

December 13, 1842.

Prof. Rymer Jones in the Chair.

A letter from A. N. Shaw, Esq., Corresponding Member, dated Dhawar, October 14, 1842, was read. It announces that a young Tiger and a Bear, which that gentleman had presented to the Society, were in the possession of Sir Jamsetjie Jejubhoy, of Bombay, who had kindly undertaken to forward them to England free of expense.

Two letters from the Society's Corresponding Member, E. D. Dickson, Esq., were read. The first, dated Constantinople, October 2, 1842, announces that Mr. Dickson has forwarded as a present to the Society a collection of specimens, preserved in spirit, part of which was a donation from himself and part from H. J. Ross, Esq. Corresponding Member. The second letter is dated Tripoli, October 24, 1842; it acknowledges the receipt of letters, &c. from the Society, and states that another collection had been forwarded for the Society. Some of the specimens in this latter collection were procured by Mr. Ross at Samsoon, and the remainder by Mr. Dickson.

The following paper, by G. Newport, Esq., "On some new genera of the Class *Myriapoda*," was then read:—

"The family *Geophilidæ* of Leach, composed of those little, gliding, worm-like Myriapodes so abundant in our gardens, and yet so imperfectly known to the scientific naturalist, includes at least two distinct genera, one of which only has hitherto been characterized. Dr. Leach himself, to whom we are indebted for the foundation of nearly all the scientific knowledge we possess of these animals, appears to have regarded one of the five native species with which he was acquainted as distinct from the others, and placed it accordingly in a division of his genus *Geophilus*, founding his divisions on the comparative length of the joints of the antennæ. These divisions, with the same distinguishing characters, have been retained by M. Gervais, who in 1837 published a monograph on the whole class, and added a third section to the genus *Geophilus*, composed of two species, one of which, *Geophilus ferrugineus*, had been described by Koch; and the other, *Geophilus maxillaris*, was then first described by M. Gervais as a new species. It is this division, added by M. Gervais, the *Geophili maxillares*, which I now propose to establish as a separate genus, under the name of *Mecistocephalus*, the characters of which, derived from the peculiarly elongated form of the head, are as distinctly marked as in any genus of this order.

"In a collection of *Myriapoda*, from the magnificent cabinet of the No. CXIX.—PROCEEDINGS OF THE ZOOL. SOC. N

Rev. F. W. Hope, which that gentleman many months ago, in the most handsome manner, placed entirely at my control for the purpose of describing, I discovered a third species, brought to this country by the late Rev. Lansdowne Guilding, from the island of St. Vincent, which I immediately recognized as a new genus; and on examining the unarranged specimens of *Myriapoda* in the collections of the British Museum, which the head of the zoological department, J. E. Gray, Esq., has kindly permitted me to describe and arrange, I have since found two other species, both new to science, one of which was brought from India by — Elliot, Esq., but the locality of the other is unknown. The genus I am now about to propose will thus include five species, agreeing most accurately in their generic characters. They are all of them foreign to this country. The only native species which at all approaches to *Mecistocephalus* is the *Geophilus longicornis* of Leach, supposed by M. Gervais to be *Scolopendra electrica* of Linnæus, which constitutes Leach's second section of *Geophilus*. This I propose to separate as a distinct subgenus, by the name of *Necrophilæphagus*, although its characters are not so distinctly marked as in the preceding. The name proposed for it is derived from its being mostly found under rotten wood, or under the rotten bark of trees.

“Before I proceed to characterize these genera, it may be well to remark, that the construction of the head in these, as compared with the other *Geophili* and the *Scolopendræ*, seems to throw much light on the number of parts which are included in this division of the body in the higher *Articulata*, and on the manner in which these parts are united; and although I do not intend on the present occasion to enter on the consideration of these structures, which I propose to do hereafter, it is necessary to state that I regard the head of the *Chilopoda* as formed of two compound movable portions, the anterior of which, bearing the antennæ, I shall designate the *frontal segment*; and the posterior, which gives attachment to the large forcipated foot-jaws, which I regard as the analogues of the mandibles of insects, I shall call the *basilar segment*. Posterior to these there is a third part, which, although perfectly distinct in all the *Geophilidæ*, is united to the basilar in the *Scolopendræ* and higher genera of this order, forming a kind of cephalo-thorax or cephalo-prothorax. This I shall consider the second or *sub-basilar segment*.

“It is on characters derived from these parts that I now propose to establish the genera.”

Class MYRIAPODA.

Order 1. CHILOPODA.

Family GEOPHILIDÆ, Leach.

Section A. *Geophili maxillares*, Gervais.

Genus *Mecistocephalus**, Newport.

Characters.—*Frontal segment* very narrow, elongated, four-sided, more than twice as long as broad, antennæ inserted on the frontal

* From *μήκιστος*, *longest*, and *κεφαλή*, *head*.

margin, subapproximated, three times as long as the frontal segment ; joints obconic, rather elongated, slightly hairy ; *basilar segment* quadrate, very short, and much narrower than the frontal, almost atrophied on the dorsal surface ; *labium* and inferior surface of the basilar segment very large, quadrate, extending backwards beneath the sub-basilar segment, with its anterior margin slightly excavated ; *mandibles* enlarged, straightened, and projecting, but curved and pointed at their apex, with the internal margin acute and denticulated, and the basilar joint encroaching on the dorsal surface of the basilar segment. *Sub-basilar* segment large, transverse, with the anterior margin straight, and the posterior angles rounded. Body gradually tapering ; legs from forty-five to seventy pairs ; posterior pair styliform.

Species 1. *Mecistocephalus ferrugineus*, Koch.

2. *Mecistocephalus maxillaris*, Gervais.

3. *Mecistocephalus punctifrons*, Newport.

Frontal segment and mandibles deeply punctured, with the basilar segment and labium dark chestnut ; body testaceous, mandibles each with two large acute teeth ; legs forty-nine pairs.

Length two inches three-tenths. India: — Elliot, Esq.

In the collection at the British Museum.

Frontal segment polished, with small scattered punctures ; mandibles very strong, polished, and deeply punctured on the superior surface, with the internal margin acute, with two large sharp teeth ; labium flattened, polished, with a longitudinal depression, and a few minute, scattered punctures ; body gradually tapering, but broad and strong anteriorly ; legs forty-nine pairs, broad, strong.

"I am uncertain whether this specimen had arrived at its full growth, the number of legs being less than in the other species. It may nevertheless have acquired its proper number, since the species described by M. Gervais has but forty-six pairs, and I have ascertained most satisfactorily that the whole of the *Chilopoda* acquire very nearly their full complement of legs before they have attained to one half of their adult size."

