November 10, 1840.

William Yarrell, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

A letter from the Rev. R. T. Lowe, dated Madeira, August 8, 1840, was read. It stated that Mr. Lowe had forwarded for the Society's Museum two specimens of Snakes from Demerara, and a specimen of the *Ausonia Cuvieri* of Risso, from Madeira. "The *Ausonia*," observes Mr. Lowe, "I scarcely need remark, is one of the most interesting and valuable of my acquisitions, from the obscurity attending it, and its supposed identity with Rafinesque's *Luvarus imperialis*. It has been altogether passed over by Cuvier and Valenciennes in their *Histoire des Poissons*, though the former had previously taken it up in a note in his second edition of his *Règne Animal*."

A letter from Mr. J. Fremby, R.N., dated Gibraltar, September 23, 1840, was read. In this letter Mr. Fremby states that he had forwarded for the Society a living specimen of a Brazilian Pheasant (*Penelope pileata* of Wagler), and also a skin of the same species from Para. He had likewise forwarded some specimens of Marine Corallines and other Zoophytes, recently obtained during the prosecution of a coral fishery on the coast of Barbary.

A letter from J. Wardrop, Esq., dated Oct. 29, 1840, was next read. It refers to a Fowl brought by W. Wardrop, Esq., from the Island of Lemurs, and presented to the Society. In this Fowl the spur had been removed from its proper place, and engrafted on the head. The letter moreover states, that the natives of the island mentioned often cause the spurs of the cock bird to grow upon its head, and the comb upon its legs.

The following paper, by G. Gulliver, Esq., F.R.S., entitled "Observations on the Blood Corpuscles of the *Crocodilidæ*," was read.

"According to the observations of MM. Prevost and Dumas, Wagner, Schultz, and others, the long diameter of the oval blood corpuscles of the vertebrate animals is never more than one and a half or twice the short diameter; and M. Mandl states that this accords with his experience, except in regard to the blood corpuscles of the *Crocodilidæ*, of which he says that the long diameter is between two or three times greater than the short diameter.

"M. Mandl's observations are published in the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, seconde série, tome xii., in which the following remarks occur: 'En prenant dans les globules des chameaux*, oiseaux, rep-

* M. Mandl says in a note, "Nous avons examiné le sang du Dromadaire, de l'Alpaca, et du Chameau." I may add that I have examined the blood No. XCIV.—PROCEEDINGS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

tiles et poissons, le petit diamètre pour unité, le grand varie entre $1\frac{1}{2}$ à 2; on en rencontre une exception dans les *Crocodiliens*, dont le grand diamètre est 2 à 3 fois plus grand que le petit.'

"It appears that this conclusion was deduced from an examination of the blood of a single species only, the *Crocodilus Lucius* of Cuvier.

"In a short paper 'On the Blood Corpuscles of the Snowy Owl and Passenger Pigeon,' read before the Society on the 9th of June, 1840, I showed that the corpuscles of these birds, particularly of the former, were so very long, in relation to their breadth, as to present a peculiarity in this respect which I had not seen in the corpuscles of any other vertebrate animal; and, however singular it might appear, it was shown in the same communication that the blood-discs might differ remarkably in two nearly allied species of the same genus. Hence it will not appear surprising that I have failed to find the same peculiarity in the figure of the blood corpuscles of two other species of the *Crocodilidæ*, as M. Mandl did in the *Crocodilus Lucius*. In the following measurements the common-sized corpuscles are first noted, then those of extremely small and large dimensions, and lastly the average deduced from a computation of the whole; and they are all expressed in fractional parts of an English inch.

"1. Sharp-nosed Crocodile (*Crocodilus acutus*).

Long Diameter.		Short Diameter.	
1.1333	Common sizes.	1.2286	Common size.
1.1231		1.2666	Extremes.
1.1145		1.2000	
1.1600	Extremes.	<hr/>	
1.1000		1.2286 Average.	
<hr/>			
1.1231 Average.			

"The average thickness of the discs was about $\frac{1}{8000}$ th of an inch.

"The animal was young, and the blood was obtained from the heart after death.

"2. An Alligator from South America (*Champsia fessipes*, Natterer).

Long Diameter.		Short Diameter.	
1.1455	Common sizes.	1.2666	Common sizes.
1.1333		1.2400	
1.1200		1.2286	
1.1143		1.2000	
1.1600	Extremes.	1.3000	Extremes.
1.1000		1.1895	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
1.1259 Average.		1.2315 Average.	

"The animal was young and lively. The blood was obtained from a prick of the foot.

of the *Vicugna* and *Guanaco*, and found their corpuscles also of an oval shape, thus completing the history of the singular red particles of the *Camelidæ*. See 'Dublin Med. Press,' November 27, 1839, and 'Trans. of the Royal Med. and Chirurgical Society,' vol. 23.

"Thus, as is commonly the case in the oval blood corpuscles of the vertebrate animals, in these two examples the long diameter is not equal to twice the short diameter, and it may therefore be concluded that M. Mandl's remarks on the blood corpuscles of the *Crocodilidæ* are not applicable to the corpuscles of all the species of this family. So far, however, from doubting the accuracy of this physiologist's observation on the blood of the *Crocodilus Lucius*, I am disposed to regard the result of my observations, in connexion with the one which he has made, as establishing a remarkable difference in the blood corpuscles of one family of Reptiles, similar to the peculiarity which I have found in the red particles of the Linnæan genus *Strix*, as well as in those of the *Columbidæ*."

A collection of Birds from Tangiers, presented to the Society by G. W. H. Drummond Hay, Esq., was exhibited, and Mr. Hay furnished the following list, accompanied with observations on the species, which was read.

Vultur fulvus, Linn. Arabic name, *Nezer*.

"I shot this bird as he rose heavily from the top of a high rock, near Cape Spartel, on the north coast of Africa, where he had been gorging himself with the body of a dead kid. The species is rare in these parts."

Neophron Percnopterus, Sav. Arabic name, *Erhama*. "Common."

Aquila Chrysaetos, Vigors. Arabic name, *El Oukab*.

"Very rare, but two specimens having been obtained for many years past."

Pernis apivorus. Arabic name, *Bourreh*.

"This species passes over the country about the beginning of the spring in immense numbers, but is rare at other times."

Falco subbuteo, Linn. Arabic name, *Tier el Hor*.

"A very daring little bird, used by the Sultan for hawking: it is common in the high lands."

Falco Tinnunculus, Linn. Arabic name, *Bouamira*. "Very common."

Circus rufus, Bechst. Arabic name, *Hedia*. "Rare."

Alcedo ispida, Linn. Arabic name, *Tier Teberni*. "Common about the rivers."

Caprimulgus Europæus, Linn. Arabic name, *Terref el Aiyal*.

"Very common."

Merops Apiaster, Linn. Arabic name, *Liamon*.

"In the grape season this bird is exceedingly abundant; as many as twenty or thirty have been shot at one time from a tree: it is good eating, builds in holes in the ground, and sometimes uses rabbit-burrows for the purpose: feeds upon bees, flying ants, wasps, &c.; has an undulating flight, and does not flap the wings much. Disappears in the winter months."

Coracias garrula, Linn. Arabic name, *Characrac*,—a name which has reference to the noise which it makes.

"It is rather rare; comes generally in the spring, and remains about three months."

Lanius rufus, Linn. Arabic name, *Raich el Rra*. "Rare."

Oriolus Galbula, Linn. Arabic name, *Teir Sofar*.

"Rare: makes its appearance in the beginning of the spring, and leaves at the end of the spring."

Ixos obscura. Arabic name, *Chouchou*.

"Very common, especially in the orange plantations; destroys much of this fruit. Seen throughout the year."

Curruca melanocephala. Arabic name, *Chorrir*. "Rare."

