gardens.

Mr. Owen called the attention of the Society to these preparations in illustration of a Paper which he read "On the Sacculated Form of the Stomach in the *Monkeys* of the Genus *Semnopithecus*, F. Cuv." He referred to M. Otto as the first observer of this peculiar structure among the *Monkeys*, that eminent anatomist having described and figured it in the '*Nova Acta Academiæ Cæsareæ*' (tom. xii. p. 511.), as it exists in a species to which he gave the name of *leucoprymnus*, placing it doubtfully among the

Cercopithecus, although it now seems by general consent to be regarded as a *Semnopithecus*. From its existence in M. Otto's species, and in the only two species of *Semnopithecus* which Mr. Owen has had opportunities of dissecting, the latter gentleman is disposed to consider it as appropriated to the genus, which may consequently be now regarded as established on anatomical as well as on zoological and geographical grounds.

The stomach of the *Entellus Monkey* (taken from an individual 1 foot 8 inches in length from the mouth to the anus) measured along the greater curvature, 2 feet 7 inches; along the lesser curvature, 1 foot: its greatest circumference was 1 foot and half an inch; its least circumference, 3 inches and two thirds. It may be regarded as consisting of three divisions: 1. a cardiac pouch, with smooth and simple *parietes*, slightly bifid at the extremity; 2. a middle, very wide, and sacculated portion; 3. a narrow elongated canal, sacculated at its commencement, and of simple structure towards its termination. The latter, from its greater vascularity and the more abundant distribution of the nerves of the eighth pair, Mr. Owen regards as the true digestive stomach; the two former divisions being rather to be considered as preparatory receptacles. Mr. Owen described the several portions in detail, and explained their physiology respectively, especially with respect to their fitness for performing a function analogous to rumination. He remarked, however, that while he referred to them, for the sake of perspicuity, as three principal divisions, it was necessary to observe that they are not characterized, like the stomachs of *Ruminants* or *Cetacea*, by any essential difference of structure, none of them possessing a cuticular lining.

The stomach of the *Croo Monkey* had precisely the same structure as that of the *Entellus*, but was smaller in proportion to the size of the animal. The individual from which it was obtained was much younger than the *Entellus*.

Mr. Owen referred to the displacement of some of the abdominal viscera, particularly of the liver, in consequence of the great development of the stomach. He also adverted to the length of the intestines, and by a tabular view of the measurements in the two *Semnopithecus*, in a *Cercopithecus*, and in a *Macacus*, he showed that notwithstanding the complication of the stomach in the former genus, the small intestines were proportionally longer than in the other two; the ratio being in *Semnopithecus*, eight to one; in *Cercopithecus*, six and a half to one; and in *Macacus*, four to one.

The stomach of *Semnopithecus* was carefully compared with that of the *Kangaroo*, and with that of the *Sloth*; both of which are well known to be remarkable for their complication. These were exhibited, as was also a preparation of the complicated stomach of a species of *Pteropus*.

In conclusion Mr. Owen inquired, what are the natural habits and food of these *slow Monkeys*, as M. F. Cuvier denominates the *Semnopithecus*? Will they be found to resemble those of the *Sloths*? Is their food more herbaceous than that of the *Monkeys* generally? This, he conceives, is highly probable; and that the enlarged capa-

city of the stomach enables them to carry off great quantities of herbage to masticate at their leisure, the great development of these receptacles compensating at once both for the absence or rudimentary condition of the cheek pouches and for the less nutritious quality of the food.

Col. Sykes reminded the Society that, in submitting his Catalogue of the *Mammalia* observed in Dukhun, East Indies, he took occasion to comment on the popular error respecting the ferocious and untameable disposition of the common *Hyæna*, *Hyæna vulgaris*, Cuv. His opinions were founded partly on observation of a cub which he had domesticated, and partly on facts communicated by his friends. He went on to state as follows:

"Two years have elapsed since I placed in the Gardens of the Society the above-mentioned cub (a female), which has now attained its full growth, and I am happy to be enabled to confirm the opinions I formerly advanced. In India it was allowed to run about my house, and on board ship it was released from its cage two or three times a day, to play with the sailors and gambol with the dogs. It early recognised my person and voice, and would obey when called; and in general was as playful and good-humoured as a puppy. My visits to it in the Gardens have been rare, and at long intervals, nor have I ever carried it food; I anticipated, therefore, that it would outgrow its early associations, and that I should be to it as any other stranger; but it has always greeted me not only as an acquaintance, but as an old friend; and if I am to judge from its agitation and peculiar cries, the animal's recognition is that of affection.

"On Sunday last it was asleep in its cage when I approached. On calling to it by its name it looked up, distinguished me in the crowd, started on its legs, and on my applying my hand to its mouth to smell to, it threw itself down against the bars, rubbed its head, neck, and back against my hand, and then started on its legs and bounded about its cage, uttering short cries. On ceasing to speak to it, and moving away, it stopped, and looked wistfully after me, nor resumed its motions until I addressed it again. Its manifestations of joy were so unequivocal, as to excite the surprise of a great number of bystanders. As these pleasing traits in the disposition of a calumniated animal appeared so new to those who surrounded me on that occasion, they may possibly be deemed of sufficient interest to be worthy of extended promulgation by record in our Proceedings.

"I take occasion to repeat my conviction, that association with man, constant kindness, and abundance of food, will suffice not only to modify, and indeed eradicate, the worst traits in the disposition of any animal of the higher classes, but give birth to others of which their natures were not deemed susceptible."