4. *Mecistocephalus Guildingii*, Newport.

Frontal segment polished, with a few scattered punctures ; sides and posterior angles rounded, ferruginous ; mandibles quadridentated ; basilar segment and labium polished, ferruginous, with a broad, longitudinal sulcus and deep punctures on the latter ; body yellowish, testaceous ; legs forty-nine pairs. Length one inch and a half.

Island of St. Vincent. Rev. Lansdowne Guilding.

In the cabinet of the Rev. F. W. Hope.

There are five specimens of this species, varying considerably in size, but agreeing most accurately in the number of their legs.

5. *Mecistocephalus punctilabium*, Newport.

Head, mandibles, labium and sub-basilar segment ferruginous ; mandibles tridentated ; body brownish green, with the two posterior segments, antennæ, and legs ochraceous. Frontal segment and labium flattened, the latter deeply and thickly punctured. Legs sixty-one pairs.

Length two inches. Country ?

In the collection of the British Museum.

The frontal segment of this species is flattened and punctured, with the posterior margin straight, and the anterior somewhat rounded; the mandibles are smooth, polished, rather straightened, and rounded, with the internal margin less acute, with two or three very small teeth; labium flattened, polished, with large, numerous and deeply impressed punctures, and a longitudinal median sulcus, with a slight emargination; dorsal surface of the body with three longitudinal sulci; anal styles five-jointed; second and third joint short, but the fourth and fifth longer.

The characters of this species are less strongly marked than in others of this genus, and they seem to form a transition to those of the next genus. The anal styles are still very distinctly organs of locomotion, in which respect they resemble those of *Scolopendra* and *Cryptops*.

Sub-Genus *Necrophlæophagus**, Newport.

*Geophilus*** , Leach.

Geophili longicornes, Gervais.

Characters.—*Frontal segment* quadrate, a little longer than broad, with the angles obtuse; antennæ inserted on the front, sub-approximated, more than three times as long as the frontal segment, with the joints twice as long as broad, conic; *basilar segment* short, with the posterior margin much wider than the frontal; *mandibles* short, strong, with the internal margin rounded, toothless; *labium* broad, almost quadrate, with the border emarginated; *body* somewhat tapering; legs more than fifty pairs; preanal segment narrow, styles short.

Species *Necrophlæophagus longicornis*, Leach.

Yellow, with the segments of the head, mandibles and labium dark ferruginous; antennæ hairy, four times as long as the frontal segment, with the three or four terminal joints smaller than the others; labium smooth, with minute punctures, subconic; anteriorly wide and almost straight, posteriorly rounded; legs yellow, fifty-five pairs, anal styles small, slightly hairy.

Length two and a half to three inches. Europe: very common.

I have retained Dr. Leach's original name to this species, which has been supposed by M. Gervais to be the *Scolopendra electrica* of Linnæus. But Linnæus's species is described as "*pedibus utrinque* 70;" while Leach's species, of which there are four specimens in the cabinet at the British Museum, besides ten collected by other persons, has at most only fifty-five.

Genus *Gonibregmatus* †, Newport.

Characters.—*Frontal segment* short, transverse, anteriorly pointed;

* From νεκρός, *dead*; φλοιός, *bark*; and φάγω, *to eat*.

† From γωνία, *angle*, and βρέγμα, *the fore part of the head*.

basilar segment very short, wider than the frontal; *antennæ* moniliform, approximated at their base, joints very short, with the terminal one slightly elongated; eyes absent; *mandibles* very slender, long, pointed, arcuate, toothless, compressed and twisted near their base; *labium* very short, transverse, with the anterior border slightly produced and emarginated; *labium internum* projecting, thick, folded, and formed for sucking; palpi with the terminal joints slender and acute; *sub-basilar* segment short, but larger than the basilar; body elongated, segments more than 160; legs inserted into little foveolæ in the lateral ventral plates; the two or three posterior segments of the body enlarged and tuberoso; anal styles small, not used in walking.

1. *Gonibregmatus Cumingii*, Newport.

Greyish ash-colour; frontal segment very convex, rounded posteriorly; mandibles blackish; labium smooth; all the segments of the body very short, convex; dorsal surface with numerous irregular longitudinal sulci; antepenultimate segment with the dorsal and ventral plates atrophied; anal styles slender, with their basilar internal margin carinated; anal scale convex, subcordate, posteriorly rounded with two thin marginal plates; legs 161 pairs, naked, claws black. Length $4\frac{3}{4}$ to 5 inches.

From the Philippine Islands. Mr. Cuming.

In the collection at the British Museum.

I have never seen the *Geophilus Walckenaeri* of Gervais, but from the description given of that species I strongly suspect that it ought to be included in this genus.

Mr. Gould then, at the request of the Chairman, exhibited some new species of the genus *Ortyx*, which he thus characterizes:—

ORTYX NIGROGULARIS. *Ort. vertice et corpore superiore splendide fuscis; strigâ nigrâ superciliari, a rostro usque ad occiput; et super hanc strigâ albâ; sub oculos lineâ albâ a rostro ad plumas auriculares, et per latera colli excurrente, gulamque nigram circumdante plumis pectoris et abdominis albis nigro marginatis angustè apud pectus, latè et distinctè apud abdomen, et sese squamatim ostendentibus; femoribus crissoque arenaceo-castaneis; plumis lateralibus in medio albis.*

Crown and all the upper surface rich brown; margins of the tertiaries and wing-coverts fawn-colour; these feathers are also crossed with indistinct zigzag lines, freckles, and blotches of black and blackish brown; primaries greyish brown; tail deep bluish grey, the centre feathers and the external margins of the remainder freckled with reddish brown and buff; a black stripe, commencing at the base of the bill, passes over the eye to the occiput; above this a stripe of white; below the eye a white line from the base of the bill to the ear-coverts, down the sides of the neck, and encircling the throat, which is jet-black; feathers of the chest and abdomen white, margined with a zone of black; narrow on the chest, broad and distinct on the abdomen; giving the under surface a scaly appearance; flanks, thighs, and under tail-coverts sandy chestnut, the centre of each of the flank-feathers white; bill black; feet flesh-white.

Total length, 8 inches; bill, $\frac{9}{16}$; wing, $4\frac{1}{4}$; tail, $2\frac{1}{4}$; tarsi, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Hab. Mexico; locality unknown. In the collection of the Earl of Derby.

Remark.—This species is of the same form and nearly of the same size as *O. Virginiana*.