Curruca atricapilla, Bechst. Arabic name, *Chorrir el Quebir*. "Rare."

Phenicura Tithys, Jard. and Selby.

Phenicura rutililla. "Common."

Sylvia cisticola, Savi. Arabic name, *Boussiou*.

"Rather uncommon: builds near hedges."

Saxicola Stapazina. "Uncommon."

Saxicola aurata, Temm. "Common."

Saxicola Rubicola, Bechst. "Common."

Anthus arboreus, Bechst. Arabic name, *Koba*. "Common."

Anthus pratensis, Bechst. Arabic name, *Koba*. "Common."

Emberiza Hortulana, Linn. "Common."

Serinus flavescens, Gould. Arabic name, *Chimerees*. "Rare."

Sturnus unicolor, Temm. Arabic name, *Garzor Quehal*.

"Rather rare: generally settles in the mosques, where it probably builds."

Upupa Epops, Linn. Arabic name, *Hadhud*. "Common: generally seen about dunghills."

Glareola torquata, Briss. Arabic name, *Harrak Diad*.

"Lays on the ground in barren situations, and does not build a regular nest, but merely places a few straws, &c., loosely together."

Cursorius isabellinus, Meyer. Arabic name, *El-Gueta*.

"Very rare: builds in the desert, in the sand. From the great resemblance between the colour of this bird and that of the sand, it is with difficulty seen, even when flying, since it then keeps very close to the ground."

Ciconia nigra, Ray. Arabic name, *Geringa*.

"Rare. The Moors believe evil spirits to exist in this bird, it being black, whilst the good spirits are supposed to inhabit the white birds."

Platalea Leucorodia, Linn. Arabic name, *Boucarcaba*. "Rare."

Ardea purpurea, Linn. Arabic name, *Said el Meresh*, or Hunter of the Marsh. "Rare."

Botaurus stellaris, Linn. Arabic name, *Seba el Meresh*, the Lion of the Marsh.

"Both the *Ardea purpurea* and the *Botaurus stellaris* are exceedingly pugnacious in their habits, and will not allow any other bird

to approach them. Even the female dare not approach the male excepting in the breeding-season."

Ardea Garzetta, Linn. Arabic name, *Boubliga*. "Very rare."

Ardea Verany, Temm. Arabic name, *Tier Abgar*. "Exceedingly rare."

Ardea Ralloides, Scops. Arabic name, *Grnok el Serreh*. "Rather uncommon."

Ibis Falcinellus, Temm. Arabic name, *Maiza del Wad*. "Very rare."

Limosa melanura, Leisl. Arabic name, *Chibib*. "Not uncommon."

Squatarola cinerea, Gould. Arabic name, *Dorreis*. "Common."

Charadrius Hiaticula, Linn. Arabic name, *Couba*. "Common."

Strepsialis collaris, Temm. Arabic name, *Charno*. "Rare."

Totanus fuscus, Leisl. "Rare."

Totanus hypoleucos, Temm. "Rare."

Tringa variabilis, Mey. "Rare."

Tringa subarcuata, Temm. "Rare."

Tringa minuta, Leisl. "Very rare."

Tringa carunculata. Arabic name, *El Gor*. "Common."

Undina leucocephala, Gould. Arabic name, *Bugarein*.

"Exceedingly rare. A very excellent diver; will remain under water a long time."

Anas leucophthalmus, Temm. Arabic name, *Bourk el Serrer*.

"Rare: a good diver."

Anas marmorata, Temm. Arabic name, *Bourk el Biad*. "Rare: a good diver."

Podiceps cristatus, Lath. Arabic name, *Bourk el Wad*. "Rare."

Alca Torda, Linn. Arabic name, *Bourk del Bahar*. "Rare."

A paper, in which Mr. G. B. Sowerby continues the descriptions of the shells collected by H. Cuming, Esq., in the Philippine Islands, was next read.

HELIX ANNULATA. *Hel. testâ obovatâ, crassiusculâ, lævi, plerumque flavâ, fusco-cinctâ; spirâ elevatiusculâ, obtusâ, anfractibus quinque rotundatis, ultimo maximo; aperturâ rotundato-subtrapezoidali; peritremate lato, incrassato, albo roseo tincto; labio columellari lato, crasso, planulato, posticè submarginato, anticè suprâ columellam expanso.* Long. 1·0; lat. 0·8 poll.

Hab. in foliis Pandani propè Banqui, provinciæ Iloconis septentrionali ad insulam Luçon, Philippinarum.

This beautiful species bears considerable resemblance to *H. Ilocensis*, but may be distinguished by the dark chocolate colour of the back of the outer lip, which is also narrower, and much less reflected. Five varieties have been found by Mr. Cuming, viz.

a. Bright yellow, with a blood-red antesutural band, which becomes darker, and nearly chocolate-brown on the last volution: back of the lip and circumference of the *columella* dark chocolate-brown.

b. Bright yellow: antesutural band narrow, blood-red; circumferential band blackish brown: in other respects similar to *a.*, and from the same locality.

c. Nearly similar to the last, but having a broader circumferential brown band, and a very narrow brown line between it and the antesutural band. From the same locality.

d. Pale yellow: antesutural band nearly obsolete: in all other respects like *b.*

e. Shell white: no antesutural band; circumferential band broad, and nearly black; last volution suffused with rose-red near the back of the lip.

HELIX BALTEATA. *Hel. testā subglobosā, crassiusculā, lævi, coloribus variis cinctā; spirā elevatiusculā, obtusā, anfractibus quinque, subplanulatis, ultimo maximo; aperturā semilunari, intus albicante; peritremate incrassato, angusto, leviter reflexo, extus nigro; labio columellari latiusculo, obliquo, planulato, crasso.*
Long. 1·0; lat. 0·8 poll.

Hab. in foliis fruticum ad provinciam Ilocos septentrionalis insulæ Luçon, Philippinarum.

In general form and size and colouring this species somewhat resembles our *H. Orbitulus*, from which it may be at once distinguished by its narrow, scarcely reflected, dark-coloured lip. The ground-colour of this species is usually whitish, or lemon-yellow, and the varieties are banded with dark green, gray, nearly black, and light green, and the columellar lip is commonly purplish black, with a crimson tinge. The following is an indication of the varieties:—

a. Apex dull red; ground-colour lemon-yellow; antesutural band dark green; post-circumferential band light greenish gray; columellar lip purplish black, with rose-coloured edges; columellar circumference green. From Banqui, in the province of North Ilocos.

b. Apex dull red; ground-colour pale lemon-yellow; antesutural band dark green; post-circumferential band greenish gray close to the broad circumferential band, which is reddish black; *columella* purplish black, its circumference green. From Banqui.

c. Apex dull red; ground-colour pale lemon-yellow; antesutural band green, darker in front; post-circumferential band greenish gray, also darker in front; *columella* and its immediate circumference purplish black, around which is a rather broad green band. From Sinait. Found on the leaves of trees.

d. Apex dull red; ground-colour lemon-yellow; antesutural band broad, dark green, composed of several narrow bands, next to which is a broad, pale, greenish gray band; circumferential band dark green, nearly black; *columella* purplish red, its circumference with a broad green band. From Banqui.

e. Apex dull pale red; ground-colour pale lemon-yellow: antesutural band broad, dark green; post-circumferential band very broad, greenish gray, with a very narrow nearly black band in front; then comes a narrow band of the ground-colour, and the remainder is green to the circumference of the *columella*, which is blackish; the

columella itself is purplish black. From Piddig, in the province of North Ilocos.

f. Apex pale dull red; ground-colour pale lemon-yellow; antesutural band very narrow, dark green; post-circumferential band very broad, greenish gray, united in front to the blackish circumferential band; *columella* blackish, its circumference with a very narrow green band. From Piddig.

g. Apex grayish white; ground-colour bright lemon-yellow; antesutural band narrow, dark green; post-circumferential band grayish green; circumferential band nearly black; *columella* crimson, its circumference green.

h. Apex and ground-colour white; bands as in *g.*; *columella* blackish; its immediate circumference black, around which is a dull green band; the antesutural band in this variety is very narrow, and of a dull colour, and two nearly black bands are distinctly seen within the aperture. From Sinait.

