

An alteration in the size of the tear-pit is observable in the old and young of *Cervulus Selateri* from China, in which the adult has the tear-pit very like that of *Cervulus Reevesii*, but larger, more circular, and deeper; but in the young of this species the pit is distinct, but more oblong, and comparatively shallow, especially in the upper part. It may at the same time be remarked that the bones of the face greatly develop themselves during growth both in length and breadth. In the skull of the fawn the nose is slender, conical, and two thirds the length from the front of the orbit to the occiput, whereas in the adult the nose is much broader and, as in *Cervulus Reevesii*, the same length from the front of the orbit to the end of the nose and the occiput.

New Species of Shells. By F. P. MARRAT.

Marginella quadrifasciata, Marrat. (Mus. Keen.)

M. testa minima, obtuse ovata, pellucida, nitente, fasciis quatuor rufis distantibus cingulata, spira obtuse conica; apertura angusta; columella callosa, quadriplicata, labro incrassato, intus denticulato. Long. 3 mill.

Hab. Kabenda, 30 miles north of the Congo, Africa, in 10 fathoms.

This small, pellucid, distinctly banded shell cannot be mistaken for any other allied species.

Nassa nodulosa, Marrat.

N. testa ovato-globosa, lutea; anfractibus regulariter nodoso-plicatis, superne concavo-indentatis; costis subdistantibus, tenuiter transversim punctato-sulcata; apertura suborbiculari, labio cum callo mediocri; columella lævi; labro extus marginato, intus plicato. Size $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.

Hab. —?

Nassa æthiopica, Marrat.

N. testa parvula, ovato-conica, rufo-aurantiaca, valde longitudinaliter plicata, striis elevatis transversis; apertura ovata; columella plicata, labro extus marginato, intus lirato. Long. 7 mill.

Hab. Kabenda, 30 miles north of the Congo, Africa, in 10 fathoms.

100 Edge Lane, Liverpool.

On the Wood-Deer of Brazil (*Blastocerus sylvestris*).

By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S.

The Rev. G. T. Hudson presented to the Museum last year the imperfect skull, consisting only of the brain-case and horns, of what he called a "wood-deer" from Brazil. This skull and horns show

that it is a small species of *Blastocerus*; but it differs from both the Guazu pucú (*B. paludosus*) and the Guazuti (*B. campestris*) in the form of the horns; and its size and the name, the "wood-deer," show that its habits are different from the *B. campestris* or *B. paludosus*; and I therefore propose to call it *B. sylvestris*. The species may be thus described:—

Blastocerus sylvestris. (The Wood-Deer.)

Horns short, slender, smoothish, forked above; the front snag elongate, projecting forwards, and suddenly rather angularly bent upwards, with a slight tubercle on the middle of the lower edge, and a small snag rather below it on the inner side of the upper edge.

The skull shows all the signs of full age; but the sutures between the bones are very well marked, and very much dentated and interlocked.

Hab. Brazil (Rev. G. T. Hudson.)

This deer has nothing to do with the "Cariacou deer" (*Cervus nemoralis*) figured by Colonel Hamilton Smith in the 'Animal Kingdom,' iv. p. 137, t., which has horns different from those of any other animal that has occurred to me. I am inclined to think they are deformed.

Dolphins from the Cape of Good Hope.

By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

M. van Beneden, in the 'Bulletin Acad. Roy. de Belgique' for July 1873, has described and figured two drawings of Cetacea from the Cape of Good Hope, which he observed in the album of the Comte de Castelnau. He calls one *Orca capensis*, Gray, ♀, and the other *Lagenorhynchus de Castelnau*. The drawing of the *Orca* was named *Delphinus Heavisidii* by Castelnau, which M. van Beneden considers a synonym of *Orca capensis*; but I believe this to be a mistake. They are two most distinct animals; and M. van Beneden has misunderstood the Comte de Castelnau's note about the teeth, regarding the number on one side, $\frac{23}{24}$, as meaning the number on the two sides; and the *Orca capensis*, Van Beneden (Bull. Acad. Roy. Belgique, t. xxxvi. f. 1) is *Eutopia Heavisidii*, Gray, Suppl. Cat. Seals and Whales, p. 75.

There is no account of the bones and teeth of *Lagenorhynchus de Castelnau*; but I should consider, from the figure, that it is a species of the restricted genus *Delphinus*.

M. van Beneden observes, "Les Lagénorhynques du Dr. Gray établis d'après des crânes du British Museum, sont d'origine inconnue," overlooking the fact that the animal of *Lagenorhynchus albirostris* and *L. leucopleurus* have been figured, and are known to inhabit the North Sea.