ORTYX PECTORALIS. *Ort. vertice et nuchâ nigrescenti-fuscis; lined angustâ albâ frontali super oculos et per nucham ductâ; plumis auricularibus, colli lateribus, et pectore nigris; gulâ albâ; abdomine, lateribus et crisso, cervinis; plumis lateralibus inferioribus, ad apices nigro alboque guttatis dorso superiore, humeris scapulisque castaneis, tectricibus alarum, et caudæ, tertiariis, et dorso imo, cinereo-fuscis; plumis omnibus corporis superioris cervino pallidè marginatis, et punctatis.*

Crown of the head and back of the neck blackish brown; a narrow stripe of white crosses the forehead, passes over the eye, and extends down the back of the neck below the occiput; ear-coverts, sides of the neck, and chest black; throat white; abdomen, flanks, and under tail-coverts fawn-colour; the tips of the feathers on the lower part of the flanks spotted with black and white; the upper part of the back, scapularies, and shoulders chestnut-brown; wing-coverts, tertiaries, back and upper tail-coverts greyish brown; all the feathers of the upper surface margined and speckled with very light fawn-colour, which on the secondaries assumes the form of distinct bars; in addition to these marks the scapularies, secondaries, back and rump are minutely freckled with brown; the strongly contrasted markings giving all the upper surface a bespangled appearance; primaries brownish grey; tail-feathers bluish grey, some of them freckled on the margin with buff; bill black; feet flesh-white.

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

Hab. Mexico; locality unknown. In the collection of the Earl of Derby.

Remark.—Of the same form, but smaller in size than *O. Virginiana*.

ORTYX CASTANEA. *Ort. fronte gulâque nigris; lined superciliari albâ obsoletâ usque ad occiput, et super hanc lined nigrâ vertice, nuchâ, dorso superiore, humeris, pectore, et lateribus saturatè castaneis; uropygio, tectricibusque caudæ castaneis nigro irroratis, fasciatis, et punctatis; plumis abdominalibus albis, nigro undatim fasciatis lateralibus, guttis albis suprâ nigro cinctis, ornatis; his notis omnibus lucidis.*

Forehead and throat black; an indistinct line of white runs over the eye to the occiput, above this another indistinct line of black; crown of the head, back of the neck, upper part of the back, shoulders, chest, and flanks deep rich chestnut; the feathers on the sides of the neck with a black stripe down the centre and an oblong patch of white down the outer web; the tertiaries and some of the scapularies margined with deep fawn-colour, bounded within by an indistinct line of black; these feathers are also crossed with indistinct bars and freckles of black; rump and upper tail-coverts rich chestnut, minutely freckled, barred and dotted with black; feathers on the

centre of the abdomen white, marked with strong zigzag bars of black, changing into spots of white, bounded above by black on the flanks, all these marks being very brilliant; eyelash dark olive; irides dark reddish hazel; bill black; legs yellowish white.

Total length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, $\frac{5}{16}$; wing, $4\frac{1}{2}$; tail, $2\frac{7}{8}$; tarsi, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Weight $5\frac{1}{4}$ ounces and 20 grains avoirdupois.

Hab. South America; locality unknown. In my own collection.

Remark.—Rather larger in all its measurements than *O. Virginiana*. From the general appearance of this bird, Mr. Gould is led to believe that it may hereafter prove to be a variety of some other species, probably of *O. Virginiana*; at the same time its markings are so different and so decided in character that he has deemed it best to describe it provisionally, under a distinct appellation.

ORTYX (ODONTOPHORUS) STELLATA. *Ort. mas. gula et collo cinereis, plumis rufo marginatis alis, plumisque scapularibus castaneo, cervino, et nigro pulchrè pictis; caudæ tectricibus, rectricibusque lineis undulatis alternatim rufo-fuscis et nigris, ornatis, punctis, et guttis parvulis interspersis; pectore, abdomine, et crisso splendide rufo-castaneis plumis pectoris gutta parvula centrali albâ angustè nigro ferè cinctâ, perpulchrè pictis.*

Fem. staturâ minore, et notis albis, pectoralibus magis productis, et minus conspicuis distinguendâ.

Male.—Naked skin before and behind the eye yellowish; bill black; crest rather lengthened and full; forehead and ear-coverts clouded chestnut, the former passing into reddish chestnut on the crown, and gradually brightening towards the occiput; throat and neck both before and behind grey, all the feathers margined with rufous; scapularies and wings (except the primaries) beautifully marked with rich chestnut, buff and black, the black predominating on the scapularies, which feathers are rendered very conspicuous by having a whitish buff line down the centre; the tertiaries also are marked with a bold edging of rich buff, bounded on the inner side by a well-defined band of black, which surrounds the feather, while the buff occupies the upper edge only; at the tip of all the wing-coverts is a triangular spot of buffy white; primaries blackish brown, marked on their outer edge with indistinct but regular bars of reddish brown; back and rump dull greyish buff, each feather minutely dotted and freckled with brown and black; tail-coverts and tail rufous brown and black, the markings and colour so disposed that neither predominate, being dispersed over each feather in alternate narrow zigzag lines, interspersed with minute dots and freckles; chest, abdomen, and under tail-coverts rich rufous chestnut; the feathers of the chest with a small white mark in the centre, very nearly surrounded by a narrow irregular line of black, giving it a very sparkling appearance; feet and legs in the dried specimen horn-colour.

Female.—Differs in being smaller in size and in having the small white markings of the chest, being more lengthened in form and less

conspicuous than in the male ; in all respects the colouring of the two sexes is generally similar.

| | Male. | Female. |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Total length | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. |
| Bill | 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ — | 0 $\frac{3}{8}$ — |
| Wing | 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ — | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ — |
| Tail | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ — | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ — |
| Tarsi | 2 — | 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ — |

This species is about the size of the Common Partridge. The specimens from which the above descriptions were taken are in the British Museum, to which they were presented by Lord Stewart ; they are said to be from Brazil.

Specimens of new species of the genera *Trochus* and *Turbo* were also exhibited, and were accompanied by the following descriptions by Lovell Reeve, Esq.

Genus TROCHUS.

TROCHUS ASTERISCUS. *Troch. testâ obeso-conicâ, viridescente, anfructuum margine squamoso-stellatâ, squamis, grandibus cavis, infimâ facie eximè serratâ, serris linearibus, parallelis, circulatim dispositis ; umbilico tecto, basi roseo-tinctâ.*

Reeve, Conch. Syst., vol. ii. pl. 217. f. 3.

Alt. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$; diam. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ poll.

Hab. — ?

This shell has the base of the columella stained with rose-colour, like the *Trochus rhodostoma*, Lamarck ; there is no danger, however, of confounding it with that species ; the under surface of the *Trochus asteriscus* is most elegantly serrated, the serræ ranging round with peculiar regularity ; and the periphery of each whorl extends into large hollow spouted scales. The shell figured in 'Conch. Syst.,' at fig. 5 of the same plate, under the name of *Trochus pileolum*, appears, by a figure subsequently published in Delessert's 'Recueil de Coquilles,' to be the *Trochus fimbriatus* of Lamarck.