HELIX FENESTRATA. *Hel. testâ subglobosâ, crassiusculâ, lævi, castaneo-nigrâ, epidermide fuscâ albicante-bifasciatâ; anfractibus quinque rotundatis, ultimo maximo, posticè prope suturas fenestralis (attritione epidermidis); aperturâ subrotundâ; peritremate lato, albo, reflexo; labio columellari lato, crasso, subplanulato.*
Long. 1.0; lat. 0.85 poll.

Hab. supra foliis arborum ad montes Caravallo, provinciæ Cagayan, insulæ Luzon Philippinarum.

There are two varieties of this pretty species, which in general form resemble *H. Iloconensis* and *H. annulata*: they are

a. Anterior intermediate band dark brown.

b. Anterior intermediate band light brown.

The next paper read was from Mr. G. B. Sowerby, Jun., and is entitled "Descriptions of some new species of *Murex*, principally from the collection of H. Cuming, Esq."

MUREX OCCA, Conch. Illustr. f. 45. *Mur. testâ clavatâ, ventricosâ, fulvo-glauescente; spirâ mediocri; caudâ longissimâ, rectâ, ad terminum subexpansâ, subrecurvâ; anfractibus angulatis transversè leviter sulcatis; varicibus tribus, spinis dorsalibus tribus brevibus falcatis, tribusque minutissimis alternantibus, deindè ad caudam tribus ad quatuor subrectis, interstitiis bituberculatis; aperturâ ovatâ, rotundatâ, posticè subangulatâ; labio crenulato, dente unico magno lato marginali; canali ferè clauso.*

Long. 3; lat. extra varicibus, 1 poll.

Hab. ad insulas Nicobaricas.

The comparative smoothness of the whorls, and the short, curved character of the dorsal spines, are sufficient to distinguish this from other clavate species.

MUREX MESSORIUS, Conch. Illustr. f. 93. *Mur. testâ clavatâ, subventricosâ, fulvo-rubescente, griseo, rubro, fuscoque maculatâ; spirâ brevi; caudâ elongatâ, rectâ, angustâ, minimè recurvâ; va-*

ricibus tribus, crassis, costatis, antè crenulatis, ponè foveolatis, ad angulum posticum spinâ brevi rectâ, ad caudam spinâ falcatâ, subelongatâ, deinde unâ breviorè, rectâ; interstitiis duobus ad tribus costis noduliferis; aperturâ ovali, posticè subcanaliferâ; labio interno posticè tumido, intùs crenulato; labio externo denticulato, anticè paululum extante; canali ferè clauso.

Long. 2·40; lat. ex. var. ·90 poll.

Hab. — ? Mus. Cuming, Stainforth.

Distinguishable by the thickened varices, and the spine at the base of the caudal canal, shaped like a reaper's hook.

MUREX RECTIROSTRIS, Conch. Illustr. f. 95. *Mur. testâ clavatâ, subventricosâ, transversè costatâ, pallidè fulvâ, fusco-rubescente bifasciatâ; spirâ mediocri, anfractibus octo, rotundatis; suturis excavatis: caudâ elongatâ, angustâ, rectâ; varicibus tribus, crassis, antè crenulatis, ponè excavatis, ad angulum posticum spinâ crassâ, brevi, propè caudam tribus minutis proclivis, ad caudam duabus seu tribus tenuibus, rectis: interstitiis tricostatis; aperturâ ovali, peritremate extanti, labio externo crenulato; canali ferè clauso.*

Long. 2·80; lat. ex. var. 1 poll.

The spire is more elongated, the caudal canal is longer and more straight than in *M. recurvirostris*, Brod.

MUREX NIGRESCENS, Conch. Illustr. f. 98. *Mur. testâ subclavatâ, subrhomboided, transversè leviter costatâ, grised, nigro bifasciatâ, ad apicem fusco-rubescente: spirâ subproductâ, anfractibus septem, subangulatis, inter varices trifariâ tuberculiferis; suturis validis: caudâ elongatâ, rectâ, tenui; varicibus tribus, validis, rotundatis, noduliferis, ponè subexcavatis, ad angulum tuberculo subspinoso, ad basin caudæ spinis duabus: aperturâ ovali, labio interno albo, posticè tumido, anticè extante, crenulato, labio externo denticulato, intùs crenulato; canali clauso.*

Long. 2; lat. ex. var. ·80 poll.

Hab. ad Xipixapi. H. Cuming legit.

More ventricose and less clavate than *M. recurvirostris*, Brod., with a larger aperture, thinner varices, and straighter caudal canal. The sutures of the spire are not excavated, and the varices are very slightly so. Sandy mud, 11 fathoms.

MUREX PLICIFERUS, Conch. Illustr. f. 102. *Mur. testâ elongatâ, subfusiformi, subventricosâ, atrâ, albâ, pallidè fusco-subfasciatâ; transversè lineis moniliformibus striatâ spirâ productâ, anfractibus novem, subangulatis, suturis validis, subexcavatis; caudâ subelongatâ, rectâ, paulo exfoliatâ, leviter recurvâ: varicibus tribus, post angulum trifariâ spinoso-fimbriatis, ad angulum posticum spinâ crassâ, subelongatâ, rectâ, deinde quinque, brevioribus apertis, quarum primis duabus et ultimâ brevissimis, ad caudam duabus subelongatis, unâ brevi: aperturâ magnâ, ovali; labio interno levî, paululum extante; labio externo leviter crenulato, canali recto, aperto; interstitiis varicum tuberculo valido, tum costâ elongatâ, plicatâ, deinde costâ elongatâ angustiori subplicatâ.*

Long. 3·40; lat. ex. var. 1·50.

Hab. —? Mus. Cuming.

There is no danger of confounding this fine species with any other. It is intermediate between the clavate and the fusiform groups.

MUREX Plicatus, Conch. Illustr. f. 6. *Mur. testâ clavatâ, ventricosâ, pallidè violacè, fulvò tinctâ et lineatâ: varicibus tribus, costatis crassis, ad latus marginale crenatis, ponè excavatis, ad angulum anfractuum spirâ crassâ brevi, deindè quinque alternatis, ad caudam tribus, subrectis, subelongatis; interstitiis tribus ad quatuor costis noduliferis; spirâ breviusculâ; aperturâ ovali, posticè canaliferâ; labio crenato; caudâ rectâ, crassâ, subelongatâ; canali ferè clauso.*

Long. 3·0; lat. ex. var. 1·30.

Hab. ad sinus Nocoyo. H. Cuming legit.

Found in coarse sand, at twelve fathoms. Distinguished from other species with elongated caudal canals by its width, and the thickness of the varices, which are deeply excavated at the back, and armed with short thick spines. *M. recurvirostris*, Brod., is the nearest approach, but is not so wide nor so spinose, and the caudal canal is recurved.

MUREX FORMOSUS, Conch. Illustr. f. 91. *Mur. testâ subclavatâ, transversè leviter costatâ, scabrosâ, fulvò purpurascente: spirâ subproductâ, aculeatâ; anfractibus novem rotundatis; suturis validis; caudâ elongatâ, obliquâ, tenui, recurvâ, validissimè exfoliatâ: varicibus tribus à tergo subexcavatis, spirâ ferè elongatâ ad angulum posticum, deindè tribus apertis subelongatis, cum parvis quinque ad sex proclivis alternantibus, ad caudam duabus mediocribus ferentibus; interstitiis trifariam noduloso-costatis; aperturâ ovali posticè subcanaliferâ, labio interno anticè vix minimè extante; labio externo denticulato, anticè extante; canali aperto.*

Long. 3·15; lat. ex. var. 1·05 poll.

