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BY RICHARD TAYLOR,
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Cervus n. s., of a black colour and belonging to the same group as the two last named.

Cervus Bahrainja, n. s., serving, with *Cerv. Wallichii*, Cuv., to connect the *Elephine* and *Rusan* groups of the genus.

Cervus Ratwa, Hodgs.

All these *Deer*, except the last, which belongs to the *Muntjaks*, inhabit the lower hills. The *Ratwa* is proper to the central region and occasionally occurs in the lowest valleys of the Kachâr.

Antilope Goral, Hardw. Northern and central regions.

Antilope Thar, Hodgs. Central region, and occasionally in the northern and southern.

Antilope Chickara, Hardw.,

Antilope Cervicapra, Pall.,

both belong exclusively to the lower region.

Mr. Hodgson is of opinion that the distinctions attempted to be established as between two *Chickaras* on account of some differences in the drawings and specimens of General Hardwicke and Duvaucel cannot be maintained.

Capra Jharal, Hodgs. In the northern region exclusively.

Ovis Ammon, var.

Ovis Musmon, var. Also in the northern region.

Mr. Hodgson states that the wool of the *Huniah* or Bhotean domesticated *Sheep* is superb; and suggests that attempts should be made to naturalize the race in England. To such attempts he is willing to render every assistance in his power. It is suited only for the northern region of Nepâl, suffering much from the heat of the central district.

Bos Taurus, var. *Indicus*.

Bos grunniens, Linn. Domesticated in the Kachâr.

Bos Bubalus, Briss.

Specimens were exhibited of several *Reptiles*, which were accompanied by notes by Mr. Gray. These notes were read.

Mr. Gray regards the *Testudo Spengleri*, Walb., as the type of a new genus of *Emydidæ*, having, like the *fresh-water Tortoises* generally, the toes lengthened and covered by a series of shields, but these members, instead of being webbed as in the other genera of the family, are quite free from each other; the legs, moreover, are destitute of fringe along their outer edge. This structure of the feet and limbs indicates habits less aquatic than those of the *Emydidæ* generally; and Mr. Gray states that such appears to be the case with the *Em. Spengleri*, for though he has watched for a considerable time the specimen now living at the Society's Gardens he has never observed it to enter the water.

From the beautiful figure of the animal of *Em. spinosa* given by Mr. Bell in his 'Monograph of the *Testudinata*,' Mr. Gray is inclined to believe that this species belongs to the same genus with *Em. Spengleri*, the toes, especially those of the hind feet, being

represented in the figure as quite free. The shells of the two species agree in being of a pale brown colour above, and in being sharply toothed on the margin; in both which respects they differ from the other *fresh-water Tortoises*.

GEOEMYDA.

Testa depressa, ad marginem latè serrata. Pedes utrinque squamis elongatis biseriatis instructi, haud ciliati: digiti liberi, subgraciles, supernè squamis tecti. Caput parvum, cute tenui, lævi, durâ obtectum.

Indiæ (et Africæ?) Incolæ.

1. GEOEMYDA SPENGLERI. *Geo. testâ oblongâ, pallidè brunnea, tricarinatâ, carinis continuis nigro marginatis; margine posticâ profundè serratâ; sterno nigro luteo marginato; scutellis axillaribus inguinalibusque nullis.*

Testudo Spengleri, *Walb., in Berl. Naturf., theil v. t. 3.*

Testudo serrata, *Shaw, Gen. Zool., vol. iii. t. 9.*

Testudo tricarinata, *Bory St. Vinc., Atlas, t. 37. f. 1.*

Emys Spengleri, *Schweig., 32.*

Hab. "in Chinâ," J. R. Reeves, Esq.

2. GEOEMYDA SPINOSA. *Geo. testâ suborbiculari, carinatâ; areolis spinâ centrali armatis; margine totâ profundè serratâ; suprâ pallidè fuscâ, sterno pallidè fusco brunneo radiato; scutellis axillaribus inguinalibusque mediocribus.*

Emys spinosa, *Bell, Test., t. . fig. 1, 2.—Gray, Hardw. Ind. Zool., tom. ii. t. . fig. 1.*

Hab. "apud Penang," Capt. Hay.

A new genus of *Geckotidæ* is characterized by Mr. Gray under the name of

GEHYRA.

Digiti 5-5, ad basin dilatati, serie unicâ squamarum transversalium integrarum tecti, ad apicem compressi, liberi, omnes (præter pollices) unguiculati. Pori femorales nulli.

This genus is very nearly allied to *Platydyctylus*, Cuv., in the form of the base of the toes; but the ends of the toes are thin, simple, and compressed, instead of being more widely dilated, and with the last *phalanx* affixed along the upper surface. The body is covered with small uniform granular scales, and the belly with larger flat scales; the tail is ringed with square scales, those of the under surface being the largest.

GEHYRA PACIFICA. *Ge. pallidè brunnea albido punctata, subtis alba; occipitis strigâ utrinque fasciisque latis irregularibus dorsalibus quinque vel sex pallidis; artubus pallido marmoratis.*

Long. corporis 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ poll.; *caudæ*, totidem.

Hab. in Insulâ quâdam Oceani Pacifici.

The collection of the British Museum contains a specimen, much discoloured, of what appears to be a second species of this genus. Another species is contained in the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle at Paris.

A living specimen was exhibited of the *Red Viper* of the Somersetshire Downs. It had been sent from Taunton to Mr. Gray, who states that he has compared it very attentively with the *black* and with the *common Viper* of England, and that he cannot discover the slightest difference between them except in the shade of the colour. They all agree in having the upper lip shield white, with brown or black edges, and in having a series more or less distinct of lozenge-shaped spots. He consequently refers them all to *Vipera Berus*, Daud.

Mr. Gray also states that he believes the *Lacerta adura*, described by the Rev. R. Sheppard in the seventh volume of the 'Linnean Transactions', to be the male, observed during the summer, of the common *Lacerta vivipara*, the *Lacerta agilis* of British authors; the several characters which were pointed out by Mr. Gray at the Meeting on May 22, 1832, (Proceedings of the Committee of Science, Part ii. p. 112,) being at that season so fully developed as to produce the appearances noticed by Mr. Sheppard in his account of his presumed species.

The following notes were read of the dissection of a specimen of *Azara's Opossum*, *Didelphis Azaræ*, Temm., which recently died at the Society's Gardens. The general dissection was performed by Mr. Martin; that of the organs of generation by Mr. Rymer Jones.

"The animal was an adult male, measuring, exclusive of the tail, 1 foot 5 inches, the tail being 1 foot 4 inches in length.

"On opening the body the situation of the *viscera* was as usual. Their examination afforded the following details.

"The liver was found to consist of three lobes; one on the left, of a pyramidal figure, a large central lobe, and one on the right, small, irregular in shape, with a bifid margin. On the convex or external aspect of the middle lobe, the gall-bladder showed itself, filling up a circular aperture so regularly defined as to appear artificial; and on turning back the liver, the gall-bladder was seen to occupy a deep *sulcus*, incomplete or unclosed (as it were) in its centre. The gall-bladder was of a globular form, its diameter being about $\frac{2}{3}$ of an inch; its duct ran in a furrow, which took its course midway across the lobe on its under surface. At 2 inches from the neck of the gall-bladder, this cystic duct was joined at an acute angle by the hepatic ducts, the number of which corresponded with that of the lobes. The *ductus choledochus communis* thus formed continued its course for nearly 2 inches, and entered the *duodenum* about the same distance below the *pylorus*, the aperture being very small and valvular. With the biliary duct, the pancreatic also en-