TROCHUS GEMMOSUS. *Troch. testâ parvâ, conoideâ, luteo et violaceo vivide variegatâ ; anfractibus leviter convexis, superficie ubique granulatâ, granulis obtusis, quasi gemmosis ; infimâ facie similiter ornatâ.*

Reeve, Conch. Syst., vol. ii. pl. 218. f. 9.

Alt. $\frac{3}{4}$; diam. $\frac{3}{4}$ poll.

Hab. — ? Mus. Stainforth.

This is a most lovely shell to look upon ; it is richly variegated with violet and yellow, and the surface being obtusely granulated, gives it the appearance of being studded with gems.

TROCHUS HANLEYANUS. *Troch. testâ acutè conicâ, viridi, levissimè nodulosâ ; anfractibus planiusculis, peripheriâ ultimi acutâ ; infimâ facie roseo-tinctâ, minutissimè serratâ, serris regularibus, seriatim dispositis, umbilico parvo.*

Reeve, Conch. Syst., vol. ii. pl. 218. f. 11.

Alt. $1\frac{1}{2}$; diam. $1\frac{1}{4}$ poll.

Hab. —? Mus. Cuming.

By the above title I wish to keep in remembrance the name of my industrious friend Sylvanus Hanley, Esq.

TROCHUS MODESTUS. *Troch. testâ conoidæ, roseo-aurantiâ, tuberculiferâ, subsquamosâ; anfractibus convexis, tuberculis squamæformibus, irregularibus, in medio biserialim cinctis; umbilico tecto; basi aurantiâ.*

Reeve, Conch. Syst., vol. ii. pl. 218. f. 14.

Alt. $1\frac{5}{8}$; diam. $1\frac{3}{4}$ poll.

Hab. —? Mus. Cuming.

This shell, which is of a peculiar rose-tinted orange-colour, has each whorl encircled with a double row of irregular scale-like tubercles.

TROCHUS EXIMIUS. *Troch. testâ conico-pyramidali, pallidè carneolâ, lineis transversis interruptis sparsim ornatâ; anfractibus superne concavis, in medio depresso-planis, bifuniculatis, funiculis albo-nigroque tessellatis; umbilico tecto.*

Reeve, Conch. Syst., vol. ii. pl. 218. f. 12.

Alt. $\frac{7}{8}$; diam. $\frac{3}{4}$ poll.

Hab. ad Payanam. Mus. Cuming.

Dredged from sandy mud at the depth of ten fathoms.

TROCHUS MELANOSTOMA. *Troch. testâ depresso-conicâ, cinereo-violaceâ, fauce nigerrimâ, anfractibus concaviusculis, marginibus acutis, infimâ facie circulariter æniatâ; umbilico tecto.*

Reeve, Conch. Syst., vol. ii. pl. 218. f. 16.

Alt. $\frac{5}{8}$; diam. $\frac{3}{4}$ poll.

Hab. ad oras Novæ Hollandiæ.

The mouth of this shell is lined with a peculiarly black shining enamel.

Genus TURBO.

TURBO PULCHER. *Turb. testâ ovatâ, ventricosâ, multicostatâ, luteo-viridescente costis lineolis nigricantibus hic et ubique pictâ; anfractibus tumidis, ultimo valdè maximâ, costis interstitiisque profusè et tenuissimè serratis.*

Reeve, Conch. Syst., vol. ii. pl. 219. f. 3.

Alt. $2\frac{1}{4}$; diam. $1\frac{7}{8}$ poll.

Hab. —? Mus. Cuming.

The leading feature of this beautiful shell is, that the entire surface, both ribs and interstices, are very thickly and finely serrated.

TURBO TICAONICUS. *Turb. testâ ovato-turbinatâ, multicostatâ, luteo-viridescente, strigis nigerrimis transversim ornatâ; anfractibus rotundatis, ultimo sublatius voluto; costis irregularibus, latis et angustis, interstitiis tenuissimè serratis; umbilico parvo.*

Reeve, Conch. Syst., vol. ii. pl. 219. f. 6.

Alt. $2\frac{1}{8}$; diam. 2 poll.

Hab. ad insulam Ticao, Philippinarum. Mus. Cuming.

This shell was found by Mr. Cuming at the above locality in mud, at the depth of ten fathoms.

TURBO SQUAMIGER. *Turb. testâ ovato-turbinatâ, multisquamosâ, luteo et viridi variegatâ, anfractibus subtumidis squamis grandibus, cavis, seriatim dispositis, ubique cinctis.*

Reeve, Conch. Syst., vol. ii. pl. 220. f. 7.

Alt. $1\frac{3}{8}$; diam. $1\frac{1}{4}$ poll.

Hab. — ? Mus. Cuming.

The *Turbo squamiger* may be immediately recognized, as being entirely covered with large vaulted scales, arranged in regular parallel transverse rows.

TURBO VARIABILIS. *Turb. testâ ovatâ, lævi, luteo- aut rubido-brunnescente variabile variegatâ; umbilico tecto.*

Var. a. Testâ luteo-rubellâ, fusco alboque variè nebulosâ et tæniatâ.

Reeve, Conch. Syst., vol. ii. pl. 219. f. 2.

Alt. 2; diam. $2\frac{1}{8}$ poll.

Hab. ad insulam Capul, Philippinarum.

Var. β. Testâ rosaceo-rubrà, lineis tenuibus flexuosis albis, diagonaliter pictâ.

Reeve, Conch. Syst., vol. ii. pl. 219. f. 1.

Alt. $1\frac{7}{8}$; diam. $1\frac{7}{8}$ poll.

Hab. ad insulam Capul, Philippinarum.

The general painting of these shells, which were found by Mr. Cuming at the above locality in deep water, varies considerably, some being richly clouded with brown and a warm yellow, whilst others are crossed with a number of fine white diagonal lines upon a deep crimson ground. They approach nearest to the *Turbo petholatus*, differing, however, in a very remarkable degree in the character of the painting above noted. The riband-like bands, which form a never-failing peculiarity in that species, are wanting, and so also is the green or yellow tinge of colour which runs round the columellar side of the mouth.