Hab. ad Loay, Ins. Bohol. Mus. Cuming, Sowerby, Stainforth.

This belongs to the group of which *M. Motacilla* forms the type. It is an extremely elegant shell; the caudal canal is gracefully curved and exfoliated. Sandy mud, 7 fathoms.

MUREX MINDANAENSIS, Conch. Illustr. f. 92. *Mur. testâ subclavatâ, subventricosâ, transversè sulcatâ, pallidè fusco-rufescente; spirâ productâ, anfractibus octo rotundatis, suturis validis; caudâ elongatâ, subrecurvâ, exfoliatâ: varicibus tribus, validis, rotundatis, ponè subexcavatis; ad angulum posticum spirâ unicâ brevi; deindè spinis quinque brevioribus, parvisque quinque proclivis alternantibus; interstitiis tricostratis; aperturâ ovali; labio externo crenulato, margine dentato; labio interno lævi, paulo extante; canali ferè clauso.*

Long. 3; lat. ex. var. ·85; cauda, 1·5.

Hab. prope Cagayan, provinciæ Misamis ad insulam Mindanao Philippinarum. H. Cuming legit.

This beautiful and very distinct species presents a medium between

the groups of which *M. Motacilla* and *M. ternispina* may be taken as the types. It was dredged at Cagayan in sandy mud, at a depth of 25 fathoms.

MUREX ELEGANS, Conch. Illustr. f. 84. *Mur. testâ clavatâ, ventricosâ, rhomboideâ, laevi, transversè costatâ, albâ, costis fusco-lineatis; varicibus tribus, crassis, rarissimè subspinosi; interstitiis bituberculatis; aperturâ ovali, labio externo crenulato; caudâ elongatâ, recurvâ, anticè latâ, angulatâ.*

Long. 2·15; lat. ex. var. 1 poll.

Hab. —? Mus. H. Cuming.

A much smoother shell than *M. Motacilla*, and having two large tubercles between the varices, instead of three. It has been named as above by Dr. Beck in collections, but we believe has never been described.

MUREX SIMILIS, Conch. Illustr. f. 69, 70. *Mur. testâ subfusiformi, subventricosâ, transversè interrupto-costatâ, pallidè fulvâ, transversè bifasciatâ vel interrupto lineatâ: varicibus tribus, costatis; ad angulum anfractuum unâ spirâ brevi, deindè quatuor ad quinque anterioribus minimis, ad caudam unâ spirâ brevi; interstitiis trifariâ noduloso-costatis: caudâ recurvâ longiusculâ posticè latâ, angulatâ exfoliatâ; aperturâ ovali; labio extante, intus leviter crenulato; labro crenulato.*

Long. 1·90; lat. ·8.

Hab. —? Mus. Saul.

The spire is much more elongated, the varices more spinose and less thickened, and the caudal canal less elevated than in *M. Motacilla*, which, in general characters, it much resembles.

MUREX SCABROSUS, Conch. Illustr. f. 73. *Mur. testâ subturbinatâ, ventricosâ, crassâ, corrugatâ, transversè lincis elevatis, scabrosis, distantibus, costatâ, pallidè fulvâ, fusco-maculatâ; spirâ brevi, obtusâ, anfractibus sex ventricosis, suturis validis; caudâ longitudine aperturam æquante, rectâ, crassâ, latâ, exfoliatâ, ad basin sub-coarctatâ; varicibus tribus, validis, costatis, posticè excavatis; costarum, unâ ad angulum posticum subspinosâ, tribus ad partem anticam anfractus anticè fimbriatis, tribus ad caudam, validis, subspinosi, subfimbriatis; interstitiis tuberculis tribus corrugatis anticè ad basin caudæ læviusculis; aperturâ magnâ, albâ, rotundatâ; labio interno laevi, decumbente, purpureo; labio externo crenulato; canali aperto.*

Long. 2·20; lat. ex. var. 1·10 (*spira*, $\frac{1}{3}$; *apertura*, $\frac{1}{3}$; *cauda*, $\frac{1}{3}$).

Hab. —? Mus. Saul.

We have only seen one specimen of this shell, which resembles, in some degree, the young of *M. pomum*; but the varices are narrower, the tubercles smaller, and there is a smooth space just below the ventricose part of the last whorl. The caudal canal is larger and straighter.

MUREX BANKSI, Conch. Illustr. f. 82. *Mur. testâ fusiformi,*

transversè scabroso-sulcatâ, fulvâ, fusco-maculatâ, ad varices nigrescente; spirâ productâ, anfractibus septem, rotundatis, suturis validis, subundatis; caudâ elongatâ, latâ, nisi ad extremitatem rectâ, paululum recurvâ: varicibus tribus, ramis breviusculis acuto-frondosis, subrectis, ad caudam quatuor compressis, quorum duobus elongatiusculis: interstitiis tuberculis tribus subpliciformibus: aperturâ albâ, ovali, posticè canaliferâ; labio externo acutissimè denticulato; canali aperto.

Long. 2·80; lat. ex. var. 1·15 poll.

Hab. ad Mollucas.

The above name, although, we believe, never published, has been applied to this species in several cabinets. The compressed character of the fronds on the caudal canal bring it near to *aricornis*, but the other fronds are much shorter.

MUREX SAULII, Conch. Illustr. f. 77. *Mur. testâ fusiformi, transversè lineis elevatis striatâ, pallidè fulvâ, fusco-rubescente vel nigricante lineatâ: spirâ elongatâ; anfractibus novem, rotundatis, gradatim crescentibus; suturis validis: caudâ subelongatâ ad basin planâ, exfoliatâ, rectâ; extremitate obliquâ, recurvâ: varicibus tribus obliquè continuis, crassis, rotundatis ad angulum posticum; ramo crassiusculo, ad basin subcomplicato, extremitate frondoso, recurvo, roseo; deinde quatuor apertis, angustioribus, roseis, frondosis, cum quinque minoribus proclivibus alternantibus, tum tribus ad caudam subcompressis, roseis, frondosis: interstitiis tuberculis duobus, uno majore, uno minore: aperturâ ovali, posticè canaliferâ, angulatâ; labio interno lævi; labio externo dentibus duodecim acutis; canali aperto, subsinuoso.*

Long. 2·80; lat. ex. var. 1 poll.

Hab. ad insulam Capul, Philippinarum. H. Cuming legit. Mus. Saul, Stainforth, Reeves.

It is somewhat surprising that this species should not have been distinguished ere this from *M. Palmarosæ*, from which it differs in having a smooth inner lip, and in having small projecting fronds on the varices between the larger ones.

MUREX TORREFACTUS, Conch. Illustr. f. 110, 111. *Mur. testâ subfusiformi, subventricosâ, transversè costis subscabrosis striatâ: spirâ elongatâ; anfractibus novem, rotundatis, subgradatim crescentibus; suturis subvalidis: caudâ mediocri, latâ, palmatâ, exfoliatâ, ad basin rectâ, ad extremitatem obliquâ, recurvâ: varicibus tribus, crassis; ramis dorsalibus quinque, frondosis, brevibus (uno ad angulum posticum crassiusculo), cum parvis quinque proclivibus alternantibus, ad caudam tribus subcompressis: interstitiis tuberculis duobus, uno majore: aperturâ flavidâ ovali, posticè canaliferâ, subangulatâ; labio interno lævi; labio externo dentibus duodecim acutis; canali aperto, subsinuoso.*

Long. 3·70; lat. 1·60 poll.

