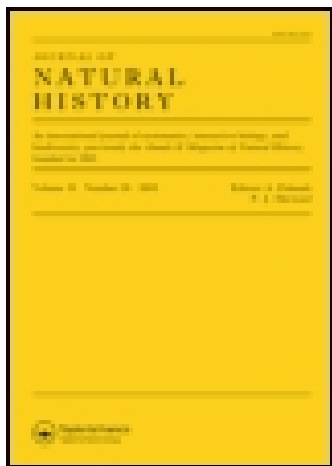


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IX.—On a new species of Timalia from Eastern India

Arthur Viscount Walden P.Z.S. F.R.S.
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and which contains twenty-one such gemmules as the two represented—fourteen of the small and more simple ones, and seven of the so-called monstrosities; and I shall at any time be happy to show the originals of the figures to Mr. Carter, and to convince him that all that is monstrous in the matter is in his own imagination. Having had ample opportunity of verifying the correctness of the figures under consideration by access to the specimens in the British Museum, and having failed in this part of his researches, it is evident that he has much more to learn of the anatomy of the sponges under consideration before he will be master of his subjects. What we want in the investigation of such matters is careful minute observations and faithful figures and records of their structure, and not abstruse hypothetical imaginations illustrated by diagrams of dots and lines. And I think I may venture to predict that no naturalist will hereafter be able, by Mr. Carter's descriptions or his illustrations, to recognize either his *Tethya antarctica* or *Tethya zetlandica*.

I must acknowledge that I have not yet been able to realize Mr. Carter's idea that a sponge is a compound creature, and that every cilium with its basal cell is a separate or distinct animal. It is a step beyond my comprehension; for if it be so in sponges, why not also in human beings? from one of whom I have seen the cilia living and in motion. The late Professor Liston, of University College, many years ago had a patient in the University Hospital with polypus in his nose; and he invited me to come up one morning, and promised to show me the human cilia in motion on a small piece of the polypus from the nose of the man. I went, and had the satisfaction of seeing them, in rather languid motion, in some of their own fluid, in a cell slightly warmed by having been put into warm water and then placed beneath the microscope. The aërating surfaces of a great variety of animals, beside sponges, are abundantly supplied with cilia and ciliated cells; are we to regard all these as compound animals?

IX.—On a new *Species of Timalia from Eastern India*.

By ARTHUR Viscount WALDEN, P.Z.S., F.R.S.

Timalia Jerdoni, n. sp.

Timalia pileata, Horsf. ap. Jerdon, B. of Ind. ii. p. 24, nec Horsf.

A narrow frontal band extending over the eyes, the cheeks, chin, and throat white; forehead and crown deep chestnut; remainder of upper surface dark olive-grey; quills and rec-

trices above brown, tinged with olive; rectrices traversed by numerous narrow bands of a darker shade of brown; upper part of breast white, changing to cinereous lower down; each feather with a black shaft; remainder of lower surface fulvous mixed with cinereous olive; under tail-coverts cinereous olive.

	<i>Longitudo</i>			
	Rostr. a nar.	Alæ.	Caudæ.	Tarsi.
<i>T. Jerdoni</i> . .	0·31	2·36	2·88	0·88. "Khasia Hills."
<i>T. pileata</i> . .	0·50	2·62	3·12	1·00. "Java."

Described from specimens obtained in the Khasia Hills.

This bird has hitherto been considered identical with the Javan *T. pileata*, Horsf. A comparison I have recently been enabled to make with authentic Javan examples has convinced me of their specific distinctness. True *T. pileata* is a larger bird; in it the bill is much more powerful, its altitude being quite double that of examples from the Khasia Hills; the crown of the head is bright ferruginous, not dark chestnut; the colour of the upper plumage, wings, and rectrices is considerably paler; that of the lower is pale tawny; and the ashy colour of the black-shafted breast-plumes is less intense. My deeply lamented friend Dr. Jerdon fully concurred with me in the propriety of separating the two species.

In the 'Birds of India' (*l.c.*) this species is said to extend through the Malayan peninsula to Java; but I believe that it has never been found further south than Arakan. Neither it nor the Javan species has been shown to occur in the Malayan peninsula or in Sumatra. It seems to belong to that category of Javan forms (such as *Harpactes oreskios*, *Crypsirrhina varians*, *Bhringa remifer*, &c.) which, while absent from the intermediate regions of Sumatra and the Malay peninsula, reappear further to the north in Burma, some penetrating as far as Nipaul.

X.—*Notes on the Anatomy of the Derriah* (*Cynocephalus hamadryas*). By ALEXANDER MACALISTER, M.B., Professor of Zoology, University of Dublin.

THE Dublin Zoological Gardens received from Viscount Southwell two fine specimens of this curious animal, a male and a female, both full-grown and in excellent condition. After a residence of some months, the male sickened and died suddenly, and was dissected carefully by Professor Haughton and myself.