Descriptions, by Dr. L. Pfeiffer, of some new species of *Helicidæ*, collected by Mr. Bridges in the northern parts of Chile, were then read :—

BULIMUS BRIDGESII. *Bul. T. subperforatâ, oblongo-ovatâ, apice obtusâ, tenui, pallidè luteo-fulvescente, confertissimè et leviter decussatâ; suturâ mediocri, marginatâ; anfractibus 4 convexiusculis, ultimo spiram superante; aperturâ ovali, intus nitidè fulvidâ; peristomate simplice, latè reflexo, intus albo, marginibus callo junctis, columellari perforationem ferè occultante.*

Long. $11\frac{1}{2}$; diam. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

From the town of Frierina (Huasco, Chile). Found under stones.

BULIMUS PACHYCHILUS. *Bul. T. subperforatâ, ovatâ, apice obtusâ, crassâ, albâ, longitudinaliter striatâ, lineis confertissimis transversis sub lente decussatâ; anfractibus $4\frac{1}{2}$ convexiusculis, ultimo $\frac{3}{8}$*

longitudinis subæquante; aperturâ integrâ, ovali, intûs albâ; peristomate latè incrassato, pallidè fulvescente, nitido, marginibus callo crasso junctis.

Long. $19\frac{1}{2}$; diam. 11 lin.

From La Questa de Arenas (Huasco, Chile). Found buried in sand.

BULIMUS RHODACME. *Bul. T. perforatâ, ovato-oblongâ, longitudinaliter striatâ, striis transversis obsoletis minutissimè decussato-subgranulatâ, albâ maculis et flammis pellucidis rubellis ornatâ, apice obtuso roseo; anfractibus 6 convexis, ultimo $\frac{1}{3}$ longitudinis subæquante; aperturâ oblongo-ovali; peristomate simplice, recto margine columellari reflexo.*

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$; diam. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

From the town of Frierina (Huasco, Chile). Found under small Cacti.

BULIMUS TEREBRALIS. *Bul. T. rimato-subperforatâ, subulatâ, longitudinaliter rugulosâ, albidd, supernè fusco-cærulescente; anfractibus $10\frac{1}{2}$ planis, ultimo $\frac{1}{4}$ longitudinis vix superante, basi subcarinato; columellâ obsoletè plicatâ; aperturâ ovali intûs albâ; peristomate simplice, margine dextro dilatato, columellari reflexiusculo, supernè carinæ affixo.*

Long. $10\frac{1}{2}$; diam. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

From Coquimbo (Chile). Found on rocks and plants near the sea.

SUCCINEA ELEGANS. *Suc. T. ovato-oblongâ, tenui pellucidâ, lævisculâ, rubello-corneâ, strigis longitudinalibus, opacis, albis, rufo-marginatis ornatâ; anfractibus $5\frac{1}{2}$ planiusculis, ultimo spiram acutam vix superante; aperturâ ovali-oblongâ, intûs nitidd, concolore; peristomate simplice, margine columellari vix calloso.*

Long. 18; diam. $8\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

From the Questa de Arenas (Huasco, Chile). Found on a species of *Juncus*.

SUCCINEA REFLEXA. *Suc. T. ovato-oblongâ, tenui pellucidâ, nitidd, minutissimè granulosâ, corneo-sulphurèd, strigis irregularibus interdum ramosis, rufis ornatâ; anfractibus 5 planiusculis, ultimo spiram vix superante; aperturâ ovali-oblongâ, intûs albidd, obsoletè strigatâ; peristomate simplice, acuto, margine columellari tenuissimo, albo reflexo.*

Long. $19\frac{1}{2}$; diam. $8\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

From Pichidanque, near Coquimbo. Found on the leaves of *Pourretia coarctata*.

SUCCINEA VARIEGATA. *Suc. T. ovato-acutâ, solidiusculâ, longitudinaliter rugosâ, regulariter granulatâ, luted, maculis longitudinalibus et punctis nigricanti-rufis seriâtim pictâ; apice acuto; anfractibus $5\frac{1}{2}$ planiusculis, ultimo $\frac{1}{4}$ longitudinis subæquante; aperturâ oblongo-ovali, intûs nitidè albâ, strigis pellucentibus; peristomate simplice, acuto, margine columellari subcalloso.*

Long. 24; diam. $11\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Valleys in the north of Coquimbo. Found in crevices of rocks.

"These three species, described under the name of *Succineæ*, belong to that group of *Helicæ* of which the well-known *Hel. gallinasultana*, Chemn., is the type. The shell having no columella is perfectly analogous to that of the genuine *Succineæ*, and we are informed by Mr. D'Orbigny's observations, that the animal of *H. gallinasultana* is also very similar to *Succinea* in its form and habits. Accordingly this species must be related to *Succinea*, and I believe that the species above described should not be separated from it, although we do possess but imperfect notions of their habits. Of one species it is noticed that it was found on a species of *Juncus*, probably in the vicinity of water.

"By the same reason (the analogy of shells) I have enumerated the *Bulimus Broderipii* and *Coquimbensis* among the *Succineæ* (in my *Symbolæ ad Historiam Heliceorum*')."

The exhibition was resumed of hitherto undescribed shells contained in the collection formed by Mr. Cuming in the Philippine Islands, and the following descriptions of them, by Dr. J. H. Jonas, were communicated to the Meeting.

HELIX ZEUS. *Hel. testâ perforatâ, orbiculatâ, subdepresso-convexâ, rugis obliquis striisque spiralibus elevatis sculptâ; anfractibus 4½ convexis; ultimo medio angulato, supra carinam depresso, infrâque inflato; colore brunneo, lineis flavis ziczacformibus obliquis supernè pictâ, infernè rubrâ, fasciâ latâ fuscâ infra carinam ornatâ; aperturâ subtrapeziformi, fauce albâ, peritremate acuto, recto, supra umbilicum reflexo.*

Hab. ad insulam Mindoro, Philippinarum.

Altitudo, $1\frac{1}{8}$ poll.; latit. $2\frac{1}{8}$ poll.

This species bears a great resemblance to *Hel. Otahaitana*. The rugulosity on the upper part are more elevated, as on the under side, where the regular concentric lines are more distinctly visible.

BULIMUS CALOBAPTUS. *Bul. testâ umbilicatâ, ovato-pyramidalî, tenui, subdiaphanâ, nitidâ, rubrâ vel pallidâ, fasciis flavis undulosis longitudinaliter pictâ, striis incrementi subtilissimis spiralibusque oculo nudo vix conspicuis decussatâ; anfractibus 5½ convexis, suturis appressis, ultimo dimidiam testæ partem ferè æquante; aperturâ ovali, intus albâ, marginibus reflexis, albis, sinistro umbilicum partim occultante.*

Longit. $1\frac{1}{2}$ poll.; latitudo, $\frac{5}{8}$ poll.

Hab. ad insulam Mindoro, Philippinarum.

In form this beautiful shell resembles *Bul. Myersii*, Müller.