Var. *Testâ pallidè fulvâ, fusco-nigricante, lineatâ; frondibus fuscis.*

Var. *Testâ ferè adustâ.*

Var. *Testâ flavido-rufescente, fusco-lineatâ.*

Hab. ad insulam Ticao, Philippinarum. H. Cuming inter alios legit.

Much more ventricose, with a wider caudal canal, and much shorter fronds than *M. Saulii*. Found on coral reefs.

MUREX PALMIFERUS, Conch. Illustr. f. 99. *Mur. testâ subfusiformi, transversè scabroso-sulcatâ, fulvo-roseo tinctâ: spirâ elongatiusculâ, acutâ; anfractibus octo, subangulatis: caudâ mediocri, exfoliatâ, obliquâ, paululûm recurvâ: varicibus tribus; frondibus palmatis, ad angulum posticum duobus subelongatis, subconnexis, tum duobus singularibus, deindè duobus connexis, cæteris parvis, proclivibus, ad caudam tribus singularibus, quarum ultimo brevissimo: interstitiis bituberculatis: aperturâ ovali, posticè subangulatâ; labio externo crenulato; canali aperto.*

Long. 1·70; lat. ex. var. ·80 poll.

Hab. Red Sea.

MUREX CORRUGATUS, Conch. Illustr. f. 72. *Mur. testâ subrhomboided, transversè costatâ, corrugatâ, scabrosâ, albo-lutescente: spirâ productâ; anfractibus septem, subangulatis: caudâ mediocri, exfoliatâ, ad basin latâ: varicibus tribus, tenuibus, costatis; frondibus sub-palmiferis, ad angulum duobus confertis, tum duobus singularibus, deinde tribus confertis, ad caudam duobus seu tribus singularibus: interstitiis bituberculatis: aperturâ magnâ; labio interno lævi; labio externo maximè extante, crenulato; canali aperto.*

Long. 1·30; lat. ex. var. ·60 poll.

Hab. —? Mus. Cuming, Watson.

MUREX LAQUEATUS, Conch. Illustr. f. 78. *Mur. testâ rhomboideâ, transversè costatâ, crassâ, albâ: spirâ mediocri; anfractibus septem, subangulatis: caudâ breviusculâ, rectâ, crassâ: varicibus tribus obliquiter spiram decurrentibus, à tergo tumulosis, fimbriâ laqueatâ carinatis, ad caudam subspinosis: interstitiis tuberculo magno costatis: aperturâ parvâ, ovali; labio externo crenulato; canali aperto.*

Hab. —? Mus. Saul.

A much thicker shell than *M. tripterus*, Born., and moreover having the caudal canal spinose.

MUREX CANALIFERUS, Conch. Illustr. f. 74. *Mur. testâ parvâ, crassâ, subfusiformi, sublævi, albo-lutescente: spirâ productâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, subplanis: caudâ breviusculâ, subrectâ, ad terminum minimè recurvâ: varicibus tribus, fimbriatis, antè inciso-fimbriatis, ponè lævibus, costatis; ramis uncinatis, planis, tubiformibus, ad angulum posticum uno valido, subelongato, ad medium anfractûs uno brevi, tum duobus minimis, obsoletis, ad caudam duobus parvis: interstitiis obscure quadrifarium nodulosis: aperturâ integrâ, parvâ, ovali; peritremate lævi; canali nisi ad extremitatem clauso.*

Long. 1; lat. ex. var. ·35 poll.

Hab. —? Mus. Stainforth, Sowerby.

Differing from *M. cancellatus*, in being more fusiform, thin and

smooth, in the caudal canal being longer and straighter, and in the sutures of the whorls being simple.

MUREX CANCELLATUS, Conch. Illustr. f. 75. *Mur. testâ parvâ, crassiusculâ, fusiformi, cancellatâ, albo-lutescente: spirâ subproductâ; anfractibus quinque; suturis foveolatis: caudâ brevi, crassâ, latâ, ad terminum tortuosâ, minimè recurvâ: varicibus tribus, fimbriatis, crassis, costatis, utrinque foveolatis; ramis tubulatis, uno ad angulum crasso, valido, ad medium anfractûs, uno brevissimo, cæteris obsoletis: interstitiis trifariam noduloso-costatis: aperturâ parvâ, integrâ, ovali; peritremate lævi; canali nisi ad extremitatem clauso.*

Long. .75; lat. ex. var. .31 poll.

Hab. —? Mus. Stainforth.

A small white fimbriated shell, with the canal and a frond open only at the extremities.

MUREX CAPENSIS, Conch. Illustr. f. 76. *Mur. testâ parvâ, subfusiformi, lævi, fulvo-rubescente: spirâ productâ, caudam æquante: varicibus tribus, digitato-alatis; spinis quinque planis, subtubulatis, fimbriâ membranacæ connexis, und ad angulum anfractuum falcatâ: aperturâ ovali, posticè subangulatâ; canali nisi ad extremitatem clauso.*

Long. 1; lat. .40 poll.

Hab. ad Bonæ Spei promontorium. Mus. Cuming, Sowerby, &c.

A pretty little species, with nearly tubular digitations connected by a fringe. The posterior digitation of each varix is hooked.

MUREX TRIALATUS, Conch. Illustr. f. 18. *Mur. testâ rhomboideâ, lævi, subventricosâ, fulvâ, fusco-nigrescente fasciatâ: varicibus tribus, alatis, ad marginem undatis, posticè subelongatis, subaculeatis, ad latus marginale fimbriatis, subcanaliculatis, à tergo lævibus, ad terminum exfoliatis: apertura ovali; labio undato: caudâ brevi, latâ: canali clauso: spirâ elongatâ.*

Hab. —? Mus. Saul.

MUREX EMARGINATUS, Conch. Illustr. f. 64. *Mur. testâ rhomboideâ, sublævi, pallidè fusco-rubescente: spirâ brevi; anfractibus quinque, prope suturas angulatis; suturis undatis: caudâ angustâ, obliquiter rectâ, exfoliatâ, leviter recurvâ: varicibus tribus, crassis, angulatis, anticè dente unico subextanti, unico minore à tergo undato-costatis, supernè fimbriâ anticè dilatatâ, canaliferâ, subitò ad caudam truncatâ carinatis: interstitiis tuberculo magno: aperturâ magnâ, ovali; labio externo undato, extante, anticè dente unico armato; canali nisi ad extremitatem clauso.*

Long. 2; lat. ex. var. 1 poll.

This species presents a near approach to *M. Monoceros*, nobis, but the canal is closed, and it is also longer and narrower. The varices are fimbriated. The fringe near the canal is suddenly terminated, being in a manner drawn in.

MUREX MONOCEROS, Conch. Illustr. f. 65. *Mur. testâ rhom-*

boided, irregulari, transversè minutè striatà, grised, lineis albis inter fasciis fuscis cinctà: spirà mediocri; anfractibus septem, subangulatis: caudà brevi, latà, exfoliatà: varicibus quatuor ad quinque subdecumbentibus, paululùm rotundatis, antè quadrifariam denticulatis, uno dente magno prope caudam subextante, uno minore: interstitiis tuberculo magno: aperturà magnà, posticè subangulatà; labio externo, dente magno prope canalem extante, intùs denticulato, canalifero; canali aperto.

Long. 2·25; lat. ex. var. 1·20 poll.

Hab. — ? Mus. Norris.

A very remarkable shell in the collection of J. Norris, Esq., with a large tooth on the anterior part of the outer lip, resembling that in *Monoceros*.

MUREX FASCIATUS, Conch. Illustr. f. 86. *Mur. testà rhomboideà crassà, transversè costatà, albà, vel pallidè fulvā, fusco-bifasciatà: spirà breviusculà; anfractibus sex, subrotundatis, paululùm angulatis: caudà brevi, crassà, compressà, subumbilicatà: varicibus tribus, rotundatis crassis, costatis: interstitiis tuberculo valido, elongato: aperturà ovali, posticè subcanaliferà; labio interno levi; labio externo crenulato, intùs dentato; canali nisi ad extremitatem clauso.*

Long. 1·20; lat. ex. var. ·65 poll.

Hab. ad oras Africanas (River Gambia).

MUREX VARIUS, Conch. Illustr. f. 57, 104. *Mur. testà crassà, sub-rhomboideà, ventricosà, subscabrosà, pallidè fulvā, fusco-fasciatà; rubro-lineatà, lineis extantibus submoniliformibus transversè sulcatà: spirà mediocri; anfractibus septem, primis angulatis, ultimà subrotundatà: caudà brevi, latà, crassà, exfoliatà: varicibus quinque ad septem, decumbentibus, prope angulum posticum à tergo tumulosis; tuberculis subspinosi, uno ad angulum brevem, crasso, subcrispato, tum aliquando tribus minutis, deinde tribus majusculis, ad caudam uno subelongato: aperturà magnà, subrotundatà, posticè subangulatà; labio interno levi, crasso; labio externo crenulato; canali aperto.*

Long. 2·35; lat. ex. var. 1·50.

Hab. Gambia. Mus. Cuming.

MUREX TUMULOSUS, Conch. Illustr. f. 71. *Mur. testà clavatà, ventricosà, pallidè fulvā, fusco-bifasciatà, transversè scabroso-sulcatà: spirà brevi; anfractuum suturis excavatis: varicibus septem, validis, crassis, costatis, antè crenulatis, ponè excavatis, ad suturas tumulosi; ad medium anfractuum spinis duabus subelongatis, rectis; ad caudam spinis tribus: caudà elongatà: aperturà magnà, ovali, posticè subangulatà; anticè margine sub-producto, intùs crenulato.*

Long. 3·60 (*caudæ*, 2·3); lat. ex. var. 1 30.

Hab. — ? Mus. Stainforth.

This species differs from *M. cornutus*, in the thickness of the varices, which are excavated behind. The sutures of the spine are also excavated.

MUREX VARICOSUS, Conch. Illustr. f. 49. *Mur. testâ subclavatâ, transversè sulcatâ, albâ, ad varices fusco-nigricante: varicibus sex, tumidis, subfrondosis, anticè inciso-fimbriatis, pone frondes lævibus, integris, posticè ad anfractum proximum dilatatis, ultimo magis expansâ, digitatâ: spirâ breviusculâ; suturis anfractuum excavatis: caudâ subelongatâ, latâ: aperturâ rotundatâ, albâ; canali ferè clauso: caudâ subelongatâ, latâ.*

Long. 1·70; lat. ex. var. ·80.

Hab. —? Mus. Stainforth.

This species differs from *M. secundus*, in being much less oblique, in not having the labial varix so much larger than the rest, in having a greater number of varices and a somewhat longer spire and in attaining a larger size.

MUREX DIGITATUS, Conch. Illustr. f. 79. *Mur. testâ pyriformi, transversè costatâ, roseo-fulvâ: spirâ breviusculâ; anfractibus quinque, ventricosi, angulatis, superne complanatis; suturis excavatis: caudâ longiusculâ, ad basin latâ, gradatim angustiore: varicibus octo, costatis, digitatis, posticè usque ad medium proximi anfractûs prolatis; digitis numerosis, nigrescentibus, subproclivibus, rugosis, palmatis, minoribus alternantibus: aperturâ ovali; labio externo crenulato; laminâ canalis latâ.*

Long. 1·55; lat. ex. var. ·80 poll.

Hab. ad insulam Messonam. Mus. Cuming.

In general form resembling *M. Scorpio*, *M. secundus* and *M. varicosus*, but differing from them in being much straighter, having many more varices, the digitations being less connected, and in their being continued across the body of the shell in the form of interstitial ribs.

MUREX MEGACERUS, Conch. Illustr. f. 18. *Mur. testâ rhomboided, subventricosâ, fulvo-rufescente, intus altâ, transversè scabroso-sulcatâ: varicibus quinque, ad caudam exfoliatis; frondibus subrectis, crassis, ad terminum foliatis, unâ ad angulum anfractuum magnâ, deinde tribus mediocribus, cum quatuor parvis, proclivibus, alternantibus; ad caudam tribus mediocribus: interstitiis costâ quinquefariam tuberculiferâ: aperturâ ovali, posticè canaliferâ, subangulatâ, margine dentato, undato; canali aperto: caudâ longitudine spiram æquante, latâ, subrecurvâ.*

Long. 3·45; lat. ex. var. 1·90 poll.

Hab. ad mare Pacificum.

Distinguished by the thick, straight, prominent frond on each of the five varices.

MUREX FALCATUS, Conch. Illustr. f. 31. *Mur. testâ fusiformi, tenui, albâ, fulvo-fasciatâ; anfractibus angulatis, apicem versus cancellatis: varicibus quinque ad septem, alatis, lævibus, posticè elongatis, falcatis, ad marginem posticum plicâ involutis, ad caudam exfoliatis: interstitiis in medio uni-plicatis: caudâ elongatâ, subrecurvâ: aperturâ ovali, posticè angulatâ; margine externo per-elevato, subcrenato; canali clauso.*

Long. 1.55; lat. ex. var. .65.

Hab. ad insulam Japan. Mus. H. Cuming.

A beautiful species with five to seven broad, smooth, foliated varices in each whorl. Found in deep water.

MUREX INERMIS, Conch. Illustr. f. 87. *Mur. testâ fusiformi, transversè leviter costatâ, albâ: spirâ elongatâ, acutâ; anfractibus septem, rotundatis, ultimo pyriformi; suturis validis, foveolatis: caudâ elongatiusculâ, tortuosâ: varicibus sex, levitèr noduliferis, posticè paululùm prolatis, ultimo latiore, crassiore: aperturâ ovali; labio interno, extante, lævi; labio externo crasso, intùs levitèr crenulato; ad basin canalis tuberculo valido; canali aperto.*

Long. 1; lat. ex. var. .40 poll.

Hab. ad mare Japonicum. Dr. Sibbald legit.

This singular shell has some of the characters of *Triton*.

MUREX BALTEATUS, Conch. Illustr. f. 83. *Mur. testâ parvâ, crassâ, subrhomboideâ, albo-rubescente, ad varices fusco-nigricante: spirâ subproductâ; anfractibus sex, angulatis: caudâ breviusculâ, exfoliatâ, recurvâ: varicibus sex, anticè inciso-fimbriatis, à tergo costatis; spinis brevibus, paululùm crispatis, unâ ad angulum posticum, deinde brevioribus quatuor, ad caudam duabus minutis, rectis: aperturâ ovali; labio interno posticè prolato, anticè valdè extante; labio externo crenulato, extante; canali ferè clauso.*

Long. .95; lat. ex. var. .47 poll.

Testâ juniore: caudâ elongatâ, validè ascendente.

Var. Testâ brevior: varicibus validioribus: aperturâ rosed.

Hab. ad insulam Masbate, Philippinarum. H. Cuming legit.

The name given above has been applied to this shell by Dr. Beck, who, however, has not described it. Found in coral reefs.