Var. *a.* Ground-colour brownish red and shining; the longitudinal zigzagged stripes are of a golden yellow colour, and on the last volution they are interrupted by a brown transverse line.

Var. *b.* Ground-colour pale yellow; the longitudinal stripes as in Var. *a.* No transverse line on the last volution.

BULIMUS BALANOIDES. *Bul. testâ imperforatâ, ovatâ, albâ, epidermide flavâ, vittis spadiceo-rufis cinctâ; anfractibus senis convexius-*

culis, ultimo cæteros vix æquante, basi viridi; aperturâ ovatâ, intus albâ, peritremate incrassato, reflexo, albo, fusco-marginato; columellâ rectâ.

Longit. $1\frac{1}{2}$ poll.; latit. $\frac{7}{8}$ poll.

Hab. ad insulam Mindoro, Philippinarum.

This shell bears great resemblance to the *Bul ovatus*. The body-whorl has three brownish bands, and the others have two, one in the middle and the second on the suture; this last band is interrupted by the epidermis, so that it seems as if this band was sprinkled with red and yellow spots. The base of the last whorl is of a green colour where the columella is reflected.

BULIMUS APLOMORPHUS. *Bul. testâ imperforatâ, ovato-conoided, tenuissimè striatâ, nitidâ albâ, epidermidè luted; anfractibus senis convexis, ultimo spirâ paululûm breviorè, fasciis tribus rufo-fuscis circumdato; unâ angustâ ad suturam, alterâ latiore in medio, tertiâ circa columellam; aperturâ ovatâ, albâ, peritremate reflexo albo, columellâ rectâ.*

Longit. $1\frac{5}{8}$ poll.; latit. $\frac{7}{8}$ poll.

Hab. ad insulam Mindoro, Philippinarum.

This shell is like *Bul. guimaracensis*, but more slender, and the proportions of the volutions differ.

BULIMUS SIMPLEX. *Bul. testâ imperforatâ, ovato-conoided, tenui, diaphanâ, candidâ, epidermidè tenuissimâ, viridi, supernè evanescente; anfractibus quinque convexis, subtiliter striatis, lineisque spiralibus oculo armato solummodò conspicuis circumdati, suturis haud marginatis; ultimo anfractu dimidiam testæ partem ferè æquante, obtusè angulato; aperturâ ovatâ, peritremate acuto, subreflexo, intus limbatò; columellâ filiformi rectâ.*

Longit. 1 poll.; latit. $\frac{3}{4}$ poll.

Hab. ad insulam Mindoro, Philippinarum.

Though this *Bulimus* on the first sight bears great resemblance to the *Bul. bullula*, it is still very distinct.

Mr. Fraser then characterized two new species of Birds from Western Africa:—

STRIX POENSIS. *Strix rostro cærulescenti-corneo; facie albâ, disco plumarum confertissimarum, texturâ holosericâ, circumdatâ,—illis anticè positis albis, posticis flavis, ad basem pallentibus,—illis autem genarum apicibus nigris; corpore supernè, e cervino flavo, albo et purpureo crebrè adperso, plumarum omnium scapis bis terve albo guttatis cum spatio nigro inter singulas guttas; colli lateribus flavis, et, ut apud dorsum, guttatis; primariis et secundariis ferè obsolete fasciatis, et sordide purpureo alboque, sparse guttatis; caudâ vix furcatâ, rubescenti-flavâ, fusco-fasciatâ, et sparse albo guttatâ; corpore subtus femoribusque flavescenti-albis guttis triangularibus nigrescentibus, sparse notatis tarsis lanugine brevi, albâ, ferè ad digitos sparse tectis,—his nigris, pilis albis obsitis.*

Hab. Fernando Po.

The specimen from which the above description was taken was procured at Clarence, Fernando Po, and was the only one that had been seen by the oldest colonist at that place.

PITTA PULIH. *Pitta notā nigra a mandibulæ superioris basi, super verticem usque ad collum eductā, et utrinque notā latā cervicē marginatā; plumis auricularibus et colli lateribus nigris; dorso, tectricibusque alarum majoribus metallicè viridibus; tectricibus alarum minoribus, tectricibusque caudæ singulis, ad apices pallidè cæruleis, instar cyani; primariis, secundariis, tectricibusque caudæ nigris; primariis tertiā, quartā, quintā et sextā per medium albo fasciatis; guld ferè albā corpore subtilis fuscescente-aurantiaco, rubido apud abdomen imum leviter tincto; rostro, tarsis, digitis, unguibusque apparenter rubris.*

Hab. apud pagum, Port Lokkoh dictum, Sierra Leone.

Mr. Fraser observed that considerable interest was attached to this bird, for which he was indebted to Robert Clarke, Esq., Senior Assistant Colonial Surgeon at Sierra Leone—not only on account of its being a new species of a somewhat restricted group, but on account of its habitat, all the hitherto recorded species of *Pitta* being from continental India, the Indian islands, and Australia.

Mr. Thomson, who originally procured the bird, observes in a note, that the *Pulih*, or Mocking-Bird, is only found in the Timneh country; that its note is exceedingly sweet, and when a Timneh would pay an orator or poet the greatest compliment, they say, “He is a perfect Pulih.”

It is most closely allied to *Pitta brachyura*, Auct.; but differs from that bird in having the bill and feet red, a band over the eye, which is tawny, instead of olive-brown; in the uniform colouring of the primaries, secondaries and tail-feathers, the two former not being tipped with white, nor the latter with green; and finally, in the absence of the red vent.

The following “Additional Measurements of the Blood-Corpuscles or Red Particles of Mammalia and Birds,” by George Gulliver, Esq., F.R.S., were read:—

“Many observations are yet required to complete our knowledge of the comparative anatomy of the blood-corpuscles. The present contribution contains an account of some observations which I have made since the publication, in the English version of Gerber’s Anatomy, of my Tables of Measurements of the Blood-corpuscles of Mammalia and Birds.

“In the present, as in the former tables, the measurements are all expressed in vulgar fractions of an English inch, and as the numerator is invariably 1, it is omitted throughout, the denominators only being printed. In each instance the measurements of the common-sized discs are first set down; a space is then left; the small and large-sized discs are next noted; and lastly the average, deduced from the preceding numbers, is placed beneath the line. The long diameter of the oval blood-discs is denoted by L.D. and the short diameter by S.D. Except when noted to the contrary, the blood

was obtained from living and adult animals. The measurements of the nuclei were taken after their exposure, by the aid of dilute acetic acid on the corpuscles, which it is necessary to state, since I have elsewhere* shown that the form and dimensions of the nucleus are materially affected by different treatment.

MAMMALIA.

| FERÆ. | | Blood from the heart and from the navel-string immediately after death. The average size of the corpuscles is about twice that of the corpuscles of the mother. The corpuscles of the fœtus contained distinct nuclei, much resembling lymph-globules. The size only of the nucleated corpuscles is above given; there were several much smaller which presented no nuclei. See fig. cxlviii. B, in Dr. Willis's Translation of Wagner's Physiology, page 240. | |
|---|--|--|------|
| Indian Badger (<i>Arctonyx collaris</i> , F. Cuv.). | | Stoat (<i>Mustela Erminea</i> , Linn.). | |
| 4000 | | 4000 | |
| 3555 | | 6000 | |
| 3200 | | 3200 | |
| 6000 | | | |
| 2666 | | | |
| — | | | |
| 3609 | | 4155 | |
| Blood from the vena cava after death. | | Blood from the heart soon after death. | |
| Malay Sun Bear (<i>Helarctos Malayanus</i> , Horsf.). | | RUMINANTIA. | |
| 3555 | | Camel (<i>Camelus Bactrianus</i>). | |
| 3368 | | L.D. | S.D. |
| 5000 | | 3555 | 6000 |
| 2900 | | 3000 | |
| — | | 4000 | 8000 |
| 3562 | | 2400 | 4572 |
| Blood from a prick of the lip. | | | |
| Red Puma (<i>Felis unicolor</i> ? Traill). | | 3123 | 5876 |
| 4572 | | Thickness of the discs. | |
| 5333 | | 15210 | |
| 3800 | | Pale globules. | |
| — | | 3200 | |
| 4481 | | 4000 | |
| Blood from a prick of the skin of the arm. | | 3000 | |
| Fœtal Kitten, half an inch long (<i>Felis domestica</i> , Briss.). | | 1714 | |
| 2666 | | — | |
| 2000 | | 2233 | |
| 3000 | | | |
| 1714 | | | |
| — | | | |
| 2233 | | 3348 | |

* See Contributions to Minute Anatomy, Lond. and Edinb. Phil. Mag. for August 1842; and Remarks on the Shape of the Blood-Corpuscles of Oviparous Vertebrata, Proceedings of the Zool. Soc. August, 9, 1842.

Blood from a prick of the upper lip.

The measurements of the corpuscles of the other *Camelidæ* are given in the Appendix to Gerber's Anatomy.

Red Deer (*Cervus Elaphus*, Linn.).

4360

4615

6000

3200

4324

Fœtus of Fallow Deer (*Cervus Dama*, Linn.).

4000

3426

3200

6000

2400

3478

Blood from the heart, Jan. 2, 1842, a few hours after death. The fœtus measured $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the forehead to the buttocks. The corpuscles exhibited no distinct nuclei when treated with water or vegetable acids. The average size of the corpuscles from the uterine veins of the mother was $\frac{1}{4815}$ th of an inch. In another fœtus examined Jan. 12, and measuring six inches, the corpuscles did not differ appreciably from those of the first fœtus.

Ibex (*Capra Caucasica*).

Corpuscles slightly smaller than those of the Goat. The measurements are detailed in the Proceedings of the Zool. Soc., August 9, 1842.

Indian Buffalo (*Bos frontalis*, Lambert).

4570

6000

3200

4299

Blood from a vein of the ear.

RODENTIA.

Jerboa (*Dipus Ægyptius*, Hemp. and Ehren.).

4570

5333

3200

4172

Blood from a vein of the ear.

Common Porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*, Linn.).

3200

3555

4572

2666

3369

Blood from a prick of the skin of the nose.

Common Hare (*Lepus timidus*, Linn.).

4000

3368

3200

5000

2900

3560

Blood from the heart two hours after death.

MARSUPIATA.

Maugé's Dasyure (*Dasyurus Maugei*, Geoff.).

4365

4000

5000

3200

4034

Blood from a vein of the ear. The corpuscles scarcely differ in

size from those of the Viverrine Dasyure, and agree in form with the corpuscles of the other marsupial animals, originally described by me in the Dublin

Medical Press, Nov. 27, 1840; Annals of Natural History, Dec. 1, 1840; Lond. and Edinb. Phil. Mag. of the same date.

AVES.

| RAPACES. | |
|---|-------|
| Angola Vulture (<i>Fultur Angolensis</i> , Lath.). | |
| L.D. | S.D. |
| 1777 | 3200 |
| 1600 | 3000 |
| 2133 | 3800 |
| 1391 | 2666 |
| 1684 | 3166 |
| OMNIVORES. | |
| Common Jay (<i>Garrulus glandarius</i> , Flem.). | |
| L.D. | S.D. |
| 2266 | 4000 |
| 2000 | 3555 |
| 2400 | 5333 |
| 1714 | 3200 |
| 2064 | 3878 |
| Nuclei. | |
| 4000 | 10666 |
| Blood from the heart quickly after death. | |
| Rook (<i>Corvus frugilegus</i> , Linn.). | |
| L.D. | S.D. |
| 1895 | 3200 |
| 1777 | |
| 2286 | 3555 |
| 1714 | 2900 |
| 1894 | 3196 |
| Nuclei. | |
| 5333 | 10666 |
| 4000 | 8000 |
| 4572 | 9140 |
| Blood from the heart a few hours after death. | |

| Magpie (<i>Corvus Pica</i> , Linn.). | |
|---|-------|
| L.D. | S.D. |
| 2000 | 3555 |
| 1895 | 3200 |
| 2286 | 4000 |
| 1714 | 2900 |
| 1953 | 3365 |
| Thickness of the discs. | |
| 11600 | |
| Nuclei. | |
| 4570 | 10666 |
| 4000 | |
| 5333 | 14000 |
| 3500 | 9600 |
| 4245 | 11138 |
| Blood from the heart an hour after death. | |
| Red-winged Starling (<i>Sturnus predatorius</i> , Wilson). | |
| L.D. | S.D. |
| 2133 | 4572 |
| 2666 | 5333 |
| 1777 | 3200 |
| 2133 | 4175 |
| Blood from the heart seven hours after death. | |
| INSECTIVORÆ. | |
| Pied Wagtail (<i>Motacilla alba</i> , Linn.). | |
| L.D. | S.D. |
| 2286 | 3555 |
| 2666 | 4570 |
| 1777 | 3000 |
| 2182 | 3600 |
| o | |