MUREX CYCLOSTOMA, Conch. Illustr. f. 100. *Mur. testâ rhomboideâ, subventricosâ, pallidè griseo-fulvâ: spirâ longitudine aperturam et canalem æquante; anfractibus quinque, exiguis, rotundatis, transversè costatis; suturis validis, excavatis: caudâ brevi, latâ, recurvâ, exfoliatâ: varicibus sex, angulatis, crassis, magnis, utrinque costatis, anticè inciso-fimbriatis, posticè foveolatis, superne subspinosi: aperturâ ovali rotundatâ, ferè integrâ; labio interno lævi, extante; labio externo extùs crenulato; canali ferè clauso.*

Variat caudâ elongatâ, valdè recurvâ: varicibus spinis crispis armatis.

Long. .75; lat. ex. var. .40; lat. var. incl. .50.

Hab. ad insulam Bohol Philippinarum. H. Cuming legit.

The elongated, slender, elevated caudal canal, as well as the more distinct spines of the smaller shell, must be considered as a variation resulting partly from difference of age, partly from locality, and other circumstances. Sandy mud, 7 fathoms. —Loay.

MUREX BREVICULUS, Conch. Illustr. f. 37. *Mur. testâ rhomboideâ, brevi, ventricosâ, albâ, fulvo-fasciatâ: varicibus quatuor, crassis, nodulosis, inter nodulos utrinque foveolatis: spirâ brevi; anfrac-*

tibus rotundatis: aperturâ rotundatâ, ad marginem crenatâ: caudâ brevi, subitò recurvâ; canali ferè clauso.

Long. .90; lat. ex. var. .55.

Hab. — ? Mus. G. B. S. Sen., H. Cuming, Stainforth.

Differing from *M. tetragonus*, Brod., in the shortness of the shell, and in the caudal canal, which is turned abruptly over the back of the last whorl.

MUREX PERUVIANUS, Conch. Illustr. f. 116. *Mur. testâ fusiformi, subventricosâ, pallidè fulvâ, transversè costis fuscis, numerosis cingulatâ: varicibus novem; spinis numerosis ad angulum posticum crispatis, ad caudam duabus subelongatis, falcatis: spirâ elongatâ; anfractibus septem, rotundatis, posticè subplanatis: caudâ subelongatâ, exfoliatâ: aperturâ magnâ, posticè subangulatâ.*

Long. 1.20; lat. .60.

Hab. ad Peruviam. Mus. H. Cuming.

MUREX NODULIFERUS, Conch. Illustr. f. 101. *Mur. testâ subrhomboided, crassâ, levî, albo-lutescente: spirâ elongatâ; anfractibus sex, subangulatis; suturis inconspicuis, undatis: caudâ brevi, subexfoliatâ: varicibus sex, crassis, striatis, posticè obsoletis, levibus; tuberculis nigrescentibus, ad angulum posticum uno subfrondoso, crasso, recurvo, crispato, minore anticè annexo, in medium anfractûs uno angusto, angulato, minore anticè annexo, ad caudam uno parvo: aperturâ luteâ subquadratâ; labio interno vix extante, levî, anticè subcrenulato; labio externo angulato, intûs denticulato; canali latè aperto.*

Long. 1.10; lat. ex. var. 55 poll.

Hab. ad insulam Masbate. H. Cuming legit.

Found in coral reefs.

Mr. Gould commenced the exhibition of fifty new species of Birds from his Australian collection, and proposed to bring forward the remainder of them at the succeeding meetings of the Society; those now exhibited were three new species of small Grass Parrakeets (*Euphema* of Wagler); for these he proposed respectively the names *Eu. splendida*, *aurantia*, and *petrophila*.

EUPHEMA SPLENDIDA. *Euph. facie et plumis auricularibus intensè cæruleis: pectore rufescenti-aurantiaco: humeris et alarum tectricibus lazulino-cæruleis.*

Face and ear-coverts deep indigo-blue, becoming lighter on the latter; all the upper surface grass-green; shoulders above, and wing-coverts beautiful lazuline blue; shoulders beneath deep indigo-blue; primaries and secondaries black, the former margined externally with blue, the latter with green; two centre tail-feathers dark brown; the remaining feathers black on the base of the internal webs, green on the base of external webs, and largely tipped with bright yellow; chest rich reddish orange; under surface yellow, becoming green on the flanks.

Total length, 8 inches; wing, $4\frac{1}{2}$; tail, $4\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. Western Australia.

EUPHEMA AURANTIA. *Euph. vittâ frontali lazulino-cæruleâ; loris viridibus; abdomine maculâ grandi splendide aurantiacâ ornato.*

Male.—Frontal band blue, margined before and behind with a very faint line of greenish blue; crown of the head and all the upper surface deep grass-green; shoulders, many of the secondaries, and outer edges of the primaries deep indigo-blue; lores, cheeks and breast yellowish green, passing into greenish yellow on the abdomen and under tail-coverts, the centre of the abdomen being ornamented with a large spot of rich orange; two centre tail-feathers green; the next, on each side, blackish brown on the inner, and green on the outer webs; the remainder blackish brown on their inner, and green on their outer webs, and largely tipped with bright yellow; irides very dark brown, becoming lighter on the under side; legs and feet dull brown.

Female.—Possesses the orange spot, but in her it is neither so extensive nor so brilliant.

Total length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; wing, $4\frac{1}{4}$; tail, $4\frac{1}{4}$; tarsi, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. Van Diemen's Land and the Actæon Islands in D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

EUPHEMA PETROPHILA. *Euph. vittâ frontali intense cæruleâ; loris et spatio circum oculos sordide viridibus.*

Frontal band deep indigo-blue, bounded before and behind with a very narrow line of dull verditer-blue; lores and circle surrounding the eye dull verditer-blue; all the upper surface yellowish olive-green; under surface the same, but lighter, and passing into yellow, tinged with orange on the lower part of the abdomen; under surface of the shoulder indigo-blue; a few of the wing-coverts greenish blue; primaries brownish black on their inner webs, and deep indigo-blue on the outer; two centre tail-feathers bluish green; the remainder of the feathers brown at the base on the inner webs, green at the base on the outer webs, and largely tipped with bright yellow; irides dark brown; bill blackish brown; feet flesh-brown.

Total length, 8 inches; wing, $4\frac{1}{4}$; tail, $4\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. Western Australia.

Two new and highly interesting species of *Climacteris* were characterized as *Climacteris erythrops* and *C. rufa*; and Mr. Gould observed that four species of this genus now formed part of the Australian fauna.

CLIMACTERIS ERYTHROPS. *Clim. Mas: loris et spatio circum oculos rufescenti-castaneis; gula albâ; pectore cinereo.*

Fœm. plumis pectoris ferrugineis, singulis lineâ albâ centrali notatis, distinguenda.

Male.—Crown of the head blackish-brown, each feather margined with grayish brown; lores and a circle surrounding the eye reddish chestnut; back brown; sides of the neck, lower part of the back, and upper tail-coverts, gray; primaries blackish brown at the base, and light brown at the tip, all but the first crossed in the centre by a broad band of buff, to which succeeds another broad band of black-

ish brown; two centre tail-feathers gray, the remainder blackish brown, largely tipped with light gray; chin dull white, passing into grayish brown on the chest; the remainder of the under surface grayish brown, each feather having a broad stripe of dull white, bounded on either side with black running down the centre; the lines becoming blended, indistinct, and tinged with buff on the centre of the abdomen; under tail-coverts buffy white, crossed by irregular bars of black; irides brown; bill and feet black.

The *female* differs in having the chestnut marking round the eye much richer, and in having, in place of the grayish brown on the breast, a series of feathers of a rusty red colour, with a broad stripe of dull white down their middles, the stripes appearing to radiate from a common centre: in all other particulars her plumage resembles that of the male.

Total length, 5 inches; bill, $\frac{7}{8}$; wing, $3\frac{1}{2}$; tail, $2\frac{1}{8}$; tarsi, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. New South Wales.