| | | | |
|---|-------|--|-------|
| Nuclei. | | 2666 | 5333 |
| 4000 | 10666 | 2000 | 3200 |
| Blood from the heart soon after death. | | 2313 | 4128 |
| Sedge Warbler (<i>Sylvia Phragmites</i> , Bechs.). | | Nuclei. | |
| L.D. | S.D. | 5333 | 12000 |
| 2000 | 3555 | 4000 | 9600 |
| 1895 | | 4571 | 10666 |
| 2666 | 4570 | Blood from the heart quickly after death. | |
| 1684 | 2900 | Long-tailed Titmouse (<i>Parus caudatus</i> , Linn.). | |
| 2003 | 3550 | L.D. | S.D. |
| Blood from the heart nine hours after death. The corpuscles are notably larger than those of most of its congeners. | | 2286 | 4570 |
| GRANIVORÆ. | | 1895 | |
| Indigo Bird (<i>Fringilla cyanea</i> , Wilson). | | 2900 | |
| L.D. | S.D. | 1777 | |
| 2286 | 3555 | 2136 | |
| 2000 | | Nuclei. | |
| 2900 | 5333 | 4800 | 10666 |
| 1714 | 3000 | Blood from the heart twenty-one hours after death. There were several circular discs, about $\frac{1}{3000}$ th of an inch in diameter. Many of these had an oval nucleus, and the circular shape of the discs was perhaps a post-mortem change. | |
| 2144 | 3741 | Skylark (<i>Alauda arvensis</i> , Linn.). | |
| Blood from a vein of the pinion. | | L.D. | S.D. |
| Greenfinch (<i>Fringilla Chloris</i> , Temm.). | | 2286 | 4570 |
| L.D. | S.D. | 2000 | 4000 |
| 2286 | 3555 | 2400 | 5333 |
| 2460 | 4570 | 1895 | 3200 |
| 2000 | 3000 | 2125 | 4128 |
| 2232 | 3600 | Nuclei. | |
| Nuclei. | | 4000 | 12000 |
| 4000 | 10666 | Blood from the heart twelve hours after death. | |
| Blood from the heart a few minutes after death. | | Pine Grosbeak (<i>Loxia enucleator</i> , Linn.). | |
| Blue Titmouse (<i>Parus cæruleus</i> , Linn.). | | L.D. | S.D. |
| L.D. | S.D. | 2286 | 4267 |
| 2400 | 4570 | | |
| 2286 | 4000 | | |

| | |
|--|-------|
| 2900 | 5333 |
| 1777 | 3200 |
| <hr/> | |
| 2247 | 4083 |
| Blood from a vein of the pinion. | |
| Hawfinch (<i>Loxia coccothraustes</i> , Temm.). | |
| L.D. | S.D. |
| 2000 | 4000 |
| 2460 | 4800 |
| 1777 | 3000 |
| <hr/> | |
| 2042 | 3790 |
| Thickness of the discs. | |
| 9141 | |
| Nuclei. | |
| 4570 | 10666 |
| Blood from a vein of the pinion. | |
| ZYGODACTYLI. | |
| Cuckoo (<i>Cuculus canorus</i> , Linn.). | |
| L.D. | S.D. |
| 2000 | 3555 |
| 2400 | 4570 |
| 1777 | 3000 |
| <hr/> | |
| 2028 | 3600 |
| Blood from the heart twenty-six hours after death. There were many circular discs, perhaps from the blood being rather stale. These were about $\frac{1}{2900}$ th of an inch in diameter. | |
| CHELIDONES. | |
| Common Swift (<i>Cypselus Apus</i> , Flem.). | |
| L.D. | S.D. |
| 2000 | 3555 |
| 1895 | |
| 2460 | 4570 |
| 1714 | 2900 |
| <hr/> | |
| 1982 | 3550 |
| Nuclei. | |
| 4000 | 10666 |
| Blood from the heart a few minutes after death. | |

| | |
|--|-------|
| COLUMBÆ. | |
| Partridge Pigeon (<i>Columba montana</i> , Lath.). | |
| L.D. | S.D. |
| 2286 | 3555 |
| 2666 | 4572 |
| 1895 | 3200 |
| <hr/> | |
| 2239 | 3692 |
| Nuclei. | |
| 5333 | 12000 |
| Pale globules. | |
| 3200 | |
| Blood from a vein of the pinion. | |
| GALLINÆ. | |
| Lineated Pheasant (<i>Phasianus lineatus</i> , Jard.). | |
| L.D. | S.D. |
| 1777 | 3200 |
| 2000 | |
| 2133 | 4000 |
| 1600 | 3000 |
| <hr/> | |
| 1855 | 3348 |
| Nuclei. | |
| 4570 | 9166 |
| Blood from a vein of the pinion. | |
| Mountain Partridge (<i>Tetrao Casica</i> , Pall.). | |
| L.D. | S.D. |
| 1895 | 3555 |
| 1777 | 3200 |
| 2666 | 4570 |
| 1600 | 2900 |
| <hr/> | |
| 1923 | 3456 |
| Nuclei. | |
| 4570 | 9166 |
| Blood from a vein of the pinion. | |
| CURSORES. | |
| Ostrich (<i>Struthio Camelus</i> , Linn.). | |
| Corpuscles slightly larger than those of the Rhea. The measurements are detailed in the Proc. Zool. Society, October 11, 1842. | |

| GRALLATORES. | | 2400 | 4000 |
|---|------|--|-------|
| Common Snipe (<i>Scolopax Gallinago</i> , Linn.). | | 1714 | 2900 |
| L.D. | S.D. | 1937 | 3424 |
| 2286 | 4000 | Blood from the jugular vein about ten hours after death. | |
| 2133 | 3200 | | |
| 2666 | 4800 | Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i> , Linn.). | |
| 1777 | 3000 | L.D. | S.D. |
| 2170 | 3622 | 2000 | 3555 |
| Blood from the heart twenty-four hours after death. | | 1895 | |
| PALMIPEDES. | | 2400 | 5333 |
| Mandarin Duck (<i>Anas galericulata</i> , Gmel.). | | 1714 | 3200 |
| L.D. | S.D. | 1973 | 3839 |
| 2000 | 3555 | Nuclei. | |
| 1777 | | 3555 | 10666 |
| | | Blood from a vein of the pinion. | |

A very valuable collection of specimens from South Africa, presented by the President of the Society, the Earl of Derby, was laid before the Meeting. It consisted of seventy-one Bird-skins and nineteen Quadrupeds, among which were skins of an adult Hippopotamus and two-horned Rhinoceros, together with the following rare Antelopes:—*Catoblepas Gorgon*, male and female; *Catoblepas Gnu*; *Antelope ellipsiprymnus*, Ogilby; *Ant. melampus*; *Ant. lunata*; *Ant. Caama*, adult and young; *Ant. equina*, male and female; *Ant. oreotragus*; and *Ant. pediotragus*.