CLIMACTERIS RUFA. *Clim. gutture plumis auricularibus, et abdomine ferrugineis.*

Male.—Crown of the head and all the upper surface and wings, dark brown, tinged with rufous on the rump and upper tail-coverts; primaries brown, all but the first crossed by a broad band of rufous, to which succeeds a second broad band of dark brown; two centre tail-feathers brown, indistinctly barred with a darker hue; the remainder pale rufous, crossed by a broad band of blackish brown, and tipped with pale brown; line over the eye, lores, ear-coverts, throat, and under surface of the shoulder rust-brown; chest crossed by an indistinct band of rufous brown, each feather with a stripe of buffy white, bounded on each side with a line of black down the centre; the remainder of the under surface deep rust-red, with a faint line of buffy white down the centre of each feather, the white line being lost on the flanks and vent; under tail-coverts light rufous, with a double spot of blackish brown at intervals along the stem; irides dark reddish brown; bill and feet blackish brown.

Female rather less in size; in colour the same as the male, but much lighter, without the bounding line of black on each side of the buff stripes on the breast, and having only an indication of the double spots on the under tail-coverts.

Total length, 6 inches; bill $\frac{7}{8}$; wing, $3\frac{1}{2}$; tail, $2\frac{3}{8}$; tarsi, $\frac{7}{8}$.

Hab. Western Australia.

And a new and beautiful *Ocypterus*, by far the best-marked species of the genus, as

OCYPTERUS PERSONATUS. *Ocypt. guld et plumis auricularibus nigris: corpore subtilis in toto cinereo.*

Face, ear-coverts and throat jet black, bounded below with a narrow line of white; crown of the head sooty black, gradually passing into the deep gray which covers the whole of the upper surface, wings and tail; the latter tipped with white; all the under surface very delicate gray; thighs dark gray; irides blackish brown; bill blue at

the base, becoming black at the tip; legs and feet mealy bluish gray. Total length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, 1; wing, 5; tail, 3; tarsi, $\frac{3}{4}$. About the size and having much the contour of *Ocypt. superciliosus*. It is one of the finest and best-marked species of the genus, the jet black colouring of the face and throat distinguishing it from every other. The sexes are nearly alike in colour.

Hab. Southern and Western Australia.

PTILOTTIS PLUMULUS. *Ptil. loris nigris: plumis auricularibus fuscis, infra has penicillis duobus, uno angustissimo et nigro, altero lato et nitide flavo.*

Crown of the head and all the upper surface olive-yellow, approaching to gray on the back; lores black; ear-coverts, throat and under surface yellowish gray, faintly striated with a darker tint; behind the ear two tufts, the upper of which is narrow and black, the lower more spread over the sides of the neck, and of a beautiful yellow; primaries and tail-feathers brown, margined with bright olive-yellow; irides very dark reddish brown; bill black; legs and feet apple-green.

Total length, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; bill, $\frac{3}{4}$; wing, $3\frac{1}{4}$; tail, $2\frac{3}{4}$; tarsi, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. Western Australia.

HEMIPODIUS VELOX. *Hem. gutture, pectore et lateribus pallide arenaceo-fuscescentibus; facie, vertice, et plumis auricularibus castaneo-rufis.*

Female.—Head, ear-coverts, and all the upper surface, chestnut-red; crown of the head with a longitudinal buff mark down the centre; feathers of the back, rump, scapularies, and sides of the chest, margined with buff, within which is a narrow line of black running in the same direction; the feathers of the lower part of the back also crossed by several narrow irregular bands of black; primaries light brown, margined with buff on their internal edges; throat, chest, and flanks sandy buff, passing into white on the abdomen; bill horn-colour; irides straw-white; legs and feet yellowish white.

Total length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, $\frac{1}{2}$; wing, 3; tarsi, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. Interior of New South Wales.

The males are much smaller.

HEMIPODIUS PYRRHOTHORAX. *Hem. gutture, pectore et lateribus arenaceo-rufis, faciei plumis, nec non aurium tectricibus, albis, nigro-marginatis.*

Female.—Crown of the head dark brown, with a line of buff down the centre; feathers surrounding the eye, ear-coverts, and sides of the neck, white, edged with black; back and rump dark brown, transversely rayed with bars and freckles of buff and black; wings paler, edged with buff, within which is a line of black; primaries brown, margined with buff; throat, chest, flanks, and under tail-coverts sandy red, passing into white on the centre of the abdomen; bill horn-colour; irides straw-yellow; feet yellowish white.

Total length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, $\frac{9}{16}$; wing, 3; tarsi, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. Interior of New South Wales.
Males are much smaller.

Mr. Gould also exhibited at this Meeting certain specimens of *Dasyurus*. The *D. Maugei* and *D. viverrinus* of authors, he stated, were the same species, a fact which he ascertained by finding in the same litter both the black and grey varieties: he then proceeded to point out the characters of a new species of *Dasyurus*, which he proposed to name

DASYURUS GEOFFROI. *Das. fuscus, flavo lavatus; caudâ elongatâ, dimidio apicali nigro; corpore subtus albescente, supra et ad latera albo maculato; pedibus posticis halluce parvo instructis.*

	unc.	lin.
Longitudo ab apice rostri ad caudæ basin.	15	0
———— caudæ	11	6
———— tarsi digitorumque	2	6
———— ab apice rostri ad basin auris.	2	7
———— auris	1	2

Hab. Liverpool Plains.

Like the *D. macroura*, the present species possesses a small thumb to the hind foot, a character which serves to distinguish these species from the *D. Maugei*. The *D. Geoffroi* is intermediate in its colouring between the *D. Maugei* of Geoffroy and the *D. macroura*; it resembles the latter in having a long and not very bushy tail, but is distinguishable by there being no spots on this part: the white spots on the head and body are smaller than in either of the species mentioned.

A small Rodent, supposed to be identical with the *Dipus Mitchellii*, was exhibited by Mr. Gould, as well as a skin and skeleton of the *Hapalotis albipes* of Lichtenstein.

Mr. Ogilby, referring to his paper on these two animals in the 18th volume of the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, pointed out the general conformity of reasoning there adduced in support of the rank and affinities of the latter species with the characters of the specimen exhibited by Mr. Gould. The dentition and structure of the skull, indeed, approach more nearly to that of the typical Rats (and closely agrees with *Hapalotis*) than the Jerboas; but the animal is a true Rodent, and from the conformation of the extremities and other influential external organs, appears, as there stated, to represent in Australia the Jerboas and Gerbilles of the Old World.

The eyes are apparently rather large; the ears are very large, broad at the base, and somewhat attenuated at the apex; the fore-legs are proportionately small; the fore-feet are furnished with four toes, and a rudimentary inner toe having a small rounded nail; the hind-legs and tarsi are long; there are five toes to the feet, of which the three central ones are very long; the outer and inner toes are small, especially the latter; the metatarsal bones are evidently not consolidated, as in the Jerboas: the tail exceeds the head and body

in length (the latter being measured in a straight line), and exhibits scales and minute interspersed hairs at the base, like the Rats ; but the apical third is furnished with long hairs, averaging rather more than half an inch in length ; those which spring from the upper surface are of a brown-black colour, but on the under surface they are white : the fur of the animal is rather long, and very soft ; the general colour of that of the upper surface of the head and body is brownish yellow, freely pencilled with black ; on the sides of the body a yellowish hue prevails ; the whole of the under parts, as well as the feet, are white ; the hairs on both the upper and under parts of the body are of a deep slate-grey at the base. The dimensions of this interesting little animal are as follows :—

	inches. lines.	
From nose to root of tail	5	6
— ear	1	2
Length of tail	5	7
— ear	0	10
— <i>tarsus</i>	1	2

It was procured by Mr. Gould from Western Australia.